

Original: English / French / Spanish

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

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

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

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

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|--------------|---------------------|
| ANN-001/2020 | Albania |
| ANN-002/2020 | Algeria |
| ANN-003/2020 | Barbados |
| ANN-004/2020 | Belize |
| ANN-005/2020 | Brazil |
| ANN-006/2020 | Cabo Verde |
| ANN-007/2020 | Canada |
| ANN-008/2020 | China |
| ANN-009/2020 | Curaçao |
| ANN-010/2020 | Egypt |
| ANN-011/2020 | Equatorial Guinea |
| ANN-012/2020 | EU |
| ANN-013/2020 | Gabon |
| ANN-014/2020 | Ghana |
| ANN-015/2020 | Guatemala |
| ANN-016/2020 | Iceland |
| ANN-017/2020 | Japan |
| ANN-018/2020 | Korea |
| ANN-019/2020 | Liberia |
| ANN-020/2020 | Mauritania |
| ANN-021/2020 | Mexico |
| ANN-022/2020 | Morocco |
| ANN-023/2020 | Namibia |
| ANN-024/2020 | Nicaragua |
| ANN-025/2020 | Norway |
| ANN-026/2020 | Russia |
| ANN-027/2020 | Sao Tome & Principe |
| ANN-028/2020 | Senegal |
| ANN-029/2020 | Sierra Leone |

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|--------------|-------------------|
| ANN-030/2020 | SVG |
| ANN-031/2020 | Syria |
| ANN-032/2020 | Trinidad & Tobago |
| ANN-033/2020 | Tunisia |
| ANN-034/2020 | Turkey |
| ANN-035/2020 | UKOT |
| ANN-036/2020 | United States |
| ANN-037/2020 | Uruguay |
| ANN-038/2020 | Chinese Taipei |
| ANN-039/2020 | Columbia |
| ANN-040/2020 | Guyana |
| ANN-041/2020 | Suriname |

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALBANIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ALBANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE ALBANIA

SUMMARY

Total catch amount of marine fisheries of Albania during the year 2019 was 5,500 metric tons. This amount was composed by 60,6 % of demersal fish, 36,6% of small pelagic fish (sardine and anchovy) and the amount of total bluefin tuna catch was 156 metric tons or 2,8 %. The entire bluefin tuna quota was caught by one purse seiner and fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea (HSEA). The bluefin tuna catch started at the end of May and finished at the end of June. Conservation and management measures regarding bluefin tuna fisheries are regulated by national legislation through by laws, regulations and Ministerial orders, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

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RESUMEN

Total catch amount of marine fisheries of Albania during the year 2019 was 5,500 metric tons. This amount was composed by 60,6 % of demersal fish, 36,6% of small pelagic fish (sardine and anchovy) and the amount of total bluefin tuna catch was 156 metric tons or 2,8 %. The entire bluefin tuna quota was caught by one purse seiner and fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea (HSEA). The bluefin tuna catch started at the end of May and finished at the end of June. Conservation and management measures regarding bluefin tuna fisheries are regulated by national legislation through by laws, regulations and Ministerial orders, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The total of bluefin tuna catch by Albania during the 2019 was 156.252 metric tons.

The amount of 252 kg BFT, caught as by-catch during September 2019 by an Albanian small pelagic purse seiner vessel in the Adriatic Sea, was reported to ICCAT Secretariat by January 8, 2020, "Info on fishing activities 2019" (para 57, Rec.18 – 02). This amount was deducted in the year 2020 by Albanian quota, as it was foreseen in Management Plan_2020 (point 4 in the table, By- catch Para 38 Rec 18 – 02).

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

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development issued Bluefin tuna fishing authorization to one fishing vessel in 2019, in accordance with national legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The bluefin tuna purse seiner had an overall length 41 m and a tonnage 160 as GRT. Also, Albania authorized a support vessel during 2019 and both the fishing vessels were monitored via a satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS).

¹ Arian Palluqi, Albanian Focal Point to ICCAT, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Adr: Blv. "Dëshmoret e Kombit", Nr.2, kp.1001, Tirana, Albania.

Fishing season in 2019 started at 26 May and finished at 5 June 2019 due to quota utilization. The fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea. All the fish caught by the purse seiner was exported and transported live to cage farming facilities of another CPC (Malta).

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Research

There is no in place a National Observer Programme and no scientific research program was undertaken during 2019. Albania does not authorize the recreational BFT fishing and do not issue permits for recreational and sport fishing regarding BFT or other tuna like species. Albania does exercise neither other fishing method (long line, harpoons, traps etc.) nor catch of other species (SWO, BET, ALB etc.). The entire national quota (2019 – 156 metric tons) was exported live in tuna farming of another CPC (Malta) and it is carries out by only one purse seiner vessel.

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

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

Albania started, early 2019, the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.

2.2 Statistics

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

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | Sent to ICCAT 6/9/2019 and 3/9/2020. |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2020. |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2020. |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2020. |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | Not applicable. BFT caught is transported alive to cage farming facilities of another CPC (Malta). |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | Not applicable. BFT caught is transported alive to cage farming facilities of another CPC (Malta). |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | Not applicable. Albania does not tag any Bluefin tuna. All Bluefin tuna caught, is transfer alive to cage farming facilities of another CPC (Malta). |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable. Albania does not tag any Bluefin tuna. All Bluefin tuna caught, is transfer alive. to cage farming facilities of another CPC (Malta). |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable. Albania does not tag any Bluefin tuna. All Bluefin tuna caught, is transfer alive. to cage farming facilities of another CPC (Malta). |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | Not applicable. Observer program is focused on discards, by-catch or incidental catch of vulnerable species in the Albanian fleet of trawlers and small pelagic purse seiners in Adriatic sea. |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | Albania started, early 2019, the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | Not applicable for Albania There are no Albanian vessels authorized to fish on Sargassum. Hence, no data on pelagic Sargassum was collected. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Albania does not authorize any fishing vessel to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons. Information is reported to ICCAT in ST01-T1FC-ALB2018. Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2020. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Albania does not have tuna farming. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | Albania does not have tuna farming. The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems are provided to ICCAT by CPC of tuna farming. (In our case by Maltese CPC). |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Albania does not have tuna farming. The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems are provided to ICCAT by CPC of tuna farming. (In our case by Maltese CPC). |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Albania does not have the national BFT observer programmes. All data are reported in "ST01 to ST03" forms. Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2020. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | Not applicable. Albania does not have a cooperative research program on W-BFT. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | Not available. Albania does not have data of abundance indices and other fishery indicators. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Not available. Albania does not have information resulting from GBYP related research. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | Not applicable. Albania does not conduct a sport catch - and -release fishery, as reported in Task 1 data, sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2020 and does not provide any Report on the scientific activities. |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| BILLFISH | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries. |
| | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | Albania started, early 2019, the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species. |
| SHARKS | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | Not applicable for Albania since there is no fishing activities related on shortfin mako. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | Not applicable for Albania since there is no undertaking scientific research activities related on blue sharks. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | Not applicable for Albania since there is no fishing activities related on shortfin mako. |
| | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | Guide published by Network for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Adriatic (https://www.netcet.eu/), (https://www.facebook.com/NETCETproject) Guide of Albanian birds (http://www.booksinprint.bg/Publication/Details/b77cf5ce-b0db-4a22-a97d-6f3ad48c0ccf) “Fisher Guide for sea turtles” |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | Albania carries out its quota by only one purse seiner vessel. No sea turtles are caught by Albanian BFT vessel. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | There is no seabird incidental catch reported during 2019. Albania carries out its quota by only one purse seiner vessel. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the | Based on the Albanian law 64/2012 “On Fisheries”, amended by law 80/2017, Art.37: |

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

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------|-----|-------|--|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | <p>Sent to ICCAT on 6/9/2019 and 3/9/2020 Pursuant to Article 116 and 122 of the Albania Constitution international agreements concluded by Albania are binding upon the national institutions and laws. For that reason, Albania is bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations.</p> <p>Applicable recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT have been transposed into national legislation and implemented as required. "Minister Order No. 102, date 5.2.2019 on the Implementation of ICCAT Rec. 18 – 02". The relevant and applicable conservation and management measures regarding bluefin tuna have been regulated by national legislation (Law 64/2012 "On Fisheries", different DCMs (e.g. Control & VMS, Conservation & Management, and IUU DCM) and Ministerial orders, considering ICCAT's related regulations.</p> <p>Actually, Albania authorized only two purse seiners to carry out its own quota during fishing season (26 May – 1 July 2020).</p> |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | <p>As mentioned above, Albania is bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT Recommendations by its vessel. Regarding reporting obligations, we tried to be timely responded with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Albania has no targeted fishery or no data obtained for certain types of species, such cases have been responded as "not applicable" and we give the explanations why.</p> <p>Shark Check sheet updated sent to ICCAT on 02/09/2019.</p> |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | Sent to ICCAT 17/08/2020 ALB_CP13. |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable. Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Not applicable. Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | Not applicable. Albania is not involved in any transshipment at sea . |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | Not applicable. Albania is not involved in any transshipment in-port |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | Not applicable. Albania is not involved in any transshipment at sea. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|-------|---|---|
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | Not applicable. Albania has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Not applicable. Albania has not authorized any pelagic long line vessel to tranship. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | Sent to ICCAT 11/02/2020. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | Sent to ICCAT on 11/02/2020. |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | “CP24_AuthPort” Sent to ICCAT on 11/02/2020. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | At least 24 hours in advance (Art. 81, law 64/2012, “On Fisheries” amended. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | Not applicable. No request for Port Entry or Use of Port received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | Not applicable. No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringements. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | Not applicable. No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringements. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | Not applicable. No inspection reports containing apparent infringements, so, no notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | Not applicable. Albania has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | Not applicable. Albania has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Not applicable. Albania has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | CP01-VessList sent to ICCAT on 08/04/2020 and 15/04/2020. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Albania. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Albania in the ICCAT Convention area. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Not applicable. Albania has no information to report on alleged IUU activities. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Not applicable. Albania has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report. Sent to ICCAT on 9/4/2019. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | Not applicable. Albania has no relevant information to report. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | Not applicable. Albania has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Not applicable. Albania has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Not applicable. Albania has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Not applicable. Albania has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Not applicable. Albania do not have bluefin tuna traps and farming activities. National authority responsible for at-sea inspection in territorial waters are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Fisheries Inspectorate - Border Police - Coast Guard |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Not applicable. Albania is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Not applicable. Albania is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable. Albania has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Not applicable. Albania do not have an EAP for observer recovery. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | Not applicable. Albania do not have any observer incident report. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | Not applicable because Albania do not have any report of lost fishing gear retrieved. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | Not applicable because Albania do not have any report of lost fishing gear not retrieved. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | Not applicable because Albania do not have any cooperation on vessel sighting. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|--------------|------|---|---|--|
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any trap fishery for bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | Sent to ICCAT on 10/02/2020. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | Not applicable. There has been no change to the plan originally submitted. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | “Minister Order No. 102, date 5.2.2019 on the Implementation of ICCAT Rec. 18 – 02”, Official gazette No. 18, 2019, page 617 http://80.78.70.231/pls/kuv/f?p=201:Urdh%EBR:102:05.02.2019 Reported to ICCAT 28.08.2019. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | Sent to ICCAT through ST02-T1NC on 30/07/2020. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | Sent to ICCAT CP01-VessList on 08/04/2020. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Sent to ICCAT CP01-VessList on 15/04/2020. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Joint Fishing Operation sent to ICCAT on 20/5/2020. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | YES, the system in place since 2012. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Not applicable. Albania has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. Albania has less than 15 active vessels and does not voluntarily participate in the JIS for BFT-E. There are no Fishery Inspection vessels in Albania. This duty is realized in the Albanian waters by Coast Guard vessels, belongs to IMOC (InterOperacional Maritime Center). |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Sent to ICCAT on 11/02/2017, no changes since the year 2017. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not available. There were no Albanian or foreign vessels landing BFT in Albanian ports during 2019. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Not available. There were not BFT transshipments in Albanian port during 2019. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | Sent to ICCAT on 11/2/2020. |
| BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | CP26-BFT-WcRp sent to ICCAT on 02/06/2020. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | CP25-BFT_McRp sent to ICCAT on 02/06/2020. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | ALB-BFT Closure 2020 sent to ICCAT on 02/06/2020. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | Not applicable. Albania does not conduct a sport catch - and -release fishery. Albania carries out its quota by purse seiners and BFT is transfer alive in another CPC cage farming. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | Sent to ICCAT BCD_Annual_Rep on 16/09/2020. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by Albania to ICCAT on 12/02/2018. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by Albania. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by Albania. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Not applicable. Albania carries out its quota by one purse seiner and BFT is transfer alive in another CPC cage farming. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Not applicable. Albania has no information to report regarding such vessels. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Data has been entered directly through the system. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize fishing for BET/YFT/SKJ species. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | Not applicable. No vessels flagged Albania fished for BET/YFT/SKJ species in the previous years. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | Not applicable. Albania has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable. Albania does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Not applicable. Albania is not involved in catching or trading SWO. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Not applicable. Albania is not involved in catching or trading SWO. |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any of its vessels to catch MED-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Not applicable. Albania does not grant any permits for harpoons or longlines to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Not applicable. Albania does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period. [Albanian legislation (Regulation 1, Art.7 point 3 and 5)]. <i>“In the case of the by catch of swordfish with different fishing methods (purse seiner or pelagic trawling) the amount should be register in logbook and immediately reported to the fishery inspectors in port or landing site. “</i> No by-catch reported. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | Not applicable. Albania does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery. |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not available. Albania has not authorized any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of SWO-MED. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Not available. Albania does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-----------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Not applicable. Albania does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. There are no Fishery Inspection vessels in Albania. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch N.SWO. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch S.SWO. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Not applicable. Albania does not permit by-catch of N.SWO in other fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Not applicable. Albania does not permit by-catch of S.SWO in other fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to MED-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Not applicable. Albania does not operate or have plan to operate any fishery for MED-SWO. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Not applicable. Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | Not applicable. Albania does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | Not applicable. Albania does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | Not applicable. Albania does not permit by-catch of N.ALB in other fisheries. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | Not applicable. Albania does not permit by-catch of S.ALB in other fisheries. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | Billfish Check sheet sent to ICCAT on 02/09/2019. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out BUM/WHM/SPF fisheries. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Not applicable. Albania does not carry out BIL fisheries. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|------------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | Shark Check sheet updated sent to ICCAT on 02/09/2019. |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | The Action Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles and their Habitats in Albania was adopted through a Ministerial Order (No. 596, 22.11.2012) of the Minister of Environment. This adoption was officially announced at the 32nd Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Convention on the Conservation of European Wildlife and Natural Habitats (Bern Convention) at the Council of Europe, in Strasbourg, France (27-30 November 2012). https://issuu.com/medasset/docs/action_plan |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | Not applicable. Albania does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains. Although, in the Albanian Law No.64/2012, amended, Art. 37, says: <i>2. The masters of fishing vessels immediately should release the seabirds accidentally caught by fishing vessels.</i> <i>3. The masters of fishing makes possible, that the specimens of species under the characters a) to d) and f) to h) of paragraph 1 of this Article, as accidentally caught by fishing vessels should be handled on board with care by fishing vessel and be released alive and undamaged in water.</i> <i>4. The masters of fishing vessel does not land the above species, except when belonging to a program adopted for salvation and protecting them or if it's necessary to ensure their recovery when they are injured and that the inspectorate covering the fisheries to be informed before the fishing vessel enter the fishing port.</i> |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | Albania started, early 2019, the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Albania. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|------|------|--|--|
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | Not applicable. Albania had not lodged an objection to any of ICCAT Recommendations. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

With reference to relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures, Albania have transposed into national legislation all applicable ICCAT recommendations on BFT. Fishing for bluefin tuna continue to be regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, through the Ministerial Order No102, date 05/02/2019, fully implementing Rec. 18-02, recently repealed and replaced by Ministerial Order No 334, date 25.08.2020 Implementation of Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 18-02 Establishing a multi annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 19-04).

As soon as the Ministerial Order No 334, date 25.08.2020 will be publish in official gazette, Albania will inform immediately and officially the ICCAT Secretariat. (Sent to ICCAT 11/9/2020)

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

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALGERIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ALGÉRIE
INFORME ANUAL DE ALGERIA

SUMMARY

Les captures nationales enregistrées en 2019 pour des thonidés et des espèces voisines, ont été de l'ordre de 517.49 tonnes pour l'espadon, pour le thon rouge 1436,946 tonnes dont 3728 Kg de pièces mortes représentées par 36 individus, 1045,254 tonnes pour les thonidés mineurs. Depuis quelques années il a été procédé à la collecte des données de captures de deux espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement et accidentellement par la flottille nationale, qui sont de l'ordre de 3,5 tonnes de requin à peau bleue « Prionace glauca », 18.74 tonnes pour le requin renard « Alopias vulpinus ». La campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant au titre de l'année 2019 par des navires senneurs battant pavillon Algérien, a été accomplie par 22 navires thoniers senneurs, dont les longueurs sont comprises entre 21,68 m et 40 m, organisée en (02) groupes de pêche conjointe. A l'issue de laquelle, 1436,946 Tonnes de thon rouge ont été capturés. La quantité de thon rouge capturée à l'état mort durant cette campagne de pêche au titre de l'année 2019 représente 36 pièces pour un poids de 3728 kg. La collecte de données biologique de l'espadon Xiphias gladius a été réalisée dans le cadre du programme national d'échantillonnage opérationnel depuis quelques années. A ce titre, des échantillonnages de taille et de poids ont pu être effectués au niveau des ports de débarquement. Le nombre d'individus échantillonnés est de 107 spécimens dont la taille est comprise entre 110 cm et 225 cm.

RÉSUMÉ

Les captures nationales enregistrées en 2019 pour des thonidés et des espèces voisines, ont été de l'ordre de 517.49 tonnes pour l'espadon, pour le thon rouge 1436,946 tonnes dont 3728 Kg de pièces mortes représentées par 36 individus, 1045,254 tonnes pour les thonidés mineurs. Depuis quelques années il a été procédé à la collecte des données de captures de deux espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement et accidentellement par la flottille nationale, qui sont de l'ordre de 3,5 tonnes de requin à peau bleue « Prionace glauca », 18.74 tonnes pour le requin renard « Alopias vulpinus ». La campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant au titre de l'année 2019 par des navires senneurs battant pavillon Algérien, a été accomplie par 22 navires thoniers senneurs, dont les longueurs sont comprises entre 21,68 m et 40 m, organisée en (02) groupes de pêche conjointe. A l'issue de laquelle, 1436,946 Tonnes de thon rouge ont été capturés. La quantité de thon rouge capturée à l'état mort durant cette campagne de pêche au titre de l'année 2019 représente 36 pièces pour un poids de 3728 kg. La collecte de données biologique de l'espadon Xiphias gladius a été réalisée dans le cadre du programme national d'échantillonnage opérationnel depuis quelques années. A ce titre, des échantillonnages de taille et de poids ont pu être effectués au niveau des ports de débarquement. Le nombre d'individus échantillonnés est de 107 spécimens dont la taille est comprise entre 110 cm et 225 cm.

RESUMEN

Les captures nationales enregistrées en 2019 pour des thonidés et des espèces voisines, ont été de l'ordre de 517.49 tonnes pour l'espadon, pour le thon rouge 1436,946 tonnes dont 3728 Kg de pièces mortes représentées par 36 individus, 1045,254 tonnes pour les thonidés mineurs. Depuis quelques années il a été procédé à la collecte des données de captures de deux espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement et accidentellement par la flottille nationale, qui sont de l'ordre de 3,5 tonnes de requin à peau bleue « Prionace glauca », 18.74 tonnes pour le requin renard « Alopias vulpinus ». La campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant au titre de l'année 2019 par des navires senneurs battant pavillon Algérien, a été accomplie par 22 navires thoniers senneurs, dont les longueurs sont comprises entre 21,68 m et 40 m, organisée en (02) groupes de pêche conjointe. A l'issue de laquelle, 1436,946 Tonnes de thon rouge ont été capturés. La quantité de thon rouge capturée à l'état mort durant cette campagne de pêche au titre de l'année 2019 représente 36 pièces pour un poids de 3728 kg. La collecte de données biologique de l'espadon Xiphias gladius a été réalisée dans le cadre du programme national d'échantillonnage opérationnel depuis

¹ Ministère de la Pêche et des Productions Halieutiques.

quelques années. A ce titre, des échantillonnages de taille et de poids ont pu être effectués au niveau des ports de débarquement. Le nombre d'individus échantillonnés est de 107 spécimens dont la taille est comprise entre 110 cm et 225 cm.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures algériennes totales de thonidés et des espèces voisines en 2019 sont de l'ordre de 2999.69 tonnes réparties comme suit :

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| - Thon rouge | 1436,946 Tonnes |
| - Espadon | 517.49 Tonnes |
| - Thonidés mineurs | 1045,254 Tonnes |

La quantité pêchée de thon rouge au titre de la campagne de 2019 est de 1436,946tonnes. La campagne de 2019, a été réalisée par l'intervention de 22 navires thoniers senneurs, organisés en deux (02) groupes de pêches conjointes.

Pour l'espadon la quantité pêchée s'élève à 517.49 tonnes, cette pêche s'effectue par l'intervention d'une flottille artisanale composée de navires de longueur inférieure à 15 m, pour chaque navire l'administration chargée de la pêche octroie une autorisation, il n'y a point de permis ou d'autorisation spécifique à ce type de pêcherie.

Depuis 2019, à la demande des professionnels activant dans cette filière, la période de pêche existante a été remplacée par une seule période de fermeture de pêche à l'espadon, qui s'étale du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mars de chaque année, cette activité est rigoureusement suivie et contrôlée, notamment en ce qui concerne les quantités débarquées, les tailles minimales marchandes ainsi que la période de fermeture de la pêche.

Le Service National des Gardes-côtes (SNGC) est l'organe du contrôle en mer et à l'entrée du port (jouant le rôle de police des mers). Les agents de ce service veillent au respect de la réglementation en vigueur élaborée par le secteur de la pêche, parallèlement des inspecteurs de la pêche déployés le long du littoral veillent aussi au respect de la réglementation.

Pour la filière espadonnaire, il est important de signaler que le nombre de jours en mer ne dépasse guère les 90 jours, les pêcheurs sont confrontés à d'importantes immobilisations liées à l'impact des mauvaises conditions climatiques et aussi à la longue période de fermeture de pêche, et ce malgré leur polyvalence en terme d'engins de pêche pour certaines embarcations.

Néanmoins, afin d'assurer la pérennité et la durabilité de cette ressource et sa préservation ainsi que les emplois directs et indirects des professionnels de cette filière, des campagnes de vulgarisation et de sensibilisation au profit des professionnels, portant sur l'intérêt de respect des mesures de gestion, et la nécessité de collaborer avec les scientifiques en leur fournissant les échantillons biologiques, notamment les contenus stomacaux, les gonades et dans la mesure du possible les pièces osseuses qui serviront à réaliser une étude sur la reproduction, la croissance, le régime alimentaire. Cette approche participative est indispensable dans le contexte de la pêcherie espadonnaire, qui demeure la seule alternative du moment que l'embarquement d'observateurs à bord, vue l'exiguïté de l'espace n'est pas possible, de plus tous les spécimens sont débarqués éviscérés au niveau des ports désignés à cet effet.

Le groupe des thonidés mineurs représenté par 4 espèces à savoir *Sardasarda*, *Euthynnus alletteratus*, *Auxis rochei* et *Orcynopsis unicolor*, est capturé à l'aide de différents types de métiers utilisant différents types d'engins. Les quantités capturées et enregistrées pour 2019 sont à hauteur de 1045,254tonnes. Ces données sont consignées au niveau des formulaires Tâche II et notifiées à l'ICCAT.

Pour le thon rouge *Thynnus thynnus*, les 36 individus capturés morts durant les opérations de pêche effectuées au titre de la campagne de pêche de 2019, ont un poids total de 3728 kg.

Il ressort que les classes les plus représentées sont 103 et 105 kg, à l'inverse les classes les moins représentées avec individus sont, 107, 110 et 115 kg. La mortalité enregistrée durant cette campagne de pêche reste faible comparée aux précédentes campagnes de pêche au thon rouge vivant.

Pour l'espadon *Xiphias gladius*, des échantillonnages de taille et de poids ont été aussi effectués durant l'année 2019. Les résultats de distribution des fréquences de taille de l'espadon, sont représentés dans le tableau II.

L'analyse de la distribution de fréquence de taille de 107 échantillonnés a fait ressortir les résultats suivants :

- Présente trois modes, celui de 190 cm de taille, de 200 cm de taille et 205 cm.
- Peu de représentation des certaines classes de taille, notamment celles de 140 cm et 160cm, avec seulement 02 individus par classe
- Deux classes vides, celle de 135 cm et 150 cm

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

L'organe d'appui à la décision de gestion pour le secteur de la pêche est le Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA) qui en effet, en se basant sur les résultats des études effectuées sur les pêcheries Algériennes que des orientations scientifiques sont données pour la gestion et l'aménagement des ressources halieutiques mais aussi au développement de l'Aquaculture. Ce centre procède aussi au traitement et analyses des données collectées notamment des grands migrateurs halieutiques, l'espadon, le thon rouge et les thonidés mineurs ainsi que les prises accessoires et rejets des tortues et oiseaux de mer dont l'interactivité avec les engins reste très minime dans la mesure où ces prises ne représentent que 2% des captures.

Concernant l'échantillonnage biologique, il est effectué sur quelques espèces cibles les plus commercialisées. Il s'agit notamment des espèces de petits pélagiques qui font l'objet d'évaluation hydroacoustique (*Sardina pilchardus*, *Angraulisencrasicolus* et *Boopsboops*). Pour les espèces démersales, les espèces concernées par l'évaluation et l'échantillonnage biologique sont *Merlucciusmerlucus*, *Mullusbarbatus*, et la crevette blanche

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

Dans ce contexte un programme pilote d'une année, a été inscrit dans le cadre de la FAO, qui consiste en la collecte d'information sur les prises accessoires de tortues et d'oiseaux de mer, ainsi que leur interactivité avec les différents types d'engins, notamment les palangres. Aussi pour minimiser les effets des prises accessoires de ces espèces, on veille à la remise à l'eau des spécimens capturés, dans le meilleur des états en retirant les hameçons sans trop les endommagés, pour éviter leur vulnérabilité dans le milieu naturel qui pourrait engendrer une forte mortalité.

S'agissant des requins, des données de captures sont rendues disponibles et communiquer à l'ICCAT, bien que les requins répertoriés en Algérie ne font pas parties des espèces ciblées par la flottille commerciale, ces espèces n'étant pas prisées par les consommateurs locaux, les espèces sont débarquées entières, ne sont jamais dépourvues des leurs ailerons ni d'autres parties de leur corps.

Dans le cadre du projet de la coopération avec l'Union Européenne (DIVECO II), l'Algérie a mis en exploitation en 2018 la nouvelle application, relative à la collecte de statistique en ligne (SSPALweb), ainsi toutes les données relatives à l'activité de pêche sont introduites dans ce nouveau système et sont saisies en ligne par les collecteurs au niveau local et qui travaille en réseau à l'échelle nationale. Ils sont déployés par les Directions des Pêches et des Ressources Halieutiques des Wilayas maritimes « DPRHW », dans le but de faciliter l'accessibilité aux données relatives à la pêche et l'aquaculture,

Aussi, dans le cadre du programme DIVECO2, d'Appui technique à la conception et mise en place d'une stratégie de développement et de gestion de la pêche artisanale aux grands migrateurs halieutiques (espadon et thon rouge) en Algérie, des résultats ont été fixés, il s'agit de :

1. L'élaboration et l'adoption d'une stratégie de développement et de gestion des pêcheries artisanales de grands migrateurs (espadon et thon rouge) en Algérie ;
2. Mise en place d'un processus de concertation qui sera mené entre l'Administration et les opérateurs privés dans le but d'impliquer toutes les parties prenantes dans l'élaboration de la stratégie de développement et de gestion, et de favoriser le respect et l'application de la nouvelle réglementation.
3. L'élaboration et la mise en place d'un nouveau dispositif réglementaire permettant une meilleure gestion des pêcheries thonières et espadonnière.

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

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| GÉNÉRAL (toutes les espèces) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Rapports annuels (scientifiques) | Rapport transmis par voie électronique le 14/09/2020. |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Caractéristiques des flottilles de la tâche I (T1FC) | Information soumise le 27/02/2020 selon la demande de l'ICCAT et complétée le 03/03/2020 et retransmise le 30/07/2020. |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche I (T1NC) | 27/02/2020 selon la demande de l'ICCAT et le 30/07/2020 avec complément d'information le 04/08/2020. |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Prise et effort de la tâche II (T2CE) | Information soumise le 27/02/2020 selon la demande de l'ICCAT et complétée le 03/03/2020 et retransmise le 30/07/2020 avec complément d'information le 04/08/2020. |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Échantillons de tailles de la tâche II (T2SZ) | Information soumise le 27/02/2020 selon la demande de l'ICCAT et complétée le 03/03/2020 et retransmise le 30/07/2020 avec complément d'information le 04/08/2020. |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche II (T2CS) | Information soumise le 27/02/2020 selon la demande de l'ICCAT et complétée le 03/03/2020 et retransmise le 30/07/2020 avec complément d'information le 04/08/2020. |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires) | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a mis en place aucun programme de marquage. |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations) | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a mis en place aucun programme de marquage. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations) | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a mis en place aucun programme de marquage. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes d'observateurs nationaux | Information transmise en date du 30/07/2020. |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14 | Les observateurs ne peuvent pas être déployés à bord des navires de pêche étant donné qu'ils ne sont pas pontés, ayant une longueur inférieure à 12 m. La flottille étant artisanale. Une note explicative a été transmise pour examen par le SCRS en date du 29 Juillet 2019, dont copie ci-jointe. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum pélagique</i> | Non applicable. Espèce n'existe pas en Algérie. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure | Information transmise le 30/07/2020. |
| THON ROUGE | S:BFT01 | S15 | Échantillonnage de tailles (de poissons mis à mort) dans les fermes | Non applicable. En Algérie, n'existe pas actuellement des fermes d'élevage du thon rouge. |

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|--|--|
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Échantillonnage de tailles (résultats de données brutes) réalisé au moyen de systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques (couverture à 100% des mises en cages) OU au moyen d'une autre méthodologie d'estimation de la taille du thon rouge | Non applicable. En Algérie, n'existe pas actuellement des fermes d'élevage du thon rouge. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Données concernant l'échantillonnage de tailles (et rapports de mise en cage) réalisé au moyen de systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques (couverture à 100% des mises en cages) | Non applicable. En Algérie, n'existe pas actuellement des fermes d'élevage du thon rouge. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge | Non applicable. En Algérie, n'existe pas actuellement des fermes d'élevage du thon rouge. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place | Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon rouge de l'Ouest. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries | Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon rouge de l'Ouest. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique | Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon rouge de l'Ouest. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique | Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche dans l'Atlantique Nord. |
| THONIDÉS TROPICAUX | S:TRO01 | S24 | Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris | Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche du thon obèse/d'albacore/listao. Information transmise en date du 30/07/2020. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique) | Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche de ces espèces et l'utilisation des DCP. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc. | Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche de ces espèces et l'utilisation des DCP. Information transmise le 30/07/2020. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB | Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche de ces espèces et l'utilisation des DCP. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture | Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche de ces espèces. |

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---|---|
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS) | Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche de ces espèces. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port | Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche de ces espèces. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP | Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'autorise pas la pêche de ces espèces et l'utilisation des DCP. |
| ISTIOPHORIDÉS | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée | cette exigence ne s'applique pas à l'Algérie du fait que le groupe des Makaires n'est pas rencontré en Algérie. Toutes les réponses sont portées sur la feuille de contrôle. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers. | Information portée sur la feuille de contrôle. Il est à rappeler que cette exigence ne peut s'appliquer à l'Algérie du fait que le groupe des Makaires n'est pas rencontré en Algérie. |
| REQUINS | | | | |
| | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce | Données de captures par type de métier pour les trois espèces rencontrées et répertoriées en Algérie (requin à peau bleue, requin renard et le groupe carcharinidés) ont été portées sur les formulaires de TASK II et communiquées en date du 30 Juillet 2020. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce | Non applicable espèce non répertoriée. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Informations sur le requin peau bleue | Données de captures par type d'engin ont été portées sur le formulaire CATH ESTIMATION de la TACHE II et transmises le 30/07/2019. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants | Non applicable espèce non répertoriée en Algérie et aucune pêche n'est autorisée dans cette région. Il s'agit du requin taube bleu de l'Atlantique NORD. |
| AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES | | | | |
| | S:BYC01 | S37 | Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention | Elaboration du guide d'identification en cours de réalisation. Cependant il existe un guide des mammifères marins élaboré dans le cadre ACOBAMS, l'information sur les échouages de ces espèces fait l'objet de suivi par les scientifiques nationaux. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin | Information portée sur les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II envoyés à l'ICCAT par voie électronique le 30/07/2019. Toute prise accidentelle de tortue marine est systématiquement remise à l'eau vivante. |

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|--------|------------------|-------------|---|---|
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année | Information transmise le 30/07/2020. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs | Les mesures prises à ce effet ont été portées sur la PARTIE I de ce rapport annuel transmis en date du. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente | Les mesures prises à cet effet ont été portées sur la PARTIE I de ce rapport annuel. |

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|----------------|------|------|---|---|
| GÉNÉRAL | GEN | 0001 | Rapports annuels | Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 14 Septembre 2020. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins | L'Algérie a déclaré toutes les informations relatives aux pêcheries de l'ICCAT. Concernant les requins, l'Algérie depuis 2016 a communiqué des informations concernant deux espèces de requin, à savoir le requin à peau bleue, le requin renard et du requin de la famille des carcharinidés. Aussi, l'Algérie a soumis sa feuille de contrôle des requins en 2017, actualisée en 2019 et 2020. Il est important de noter que les requins relevant du mandat de l'ICCAT, sont en majorité peu ou pas représentés dans les eaux sous juridiction algérienne. Aussi, la consommation des requins ne fait pas partie des habitudes culinaires de la population. Ils ne trouvent pas de preneurs. Informations transmises le 14 septembre 2020. |
| | GEN | 0003 | Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application | Informations transmises par voie électronique le 14 Août 2020 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif | Non applicable à l'Algérie, aucun affrètement n'a été effectué par l'Algérie. Informations transmises par voie électronique le 30 juillet 2020. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|------|--------|---|--|
| | GEN | 0005 | Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC. |
| | GEN | 0006 a | Rapports sur les transbordements en mer | Non applicable. Le transbordement en mer est interdit en Algérie. Informations transmises le 11 septembre 2020. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Rapports sur les transbordements au port | Non applicable. Le transbordement au port est interdit en Algérie. Informations transmises le 11 septembre 2020. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Déclaration de transbordement (en mer) | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas les transbordements en mer. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port. | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucun navire de charge autorisé à recevoir des transbordements en mer ou au port. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures). | Non applicable. Les palangriers pélagiques ne sont pas autorisés à transborder. |
| | GEN | 0010 a | Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'accorde aucun accès aux ports algériens des navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger, sauf dans les cas de force majeure (mauvais temps ou problème technique de navire). |
| | GEN | 0010b | Points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports. |
| | GEN | 0011 | Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée. | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible) | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas l'entrée de navires de pêche étrangers dans ses ports. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port | Il y a lieu de signaler qu'après la clôture de la campagne de pêche au thon rouge, le 02 juillet 2020 et au départ des navires thoniers senneurs pour regagner leurs ports d'attaches en Algérie, une inspection a été effectuée au port de Mahdia le 10 juillet 2020. A l'issue de cette inspection, du thon rouge a été retrouvé sur 05 navires thoniers senneurs. . A cet effet, l'Administration de la pêche Algérienne a déclenché une enquête, qui est actuellement en cours. Les résultats de l'enquête ainsi que les mesures qui seront éventuellement prises seront communiquées à l'ICCAT dans le délai fixé par les dispositions du paragraphe 36 de la recommandation de l'ICCAT 18-09. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|------|------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0017 | Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas conclu ce type d'accords bilatéraux. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Accords d'accès et modification | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès avec d'autres Parties ou sociétés privées. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès avec d'autres Parties ou sociétés privées. |
| | GEN | 0020 | Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 10 Mai 2020. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus | Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission de ce formulaire par l'Algérie. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives | Non applicable. L'Algérie ne réalise aucune pêche sportive ou récréative dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant les activités IUU présumées. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a reçu aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées de ses navires de pêche et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information pertinente à déclarer. Information transmise le 11 Septembre 2020. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Données sur la non-application | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer sur la non-application soupçonnée des mesures de l'ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a reçu aucune allégation concernant la non-application des mesures de l'ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Observations de navires | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a réalisé aucune observation de navires pêchant à l'encontre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a reçu aucun rapport concernant le repérage de ses navires dans des activités allant à l'encontre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|-------------------|------|------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0031 | Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas et/ou autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage de thon rouge | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection en vue de participer à des activités d'arraisonnement et d'inspection. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection en vue de participer à des activités d'arraisonnement et d'inspection. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection en vue de participer à des activités d'arraisonnement et d'inspection. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale | Non applicable. L'Algérie ne compte aucun navire sur la liste finale de navires IUU. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour le sauvetage de l'observateur | Le plan est en cours d'élaboration avec les départements concernés et sera soumis au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais imparties. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Rapports sur les incidents impliquant les observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise | Le plan est en cours d'élaboration avec les départements concernés et sera soumis au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais imparties. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Rapport concernant la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu | Le plan est en cours d'élaboration avec les départements concernés et sera soumis au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais imparties. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Rapport concernant la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu | Aucun engin de pêche perdu n'a été signalé. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points de contact afin de faciliter la coopération concernant l'observation de navires (facultatif) | Pas de point de contact. |
| THON ROUGE | BFT | 1001 | Fermes de thon rouge | Non applicable. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de ferme de thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge | Non applicable. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de ferme de thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages | Non applicable. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de ferme de thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge | Non applicable. Actuellement, l'Algérie n'a pas de ferme de thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Madragues de thon rouge | Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose pas de madragues. La date d'envoi par voie électronique 13/02/2020. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité | Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 13 février 2020. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|------|------|---|--|
| | BFT | 1008 | Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, le cas échéant | Non applicable. L'Algérie en dispose pas de fermes d'engraissement actuellement. Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 13 février 2020 et 01/06/2020. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications des plans de pêche | L'Algérie n'a pas effectué de modification de son plan de pêche au titre de l'année 2020. L'information a été transmise le 07/05/2020. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02 | Informations transmises le 13 septembre 2020 suite à la demande du secrétariat exécutif (circulaire CIRCULAIRE ICCAT #5548/20). |
| | BFT | 1011 | Prises de thon rouge de 2019 | Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 30 juillet 2020. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Navires de capture de thon rouge | Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 10 Mai 2020. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Autres navires de thon rouge | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à exercer des activités concernant le thon rouge de l'Est. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO) | Données transmises par voie électronique le 18 mai 2020. |
| | BFT | 1015 | Messages VMS | Applicable |
| | BFT | 1016 | Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe | Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 13 février 2020. |
| | BFT | 1017 | Liste des navires d'inspection | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé au titre de l'année 2020 au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe |
| | BFT | 1018 | Liste des inspecteurs [et agences] | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé au titre de l'année 2020 au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé au titre de l'année 2020 au programme d'inspection internationale conjointe. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Ports de transbordement de thon rouge | Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 13 février 2020. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Ports de débarquement de thon rouge | Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 13 février 2020. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises) | Six (06) rapports ont été transmis par voie électronique (01, 08,15,22,30 juin 2020 et le 06 juillet. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune pêcherie de thon rouge au niveau de l'Atlantique Ouest. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée | Informations transmises le 02 juillet 2020. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|---------------------------|------|------|--|---|
| | BFT | 1025 | Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm. | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'exploite pas de pêche de thon rouge de l'Ouest. |
| | BFT | 1027 | Rapport annuel sur le BCD | Information transmise le 10 septembre 2020. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD | Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission en date 04 Juin 2015. |
| | BFT | 1029 | Points de contact pour les BCD | Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission en date 28 Avril 2016. |
| | BFT | 1030 | Législation relative au BCD | Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission. |
| | BFT | 1031 | Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD | Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission de l'Algérie. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant ces navires. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD | Données ont été saisies directement par le biais du système. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas de fermes de thon rouge. |
| ESPÈCES TROPICALES | TRO | 2001 | Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas la pêche des espèces de thonidés tropicaux. |
| | TRO | 2002 | Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure | Non applicable. Aucune pêche de thon obèse, albacore et listao n'existe en Algérie. Information transmise le 30 Juillet 2020. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas reçu de rapport d'activités IUU concernant ses navires et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'importe pas ni ne réexporte pas de thon obèse. Information transmise le 31/03/2020 et le 11 Septembre 2020. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP | Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas et ne commercialise pas de thon obèse. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux | Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas de thon obèse. Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 30-avril 2020. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02) | Non applicable. L'Algérie ne déploie pas de DCP pour capturer des thonidés tropicaux. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Plans de gestion de la capacité/de pêche de thonidés tropicaux | Non applicable, l'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|----------------|------|------|---|---|
| | TRO | 2012 | Déclaration d'intention d'accroître la participation aux pêcheries ciblant les thonidés tropicaux | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas actuellement ses navires à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Prises mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas le BET,SKJ, et YFT et . Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 30 avril 2020. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse | Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas de thon obèse d'une part et d'autre part le thon obèse n'est pas une espèce répertoriée en Algérie. Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 30 avril 2020. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon obèse a été utilisée | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher le thon obèse. |
| | TRO | 2016 | Liste des navires de support et activité en 2019 | Non applicable, l'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord | Non applicable, l'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence TRO 2016 | Non applicable, l'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Différence entre l'effort de pêche de 2018 et l'effort de pêche de 2020 | Non requis avant 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique | Non requis avant 2021. |
| ESPADON | SWO | 3001 | Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'importe pas de l'espadon. Information transmise le 31/03/2020 et le 11 Septembre 2020. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP | Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission effectuée par l'Algérie le 02 Août 2005. |
| | SWO | 3003 | Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée | Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 15 Janvier 2020. |
| | SWO | 3004 | Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée | Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun navire de pêche sportive ou récréative ciblant l'espadon en Algérie. |
| | SWO | 3005 | Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure | Date de transmission par voie électronique le 30 juillet 2020. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée | Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 13 Septembre 2020. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'exploite pas ou n'a pas l'intention d'exploiter de pêcheries d'espadon du Nord. Informations transmise le 11 septembre 2020. |
| | SWO | 3010 | Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO | Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 27 février 2020. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO. | Date d'envoi par voie électronique 23 Janvier, 30 Avril et 30 Juillet 2020. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|---------------|------|------|---|---|
| | SWO | 3012 | Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage | Non applicable. L'Algérie ne marque pas et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens d'espadon de la Méditerranée marqués. |
| | SWO | 3013 | Liste des navires d'inspection | Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue par des navires artisanaux dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale. |
| | SWO | 3014 | Liste des inspecteurs [et agences] | Non applicable. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer de l'espadon du Nord. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer de l'espadon du Sud. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord | Non applicable. Cette CPC ne permet pas la prise accessoire d'espadon du Nord dans d'autres pêcheries. Pêcherie inexistante en Algérie. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord | Non applicable. Cette CPC ne permet pas la prise accessoire d'espadon du Nord dans d'autres pêcheries. Pêcherie inexistante en Algérie. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copie des rapports d'inspection du JIS | Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée | Date d'envoi par voie électronique le 14 Mars 2020. |
| GERMON | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée. | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée. Information transmise le 14 Mars 2020. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer du germon du Nord. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Non applicable. L'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer du germon du Sud. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord | Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune pêcherie de germon de l'Atlantique Nord en Algérie. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord | Non applicable. Il n'existe aucune pêcherie de germon de l'Atlantique Sud en Algérie. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--|------|------|--|---|
| ISTIOPHORIDÉS | BIL | 5001 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 18-04 / 19-05 et 16-11 | Espèce non répertorié en Algérie en plus il n'existe aucun navire qui intervient en dehors des eaux sous juridiction nationale à l'exception des thoniers qui interviennent dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée. La feuille de contrôle des istiophoridés a été transmise d'envoi par voie électronique le 14 Septembre 2020. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Demande de dérogation de remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries | Non applicable. le Makaïre blanc de l'Atlantique, Makaïre bécune et Makaïre bleu sont des espèces qui ne sont répertoriés en Algérie et les navires de pêche pavillon national exercent dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL | Non applicable, les espèces qui doivent faire l'objet d'essai ne sont répertoriées en Algérie. |
| REQUINS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins | Informations transmises le 14 Septembre 2020. |
| AUTRES ESPÈCES PRISES ACCESSOIRES | BYC | 8001 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragr. 1, 2 et 7, amendée par la Rec. 13-11, et mesures pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO. | l'Algérie a mis en place un programme de sensibilisation destinée aux professionnels de la pêche dans le but d'atténuer les interactions des engins avec les espèces de tortues marines ainsi que les oiseaux de mer. Une note explicative a été transmise en date du 29 Juillet 2019 avec les données de tâche I e II. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer | Non applicable. Il est à noter le caractère artisanal de la pêche palangrière algérienne. Les palangres utilisées ayant des petites longueurs utilisées au niveau des côtes, les prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer ne sont pas signalées par les professionnels de la pêche artisanale. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine. | Non applicable. Toutefois, aux fins d'améliorer les récoltes d'information, des nouvelles dispositions réglementaires en matière de déclaration sont introduites dans le modificatif de la réglementation régissant les conditions d'exercice de la pêche. |
| DIVERS | | | | |
| | SDP | 9001 | Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques | Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun autre programme de document électronique de capture |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|------|------|---|---|
| | MISC | 9002 | Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT | Aucune objection n'a été formulée par l'Algérie pour les recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission en 2019. |

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

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations pertinentes de l'ICCAT relatives aux mesures de conservation et de gestion, l'Algérie a mis en application depuis 2010, un dispositif réglementaire relatif à l'exploitation du thon rouge par les opérateurs nationaux, qui a été modifié et complété, chaque année afin de répondre aux exigences pertinentes de l'ICCAT.

Compte tenu de la spécificité de cette pêcherie et sa complexité, des améliorations furent effectuées et apportés au dispositif réglementaire régissant la pêche au thon rouge. Ainsi, des modifications de l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 instituant des quotas de pêche au thon rouge pour les navires battant pavillon national, ont été effectuées durant l'année 2019, pour pallier aux insuffisances enregistrées durant les différentes campagnes de pêche au thon rouge.

Ces modifications concernent l'amélioration du journal de pêche et l'obligation du numéro d'immatriculation maritime internationale (OMI) à l'ensemble des navires thoniers désirant prendre part à la campagne de pêche au thon rouge.

Par ailleurs, la campagne de pêche au thon rouge au titre de l'année 2020 s'est déroulée, dans des conditions exceptionnelles dues à la pandémie COVID 19. L'Algérie a mis en place toutes les mesures nécessaires pour répondre aux exigences sanitaires à bord des navires thoniers d'une part et aux mesures de conservation et de gestion exigées par l'ICCAT d'autre part.

Cette campagne a enregistré la participation de 23 navires thoniers senneurs, organisés en 02 groupes de pêche conjointe (02 JFO) et l'embarquement à bord de chaque navire thonier d'un observateur contrôleur relevant de l'administration de la pêche, et ce, dans le respect des dispositions pertinentes de la législation et la réglementation nationale en vigueur.

Il y a lieu de noter que ladite campagne s'est déroulée dans de mauvaises conditions météorologiques, ce qui a contraint l'Algérie à demander la prolongation de la période de pêche, conformément aux dispositions de la recommandation 19-04. La période de pêche a été clôturée le 02 juillet 2020.

Par ailleurs, Il y a lieu de signaler qu'après la clôture de la campagne de pêche au thon rouge, le 02 juillet 2020 et au départ des navires thoniers senneurs pour regagner leurs ports d'attaches en Algérie, une inspection a été effectuée au port de Mahdia le 10 juillet 2020. A l'issue de cette inspection, du thon rouge a été retrouvé sur 05 navires thoniers senneurs. A cet effet, l'Administration de la pêche Algérienne a déclenché une enquête, qui est actuellement en cours. Les résultats de l'enquête ainsi que les mesures qui seront éventuellement prises seront communiquées à l'ICCAT dans le délai fixé par les dispositions du paragraphe 36 de la recommandation de l'ICCAT 18-09.

En matière de suivi, les navires thoniers qui ont été autorisés à prendre part à la campagne de pêche sont équipés d'une balise VMS, qui a été opérationnelle durant toute la campagne.

En outre, l'Administration de la pêche a exigé aux observateurs-contrôleurs embarqués à bord des navires thoniers, la transmission d'une situation journalière des dits navires.

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

En ce qui concerne la pêche à l'espadon en Algérie, il y a lieu de souligner que cette pêcherie est artisanale, est réalisée au moyen de navires de type petits métiers, dont la quasi totalité de leurs longueurs varient entre 4 mètres et 12 mètres.

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de la nouvelle disposition de la recommandation de l'ICCAT 16-05 établissant un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement de l'espadon de la Méditerranée, l'Algérie a pris des dispositions pour renforcer le contrôle de débarquement au niveau des ports autorisés.

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

Par ailleurs, pour l'amélioration du dispositif de suivi et de contrôle de la pêche au thon rouge et de l'espadon, un nouveau dispositif réglementaire régissant la pêche aux grands migrateurs halieutiques a été élaboré en application du modificatif et du complément de la loi 01-11 relative à la pêche et à l'aquaculture.

La mise en œuvre de ce nouveau cadre réglementaire a été retardée d'une part, aux fins de prendre en charge les nouvelles dispositions arrêtées par l'ICCAT, notamment la recommandation 19-04, établissant un plan pluriannuel de gestion du thon rouge dans l'Atlantique et la mer Méditerranée et d'autre part, à la réorganisation institutionnelle du secteur de la pêche en Algérie par la création d'un département ministériel.

Ainsi, dans le cadre de modification du décret exécutif n°03-481 du 13 décembre 2003, fixant les conditions et les modalités d'exercice de la pêche, de nouvelles dispositions réglementaires, notamment en matière de déclaration seront intégrées pour prendre en charge les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer, tortues et requins.

A ce titre, un arrêté ministériel a été publié sur le Journal officiel, relatif au contrôle et à la mise en œuvre des mesures s'appliquant aux requins, notamment par l'interdiction à la pêche, la détention, le débarquement et la mise sur le marché du requin soyeux.

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

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

Néanmoins, il est à souligner que l'implémentation des exigences de l'ICCAT, nécessite beaucoup de temps.

Tableau 1. Distribution de classe de poids de *Thynnus thunnus*, pour 2019.

| WT | N |
|-----|---|
| 100 | 2 |
| 101 | 2 |
| 102 | 3 |
| 103 | 4 |
| 104 | 2 |
| 105 | 4 |
| 106 | 3 |
| 107 | 1 |
| 108 | 2 |
| 109 | 2 |
| 110 | 1 |
| 111 | 2 |
| 112 | 3 |
| 113 | 2 |
| 114 | 2 |
| 115 | 1 |

Tableau 2. Distribution de fréquence de taille *Xiphias gladius* 2019.

| LT | N |
|-----|----|
| 110 | 3 |
| 115 | 5 |
| 120 | 3 |
| 125 | 4 |
| 130 | 6 |
| 135 | 0 |
| 140 | 2 |
| 145 | 8 |
| 150 | 0 |
| 155 | 6 |
| 160 | 2 |
| 165 | 4 |
| 170 | 3 |
| 175 | 5 |
| 180 | 2 |
| 185 | 2 |
| 190 | 13 |
| 195 | 3 |
| 200 | 10 |
| 205 | 11 |
| 210 | 3 |
| 215 | 4 |
| 220 | 5 |
| 225 | 3 |

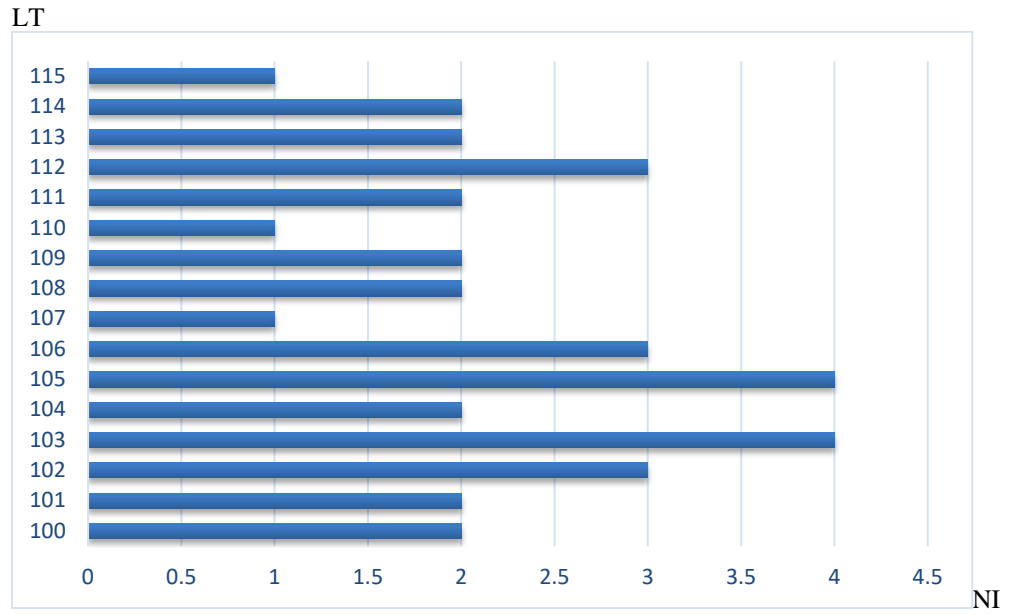


Figure 1. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de poids de *Thynnus thunnus*, au titre de 2019.

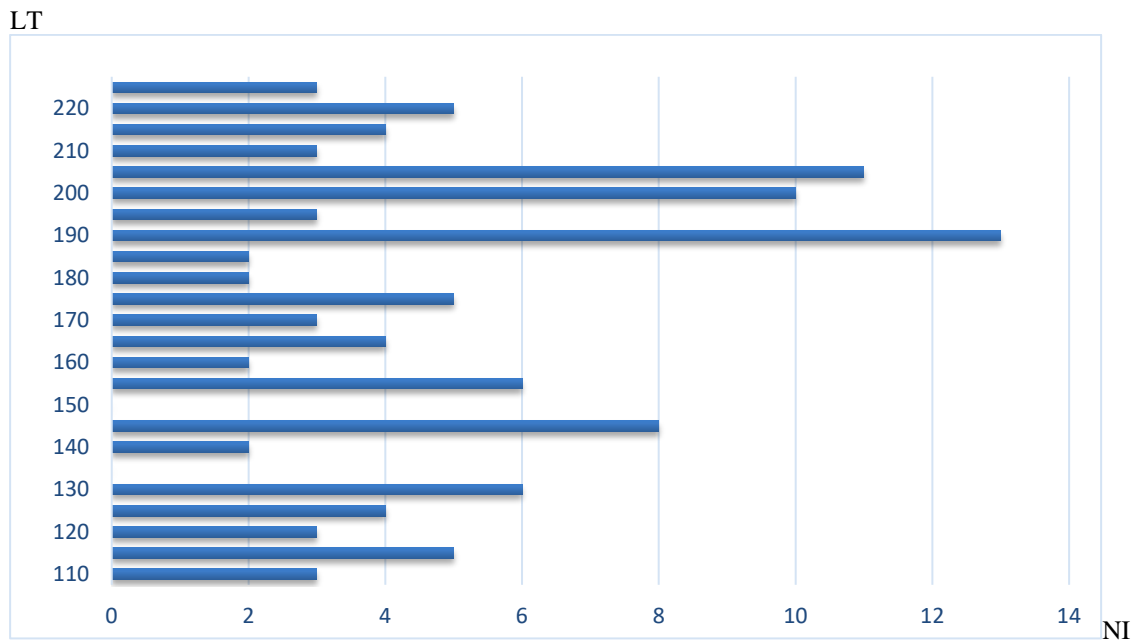


Figure 2. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Xiphias gladius* au titre de 2019.

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

SUMMARY

A total of 469t of large pelagic species under management by ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's fishing fleet in 2019. The fleet of 31 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the year ranged in size from 9.8m to 14.3m LOA (mean 12.8m LOA). Mass incursions of Sargassum sp. incursions into local fishing areas continued through 2019 and resulted in catastrophic declines in catches of the island's traditional keystone species flying fish and dolphinfish. The resulting reduction in the island's supply of local fresh fish was partially mitigated by increased catches of highly migratory large pelagic species. Draft regulations to implement the PSMA to which Barbados became party in 2016, are awaiting review. Means of improving the shark data collection programme are being explored. Regulations to protect vulnerable shark species and deter shark finning have been drafted and are awaiting review. From the middle of 2018 the Fisheries Division was placed within the newly formed Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy. While this new arrangement presents many potential advantages for the Development and Management of Fisheries, a number of key management instruments referenced in past reports, such as the draft Fisheries Management Regulations and the Plan for the Management of the Longline fleet have been delayed. Nevertheless, it is hoped that these important instruments that are directly relevant to ICCAT managed species will soon be put in place.

RÉSUMÉ

A total of 469t of large pelagic species under management by ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's fishing fleet in 2019. The fleet of 31 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the year ranged in size from 9.8m to 14.3m LOA (mean 12.8m LOA). Mass incursions of Sargassum sp. incursions into local fishing areas continued through 2019 and resulted in catastrophic declines in catches of the island's traditional keystone species flying fish and dolphinfish. The resulting reduction in the island's supply of local fresh fish was partially mitigated by increased catches of highly migratory large pelagic species. Draft regulations to implement the PSMA to which Barbados became party in 2016, are awaiting review. Means of improving the shark data collection programme are being explored. Regulations to protect vulnerable shark species and deter shark finning have been drafted and are awaiting review. From the middle of 2018 the Fisheries Division was placed within the newly formed Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy. While this new arrangement presents many potential advantages for the Development and Management of Fisheries, a number of key management instruments referenced in past reports, such as the draft Fisheries Management Regulations and the Plan for the Management of the Longline fleet have been delayed. Nevertheless, it is hoped that these important instruments that are directly relevant to ICCAT managed species will soon be put in place.

RESUMEN

A total of 469t of large pelagic species under management by ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's fishing fleet in 2019. The fleet of 31 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the year ranged in size from 9.8m to 14.3m LOA (mean 12.8m LOA). Mass incursions of Sargassum sp. incursions into local fishing areas continued through 2019 and resulted in catastrophic declines in catches of the island's traditional keystone species flying fish and dolphinfish. The resulting reduction in the island's supply of local fresh fish was partially mitigated by increased catches of highly migratory large pelagic species. Draft regulations to implement the PSMA to which Barbados became party in 2016, are awaiting review. Means of improving the shark data collection programme are being explored. Regulations to protect vulnerable shark species and deter shark finning have been drafted and are awaiting review. From the middle of 2018 the Fisheries Division was placed within the newly formed Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy. While this new arrangement presents many potential advantages for the Development

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and Management of Fisheries, a number of key management instruments referenced in past reports, such as the draft Fisheries Management Regulations and the Plan for the Management of the Longline fleet have been delayed. Nevertheless, it is hoped that these important instruments that are directly relevant to ICCAT managed species will soon be put in place.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual Fisheries Information

In 2019 a total of around 469t of the large pelagic species managed by ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's commercial fishing fleet. As usual, the longliners landed the majority of the catches (91%) of the highly migratory group of species (tunas, billfishes and swordfish) as well as landing a slightly larger proportion of the island's total shark catch (62%), while the majority of dolphinfish and wahoo (92% and 86%, respectively), were landed by other local vessels using single hook lines mainly on flying fish (*Hirundichthys affinis*) fishing trips.

In 2019 thirty one (31) local longliners ranging in size from 9.8m to 14.3m LOA (mean 12.8m LOA) fished during the year. No vessels greater than 24m LOA are in the Barbados fishing fleet and the lone vessel greater than 20m LOA is still only nominally registered remained inactive throughout the reporting period. No foreign owned vessels are registered in the Barbados fishing fleet and all Barbadian fishing vessels are home-based. No Barbadian vessel uses purse seine gear. No transshipments of ICCAT species were reported through Barbados in 2018.

Mass incursions of *Sargassum* sp. into local fishing areas continued through 2019 resulting in catastrophic declines in the catches of traditional local fisheries with a commensurate reduction in the supply of local fresh fish. In this context, the total landings of flying fish (mainly *Hirundichthys affinis*), the traditional keystone fishery of the island, was by far the lowest ever known at Barbados and certainly for the island for the entire period for which official fish landing records were kept from the late 1940's. To put this in context the 2019 flyingfish catch was a mere 30% of the average annual landings of flying fish reported for the years from 1997 to the present when sargassum incursions into the fishing area had not occurred. Additionally, the total catch of dolphinfish, most of which is typically taken on flyingfish trips, was the lowest reported catch for this species for at least the twenty-year period (1997 through 2016), and is likely also the lowest catch of this species since nylon fishing lines were used and records of fish catches were kept since the late 1940's.

The island's 2019 catch of the group of ICCAT-managed highly migratory pelagic species (primarily tunas, specifically yellowfin) was vital in mitigating the shortfall in the island's supply of fresh fish and economic value of the local fishing industry resulting from the meagre catches of flying fish and dolphinfish.

Section 2: Research and statistics

During the reporting period staffing limitations continued to hinder the dockside data collection programme. Nevertheless, the number of yellow fin tuna sampled in 2019 (1309) was double that of 2018 (654) with only 16 marlins being measured.

Barbados continues to participate in the work of the WECAFC-FIRMS task force in drafting a Data Collection Reference Framework (DCRF) that embraces internationally accepted standards and conventions for data and statistics that support sound stocks assessment and fisheries management in the WECAFC region.

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 2020-09-15 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 2020-07-31 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 2020-07-31 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 2020-07-31 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | 2020-07-31 |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | This level of detailed information is not collected at present. It is hoped that proposed legislation will facilitate the collect this information. |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable. Barbados was not involved in any tagging activities nor were any tags received during the reporting period. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable. Barbados was not involved in any tagging activities nor were any tags received during the reporting period. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | Not applicable. Barbados has not implemented an observer program and Provision 1.(b) of Rec.10.10 applies in the case of Barbados vessels. In this context, Barbados is examining options to comply with Rec. 16-14. |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | Barbados is examining options to comply with this recommendation. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | Included in Barbados National Report. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Not applicable. Barbados does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for, or farming of Bluefin. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for, or farming of Bluefin. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for, or farming of Bluefin. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for, or farming of Bluefin. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | Options for the electronic reporting of catch and effort information are being examined. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in purse-seine or bait boat fishing. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | Not applicable. Barbados has not implemented an observer program and Provision 1.(b) of Rec.10.10 applies in the case of Barbados vessels. In this context, Barbados is examining options to comply with Rec. 16-14. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | Not applicable. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels landed catches or transhipped tunas at local Ports. All tuna landings by local vessels at local Fish markets have been duly reported in Task I and II formats. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | Not applicable Barbados is a developing CPC and marlin and spearfish catches are currently not discarded and all are used for local consumption. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | Not applicable. The data collection program for all Barbados fisheries has been described in several earlier National Reports. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | A plan for improving data collection for sharks is being developed. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | Barbados did not engage in any scientific programmes for shortfin mako in particular during the reporting period. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | Estimated 2019 catch reported in Task I (Nominal catch) and II (Catch and effort) data submitted July 31, 2020. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | Not applicable. No catches of shortfin mako sharks were reported at Barbados during the reporting period. All shark catches reported in Task I and II reports submitted 2020-07-31. |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | | | | |
| | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | Relevant information for sharks and turtles was included in this section submitted to ICCAT in the 2016 National report. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | Since the capture of turtles is prohibited by law in Barbados, and the law makes no allowances for accidental or incidental capture of these animals, fishermen are reticent to report capture or harming of turtles. The incidence of sea turtle interactions with the fishing gear of local vessels is believed to be very low. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea turtle entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip reports. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | Not applicable. Barbados has not implemented an observer program and Provision 1.(b) of Rec.10.10 applies in the case of Barbados vessels. In this context, Barbados is examining options to comply with Rec. 16-14. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-------|---------|----------|--|---|
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | It is very difficult to identify “bycatch” species in the context of the generalized nature of Barbados longline fishing. In addition, and as explained earlier, it is extremely rare for any of the catch to be discarded. However, fishers will be instructed to record and report discarded catches. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | Not applicable. As explained above, it is difficult to define “by-catch” in the context of local fisheries and fishers discard catches only under exceptional circumstances. |

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------|------|--|---|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | 2020-09-15 |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | See section 4. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | 2020-08-15 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | Not applicable. No at sea transshipments of ICCAT species were authorised in Barbadian waters. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | Not applicable. No transshipments of ICCAT species were authorised to pass through Barbados ports. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | Not applicable. No at sea transshipments of ICCAT species were authorised in Barbadian waters. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | Not applicable. No transshipments of ICCAT species were authorised to pass through Barbados ports nor at-sea in Barbadian waters. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Not applicable. There are no large-scale fishing vessels in the Barbados fleet and furthermore No at sea transshipments of ICCAT species were authorised in Barbadian waters. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | Not applicable. ICCAT will be provided with this information when it has been defined in local law. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | Not applicable. ICCAT will be provided with this information when it has been defined in local law. |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | Not applicable. ICCAT will be provided with this information when it has been defined in local law. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | Not applicable. ICCAT will be provided with this information when it has been defined in local law. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | Not applicable. No such issue during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | Not applicable. No such issue during the reporting period. |
| GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | Not applicable. No such issue during the reporting period. | |
| GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | Not applicable. No such issue during the reporting period. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | Not applicable. Barbados has no such arrangements. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | See comment in Section 4. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Not applicable. No reports received. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Not applicable. No reports received. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | See Section 5. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | Not applicable. Barbados has no data on non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Not applicable. Barbados has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Not applicable. No reports received. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Not applicable. No reports received. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Not applicable. ICCAT will be provided with this information when it has been defined in local law. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Not applicable. ICCAT will be provided with this information when it has been defined in local law. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Not applicable. Barbados is currently not participating in this pilot programme. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable. Barbados has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Not applicable. Barbados has not implemented an observer program. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | Not applicable. Barbados has not implemented an observer program. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------|------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | Not applicable. No reports of lost fishing gear were received during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | Not applicable. No reports of lost fishing gear were received during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | Not applicable. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of Bluefin. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | 2020-07-31 |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | 2020-07-31 |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | Not applicable. No reports of IUU fishing received. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | See section 5. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Sample validation seals and signatures of relevant authorities will be submitted. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | Not applicable. Data will be submitted from 2020-10-31. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in FAD fishing. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|------------------|------|---|---|
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | Not applicable the recent average catches of tropical tunas in Barbados did not exceed 1,000 t nor were there plans to increase capacity during the reporting period. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | There were no plans to increase fishing capacity for tropical tunas by Barbados during the reporting period. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Not applicable. Barbados does not have purse seiners or large longline vessels (LOA 20m or greater) operating in its fleet. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable. Barbados does not have purse seiners or large longline vessels (LOA 20m or greater) operating in its fleet. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Nor applicable. Barbados did not have an assigned quota for bigeye tuna for the reporting period. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not applicable. Barbados does not have a purse seine fishery. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Not applicable. Barbados does not consider tunas by-catch. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Not applicable. Barbados does not consider tunas by-catch. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not applicable. No applications for permission to export swordfish were made to the Fisheries Division during the reporting period. See Section 5. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Sample validation seals and signatures of relevant authorities under new Ministerial organisation will be submitted. |
| | SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs |
| SWO | | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean. |
| SWO | | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean. |
| SWO | | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean. |
| SWO | | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Not applicable. No applications for permission to export swordfish were made to the Fisheries Division during the reporting period. See Section 5. |
| SWO | | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Sample validation seals and signatures of relevant authorities under new Ministerial organisation will be submitted. |
| SWO | | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | 2020-09-15 |
| SWO | | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not applicable. Barbadian does not receive landings or tranship SWO-MED. |
| SWO | | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean. |
| SWO | | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Barbados does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------------|------|--|--|---|
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. Barbados does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. Barbados does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | Not applicable. No Barbadian registered vessels larger than 20m actively fished in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | Not applicable. Barbados does not fish S.SWO. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Not applicable. Swordfish is not considered a by-catch locally. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Not applicable. Barbados does not fish S.SWO. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. Barbados does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Not applicable. Barbados does not fish or plan to fish SWO-MED. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Not applicable. Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore. | |
| ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | Not applicable. No Barbadian registered vessels greater than 20m fished in 2018. | |
| ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | Not applicable. Barbados does not fish south Atlantic albacore. | |
| ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | Not applicable. Albacore is not considered a by-catch locally. | |
| ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | Not applicable. Barbados does not fish south Atlantic albacore | |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | 2020-09-15 | |
| BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | Not applicable. Barbados is a developing CPC and all Billfish landed are used for local consumption. | |
| BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Barbados has not participated in electronic monitoring for BIL during the reporting period. | |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | 2020-09-15 | |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | | | | |
| BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | See section 5 and S38 Reporting Summary Scientific Requirements. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------|------|------|--|--|
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | Encounters with seabirds in the areas where Barbados longliners fish are relatively rare. However, the use of tori lines to deter seabirds will be recommended. Barbados does not have an NPOA for seabirds. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | Not applicable. Barbados does not consider or define any species of fish caught in its fisheries as by-catch and local fishers do not discard fish caught unless under exceptional circumstances. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Testing the feasibility of electronic statistical reporting is part of an on-going pilot VMS tracking programme. See section 4. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | Not applicable. Barbados had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

In 2016 Barbados acceded to the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA). Draft regulations to implement the PSMA are being reviewed. These regulations will *inter alia* impose stricter legal controls of all fishing related activities conducted or planned to be conducted by vessels not entitled to fly the flag of Barbados *inter alia* at first landing and trans-shipment of fish or fish products through Barbados ports. Barbados participated in the development of the WECAFC Regional Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing (RPOA-IUU) which was adopted at the 17th Session of WECAFC in July 2019.

In 2019 review and necessary amendments will be made to the draft National Plan of Action for Sharks before being offered for official endorsement. Key aspects of the plan including species identification and data collection are already being implemented. Additional improvements to the data collection programme are being developed and proposed regulations to protect vulnerable species and deter shark finning have already been drafted. Barbados continues to participate in the development of a Regional Plan of Action (RPOA) for sharks for the FAO-WECAFC region. The project on satellite tracking and electronic trip reporting for commercial local longline fishing vessels is continuing.

Barbados supports the use of non-offset circle hooks in its longline fishery to reduce mortality in the longline fishery of the range of sensitive species including blue and white marlins, protected shark species and sea turtles. To this end the Fisheries Division will continue to work with fishers to encourage the increased use of non-offset circle hooks. Reducing the incidence of fish dying on the lines before being landed through *inter alia* the use of non-offset circle hooks is also important for optimising product quality. In this context Barbados will be participating in projects focussed on improving the island's large pelagics value chain. It is envisaged that the improvements in product quality and marketability will serve as a strong incentive for local fishers to adjust their fishing practises in at least two ways viz. the use of non-offset circle hooks to reduce pre-landing mortality and adjustments to fishing depth to better target the preferred tuna species thus reducing catch rates of the sensitive marlin species. In order to achieve the objective of reducing the mortality of non-target of threatened species a program to instruct fishers on the best practises for safely extricating these animals from fishing lines to reduce injuring and increasing the animal's survival without endangering the fishers.

In 2019 Barbados began the process of developing a more in-depth Fisheries Policy that will guide the development and management of all local fisheries including the very important fishery for highly migratory large pelagics. The policy document is still under review but it is hoped that it will shortly be replaced. From the middle of 2018 the Fisheries Division was placed under the newly formed Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Blue Economy. While this new arrangement presents many potential advantages for the more holistic ecosystem-based development and management of local fisheries, a number of key management instruments referenced in past reports, *inter alia* the revised draft Fisheries Management Regulations and the Plan for the Management of the Longline fleet have been delayed. Nevertheless, it is hoped that these important instruments that are directly relevant to ICCAT managed species will soon be put in place.

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

GEN 0020 and GEN 0021: There is one fishing vessel greater than 20m LOA registered but has not actively fished in well over a decade. ICCAT will be duly notified in the event that the vessel returns to active fishing.

GEN 0023: The Fisheries Act (1993) mandates the licensing of all fishing vessels involved in sport fishing in the waters of Barbados. The legal definition in the Act for sport fishing is "fishing for the purposes of recreation, personal consumption or competition". In addition to the suite of draft fisheries regulations that apply to all persons fishing in the waters of Barbados, additional controls on sport fishing in particular will be applied via conditions attached to the issue of the sport fishing licences and additional regulations for the sport fishery.

GEN 0026, TRO 2006 and SWO 3001: This is being addressed and methods of improving the traceability of fish and fish products is being developed in the upgrade of food safety legislation which have already been drafted.

SWO 3007: A plan for the management of the swordfish fishery is included in the draft Fisheries Plan for the Management of Large Pelagic Resources, which has not been officially adopted but will be submitted to ICCAT in due course.

SHK 7005: The development of a Barbados NPOA and participation in the development of an RPOA have already been mentioned in Section 4 of this report. Legislative support specific to the respective ICCAT recommendations in relation to the management of shark species where applicable will be put in place through the new draft regulations and any adjunct legal instruments.

BYC 8001: Fishers will be instructed to report any incidences of sea turtle entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip reports. The use of non-offset circle hooks as already noted should reduce the mortality rate of any turtles caught on longline gear and in tandem with this, the Fisheries Division will be collaborating with the Barbados Sea Turtle project in a programme to advise and fishers on the best practises of safely extricating non target species including turtles from longline gear to reduce injury and mortality.

BYC 8002: Fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea bird entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip records. In addition the use of Tori lines to reduce such occurrences will be considered.

BYC 8003: It must be reiterated that the current longline gear used by local fishers targets all species in the range of the gear and any species is equally likely to be taken. The definition of any species as “by-catch” is difficult and not appropriate in the context of most Barbadian fisheries as it is only under extraordinary circumstances that any of the catch is deliberately discarded. Nevertheless, fishers will be required to report any catch discards in trip reporting when such systems are implemented.

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

SUMMARY

As a Member of two major RFMOs, including ICCAT, Belize continues to maintain a compliant fleet in all the areas where our vessels operate. Belize's fishing fleet which operated in the ICCAT area during 2019 comprised of purse seiners and long liners which were licensed to target tuna and tuna like species and 3 support vessels. Our fleet in previous years consisted predominantly of long liners which have fluctuated over the years. Our purse seine fleet has continued to remain between 5 to 8 vessels over the past 5 years. The total average number of tuna purse seine vessels from 2015 to 2019 is 7. Our long line fleet has seen an increase over the past five year. Our average total long line fleet from 2015 to 2017 comprises of 9 vessels. Despite our fleet size and structure, the catches of tuna and tuna-like species and sharks have fluctuated over the past five years from approximately 22,117 m/t in 2015, 17,060 m/t in 2016, 20,031.94 m/t in 2017 but have seen an increase in 2018 and 2019 of 33,208.04 m/t and 31,391 m/t respectively, inclusive of tunas, billfishes and sharks. Skipjack has been predominantly the main catch for the past several years, however, amounting to an average of 57% of our overall catches. Blue shark continues to be the most common non-tuna species in our long line fishery. The compiled data including Task I and Task II for 2019 and the list of authorized vessels have been reported to ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ

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RESUMEN

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¹ Valerie Lanza (Head Delegate), Delice Pinkard (Delegate), Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit, emails: director@bhsfu.gov.bz, sr.fishofficer@bhsfu.gov.bz

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual Fisheries Information

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

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

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

See **Table 1 and Table 2**.

1.2 Number of vessels by gear, size (Fleet Structure)

Our fleet in 2018 consisted of 19 vessels of > 24 meters in LOA, all of which were licensed to operate exclusively in the ICCAT Area. Table 3 and 4 shows the number of active vessels which operated within the Convention area by year, gear and size.

See **Table 3 and 4**.

1.3 Fishing Patterns (Catch by area)

See **Table 5**.

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

See **Table 6**.

1.5 Useful information

The fleet which fishes on the high seas is registered by the International Merchant Marine Registry of Belize (IMMARBE) and is licensed by the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit under the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Belize. Belize updated its fishing legislation in 2013 and implemented new subsidiary regulations, including our License Regulation, Sanction Regulation and our Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Regulation. There is also now a Fisheries Monitoring Center within the structure of the High Seas Fishing Unit. We have adopted our National Plan of Action for IUU, Sharks and Seabirds and have implemented the FAO Guidelines for Sea Turtles. We have also implemented our Observer Program and have issued an Observer and Inspection Policy. We have also recently adopted a Licensing Policy and are in the process of reviewing with the aim of amending our NPOA-IUU.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Summary of observer and port sampling programs

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

2.2 Research Activities

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

2.3 Statistical data collection system in use

Fishing vessel owners/operators are required to submit data on their fishing operations based on our format for such reporting, which includes a detailed Fishing Log and Fishing Vessel Voyage Report, Logbooks and discharge reports. We have also finalized our project for the implementation of our electronic catch reporting system, however we have not been able to fully utilize the system as a standalone system for catch data collection.

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

Our operational effort level is verified by VMS which is applicable for all vessels regardless of size. As a result, our VMS coverage is 100%.

The length measurements are based on a 25% ratio of the daily catches of each species and are taken and provided by the vessel operators. Where observer coverage is available this data is also taken from the observer reports, where appropriate.

2.5 Measures to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards

In 2013 Belize issued a legally binding circular regarding measures to mitigate bycatch and discards. This circular was updated in 2017 and will continue to be updated in accordance with any new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT.

In accordance with Recommendation 11-10, Belize does not operate any artisanal fisheries, however, we do require that all data on bycatch and discards be reported in the bonded logbooks kept on board the vessels and as part of the vessel's monthly reporting requirements.

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

| GROUP | Req.No | Old No. | Requirement | Response |
|----------------------------------|----------|---|--|--|
| General (All Species) | | | GENERAL - all species | |
| | S: GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 28-July-2020 |
| | S: GEN02 | S02 | Task I Fleet Characteristics | 9-July-2020 |
| | S: GEN03 | S03 | Task I Nominal Catch Estimations | 9-July-2020 |
| | S: GEN04 | S04 | Task II Catch & Effort | 9-July-2020 |
| | S: GEN05 | S05 | Task II Size samples | 9-July-2020 |
| | S: GEN06 | S06 | Task II Catch at size estimations | 9-July-2020 |
| | S: GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | 27-February-2020 Belize does not have a tagging program. |
| | S: GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging Surveys (inventories) | 27-February-2020 Belize does not have any conventional tagging program. |
| | S: GEN09 | S09 | Electronic tagging declaration (release/recoveries) | 27-February-2020 Belize does not have a tagging program. |
| | S: GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | 30-April-2020 and 9-July-2020. |
| | S: GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | 27-February-2020 Belize carries out no alternative scientific monitoring approach as we have no small scale vessels in our fleet unable to carry observers. |
| | S: GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | 27-February-2020 Belize has no reported activities that impact pelagic sargassum and our vessels do not operate in the Sargasso Sea. |
| S: GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | 27-February-2020 Belize does not operate a longline fishery in the Mediterranean area and as such, there is no data to report on this measure. | |
| Bluefin Tuna | S: BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from farms | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery |
| | S: BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs from stereoscopic cameras system (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. |
| | S: BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports from stereoscopic cameras system. | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. |
| | S: BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. |
| | S: BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken. | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. |
| | S: BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. |
| | S: BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. |

| GROUP | Req.No | Old No. | Requirement | Response |
|----------------------|----------|---------|---|--|
| | S: BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. |
| Tropical Tuna | S: TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | 9-July-2020 Data from our logbooks are included I our Task I and II Submissions. |
| | S: TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact) | 27-February-2020 Belize submitted its FAD Management Plan on 31-January -2020. |
| | S: TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type etc. | 9-July-2020 |
| | S: TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | 8-July-2020 |
| | S: TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers, including coverage levels | 30-April-2020, resubmitted 26-May-2020. |
| | S: TRO10 | S46B | Information on electronic monitoring | 30-April-2020, resubmitted 26-May-2020. |
| | S: TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | 27-February-2020 Belize does not have a sampling program for its fleet nor do we have a domestic port where transshipment of tropical tunas take place. |
| | S: TRO07 | S48 | Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed | 9-July-2020 Data submitted in our ST08 submission. |
| Billfish | S: BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins/roundscale spearfish | 20-July-2020 |
| | S: BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection for artisanal and/or small scale fisheries | 20-July-2020 |
| Sharks | S: SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species-specific level | 27-February-2020 Belize submits species-specific shark data. Shark data has been reported in our Task I and II submission. |
| | S: SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | 27-February-2020 Belize does not carry out any research on Shortfin Mako Sharks. |
| | S: SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | 27-February-2020 Belize does not carry out research on Blue Shark. |
| | S: SHK04 | S54 | The amount of north Atlantic shortfin Mako caught in the Convention Area. | 27-February-2020 Belize has issued a ban on the harvesting of North Atlantic shortfin mako shark in the Northern Atlantic. Belize flagged vessels harvested a minimal amount of North Atlantic Shortfin Mako which will be reported before the deadline date. |

| GROUP | Req.No | Old No. | Requirement | Response |
|---------------|----------|---------|---|--|
| Other Bycatch | S: BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | 27-February-2020 Belize has not yet developed any identification guidelines for ICCAT species, but we have included in our Sea Turtle Handling Guidelines information on the major turtle species caught in ICCAT fisheries such as nesting areas, ecological regions, scientific names, and photo together with identifying information. |
| | S: BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | 9-July-2020 and 30-April-2020 Information submitted in our ST09 submission. |
| | S: BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | 9-July-2020 and 30-April-2020 Information submitted in our ST09 submission. |
| | S: BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | 27-February-2020 Belize does not operate an artisanal fleet that targets ICCAT regulated species. |
| | S: BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | 27-February-2020 This information will be reported in our Annual Report. |

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

| Group | Req | N° | Information Required | Response |
|---------|-----|------|----------------------|---|
| General | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | Belize implements ICCAT CMMs through legally binding fishing vessel circulars issued in accordance with our HSFA, 2013. The ICCAT Statistical Document Program has been implemented since 2007 and our annual reports are submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with the relevant Resolutions and Recommendations. Belize has also implemented the EU's catch certification scheme. The implementation of these trade monitoring systems has been instrumental in keeping track of Belize's trade partners and the quantities of marine resources exported to these areas. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information Required | Response |
|-------|-----|-------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | Belize submits required annual reports to ICCAT in a timely manner in accordance with relevant ICCAT Resolutions and Recommendations. The information submitted to the Secretariat is collected from our high seas fleet operating in the ICCAT area and is mandated by national legislation that are implemented through Belize High Seas Fishing Act, 2013 and fishing vessel circulars as well as domestic regulations. These legislations are implemented pursuant to relevant ICCAT Resolution and Recommendations to achieve the CMM objectives of the Commission and has jurisdiction over all ICCAT managed species, as appropriate. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | 28-July-2020 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | 27-February-2020 Belize is not involved in any chartering agreements |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | 27-February-2020 Belize is not involved in any chartering agreements |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment Reports- at sea | 13-August 2020 |
| | GEN | 006b | Transshipment Reports – in port | 13-August-2020 |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | 27-February-2020 |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | 27-February-2020 Belize has only one carrier vessel registered on the ICCAT vessel list however, this vessel is not authorized to carry out transshipment at sea. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications | 27-February-2020 Belize submitted its list of vessels last year on 26-Mar-2019. Belize will not engage in the ROP in 2020 for transshipment at sea and as such will not be submitting a vessel listing. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | 27-February-2020 Belize has no designated ports for the reception of foreign flagged vessels. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of port inspection reports | 27-February-2020 The points of contact for port entry notification and for receiving copies of port inspection reports for our vessels calling foreign ports are as follows: VALARIE LANZA Director for High Seas Fisheries Ministry of Finance – Government of Belize P.O. Box 1765, Suite 204 Newtown Barracks, Marina Towers, Belize City, Belize Tel: 501-223-4918 Email: director@bhsfu.gov.bz |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | 27-February-2020 Belize currently has no active designated port into which foreign vessels may request entry. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information Required | Response |
|-------|-----|------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into the port of foreign fishing vessels | 27-February-2020 Belize does not have any active designated port and as such cannot receive foreign flagged fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of denial of entry or denial of use of port | 27-February-2020 Belize has no active designated ports and as such have not granted any access for port entry, therefore no reports are available. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringements | 27-February-2020 Belize has no active designated ports, as a result we are unable to grant port access to foreign fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | 27-February-2020 Belize has no active designated ports, as a result we do not grant port access to foreign fishing vessels and as such have not carried out any port inspections. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | 27-February-2020 Belize does not carry out port inspections nor have we been notified of any infringement detected during inspection of our vessel at other ports. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangement that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | 27-February-2020 Belize has not engaged in any bilateral arrangements for port inspections. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | 27-February-2020 Belize has not entered into any access agreements. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | 27-February-2020 Belize has not entered into any access agreements. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | 27-February-2020 Data on all vessels greater than 20 meters have been submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of any changes within the 45-day period of authorization as required in accordance with Rec. 13-13/14-10. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | 20-July-2020 |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | 13-August-2020 |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | 27-February-2020 We do not have any information on presumed IUU activities carried out by fishing vessels 12 meters or greater. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | 27-February-2020 We have not received any notification of alleged IUU activities carried out by any of our vessels. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures submission of import and landing data | 27-February-2020 Belize does not import tuna and tuna-like species through our ports. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information Required | Response |
|---------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-Compliance | 27-February-2020 Belize has nothing to report on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | 27-February-2020 Nothing to report. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | 27-February-2020 Belize has no information to report on vessel sightings. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | 27-February-2020 Belize has received no notification of any sightings of our vessels. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate | 27-February-2020 Belize does not participate in the voluntary Exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation. | |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for Exchange of inspection personnel | |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from IUU List | 27-February-2020 Belize has no vessel appearing on the final IUU list. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Will be submitted on or before deadline dates of 1-Jan-2021. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports of observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective actions taken | Will be reported accordingly. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Reports of lost fishing gear retrieved | Will be reported accordingly. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Reports of lost fishing gear not retrieved | 27-February-2020 |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sightings (optional) | 27-February-2020 |
| Bluefin Tuna | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging declaration | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans for 2018 | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Adjustments to farming capacity plan | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information Required | Response |
|-------|-----|------|---|--|
| | BFT | 1010 | Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 14-04/17-07 | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2017 | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1024 | E-BFT fishery closures | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 g/115 cm | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information Required | Response |
|-----------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | 27-February-2020 Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery. Therefore, there is no data to report. |
| Tropical Tunas | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | 29-June-2020 Belize reports to the Secretariat its listing of fishing vessels allowed to fish tropical tunas in the Convention area and all subsequent changes made thereto in accordance with relevant resolution. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | 29-June-2020 Belize reports to the Secretariat its listing of fishing vessels allowed to fish tropical tunas in the Convention area and all subsequent changes made thereto in accordance with the relevant resolution. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | 29-June-2020 Pursuant to Rec.19/02 we have received no notification of possible infractions committed by our vessels. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 27-February-2020 Belize is not an importing country of frozen bigeye tuna as such no data to report. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | 27-February-2020 New information has been submitted to the Secretariat in regard to changes to this information. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of bigeye catches | 27-February-2020 Belize submits its quarterly catches of BET by the end of the following quarter in accordance with Rec. 16/01 and will continue to do so in accordance with Rec.19-02. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimize ecological impacts of FADs (see also requirement S25) | 27-February-2020 This information has been included in our FAD Management Plan which was submitted on 31st January 2020. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans | 31-January-2020 |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation tropical tunas | 31-January-2020 |

| Group | Req | N° | Information Required | Response |
|------------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET, SKJ, YFT) | Currently, Belize is not able to provide monthly catches of BET. Customarily, reports are required to be submitted after every voyage which is normally after three to six months and in some cases on a monthly basis. As an Administration we do not see how this will be possible in the long run. We have an electronic reporting system that captures data in real time however our system is set up to consolidate these data after one month. Our e-log system is still not 100% functional and we depend also on the submission of manual reports. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of BET | Currently, Belize is not able to provide weekly catches of BET. Customarily, reports are required to be submitted after every voyage which is normally after three to six months and in some cases on a monthly basis. As an Administration we do not see how this will be possible in the long run. We have an electronic reporting system that captures data in real time however our system is set up to consolidate these data after one month. Our e-log system is still not 100% functional and we depend also on the submission of manual reports. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of BET has been utilized | This will be submitted accordingly. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | 08-July-2020 |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Belize does not allow by-catch of tropical tunas by vessels not authorized to fish these species. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measures taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Belize does not allow by-catch of tropical tunas by vessels not authorized to fish these species. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort in 2018 and fishing effort in 2020 | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021. |
| Swordfish | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 27-February-2020 Belize does not import swordfish therefor we have not data to report. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | 27-February-2020 New information has been submitted to the Secretariat in regard to changes to this information. |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting Med-SWO | 03-February-2020 Belize is not engaged in the MED-SWO fisheries. As a result, we have not authorized any vessels to fish this species. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | 27-February-2020 Belize does not operate a sports recreational fishery for MED-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | 27-February-2020 Belize does not operate a MED-SWO fishery. |

BELIZE

| Group | Req | N° | Information Required | Response |
|-----------------|------------|-----------|---|---|
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | 27-February-2020 Belize does not operate a Mediterranean fishery, nor do we have ports that receive vessels involved in this fishery. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | 29-June-2020 |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for Med-SWO | 27-February-2020 Belize does not operate a Mediterranean fishery, nor do we have ports that receive vessels involved in this fishery. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly Reports of Med-SWO catches | 27-February-2020 Belize does not have a swordfish fishery in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | 27-February-2020 Belize is not engaged in the MED-SWO fishery. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | 27-February-2020 Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | 27-February-2020 Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | 29-June-2020 CP01 vessel listing has been sent to ICCAT detailing the vessels that are authorized to fish N.Atl. SWO and this is updated at the time of any changes. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | 29-June-2020 CP01 vessel listing has been sent to ICCAT detailing the vessels that are authorized to fish S.Atl. SWO and this is updated at the time of any changes. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | 29-June-2020 Belize has established a general onboard bycatch limit for all species inclusive of Northern Swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any N. Swordfish taken as bycatch. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | 29-June-2020 Belize has established a general bycatch limit for all species inclusive of Northern Swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any S. Swordfish taken as bycatch. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | 27-February-2020 Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Annual fishing plan for Mediterranean SWO | 27-February-2020 Belize is not engaged in the MED-SWO fishery |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| Albacore | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | 27-February-2020 We have not authorized any vessel to fish for Mediterranean Albacore. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information Required | Response |
|------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for north Atlantic albacore | 29-June-2020 CP01 vessel listing has been sent to ICCAT detailing the vessels that are authorized to fish N.Atl. ALB and this is updated at the time of any changes. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for south Atlantic albacore | 29-June-2020 CP01 vessel listing has been sent to ICCAT detailing the vessels that are authorized to fish N.Atl. ALB and this is updated at the time of any changes. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | 29-June-2020 Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern Swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any N. Albacore taken as bycatch. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | 29-June-2020 Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern Swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10 m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any S. Albacore taken as bycatch. |
| Billfish | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec.15-05/18-04 and 16-11 | 11-September-2020 |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | Belize is a developing coastal state. We do not take marlins/SPF for local consumption by artisanal, subsistence or small-scale fisheries. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Not required until 2021. |
| Sharks | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures. | 20-July-2020 |
| Bycatches | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | 27-February-2020 Belize implemented the FAO Guidelines for Sea Turtles in 2008. In 2016 Belize revised its guidelines to include visual aids on turtle identification and handling and detangling equipment and procedures. It is now mandatory for our vessels to have on board this data and all relevant equipment. The implementation of our observer program has aided in identifying the use of these measures by our vessels. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | Belize adopted its NPOA Seabirds in 2016. This has been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | 27-February-2020 In 2013 Belize issued a legally binding circular regarding measures to mitigate bycatch and discards. This circular was updated in 2017 and will continue to be updated in accordance with any new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT. Also reported in our Annual Scientific Report. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information Required | Response |
|-------|------|------|--|--|
| | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | 27-February-2020 Belize has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | 27-February-2020 Belize has not lodged any objection to any adopted ICCAT Recommendation. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Belize has taken the following measures to ensure compliance with ICCAT conservation.

1. Belize adopted a revised High Seas Fisheries Act in 2013 which allows for all conservation and management measures to be implemented through legally binding circulars. We are currently in the process of reviewing this Act with intention for further amendments.
2. In addition to the adoption of an amended Act, we also adopted in 2014, Licensing, Sanction and Monitoring Control and Surveillance Regulations.
3. In 2014 we also adopted a National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing. We are also currently in the process of reviewing this Plan for future amendment.
4. Belize also adopted a Fleet Policy in 2014 as a measure to effectively manage our fleet's expansion. This Policy was amended in June 2018.
5. Belize launched its Fisheries Monitoring Centre in 2014 which operates under the corporate structure of the BHSFU.
6. Belize adopted its National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Sharks on the High Seas and are currently working on a revised plan to further incorporate our domestic fisheries.
7. In 2015 we adopted our National Inspection Plan for our High Seas Fleet. This plan has been revised in 2018.
8. In 2016, Belize adopted its National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Long Line Fisheries.
9. In May 2016, we issued Sea Turtle Handling Guidelines to all vessel owners and operators.
10. Belize implemented its observer program in 2014. However, this has been outsourced and is managed by Capricorn Fisheries.
11. Belize adopted an Observer Policy for the implementation of a National Observer Program.
12. Belize adopted a Licensing Policy in 2018 to further support our Licensing Regulation.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in the implementation and compliance with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

As a small developing country with a distant water fishing fleet, Belize has been able to ensure satisfactory compliance with majority of the important measures adopted by the Commission. However, there are a few measures that have posed significant challenges to fully implement. This is as a result of several factors, including but not limited to, restrictions in human and institutional capacity and changes in our management and government regime and interagency communication and collaboration. Nonetheless, the adoption of our amended Act and subsidiary Regulations has allowed us to easily adopt and implement relevant conservation and management measures. Despite our minor limitations with compliance obligations, the Government of Belize is fully committed and invested in making certain that the relevant steps are taken to ensure compliance with all relevant and important conservation and management measures to which we are obligated.

Table 1. Annual Catch and Effort Statistics for our Long Line Vessels for Major Tuna Species only.

| Year | Effort (Hooks) | N. ALB | S. ALB | YFT | BET | N. SWD | S. SWD | Total |
|------|-------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 2015 | 1278280 | .741 | | 7.217 | 220.17 | 8.4 | 103.55 | 340.08 |
| 2016 | 2661446 | 398.51 | 122.86 | 39.4 | 474.49 | 29.52 | 149.60 | 1214.39 |
| 2017 | 4688510 | 448.43 | 219.03 | 378.47 | 594.35 | 59.08 | 166.01 | 1865.39 |
| 2018 | 5470768 | 385.14 | 310.51 | 622.62 | 353.14 | 145.32 | 115.22 | 1931.96 |
| 2019 | 4433130 | 216.09 | 158.14 | 960.04 | 321.30 | 116.80 | 55.33 | 1830.70 |

Table 2. Annual Catch and Effort Statistics for our Purse Seine Vessels for Major Tuna Species only.

| Year | Effort (Fishing Days) | YFT | BET | SKJ | FRI | Total |
|------|-----------------------------|---------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|
| 2015 | 1238 | 7124.64 | 1657.11 | 12598.825 | 266 | 21,646.58 |
| 2016 | | 5620.47 | 1289.57 | 7893.768 | 824 | 15,627.81 |
| 2017 | | 5791.2 | 1366.1 | 9957.597 | | 17,114.90 |
| 2018 | | 8120.80 | 1782 | 20747.70 | 552.111 | 31,202.61 |
| 2019 | 1061 | 9142.10 | 1985.62 | 17062.03 | 655.00 | 28,844.75 |

Table 3. Authorized Long Line Vessels.

| Year | Base Port | LOA | | GT | |
|------|--------------|-------|-----|--------|------|
| | | 20-29 | 30< | 50-299 | 300< |
| 2015 | GHA | | 3 | 3 | |
| | NAM | | 1 | 1 | |
| 2016 | SUR | 2 | | 2 | |
| | NAM | | 2 | | 2 |
| 2017 | SEN | | 1 | | 1 |
| | EU-ESP | 1 | | 1 | |
| 2018 | CIV | | 1 | | 1 |
| | SEN | | 1 | | 1 |
| 2019 | NAM | | 1 | | 1 |
| | SUR | 8 | | 8 | |
| 2018 | SEN | | 2 | | 2 |
| | NAM | | 1 | | 1 |
| 2019 | SUR | 8 | | 8 | |
| | CPV | 1 | | 1 | |
| 2019 | SUR | 9 | 2 | 9 | 2 |
| | TTO | 1 | | 1 | |
| 2019 | URY | 1 | | 1 | |

Table 4. Authorized Purse Seine Vessels.

| Year | Base Port | LOA | | GT | |
|------|--------------|-------|-----|------------|------|
| | | 20-29 | 30< | 50- 299 | 300< |
| 2015 | CIV | | 5 | | 5 |
| | GHA | | 2 | | 2 |
| 2016 | CIV | | 4 | | 4 |
| | GHA | | 2 | | 2 |
| 2017 | CIV | | 5 | | 5 |
| | GHA | | 2 | | 2 |
| 2018 | CIV | | 5 | | 5 |
| | GHA | | 2 | | 2 |
| 2019 | CIV | | 6 | | 6 |
| | GHA | | 2 | | 2 |

Table 5. Area of Operation of Vessels.

| Year | Quadrant | Latitude Positions | Longitude Positions |
|-------------|-----------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 2015 | SW | Between 00S-25S | Between 00W-25W |
| | NW | Between 00N-25N | Between 00W-25W |
| 2016 | SW | Between 00S-25S | Between 00W-25W |
| | NW | Between 00N-25N | Between 00W-25W |
| 2017 | NW | Between 00N-25N | Between 05W-80W |
| | SW | Between 00S-25S | Between 05W-60W |
| 2018 | NW | Between 00N-25N | Between 05W-80W |
| | SW | Between 00S-25S | Between 05W-60W |
| 2019 | NE | Between 00N | Between 05E-10E |
| | NW | Between 00N-20N | Between 05W-60W |
| | SE | Between 00S | Between 10E-15E |
| | SW | Between 00S-10S | Between 05W-55W |

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

| Year | BSH | SMA | SAI | BUM | FRI | WAH | OTH |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 2015 | 109.705 | 15.287 | | 4.716 | | | |
| 2016 | 173.111 | 14.479 | 10.851 | 13.121 | | | |
| 2017 | 401.454 | 43.497 | 18.953 | 1.080 | | | |
| 2018 | 538.229 | 26.625 | 62.012 | | | 28.567 | 9.717 |
| 2019 | 533.58 | 9.058 | 103.50 | | 655.00 | 27.041 | 23.800 |

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

SUMMARY

In 2019, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 384 fishing boats, including about 250 artisanal and small-scale. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 48,081 (live weight), slightly lower than catches recorded in 2018, when 50,435 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (18,673 t; 39%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (10,993t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2019, representing 36% (17,103.09 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 90% of the fish landed, in weight (15,355 t). Longline catches reached 10,503.31 t, representing 22% of the total, being made mainly of BSH (3,365 t), SWO (2,500 t), YFT (1,259 t), and BET (1,220 t). About 43% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. Thanks to the support provided by the Secretary of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SAP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were continued in 2019, such as the collection of biological data, including size distribution of the fish caught and research on the bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2019, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 384 fishing boats, including about 250 artisanal and small-scale. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 48,081 (live weight), slightly lower than catches recorded in 2018, when 50,435 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (18,673 t; 39%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (10,993t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2019, representing 36% (17,103.09 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 90% of the fish landed, in weight (15,355 t). Longline catches reached 10,503.31 t, representing 22% of the total, being made mainly of BSH (3,365 t), SWO (2,500 t), YFT (1,259 t), and BET (1,220 t). About 43% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. Thanks to the support provided by the Secretary of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SAP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were continued in 2019, such as the collection of biological data, including size distribution of the fish caught and research on the bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.

RESUMEN

In 2019, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 384 fishing boats, including about 250 artisanal and small-scale. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 48,081 (live weight), slightly lower than catches recorded in 2018, when 50,435 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (18,673 t; 39%), in associated schools, targeting

¹ Paulo Travassos, Bruno Mourato, Thaiz Reis and Fábio Hazin, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA), Secretariat of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SAP) - SAS- QD 02, Bl D, Siderbras Building - Brasília-DF, Zip code: 70297-400.

tropical tunas, mainly YFT (10,993t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2019, representing 36% (17,103.09 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 90% of the fish landed, in weight (15,355 t). Longline catches reached 10,503.31 t, representing 22% of the total, being made mainly of BSH (3,365 t), SWO (2,500 t), YFT (1,259 t), and BET (1,220 t). About 43% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. Thanks to the support provided by the Secretary of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SAP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were continued in 2019, such as the collection of biological data, including size distribution of the fish caught and research on the bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Fisheries annual information

Tuna fleet and ports

In 2019, the Brazilian tuna longline fleet consisted of 56 boats based in the southern (34) and northern (22) ports. The length (LOA) of these fishing boats ranged from 13 m to 28 m, with 68% having more than 20 m. The baitboat fleet consisted of 30 vessels, confirming the decreasing trend observed in previous years, when 44 (2015), 35 (2016) and 31 (2018) boats operated in this fishery. This fleet is based in the ports of Rio Grande- RS (6), Itajaí-SC (17), and Rio de Janeiro- RJ (7). All these boats have more than 20 m LOA, with only one having less than that length. Another fishery, composed of about 48 boats using mostly a surface longline (and others fishing gears, as trolling and handline) operated in the central coast of Brazil targeting dolphin fish and small tunas. Besides this fleet, the fishery called “fishing in associated school” comprised about 250 artisanal and small-scale fishing boats in 2019. In this fishery, which has been developed in the past 7 years, the hull of the boat attracts tuna schools that are then caught using hand line as a fishing gear.

Total catch and species composition

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like fish in Brazil in 2019, including billfish, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 48,081 t (live weight) (**Table 1**), showing a decrease of 5% from 2018, when 50,435 t were landed. The main species caught were SKJ (17,924.6 t; 37%) and YFT (12,907.1 t; 27%), followed by BET (6,249 t; 13%), BSH (3,784.2 t; 8%) and SWO (2,858.8 t; 6%). Together, these species accounted for 91% of the total catch in 2019.

Most of the catches were done by handline (18,673.09 t; 39%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT, which accounted for most of the catches (10,993.02 t; 59%). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2019, representing 36% (17,103.09 t) of the total amount of tuna and tuna like-fish caught last year, with SKJ being the most abundant species, responding for 90% of the fish landed, in weight. Regarding longline catches, the total amount landed was 10,503.31 t, representing 22% of the total, being made mainly of BSH (3,365 t), SWO (2,500.1 t), YFT (1,259 t), and BET (1,220 t). The landings of billfishes caught in the longline fishery reached 113.4 t, including the WHM (76.3 t), BUM (20 t), and SAI (72.2 t).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Thanks to the support provided by the Secretary of Aquaculture and Fisheries (SAP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA) to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were continued in 2019, such as the collection of biological data, including size distribution of the fish caught and biological studies. The financial support for the continuation of these activities is already secured for the next year, within the scope of the PROTUNA project (Project of Technical and Scientific Support for the Development of Tuna Fisheries in Brazil). In addition to this research, the activities of the Blue shark Project which acts in the south of Brazil, have been also contributing for the collection of biological data, including size distribution of the fish caught from the longliners. Research on the bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery has also continued in 2019, including the development of measures to avoid their catches in a research initiative carried out by Projeto TAMAR and Instituto Albatroz.

Brazilian scientists have been continuing to work in collaboration with scientists from other CPCs to improve ICCAT stock assessments, including research on several topics, such as the development of joint abundance indices and stock assessment models. Additional topics have also been included, such as stock structure, spawning areas, genetics and the influence of environmental factors on distribution and catch rates of main species under ICCAT purview, including the collection of biological samples (e.g. SWO, SKJ, WAH, etc.). These research results have been regularly presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS.

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | Until 15 September 2020 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 27 July 2020 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 27 July 2020 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 27 July 2020 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | 27 July 2020 |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | No data |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | No data |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | No data |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | No data |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | No data |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | Brazilian Secretary for Aquaculture and Fisheries is implementing a full National Observer Program to the tuna and tuna-like fisheries soon. For now, we are reporting fishing scientific observer data, within the scope of the PROTUNA and blue shark projects. The ST09 form was sent on April 29 th . |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | Not applicable. We don't fish pelagic sargassum. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas. |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | Base of Task II. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | Not applicable. We don't use FADs. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | Not applicable. We don't use FADs. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Not applicable. We don't use support vessels. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | Length frequency distribution, by species, and biological samples. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | Brazilian government will implement a pilot study for evaluation of such kind of electronic monitoring |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | Landed weight, by species, and length frequency distribution. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | Not applicable. We don't use FADs. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | The methodology to estimate discards is based on logsheets and observer data. The ST09 form was sent on April 29 th . |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | This data was sent on 27 July 2020 as part of Task I nominal catch (TINC). |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | Data are already collected on a species specific level. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | Presented to Sharks Species Group meeting on September 25, 2019. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | Presented to Sharks Species Group meeting on September 25, 2019. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | Not applicable. We don't catch North Atlantic shortfin mako. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | Brazil has a guide for identification for these species, which has been used by the scientific observers within of the scope of PROTUNA and Blue Shark projects. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | Information was presented during 2019 ICCAT Sub-Committee on Ecosystems meeting on April 2019. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | Information was presented during 2019 ICCAT Sub-Committee on Ecosystems meeting on April 2019. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | No data. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | No data. |

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------|------|--|---|--|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | In 2020, the Annual Report was submitted in due time, with all necessary information, as recommended by ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | Except for some difficulties in collecting data on the size of the fish caught, Brazil has fulfilled all its reporting obligations |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | Sent on August 13, 2020 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable. Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery, at this moment. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Not applicable. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Not applicable. Brazil does not use transshipment vessels. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels. |
| GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels. | |
| GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | Not applicable. Brazil has NO bilateral agreement for Port Inspection, since Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | Not applicable. Brazil has NO Access agreement. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Not applicable. Brazil has NO Access agreement. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | List submitted to ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | Information concerning some modifications or additions have been regularly submitted to ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | Brazil follows the recreational fishing tournaments and collects catch data of marlins caught. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Nothing to declare. No record in the last years. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Nothing to declare. No record in the last years. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | Not applicable. Brazil does not import bigeye, bluefin or swordfish. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | Not applicable. There is no issue of non-compliance we should report upon. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Not applicable. There was no such allegation. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Not applicable. There was no particular vessel sightings. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Not applicable. There was no particular vessel sightings. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in any at sea inspection of vessels flying the flag of other states, neither allow the inspection of its vessels, for sovereignty. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Not applicable. Brazil does not participate in any pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable. There is no request from Brazil to remove any vessel from the IUU vessel list. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Not Applicable. Brazil does not participate in the Regional Observer Program (ROP) |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | Nothing to declare. No record in the last years. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | Nothing to declare. No record in the last years. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | Nothing to declare. No record in the last years. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | Brazil does not have a defined point of contact. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|--------------|------|---|---|---|
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | Not applicable. There is no fishery that target BFT in Brazil. The occurrence of the species is extremely rare in the South Atlantic. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. | |
| BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. | |
| BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. | |
| BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|------|--|--|--|
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable. Brazil does not fish for bluefin. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | The list of vessels authorized to fish tropical tunas (BET/ YFT/ SKJ) has been sent to ICCAT and it is regularly updated, according to the changes in the operating fishing fleet. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | The list of vessels authorized to fish tropical tunas (BET/ YFT/ SKJ) has been sent to ICCAT and it is regularly updated, according to the changes in the operating fishing fleet. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | Not applicable. There is no report of IUU activity by Brazilian BET/YFT/SKJ vessels. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Submitted when appropriate |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs have been regularly submitted to ICCAT. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | Data were regularly submitted, in due time. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable. Brazil does not use FADs. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | The plan was submitted, in due time. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | Brazil sent the document "Brazilian Fishing Plan for the Atlantic Tropical Tunas" on January 22th 2020. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Data were regularly submitted, in due time. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable, because this request does apply to the Brazilian fleet which targets tropical tunas species |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not applicable. Brazil does not use support vessels. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Not applicable, because this limit does not apply to Brazil. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Limitation of number of boats and regularization of almost 250 artisanal vessels. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021 |
| TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021 | |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Submitted when appropriate |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs have been regularly submitted to ICCAT. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-----------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | No change to report |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard by-catch limit. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard by-catch limit. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Joint International Inspections not applicable to Brazil, since it has no catch of Mediterranean Swordfish |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | Not applicable. Brazil is not presently fishing for North Atlantic albacore. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | List of fishing boats submitted to ICCAT. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | Not applicable. Brazil is not presently fishing for North Atlantic albacore. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has a quota for S.ALB and thus no onboard by-catch limit. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|------------------------|------|------|--|--|
| BILLFISH | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 12, 14 July 2005, which institutes the mandatory release of all white and blue marlins which are alive by the time of boarding and the prohibition of sale of any white and blue marlins caught. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | This issue does not apply to Brazil, since Interministerial Rule N° 12, of July 15, 2005, obliges the release of white (<i>Tetrapturus albidus</i>) and blue (<i>Makaira nigricans</i>) marlins that are alive by gear retrieval and prohibits dead discards, as well as any sale of these species, whole or in any part. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Brazilian government will implement a pilot study for evaluation of such kind of electronic monitoring. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | Regarding bigeye thresher shark, Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 05, April 2011, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of this species. Regarding oceanic whitetip sharks, Brazil has established Interministerial Rule No. 01, March 2013, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of this shark. Regarding the inclusion of shark species in the Task I and II, as well as the improvement of shark data collection, Brazil has been promoting all necessary measures to fulfill this task. |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | Brazil established the Interministerial Rule No. 74, November 2017, which establishes mitigating measures to reduce bycatch and mortality of sea turtles by fishing vessels. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 07, October 2014, which institutes the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline vessels that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20° S of latitude. Research on the by-catch of seabirds in the longline fishery has also been continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | Research on the bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, billfishes and sharks in the longline fishery has also been continued and promoted by the Brazilian government, including the test of circle hooks and fishing gears and strategies to reduce or avoid it. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable. Brazil has no pilot electronic statistical document systems. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | Not applicable. Brazil does not have presently no objections to ICCAT Recs. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

- *Normative Instruction SAP/MAPA 89, 2) 09th May 2019*, prohibiting any new fishing licenses, including licenses for building new fishing boats, for any modality of fishing methods targeting tunas or tuna-like species;
- *Interministerial Rule N° 59-A, 9th November 2018*, establishing the measures and criteria for the fishing in associated school and related fishing in the territorial sea, in the Exclusive Economic Zone and in the international waters by the Brazilian fishing vessels.
- *Interministerial Rule N° 74, 1st November 2017*, establishing mitigating measures to reduce bycatch and mortality of sea turtles by longline fishing, making mandatory the use of circle hooks by all longline fishing vessels;
- *Interministerial Rule N° 08, 10 November 2014*, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark, *Carcharhinus falciformis*;
- *Interministerial Rule N° 07, 30 October 2014*, establishing the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline fleet that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20°S of latitude;
- *Interministerial Rule N° 01, 12 March 2013*, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the oceanic whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*;
- *Interministerial Rule N° 14-N, 28 November 2012*, prohibiting the discard of dead sharks whose fins have been removed. It also established a proportion between the weight of shark fins and carcass that are landed.
- *Interministerial Rule N° 05, 15 April 2011*, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the bigeye-tresher shark, *Alopias superciliosus*.
- *Ministerial Rule Normative N° 05, of December 21, 2009*, establishing the National Regime of Certification of Catches (Regime Nacional de Certificação de Capturas- RCC), to guide companies that export fish products from Brazil to European Union, in order to comply with EU Regulation N° 1005/2008. Only fish products that receive this certification from the Government, attesting the legal origin of the catches, are allowed to be exported. Aiming at validating the forms to export and re-export tuna and tuna-like fishes, the Brazilian Government maintain a list of official agents that are authorized to validate the certifications.
- *Interministerial Rule N° 12, of July 15, 2005*, obliging the release of white (*Tetrapturus albidus*) and blue (*Makaira nigricans*) marlins that are alive by gear retrieval and prohibiting any sale of these species.

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

The main difficulties encountered in implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures were related to the artisanal nature of the majority of the catches in Brazil, since the landing sites of the boats are widespread requiring a quite significant logistic effort for their monitoring, besides the limitations to get observers onboard, differently from highly industrialized fleets that land large amounts of fish in relatively few ports and have much more space/ facilities to accommodate observers.

Table 1. Total catch (t) (live weight) by species and fishing gear, for Brazilian tuna fisheries in 2019.

| SpeciesCd | BB | HL | LL | LL-surf | Total |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| YFT | 618 | 10993 | 1259 | 37 | 12907 |
| ALB | 457 | 134 | 372 | 39 | 1003 |
| BET | 57 | 4563 | 1220 | 410 | 6249 |
| BLF | 50 | 239 | 100 | 21 | 410 |
| LTA | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| FRI | 89 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 109 |
| BON | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15 |
| SKJ | 15355 | 2195 | 374 | 0 | 17925 |
| TUN | 0 | 273 | 42 | 0 | 316 |
| BRS | 92 | 0 | 43 | 0 | 135 |
| SWO | 0 | 0 | 2500 | 359 | 2859 |
| BUM | 0 | 0 | 20 | 0 | 20 |
| WHM | 0 | 0 | 1 | 75 | 76 |
| SAI | 0 | 0 | 12 | 6 | 17 |
| DOL | 358 | 256 | 40 | 221 | 875 |
| WAH | 0 | 0 | 2 | 21 | 23 |
| OIL | 0 | 0 | 298 | 60 | 358 |
| SMA | 0 | 0 | 612 | 127 | 739 |
| BSH | 0 | 0 | 3365 | 419 | 3784 |
| SPY | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| KGM | 11 | 0 | 173 | 5 | 190 |
| LEC | 0 | 0 | 67 | 0 | 67 |
| Total | 17103 | 18673 | 10503 | 1802 | 48081 |

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

SUMMARY

En 2019, la flota atunera caboverdiana de pesca no conoció cambios significativos en relación al año de 2018. En su gran mayoría, comprendía tres categorías de pesca, la pesca artesanal con un total 1.363 embarcaciones y 4.500 pescadores, la pesca industrial, con un único barco de cerco de 60 metros de eslora y finalmente una pesca semi-industrial costera compuesta por aproximadamente noventa pequeñas embarcaciones con eslora entre 8 y 25 y con un total de 1092 pescadores. Entre las especies más importante en las pesquerías de atunes en cabo verde se destacan el rabil (Thunnus albacares), el patudo (Thunnus obesus), el listado (Katsuwonus pelamis) y los pequeños túnidos, en particular las especies Auxis thazard, Auxis rochei y Acanthocybium solandri). Además, es importante señalar que hay una pequeña actividad de pesca deportiva que capturan también marlines (marlín y pez espada). La captura total de túnidos para la flota caboverdiana de pesca en 2019 fue de 12.952 mil toneladas, capturadas principalmente por la pesca industrial de cerco (64%), seguido de la pesca semi-industrial y pesca artesanal con 14% y 21% respectivamente. En comparación con el año anterior, las capturas totales registraran una disminución de 36%. Cabe señalar que, además de las capturas realizadas por la flota local, un importante volumen de captura es también realizadas por frotas extranjeras que operan en la ZEE de Cabo Verde en el marco de los acuerdos de pesca existentes con terceros países, a saber, los de la Unión Europea (España, Francia y Portugal), Japón en el ano de 2019. En la pesquería extranjera, los artes de pesca más importantes son en particular para los cerqueros, los buques cañeros y los palangreros. Teniendo en cuenta las mejoras introducidas en las infraestructuras de conservación y logísticas en el puerto se ha registrado un aumento de actividad pesquera de buques de flotas extranjeras en Cabo Verde. Son flotas que operando en el océano atlántico están a utilizar el puerto de Mindelo como base para realización de transbordo autorizados e apoyo logístico de operaciones. El IMAR ex - INDP es actualmente la entidad responsable por las actividades de investigación y del seguimiento estadístico y cuenta con un plan de muestreo para la pesca artesanal y un censo total de los desembarcos industriales. Además de toman igualmente algún muestreo biológico de tallas para las especies más importante La Unidad de Inspección y Garantía de Calidad (UIGC) es la entidad responsable para asegurar la certificación y controle sanitario de las capturas y desembarcos, tanto para el consumo local como para la exportación. Toda la gestión de la pesca en términos de acceso y medidas de ordenación es responsabilidad de la Dirección General de Recursos Marinos (DGRM).

RÉSUMÉ

En 2019, la flota atunera caboverdiana de pesca no conoció cambios significativos en relación al año de 2018. En su gran mayoría, comprendía tres categorías de pesca, la pesca artesanal con un total 1.363 embarcaciones y 4.500 pescadores, la pesca industrial, con un único barco de cerco de 60 metros de eslora y finalmente una pesca semi-industrial costera compuesta por aproximadamente noventa pequeñas embarcaciones con eslora entre 8 y 25 y con un total de 1092 pescadores. Entre las especies más importante en las pesquerías de atunes en cabo verde se destacan el rabil (Thunnus albacares), el patudo (Thunnus obesus), el listado (Katsuwonus pelamis) y los pequeños túnidos, en particular las especies Auxis thazard, Auxis rochei y Acanthocybium solandri). Además, es importante señalar que hay una pequeña actividad de pesca deportiva que capturan también marlines (marlín y pez espada). La captura total de túnidos para la flota caboverdiana de pesca en 2019 fue de 12.952 mil toneladas, capturadas principalmente por la pesca industrial de cerco (64%), seguido de la pesca semi-industrial y pesca artesanal con 14% y 21% respectivamente. En comparación con el año anterior, las capturas totales registraran una disminución de 36%. Cabe señalar que, además de las capturas realizadas por la flota local, un importante volumen de captura es también realizadas por frotas extranjeras que operan en la ZEE de Cabo Verde en el marco de los acuerdos de pesca existentes con terceros países, a saber, los de la Unión Europea (España, Francia y Portugal), Japón en el ano de 2019. En la pesquería extranjera, los artes de pesca más importantes son en particular para los cerqueros, los buques

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cañeros y los palangreros. Teniendo en cuenta las mejoras introducidas en las infraestructuras de conservación y logísticas en el puerto se ha registrado un aumento de actividad pesquera de buques de flotas extranjeras en Cabo Verde. Son flotas que operando en el océano atlántico están a utilizar el puerto de Mindelo como base para realización de transbordo autorizados e apoyo logístico de operaciones. El IMAR ex - INDP es actualmente la entidad responsable por las actividades de investigación y del seguimiento estadístico y cuenta con un plan de muestreo para la pesca artesanal y un censo total de los desembarcos industriales. Además de toman igualmente algún muestreo biológico de tallas para las especies más importante. La Unidad de Inspección y Garantía de Calidad (UIGC) es la entidad responsable para asegurar la certificación y controle sanitario de las capturas y desembarcos, tanto para el consumo local como para la exportación. Toda la gestión de la pesca en términos de acceso y medidas de ordenación es responsabilidad de la Dirección General de Recursos Marinos (DGRM).

RESUMEN

En 2019, la flota atunera caboverdiana de pesca no conoció cambios significativos en relación al año de 2018. En su gran mayoría, comprendía tres categorías de pesca, la pesca artesanal con un total 1.363 embarcaciones y 4.500 pescadores, la pesca industrial, con un único barco de cerco de 60 metros de eslora y finalmente una pesca semi-industrial costera compuesta por aproximadamente noventa pequeñas embarcaciones con eslora entre 8 y 25 y con un total de 1092 pescadores. Entre las especies más importante en las pesquerías de atunes en Cabo Verde se destacan el rabil (*Thunnus albacares*), el patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), el listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y los pequeños túnidos, en particular las especies *Auxis thazard*, *Auxis rochei* y *Acanthocybium solandri*. Además, es importante señalar que hay una pequeña actividad de pesca deportiva que capturan también marlines (marlín y pez espada). La captura total de túnidos para la flota caboverdiana de pesca en 2019 fue de 12.952 mil toneladas, capturadas principalmente por la pesca industrial de cerco (64%), seguido de la pesca semi-industrial y pesca artesanal con 14% y 21% respectivamente. En comparación con el año anterior, las capturas totales registraron una disminución de 36%. Cabe señalar que, además de las capturas realizadas por la flota local, un importante volumen de captura es también realizadas por flotas extranjeras que operan en la ZEE de Cabo Verde en el marco de los acuerdos de pesca existentes con terceros países, a saber, los de la Unión Europea (España, Francia y Portugal), Japón en el año de 2019. En la pesquería extranjera, los artes de pesca más importantes son en particular para los cerqueros, los buques cañeros y los palangreros. Teniendo en cuenta las mejoras introducidas en las infraestructuras de conservación y logísticas en el puerto se ha registrado un aumento de actividad pesquera de buques de flotas extranjeras en Cabo Verde. Son flotas que operando en el océano atlántico están a utilizar el puerto de Mindelo como base para realización de transbordo autorizados e apoyo logístico de operaciones. El IMAR ex - INDP es actualmente la entidad responsable por las actividades de investigación y del seguimiento estadístico y cuenta con un plan de muestreo para la pesca artesanal y un censo total de los desembarcos industriales. Además de toman igualmente algún muestreo biológico de tallas para las especies más importante. La Unidad de Inspección y Garantía de Calidad (UIGC) es la entidad responsable para asegurar la certificación y controle sanitario de las capturas y desembarcos, tanto para el consumo local como para la exportación. Toda la gestión de la pesca en términos de acceso y medidas de ordenación es responsabilidad de la Dirección General de Recursos Marinos (DGRM).

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

Cabo Verde es un archipiélago de diez islas, una de las cuales está deshabitada. Los recursos pesqueros se encuentran entre los principales recursos naturales. A pesar del nivel relativamente bajo sobre el esfuerzo pesquero, algunos recursos ya están a ser sobre explorada ó en plena explotación.

El pescado parece ser un elemento importante en la dieta de la población, para el empleo y fuente de proteínas, a bajo costo, sin embargo, su explotación debe ser de forma sostenible, para perpetuar en el tiempo la disponibilidad de este recurso para toda población a corto y largo plazo.

El subsector de pesca artesanal emplea un total 4.500 pescadores directamente (3.717 pescadores artesanales, 987 1092 pescadores semi-industrial según el censo de flota INDP de 2011).

En la ZEE de Cabo Verde existe un número significativo de especies pelágicas y de tiburones profundos, lo que convierte a las islas en un punto importante en la ecología de estas especies, incluida su ruta migratoria. La pesca es siempre a pequeña escala y las capturas son más o menos ocasionales. No hay pesca que apunte a los recursos de tiburones, principalmente debido a la falta de una flota especializada, altos costos operativos, por otro lado, la población no está acostumbrada a consumirlos.

La pesca de tiburones es practicada principalmente por la flota palangrera de la UE (España y Portugal) e Japón en el marco de los acuerdos de pesca con Cabo Verde. Las capturas de tiburones en la ZEE de Cabo Verde han aumentado en los últimos años. Las estadísticas de capturas de estos países son enviadas a ICCAT. Las especies más importantes son el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*).

Cabo Verde es un punto importante para la pesca deportiva, especialmente para la pesca de aguja azul, pero lamentablemente siempre ha sido muy difícil obtener datos sobre esta actividad. Cabe señalar también que, en esta pesquería, los especímenes capturados son luego liberados en el mar. El comercio de este tipo de pesca está expresamente prohibido por la legislación caboverdiana.

1.1 Tipo de pesquería

La flota atunera de Cabo Verde se dirige a los túnidos tropicales: *Thunnus albacares* (YFT), *Katsuwonus pelamis* (SKJ), *Thunnus obesus* (BET), *Euthynnus alleteratus* (LTA), *Auxis thazard* (FRI) y *Acanthocybium solandri* (WAH), explotados por la flota industrial o semiindustrial y la flota artesanal, fuera de la ZEE de Cabo Verde y en los montes submarinas, alrededor de las islas.

1.1.1 Capturas de la flota de Cabo Verde en 2019

La captura total preliminar de atún en 2019 fue de alrededor 12.952 mil toneladas, capturadas principalmente por la pesca industrial de cerco (64%), seguido de la pesca semi-industrial y pesca artesanal con 21% y 15% respectivamente (**Figura 1**). En comparación con el año anterior, las capturas totales registraron una disminución de 36%. La composición de captura por especie, arte de pesca y especies se presenta en la **Figura 2** y (**Figura 3**) respectivamente.

Sobre el transbordo de especies ICCAT, según la información proporcionada por la administración de pesca, en Cabo Verde se transbordaron alrededor de 44.891 toneladas de atún y especies afines, de un total de 174 operaciones de pesca y 8 países. España domina esta actividad con un total del 64 de volumen de pescado transbordado.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Los recursos marinos son estratégicos para el país, razón suficiente para que la gestión de los mismos sean de acuerdo con los principios de sostenibilidad y responsabilidad, ya que tienen una importancia grande en la seguridad alimentaria, en la creación. empleo, balanza de pagos y reducción de la pobreza.

Las medidas de gestión y las actividades de investigación para una pesca sostenible en Cabo Verde son tareas y responsabilidad de la Dirección General de Recursos Marinos (DGRM) y el Instituto del Mar (ex INDP).

El objetivo principal de estas dos instituciones es ordenar y evaluar los principales recursos a fin proponer políticas y medidas de manejo para las pesquerías más importantes.

La recolección de datos biológicos y estadísticos de las principales especies se realizan en los puertos de desembarque y en los mercados, por investigadores y encuestadores del IMAR, Toda la información es procesada en base de datos para posterior análisis y publicación anual. Los datos recopilados, incluidos los de Tarea I y Tarea II, así como el número de buques activos se envían todos los años a la Secretaría de ICCAT, contribuyendo así a la actualización de las estadísticas de ICCAT.

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

| Grupo | Nº de Req. | [Nº anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|--|------------|---------------|--|---|
| GENERAL (todas las especies) | S: GEN01 | S01 | Informes anuales (científico) | Remetido a ICCAT el 31/07/2020. |
| | S: GEN02 | S02 | Tarea I Características de la flota (T1FC) | Remetido a ICCAT el 31/07/2020. |
| | S: GEN03 | S03 | Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea I (T1NC) | Remetido a ICCAT el 31/07/2020. |
| | S: GEN04 | S04 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CE) | Remetido a ICCAT el 31/07/2020. |
| | S: GEN05 | S05 | Muestras de talla de Tarea II (T2SZ) | Remetido a ICCAT el 31/07/2020. |
| | S: GEN06 | S06 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CS) | No aplicable. Por no existir una estimación de Captura por talla. |
| | S: GEN07 | S07 | Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios) | No aplicable. Por no existir una ninguna Prospecciones de marcado científico. |
| | S: GEN08 | S08 | Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación) | En 2019, Cabo Verde recuperó en 81 marcas convencional bajo el programa AOPPT. Las marcas fueran enviados a la secretaria de ICCAT. |
| | S: GEN09 | S09 | Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación) | No aplicable. Por no existir ninguna información sobre marcado y tampoco sobre recuperación de marcas electrónicas. |
| | S: GEN10 | S10 | Información recopilada en el marco de programas de observadores nacionales | No aplicable. Todavía Cabo Verde no cuenta con un programa de observadores. Es un proceso en estudio para crear las bases a jurídico para los observadores científicos a bordo. |
| | S: GEN11 | S11 | Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14. | No aplicable. Todavía Cabo Verde no cuenta con un programa de observadores. Es un proceso en estudio para crear las bases a jurídico para los observadores científicos a bordo. |
| | S: GEN12 | S12 | Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico | No se aplica, por no existir información sobre el sargazo pelágico en Cabo Verde. |
| | S: GEN13 | S13 | Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | No se aplica, la flota de Cabo Verde no opera con palangre y tampoco opera en el mediterráneo. |
| ATÚN ROJO | S: BFT01 | S15 | Muestreo de tallas de ejemplares (sacrificados) en granjas | No se aplica, por no existir granjas de BFT en Cabo Verde. Además, es una especie que no están presentes en las aguas de Cabo Verde. |

CABO VERDE

| Grupo | N° de Req. | [N° anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|---|
| | S: BFT02 | S16 | Muestreo de tallas (resultado de datos brutos) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo | No se aplica, por no existir pesquerías de BET en Cabo Verde. Además, es una especie que no están presentes en las aguas de Cabo Verde. |
| | S: BFT03 | S17 | Datos de muestreo de tallas (con informes de introducción en jaulas) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) | No se aplica, por no existir pesquerías de BET en Cabo Verde. Además, es una especie que no están presentes en las aguas de Cabo Verde. |
| | S: BFT04 | S18 | Información sobre y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas de observadores nacionales de atún rojo | No se aplica, por no existir pesquerías de BET en Cabo Verde. Además, es una especie que no están presentes en las aguas de Cabo Verde |
| | S: BFT05 | S21 | Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender | No se aplica, por no existir pesquerías de BET en Cabo Verde. Además, es una especie que no están presentes en las aguas de Cabo Verde. |
| | S: BFT06 | S22 | Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería | No se aplica, por no existir pesquerías de BET en Cabo Verde. Además, es una especie que no están presentes en las aguas de Cabo Verde. |
| | S: BFT07 | S23 | Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas | No se aplica, por no existir pesquerías de BET en Cabo Verde. Además, es una especie que no están presentes en las aguas de Cabo Verde. |
| | S: BFT09 | S53 | Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica | No se aplica, por no existir pesquerías de BET en Cabo Verde. Además, es una especie que no están presentes en las aguas de Cabo Verde. |
| TÚNIDOS TROPICALES | S: TRO01 | S24 | Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes | Información existe, solicitada al armador do buque cerquero (PS) pero no disponible en el momento de preparación del presente reporte. |
| | S: TRO02 | S25 | Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico). | No se aplica, Cabo Verde aún no cuenta con un plan de gestión de DCPS. |
| | S: TRO03 | S44 | Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc. | ST08 información remetida en 31/07/2020. |
| | S: TRO04 | S45 | Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB | Información existe, Cabo Verde cuenta con un Buque de apoyo ARTIKE que trabaja en asociación con el Buque (PS) EGALABUR / código ICCAT AT000CPV00036. Sin embargo, en el momento de preparación del presente reporte la información no estaba disponible. |

CABO VERDE

| Grupo | N° de Req. | [N° anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| | S: TRO09 | S46 | Información recopilada por los observadores (incluye niveles de cobertura) | No aplicable. Todavía Cabo Verde no cuenta con un programa de observadores. Es un proceso en estudio para crear las bases a jurídico para los observadores científicos a bordo. |
| | S: TRO10 | S46b | Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) | No aplicable. Todavía Cabo Verde no cuenta con sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS). |
| | S: TRO06 | S47 | Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto | Cabo verde realiza muestreo biológico en el puerto para el YFT, SKJ, e FRI (ST04) 2019. |
| | S: TRO07 | S48 | Datos históricos de lances en DPC | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no cuenta con Datos históricos de lances en DPC. |
| ISTIÓFOROS | | | | |
| | S: BIL03 | S55 | Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto | No aplicable. Todavía, en Cabo no ha implementado una metodología estadística para estimar los descartes. |
| | S: BIL04 | S56 | Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala | No aplicable. Todavía, en Cabo Verde no existe una pesquería de tiburones. |
| TIBURONES | S: SHK01 | S32 | Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies | No aplicable. Todavía, en Cabo Verde no existe una pesquería de tiburones. |
| | S: SHK02 | S50 | Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso | No aplicable. Cabo Verde, no realizo ninguna investigación y tampoco muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso. |
| | S: SHK03 | S51 | Información sobre tintorera | Es una especie pescada en la ZEE de Cabo Verde, pero por flotas extranjeras de Palangre (acuerdos de pescas con UE,) España y Portugal, así como Japón. Las estadísticas son remitidas a ICCAT por los respectivos países. |
| | S: SHK04 | S54 | Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos. | No aplicable. Todavía, en Cabo Verde no existe una pesquería de tiburones. |

| Grupo | Nº de Req. | [Nº anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|--|--|
| OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS | S: BYC01 | S37 | Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio | Sí, Cabo Verde cuenta con una guía de identificación de las principales especies de tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio. Además, cuenta con una legislación que ya prohíbe la capturas y comercio de este grupo de especies emblemáticas por su interés de biodiversidad y el ecoturismo asociado. Hay igualmente un trabajo de sensibilización y educación sobre la conservación y uso sostenible de los recursos marinos. |
| | S: BYC02 | S38 | Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte | La información sobre la interacción es aún muy limitada, pero se está haciendo un gran esfuerzo para mitigar gradualmente este problema de La captura incidental de tortugas marinas por los artes de pesca de flota nacional e internacional que opera en la ZEE de Cabo Verde. |
| | S: BYC03 | S39 | Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente | No se aplica, Cabo Verde no dispone de datos sobre capturas accidentales de aves marinas. La captura accidental de aves marinas por la flota nacional es insignificante. |
| | S: BYC04 | S41 | Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos. | No aplicable, por no existir en 2019 ningún estudio sobre captura incidental y descartes de pesquerías artesanales por medios alternativos. |
| | S: BYC05 | S42 | Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente | No aplicable, por no existir información disponible en 2019. |

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

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|---------|-----|-------|--|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Informes anuales | En el informe nacional, cuya preparación está coordinada por el IMAR (ex - INDP), Cabo Verde busca cumplir las exigencias y obligaciones con ICCAT. Se proporciona a la secretaría de ICCAT una descripción de las actividades de investigación realizadas por el IMAR. Por otro lado, los servicios de inspección de QIGG se esfuerzan por garantizar el cumplimiento de las directrices y recomendaciones de ICCAT sobre el control de capturas y desembarcos, transbordo de pescado, cumplimiento de tallas mínimas, licencia de pesca y permisos especiales de pesca para las especies ICCAT y otras. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones | Las informaciones transmitidas por Cabo Verde se refieren a todas las pesquerías ICCAT, incluidas las especies de tiburones. |
| | GEN | 0003 | Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT | No aplicable por no existir información disponible en el momento de preparación de este reporte. |
| | GEN | 0004 | Fletamento de buques - informe resumido | No aplicable. Cabo Verde no ha fletado ningún buque en 2019. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización | No aplicable. Cabo Verde no ha fletado ningún buque en 2019. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Informes de transbordo en el mar | No aplicable. Cabo Verde prohíbe el transbordo en el Mar. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Informes de transbordo en puerto | Transbordo en puertos están sujetos control de certificación y control sanitario, así bien toda la documentación necesaria (Licencia, artes de pesca y especies autorizadas). |
| | GEN | 0007 | Declaración de transbordo (en el mar) | No aplicable. Cabo Verde prohíbe el transbordo en el Mar. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene buques de carga para transbordo. |
| | GEN | 0009 | Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente) | No aplicable. Cabo Verde no permite el transbordo en el mar. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------|-----|-------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0010a | Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto | DIREÇÃO GERAL DOS RECURSOS MARINHOS – DGRM. Tel./Fax N° (238) 2613758 Mindelo São Vicente C.P. n°34 - Cabo Verde |
| | GEN | 0010b | Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria | Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP) Tel./Fax N° (238) 2613758 Mindelo São Vicente C.P. n°34 - Cabo Verde |
| | GEN | 0011 | Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada | MINDELO Cape Verde CVMDL |
| | GEN | 0012 | Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros | 72 horas. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto | No aplicable, en 2019 no se registró ninguna denegación de entrada y de uso de puerto en Cabo Verde. Las operaciones realizadas en puertos están controladas por inspectores de pesca. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable) | No aplicable, en 2019 Cabo Verde no reporto ningún hallazgo de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción | En caso de infracción, la autoridad de inspección realiza una notificación al infractor y seguidamente se instala un proceso de contra ordenación. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto | No aplicable. En 2019 cabo Verde no registro ninguna sospecha de infracciones. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación. | Cabo Verde establece, en el marco de los acuerdos de pesca con terceros países, la garantía para que sus inspectores tengan acceso a las operaciones de pesca realizadas en los puertos y en el mar. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Acuerdos de acceso y cambios | Cabo Verde establece, en el marco de los acuerdos de pesca con terceros países, la garantía para que sus inspectores tengan acceso a las operaciones de pesca realizadas en los puertos y en el mar. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas | Según el acuerdo de acceso pesquero entre Cabo Verde e países terceros, están autorizados a operar en ZEE de Cabo Verde: a) Unión Europea, 8 buques cañeros, 21 cerqueros y 16 palangreros. b) Senegal 2 buques cañeros. c) Japón. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------|-----|------|---|---|
| | GEN | 0020 | Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior | En 2019, Cabo Verde solo tenía un buque cerquero mayor de 20 m, de nombre EGALABUR / código ICCAT AT000CPV00036. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más | En 2019, Cabo Verde hizo una petición para actualizar el registro de un buque de APOIO ARTIKE que se encontraba en situación de inactiva en la lista de buque de ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo | Cabo Verde tiene una legislación que regula todas las actividades de pesca deportiva. Entre las medidas se requiere una licencia activa, limitación en el número de especímenes y tamaños mínimos. Los peces se devuelven al agua y se prohíbe la comercialización. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU | En 2019, Cabo Verde no registró buques implicados en pesca IUU. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU | Nada a reportar. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque | El atún que se importa, como cualquier otro producto pesquero, en Cabo verde está sujeto a inspección por parte de la Autoridad Competente de Productos Pesqueros. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Datos sobre incumplimiento | No aplicable. En 2019, no se han identificado datos sobre sobre incumplimiento. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos | No aplica, no hay investigaciones sobre denuncias de incumplimiento en 2019. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Avistamientos de buques | No aplica, no registro sobre avistamientos de buques 2019. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques | No aplica, no registro sobre avistamientos de buques 2019. |
| | GEN | 0031 | Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo | DIREÇÃO GERAL DOS RECURSOS MARINHOS – DGRM – Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP) Tel./Fax N° (238) 2613758 Mindelo São Vicente C.P. n°34 - Cabo Verde sertar fecha de envío a ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa | DIREÇÃO GERAL DOS RECURSOS MARINHOS – DGRM – Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP) Tel./Fax N° (238) 2613758 Mindelo São Vicente C.P. n°34 - Cabo Verde. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección | No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde no realizo ningún intercambio de personal de inspección. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU | No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde no solicitó ninguna eliminación de buque en la lista final IUU. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores | No aplicable. Todavía Cabo Verde no cuenta con un programa de observadores. Es un proceso en estudio para crear las bases a jurídico para los observadores científicos a bordo. |

CABO VERDE

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|------------------|------------|-------------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0036 | Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada | No aplicable. Todavía Cabo Verde no cuenta con un programa de observadores. Es un proceso en estudio para crear las bases a jurídico para los observadores científicos a bordo. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no realizo ningún estudio sobre artes de pescas perdido recuperados. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no realizo ningún estudio sobre artes de pescas perdidos no recuperados. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional) | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no cuenta con cooperación en el avistamiento de buques. |
| ATÚN ROJO | BFT | 1001 | Granjas de atún rojo | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre granjas. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Informes sobre cría de atún rojo | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Almadrabas de atún rojo | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión si procede) | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modificaciones al plan de pesca | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec.18-02 | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Capturas de atún rojo de 2019 | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Buques de captura de atún rojo | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Otros buques de atún rojo | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Operaciones de pesca conjuntas | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1015 | Mensajes VMS | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Planes del programa de inspección conjunta | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1017 | Lista de buques de inspección | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1018 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |

CABO VERDE

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|----------------------------|------------|-------------|--|--|
| | BFT | 1019 | Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas) | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Informes mensuales de capturas de atún rojo | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1027 | Informe anual BCD | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT |
| | BFT | 1029 | Puntos de contacto para el BCD | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1030 | Legislación para el BCD | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1031 | Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades sobre pesca de BFT. |
| ESPECIES TROPICALES | TRO | 2001 | Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes | 1- EGALABUR buque de cerco (PS) / código ICCAT AT000CPV00036 2- ARTIKE buque de apoyo, código ICCAT AT000CPV00037 |
| | TRO | 2002 | Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior | 1- EGALABUR buque de cerco (PS) / código ICCAT AT000CPV00036 2- ARTIKE buque de apoyo, código ICCAT AT000CPV00037 |

CABO VERDE

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------------------|------------|-------------|---|--|
| | TRO | 2003 | Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ | No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde registro ninguna actividad de pesca IUU por buques BET/YFT/SKJ. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | No aplicable. Cabo Verde no importa atún patudo congelado. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | Los datos no estaban disponibles al momento de redactar este informe. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales | Las capturas trimestrales de patudo fueran enviados a ICCAT el 27/12/19. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S: TRO02). | No se aplica, Cabo Verde aún no cuenta con un plan de gestión de DCPS. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Plan de pesca/ ordenación de la capacidad para los túnidos tropicales | Cabo Verde cuenta con una capacidad de pesca artesanal de 1363 botes sin cubierta 90 pequeñas embarcaciones semi- industrial, e 1 buque de Ceacro (PS) de 77 metros. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Declaración de intenciones de aumentar la participación en las pesquerías de túnidos tropicales | Si, Cabo verde espera poder aumentar su participación en las pesquerías de túnidos tropicales en los próximos años. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Todavía no fue posible remitir estadísticas mensuales debido a la limitación de capacidad estadística y medios técnicos para responder esta solicitud. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Capturas semanales de patudo | Todavía no fue posible remitir estadísticas mensuales debido a la limitación de capacidad estadística y medios técnicos para responder esta solicitud. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de patudo | Cabo Verde no ha podido utilizar la totalidad de su cuota. |
| | TRO | 2016 | Lista de buques de apoyo y actividad en 2019 | ARTIKE buque de apoyo, código ICCAT AT000CPV00037. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales | No aplicable por no estar disponible la información en el momento de preparar este reporte. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2016 | Cabo verde sigue las recomendaciones y orientación de ICCAT, en términos de ordenación y gestión de los túnidos. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020 | No aplicable, información no disponible en el momento de preparación de este reporte. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no hizo ensayos de seguimiento en 2019. |
| PEZ ESPADA | SWO | 3001 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no importa el pez espada. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no exporta el pez espada. |
| | SWO | 3003 | Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo | En 2019, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada. |

CABO VERDE

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|---|--|
| | SWO | 3004 | Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo | En 2019, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada. |
| | SWO | 3005 | Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo. | No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte | No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada. |
| | SWO | 3010 | Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED | No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde no tenía actividades de pesca sobre el pez espada. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no es una CPC con actividades de pesca en el mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3013 | Lista de buques de inspección | No aplicable, Cabo Verde en 2019 no participo en el programa de Inspección internacional. |
| | SWO | 3014 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | No aplicable, Cabo Verde en 2019 no participo en el programa de Inspección internacional. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte | No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur | No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo | No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo | No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS | No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable, en 2019, Cabo Verde no tenía ni flota ni cuota para el pez espada. |
| ATÚN BLANCO | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades de pesca para el atún blanco en el Mediterráneo. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades de pesca para el atún blanco del norte. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Autorización específica para buques con eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades de pesca para el atún blanco del sur. |

CABO VERDE

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|---|------------|-------------|---|---|
| | ALB | 4006 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades de pesca para el atún blanco del norte. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene actividades de pesca para el atún blanco. |
| ISTIO-FÓRIDOS | BIL | 5001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 18-04/19-05 y 16-11. | No aplicable. Cabo Verde no tiene una legislación para prohibir los descartes de muertos. Se está en preparación una legislación sobre el tema de descartes. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías | No aplicable. Cabo Verde no tiene una Pesqueira de ISTIO-FÓRIDOS. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no hizo ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL. |
| TIBU-RONES | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones | Cabo Verde cuenta con una legislación nacional que protege a un número considerable de tiburones, en sintonía con las orientaciones y recomendaciones de ICCAT sobre el tema tiburones. Las medidas tomadas para la conservación y ordenación de los tiburones se han publicado en el Plan Bianual de Implementación de Recursos Pesqueros (2016-2017). Estas medidas visan el integrar de los tiburones, obligación mater las aletas cortadas pero adheridas al cuerpo. Las siguientes especies, están prohibidas de pescar: tiburón ballena, tiburón blanco, tiburón martillo, tiburón oceánico, Tiburón peregrino, tiburón marrajo sardinero y tiburón zorro patudo. Programa de conservación de tiburones El estudio desarrollado en 2010 - “Asesoramiento científico sobre la conservación de tiburones pelágicos asociados con actividades pesqueras bajo el acuerdo de pesca sostenible UE-CV”, indicó que la población de tintorera de la ZEE de Cabo Verde no está amenazada, pero es necesario una explotación moderada. |
| OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA | BYC | 8001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO | Cabo Verde sigue las recomendaciones de la FAO e de ICCAT, los armadores están informados sobre estas recomendaciones que deben ser respetadas en las operaciones de pesca. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------------|------|------|---|--|
| | BYC | 8002 | Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no tiene reportes de captura incidental de aves marinas. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo | Cabo Verde no tiene actividades de pesca con palangre, sin embargo, la flota que opera en la ZEE de Cabo Verde en el marco de acuerdos internacional son obligados al uso de anzuelos circulares para mitigar la captura incidental. |
| MISCE-LÁNEA | SDP | 9001 | Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico | No aplicable, Cabo Verde no ha implementado un sistema piloto electrónico de documento estadístico. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT | No aplicable, Cabo verde no ha presentado objeción alguna a recomendaciones de ICCAT. |

Sección 4. Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICA

Cabo verde ha seguido todas las exigencias y recomendaciones de ICCAT. El Plan de ordenación pesquera reserva de la región dentro de las 3 millas náuticas, exclusiva para la actividad pesquera artesanal y la prohibición a la flota extranjera de realizar actividades de pesca dentro del 12 millas náuticas. Las medidas de gestión para los tiburones son las siguientes:

- Prohibición a los buques, en toda la ZEE de Cabo Verde, de retirar las aletas a bordo de los buques, para retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar aletas de tiburón.
- Prohibición de la pesca para especies de tiburones amenazados:
Rhincodon typus (tiburón ballena), Carcharodon carcharias (gran tiburón blanco), tiburón martillo, tiburón peregrino, tiburón marrajo oceánico y tiburón zorro patudo;
- Definición del número máximo de licencias de pesca otorgadas cada año por el país; la implementación de mecanismos de seguimiento de la pesca.
- Utilización de anzuelos circulares para los palangreros que operan dentro de la ZEE de Cabo Verde.

4.1 Esquema de inspección

En el seguimiento, control y vigilancia de las embarcaciones y la gestión del proceso de certificación de las capturas pesqueras, el país ha creado una institución autónoma e independiente del poder político, la Autoridad Competente de Productos Pesqueros (UNIT DE INSPECCIÓN Y GARANTÍA DE CALIDAD (UIGQ) DEL MINISTERIO DE ECONOMÍA MARÍTIMA, con el fin de lograr una mejor separación de poderes.

Igualmente hay una mayor transparencia en los servicios de inspección y seguimiento de la actividad pesquera con respecto a la flota local y extranjera. Se han mejorado la colaboración en las operaciones conjuntas ente los ministerios de pesca e de la defensa nombradamente la guarda costera a través de medios navales. En cuanto a la actividad control e fiscalización, en 2019 se realizaron un total de 174 inspecciones en el puerto de Mindelo por inspectores de pesca en un total de 8 países diferentes. (Copias del contenido de inspección anexo a este informe). En materia de inspección pesquera las autoridades de Cabo Verde han tomado las siguientes acciones:

- Refuerzo del sistema de inspección en el puerto de desembarque, con el control de los documentos de todos los barcos que desembarcan en los puertos nacionales, (Licencia, documentación del barco, control por el Sistema de Seguimiento de Buques (VMS).
- Aplicación y seguimiento de las recomendaciones de ICCAT sobre el régimen de inspección en el puerto, para la vigilancia e inspección de los buques que desembarcan en el puerto de Mindelo.
- Fortalecer la cooperación entre instituciones para controlar estrictamente todos los procesos, incluido el intercambio de información y documentos.
- Aprobación para ratificación, medidas del Estado rector del puerto y presentación a la FAO.

- Cabo Verde también ha desarrollado y implementado un plan nacional para combatir la pesca IUU.

4.1.1 En términos legales

Cabo Verde cumple de forma rigurosa la aplicación de la Ley 48/2009 que establece un esquema de certificación de capturas en el sistema para prevenir, frustrar y eliminar la pesca no reglamentada y no declarada, en adelante IUU; y se está revisando toda la legislación pesquera nacional.

4.1.2 Plan operativo

Hay un fuerte comprometimiento en fortalecer las disposiciones de inspección y control de embarcaciones, de acuerdo con las medidas de los Estados Rectores del Puerto (registro obligatorio del aviso de entrega en el puerto de desembarque y / o transbordo, verificación de licencias de pesca, verificación de la pesca y toda la documentación que se considere necesaria para determinar la legalidad de la captura). Entre acciones importantes destacamos:

- Fortalecimiento del sistema de Certificado de Captura para todos los productos destinados a la exportación.
- Varias misiones de patrullaje y vigilancia marítima realizadas por unidades navales.
- Misiones de patrulla aérea.
- Control por VMS; y Fortalecimiento del sistema de registro nacional para el registro de embarcaciones pesqueras.

4.1.3 En la subregión

Cabo Verde apuesta fuertemente en la cooperación y participación en operaciones de vigilancia conjunta con la supervisión de los demás países terceros de la región oeste africana y partners internacionales importantes como son la UE y el USA.

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

El principal problema que enfrenta nuestro sistema de gestión e de investigación en su desarrollo es la disponibilidad insuficiente de recursos financieros para todos los costos operativos. La implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT requiere un seguimiento permanente y sería útil contar con el apoyo de ICCAT mediante acciones de formación con respecto a las diversas obligaciones en términos de conservación, notificación de datos a ICCAT. Los principales problemas encontrados son los siguientes:

- Existe una gran dificultad en la coordinación entre los diferentes actores, en particular la administración, vigilancia, investigación y operadores. Esto crea enormes problemas para obtener datos e información que cumplan positivamente con las obligaciones de ICCAT.
- Los recursos financieros son limitados para apoyar y mejorar la recopilación de datos, así como para fortalecer el sistema de vigilancia, el plan de muestreo estadístico y los datos biológicos.
- El apoyo técnico y financiero de ICCAT sería muy importante y bienvenido para apoyar y mejorar los programas estadísticos y el plan de muestreo biológico debido al aumento de desembarques locales y barcos extranjeros, que, por desembarques, también transbordo de especies de ICCAT en Cabo Verde.

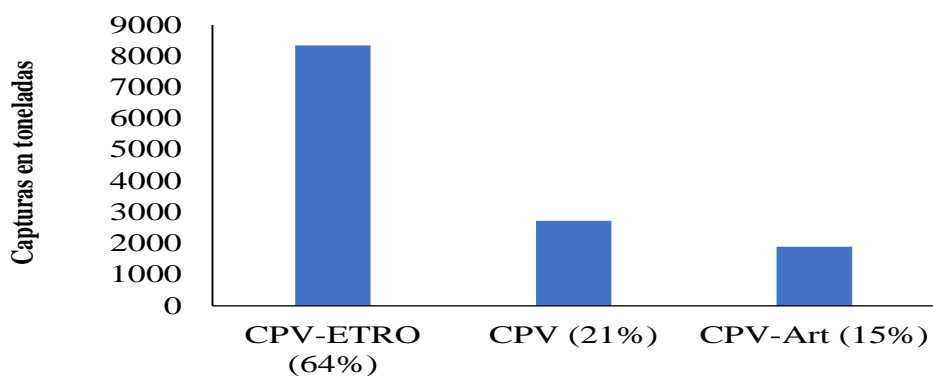


Figura 1. Capturas en porcentaje por tipo de flota pesquera caboverdiana en 2019.

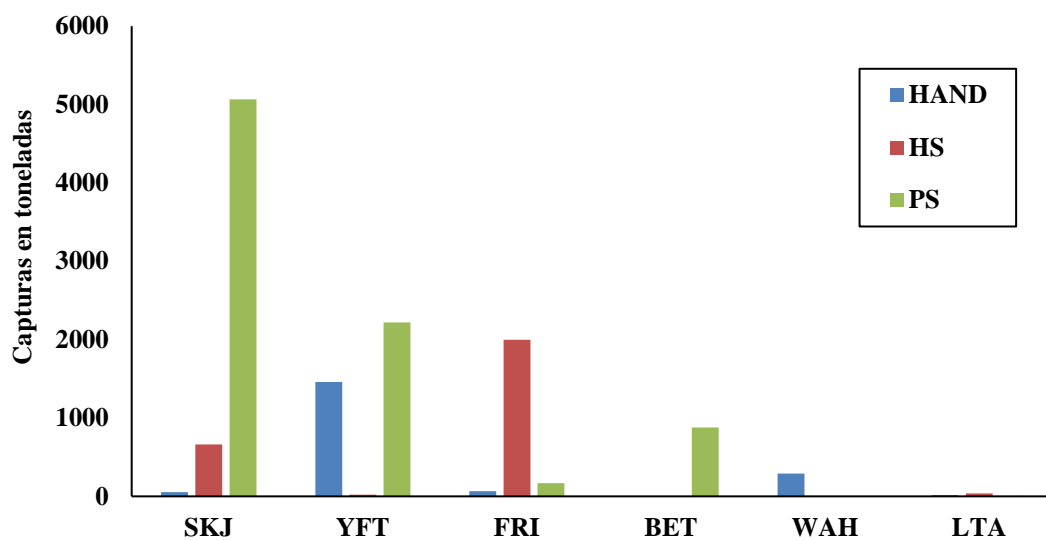


Figura 2. Composición de captura por especie y tipo de arte de la pesquera caboverdiana en 2019.

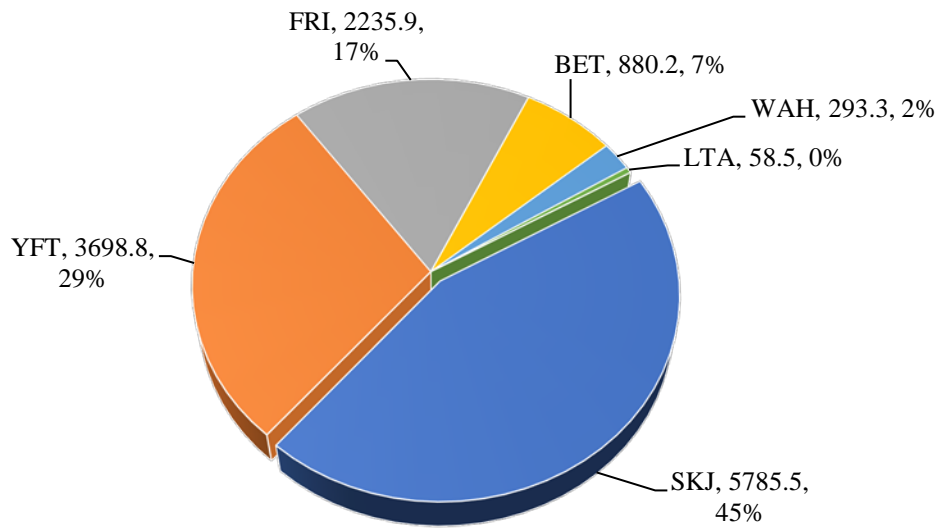


Figura 3. Composición de las capturas por especies en 2019.

Copias del Informe de inspección en el puerto de Mindelo, Cabo Verde 2019

Ministério da Economia Marítima

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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) **38** 2. Estado do porto (Port State) **CPV**

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

4. Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Name of principal inspector) **Helena Évora**
N.º de Inspetor (ID)

5. Porto de Inspeção (Port of inspection) **CPV**

6. Início da Inspeção (Commencement of inspection) **28.03.2019 00:30**

7. Fim da Inspeção (Completion of inspection) **28.03.2019 05:30**

8. Prénotificação foi recebida (Advanced notification received) **Sim**

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

10. Porto, Estado do porto e data da última aporragem (Port and State and date of last port call) **Mindelo Cabo Verde 17.01.2019**

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) **Carolina Teixeira**

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) **Português**

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) **Polongeiro**

14. Indicativo Internacional de chamada rádio (International Radio Call Sign) **CUTF**

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID) **PR000001591**
País (State) **Portugal**

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) **8210784**

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) **PH-1336-C**

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) **Ístima**

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner) **Pescarade**

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

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

22. Nome e nacionalidade do responsável pelo governo do navio (Vessel master name and nationality) **Carlos Antonio Perez Dastiera Espanhol**

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

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24. Transitário (Vessel agent) **Limage**

25. VMS **Sim** Tipo (Type) **Monicop**

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

| Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier) | ORGP (RFMO) | Situação do Estado de pavilhão (Flag State status) | Navio autorizado (Vessel on authorized vessel list) | Navio na lista de navios INN (Vessel on IUU vessel list) |
|--|--------------|--|---|--|
| ATEUOPRT00602 | ICCAT | nn | Sim | Não |

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

| Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier) | Emitido por (Issued by) | Validade (Validity) | Área de pesca (Fishing areas) | Espécies (Species) | Arte (Gear) |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Licença n.º 4783 | Portugal | 21.01.2019 a 31.12.2019 | Atlântico N.º 5° a 12° N | Merluccios | LLD |

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

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

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

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

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

| Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier) | Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) | N.º IMO (ID no.) | Espécies (Species) | Apresentação (Product form) | Área de pesca (Catch area) | Quantidade (Quantity) |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| / | | | | | | |

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

| Espécies (Species) | Apresentação (Product form) | Área de pesca (Catch area) | Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity) | Quantidade descarregada (Offloaded quantity) | Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspeccionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity inspected) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| SWO | Completado | FAO 412 34 | 4 937 | 4 964 | |
| SMA | " | FAO 412 34 | 6 503 | 6 566 | |
| BST | " | " | 61 161 | 61 303 | |
| SSP | " | " | 1 026 | 1 025 | |
| SM | " | " | 136 | 191 | |
| BOL | " | " | 158 | 164 | |
| LEC | " | " | 97 | 99 | |
| YFT | " | " | 2 236 | 2 269 | |
| LET | " | " | 2 133 | 2 149 | |
| WAA | " | " | 305 | 332 | |
| LHA | " | " | 372 | 318 | |
| | | | 79 187 | 79 450 | |

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

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

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

Sim Manifesto de Carga
 Observações (Comments) Licença de Pesca

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

Sim

Observações (Comments)

34. Conformidade com as obrigações aplicáveis aos documentos estatísticos (Compliance with applicable statistical document scheme(s))

Sim

Observações (Comments)

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

36. Arte inspeccionada (Gear examined)

Não

Observações (Comments)

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

38. Infrações detetadas e referência ao(s) diploma(s) legal(is) (Apparent infringement(s) noted including reference to relevant legal instrument(s))

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

40. Medidas tomadas (Action taken)

41. Assinatura do responsável pelo governo do navio (Master's signature)

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

PESCARADE
 N.º de Licença de Pesca: 123456789
 PM-1234-2

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

Felipe C. V.



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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 09 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV
3. Autoridade de inspeção (Inspecting authority) Unidade de Inspeção e Garantia de Qualidade-UIGQ

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

5. Porto de Inspeção (Port of inspection) CPV

6. Início da Inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 08/08/19 12:10

7. Fim da Inspeção (Completion of inspection) 09/08/19 11:00

8. Prénotificação foi recebida (Advanced notification received) Sim

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

10. Porto, Estado do porto e data da última aportagem (Port and State and date of last port call)
Los Palmaros Espanha - 24/11/17

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Koya Maru No 108

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Japão

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Longliner

14. Indicativo internacional de chamada rádio (International Radio Call Sign) JD4H

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)
País (State) Japão A171413007

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 9185372

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) K61-80

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Ichihara-Kushikino-shi, Kagoshima-Ken, Japão

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Kanzaki Suisan Kaisha Kaisha

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

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

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

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

24. Transitário (Vessel agent) Axencia ANV

25. VMS Sim Tipo (Type) Arco Mar-CC

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

| Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier) | ORGP (RFMO) | Situação do Estado de pavilhão (Flag State status) | Navio autorizado (Vessel on authorized vessel list) | Navio na lista de navios INN (Vessel on IUU vessel list) |
|--|--------------|--|---|--|
| <u>AT000JPN00044</u> | <u>ICCAT</u> | <u>Membro</u> | <u>Sim</u> | <u>Não</u> |

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

| Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier) | Emitido por (Issued by) | Validade (Validity) | Área de pesca (Fishing areas) | Espécies (Species) | Arte (Gear) |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|-------------|
| <u>Licença n.º T1194</u> | <u>Japão</u> | <u>01/03/2017 - 31/07/2022</u> | <u>Western and Central Pacific Ocean - Eastern Pacific Ocean - Indian Ocean - Atlantic Ocean</u> | <u>Highly migratory species</u> | <u>LL</u> |

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

| Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier) | Emitido por (Issued by) | Validade (Validity) | Área de pesca (Fishing areas) | Espécies (Species) | Arte (Gear) |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| (Empty table) | | | | | |

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

| Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier) | Emitido por (Issued by) | Validade (Validity) |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (Empty table) | | |

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

| Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier) | Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) | N.º IMO (ID no.) | Espécies (Species) | Apresentação (Product form) | Área de pesca (Catch area) | Quantidade (Quantity) |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| <u>AT000JPN00044</u> | <u>Japão</u> | <u>9185372</u> | <u>BFT</u> | <u>GG</u> | <u>TAO X/DAYS</u> | <u>55-352kg</u> |
| <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>DET</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>TAO D/JA</u> | <u>25-501kg</u> |
| <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>YFT</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>15-133kg</u> |
| <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>AGB</u> | <u>RD</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>123kg</u> |
| <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>SWO</u> | <u>F/I/DR</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>211kg</u> |
| <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>BUM</u> | <u>DR</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>105kg</u> |
| <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>SSP</u> | <u>GG</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>111kg</u> |
| <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>Other fish</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>672kg</u> |
| | | | | | | <u>0</u> |



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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 15 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV

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

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

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

6. Início da Inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 06/02/19 06:23

7. Fim da Inspeção (Completion of inspection) 07/02/19 14:00

8. Prénotificação foi recebida (Advanced notification received) Sim

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

10. Porto, Estado do porto e data da última aporragem (Port and State and date of last port call)
Abidjan Costa Marfim 26/01/19

11. Nome do navio (Vessel name) Montelaura

12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Panamá

13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) Transferta

14. Indicativo internacional de chamada rádio (International Radio Call Sign) 3FRFS

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)
País (State) Panamá 22675-96-F

16. N.º IMO (IMO ship ID, if available) 7625500

17. Matrícula (External ID, if available) 22675-96-F

18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Panamá

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Costa Corporation

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

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

22. Nome e nacionalidade do responsável pelo governo do navio (Vessel master name and nationality)
Roberto Rodriguez de la Cruz Cubano

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

24. Transitário (Vessel agent) Agência Palar

25. VMS Sim Tipo (Type) ELB

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

| Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier) | ORGP (RFMO) | Situação do Estado de pavilhão (Flag State status) | Navio autorizado (Vessel on authorized vessel list) | Navio na lista de navios INN (Vessel on IUU vessel list) |
|--|--------------|--|---|--|
| <u>AT000PAN00117</u> | <u>ICCAT</u> | <u>Membro</u> | <u>Não</u> | <u>Não</u> |

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

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

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

| Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier) | Emitido por (Issued by) | Validade (Validity) | Áreas de pesca (Fishing areas) | Espécies (Species) | Arte (Gear) |
|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| <u>línea N: 1021-5508-1-223-1</u> | <u>Panamá</u> | <u>30/06/18 a 30/06/19</u> | <u>ICCAT</u> | <u>NA</u> | <u>NA</u> |

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

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

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

| Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier) | Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) | N.º IMO (ID no.) | Espécies (Species) | Apresentação (Product form) | Área de pesca (Catch area) | Quantidade (Quantity) |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| / | | | | | | |

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

| Espécies (Species) | Apresentação (Product form) | Área de pesca (Catch area) | Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity) | Quantidade descarregada (Off loaded quantity) | Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspecionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity inspected, (kg)) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|---|
| 47T | Complete | Atlântico | 10200 kg | 162394 kg | |
| SKJ | " | " | 476200 kg | 376502 kg | |
| NET | " | " | 292000 kg | 217152 kg | |

901.208670 758.041670

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

| Espécies (Species) | Apresentação (Product form) | Área de pesca (Catch area) | Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity) | Quantidade descarregada (Off loaded quantity) | Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspecionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity inspected, (kg)) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|---|
| Turidena | Complete | Atlântico | 20990 kg | | |

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

N.A

Observações (Comments)

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

Sim

Observações (Comments)

34. Conformidade com as obrigações aplicáveis aos documentos estatísticos (Compliance with applicable statistical document scheme(s))

—

Observações (Comments)

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

N.A

36. Arte inspecionada (Gear examined)

P.R

Observações (Comments)

37. Infrações detetadas pelos inspetores (Findings by inspectors)

38. Infrações detetadas e referência ao(s) diploma(s) legal(ais) (Apparent infringement(s) noted including reference to relevant legal instrument(s))

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

40. Medidas tomadas (Action taken)

41. Assinatura do responsável pelo governo do navio (Signature)

A assinatura do responsável pelo governo do navio confirma a recepção de uma cópia do relatório de inspeção (The Master's signature confirms the receipt of a copy of the inspection report)

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

Helena Lima



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

1. N.º do relatório (Inspection report no.) 58 2. Estado do porto (Port State) CPV
 3. Autoridade de Inspeção (Inspecting authority) Unidade de Inspeção e Garantia de Qualidade-UIGQ

4. Inspetor Chefe de Equipa (Name of principal inspector)
 N.º de Inspetor (ID) _____
 5. Porto de Inspeção (Port of inspection) CPV Porto Grande
 6. Início da Inspeção (Commencement of inspection) 06/08/19 08:30
 7. Fim da Inspeção (Completion of inspection) 09/08/19 18:00
 8. Prénotificação foi recebida (Advanced notification received) sim
 9. Objetivo da entrada em porto (Purpose(s)) LAN TRX PRO
 OTH

10. Porto, Estado do porto e data da última apertagem (Port and State and date of last port call)
Abidjan Costa Marfim 20/07/19

11. Nome do navio (Vessel Name) Penduc
 12. Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) Francia
 13. Tipo de navio (Type of vessel) carcaça
 14. Indicativo internacional de chamada rádio (International Radio Call Sign) FIXF

15. Referência do certificado de registo (Certificate of registry ID)
 País (State) Francia FRA 000 932207

16. N.º IWO (IMO ship ID, if available) 9741102
 17. Matrícula (Exernal ID, if available) CC 932 207
 18. Porto de registo (Port of registry) Concarneau

19. Proprietário do navio (Vessel owner(s)) Compagnie Francaise Du Thor Oceanique

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

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

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

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

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

| Espécies (Species) | Apresentação (Product form) | Área de pesca (Catch area) | Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity) | Quantidade descarregada (Off loaded quantity) | Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspeccionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity inspected, if any) |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| <u>FFF</u> | <u>congelado</u> | <u>FAO 034</u> | <u>2.000 kg</u> | <u>3.133 kg</u> | |
| <u>DET</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>13.000 kg</u> | <u>17.970 kg</u> | |
| <u>ALB</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>1.000 kg</u> | | |
| <u>SKJ</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>962.000 kg</u> | <u>907.709 kg</u> | |
| <u>by catch</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>8.000 kg</u> | | |
| <u>Tamido (Bifid)</u> | <u>"</u> | <u>"</u> | | <u>95.012 kg</u> | |

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

| Espécies (Species) | Apresentação (Product form) | Área de pesca (Catch area) | Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity) | Quantidade descarregada (Off loaded quantity) | Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspeccionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity inspected, if any) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|--|
| | | | <u>1.002.000 kg</u> | <u>1.023.824 kg</u> | |

32. Análise do diário de pesca e outros documentos (Examination of logbook(s) and other documentation)
sim licença de pesca; lista tripulantes, certificação signi;

Observações (Comments) manuseio carga; plano cubos; autorização ICCAT-CC

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

Observações (Comments) _____

34. Conformidade com as obrigações aplicáveis aos documentos estatísticos (Compliance with applicable statistical document schemes)
sim

Observações (Comments) _____

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

36. Arte inspeccionada (Gear examined) N/A

Observações (Comments) _____

24. Transitário (Vessel agent)

Ajencia Boluda

25. VMS STAN

Tipo (Type) VLWIK

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

| Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier) | ORGP (RFMO) | Situação do Estado de pavilhão (Flag State status) | Navio autorizado (Vessel on authorized vessel list) | Navio na lista de navios INN (Vessel on INN vessel list) |
|--|-------------|--|---|--|
| ATEUDFRAOS450 | ICCAT | Membro | Sim | Não |

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

| Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier) | Emitido por (Issued by) | Validade (Validity) | Áreas de pesca (Fishing areas) | Espécies (Species) | Arte (Gear) |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 2019/132207/ICCAT/Porto/Porto - UE | UE | 01/01/19 a 31/12/19 | zona ICCAT | Turbot | Rede cerc |
| licença n.º 2018-114525 | Mauritania | 01/01/19 a 31/12/19 | ZEE de Mauritania | Turbot | Rede cerc |

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

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

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

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

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

| Identificador do navio (Vessel identifier) | Estado de pavilhão (Flag State) | N.º IMO (ID no.) | Espécies (Species) | Apresentação (Product form) | Área de pesca (Catch area) | Quantidade (Quantity) |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| / | | | | | | |

37. Infrações detetadas pelos inspetores (Findings by inspectors)

/

38. Infrações detetadas e referência aos diplomas legais (Apparent infringements) stated including reference to relevant legal instruments(s)

/

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

/

40. Medidas tomadas (Action taken)

/

41. Assinatura do responsável pelo governo do navio (Master's signature)

PROFET PENDRICK
A assinatura do responsável pelo governo do navio deve ser feita a receção de uma cópia do relatório de inspeção
(The Master's signature must be made upon receipt of a copy of the inspection report)
11, Quai des Sauniers
29100 CONCARNEAU Cedex
Tel. 33 (0)2 98 60 52 22 - Fax 33 (0)2 98 60 52 99

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

Helena Pin

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

| Espécies (Species) | Apresentação (Product form) | Área de pesca (Catch area) | Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity) | Quantidade descarregada (Off loaded quantity) | Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspecionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity inspected, if any) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|---|
| YFT | completa | 3462,3433 | 607.000 | 69.115kg | |
| BET | " | 3439,3432 | 48.000 | 10.722kg | |
| SEJ | " | | 77.000 | 103.967kg | |
| FLZ | " | | 62.000 | 7.397kg | |
| Bjcatch | " | | | 2.116kg | |
| RetoCrust | " | | | 1.844kg | |
| | | | 766.000kg | 196.732kg | |

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

| Espécies (Species) | Apresentação (Product form) | Área de pesca (Catch area) | Quantidade declarada (Declared quantity) | Quantidade descarregada (Off loaded quantity) | Diferença entre a quantidade declarada e a inspecionada (Difference between quantity declared and quantity inspected, if any) |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | | | |

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

Sim
 Observações (Comments) *licenças de pesca; lista tripulantes; organização carga; plano de cubos; certificado de registro; últimos portos*

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

Sim
 Observações (Comments)

34. Conformidade com as obrigações aplicáveis aos documentos estatísticos (Compliance with applicable statistical document scheme(s))

Sim
 Observações (Comments)

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

Rede cerco

36. Arte inspecionada (Gear examined)

Não
 Observações (Comments)

37. Infrações detetadas pelos Inspectores (Findings by inspectors)

38. Infrações detetadas e referência ao(s) diploma(s) legal(is) (Apparent infringement(s) noted including reference to relevant legal instrument(s))

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

40. Medidas tomadas (Action taken)

41. Assinatura do responsável pelo governo do navio (Master's signature)

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



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

Helder Reis

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

SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Bluefin tuna

In Atlantic Canada, directed Bluefin tuna fisheries take place in Canadian waters from May through December over the Scotian Shelf, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Bay of Fundy, and off Newfoundland. The Canadian fishing year for Bluefin Tuna runs annually from June 24th to June 23rd of the following year. The adjusted Canadian quota for the 2019 fishing year was 653.71t, which included a 60.44t transfer from Mexico and a 9.62t transfer from Saint Pierre and Miquelon. The total Canadian landings of Atlantic Bluefin tuna in the 2019 fishing year was 631.0t (**Table 1**) including 530.4t from the directed fishery and 100.6t from the mixed Swordfish and tuna's pelagic long line fishery, plus the St. Margaret's Bay Mackerel traps. There were also 2.8t of observed dead discards in 2019.

All traditional Bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in the 2019 fishing year (**Table 2**). The tended line/rod and reel fishery in the area between Georges Bank and Browns Bank off southwest Nova Scotia known as the Hell Hole continued to be an important fishing area. In 2019 the average weight of Bluefin caught was 250kg in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 207kg in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery; Bluefin tuna caught in the Newfoundland fishery had an average weight of 349kg. Additional catch breakdown is shown in **Table 2**.

In 2019, 448 licensed harvesters participated in the directed Bluefin fishery using rod and reel or tended line and 17 licensed harvesters participated in the directed Bluefin fishery using harpoon gear. No Bluefin tuna-trap licence holders were active in St. Margaret's Bay in 2019. Mackerel-trap licence holders also present in St. Margaret's Bay are permitted to retain Bluefin tuna incidentally caught in the traps and two of these traps retained by-caught Bluefin Tuna in 2019. One offshore longline licence was authorized to direct for other tuna with a small Bluefin by-catch provision (**Table 3**) of 20t. Whereas the larger 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet is permitted to retain Bluefin tuna during the course of their mixed fishing operations. License conditions require that BFT be retained if it would result in dead discards and a Bluefin tuna quota of 33.76t is provided as a means to account for these landings.

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

1.2 Swordfish

Swordfish occur in Canadian waters from April to December, primarily along the edges of Georges Bank, Browns Banks, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks of Newfoundland, and in the Georges and Emerald Basins. ICCAT Task 1 data from earlier years when quotas were not restrictive indicate that catches could however occur in any month. The Canadian ICCAT initial allocation for Swordfish for 2019 was 1,348t. Canada's adjusted quota for 2019 was 2,070.2 t, which included transfers to Canada of 35t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, a 125t transfer from Senegal and a 300t transfer from the European Union. Canadian nominal landings in 2019 were 995.2t (**Table 1**), resulting in an underage of 1,075t.

The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 962.5t (or 97% of the catch), while 32.7t were taken by harpoon (**Table 4**). The mean round weight of fish caught by longline and harpoon was 63.5kg and 122.2kg, respectively (**Table 4**). Only 44 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline harvesters were active in the 2019 fishery (**Table 4**). This number is lower than the mid-1990's when all, or nearly all, of the swordfish longline licenses were active annually given the greater quota available to Canada. Although a total of 1,157 harvesters are eligible for harpoon licences, only 161 are eligible to direct for swordfish (Harpoon Group A), and their access is based on their historic participation in this fishery in the 1990's and early 2000's. The remaining licence holders (Harpoon Group B) are limited to fishing opportunistically during other fisheries. This restriction on Group B is in place to limit effort in the fishery. In 2019, only 35 licence holders from either the Harpoon A (directed) or B (opportunistic) fleet, had reported landings of harpooned swordfish.

Currently, Canada's fishery is exclusively commercial, and conducted by harvesters mostly from Nova Scotia, and one licence holder from Newfoundland and Labrador. There is no recreational or sportfish component to this fishery. In 2020 however, Canada will run an exploratory test fishery for the viability of a charter harpoon and rod and reel swordfish fishery. The 2020 fishery will still be conducted exclusively by commercial harvesters to ensure that there is not a significant by-catch of other large pelagic species. Should the test fishery not show significant by-catch, moving forward it is anticipated that the commercial swordfish operations would be allowed maximize their commercial opportunities by chartering for the purposes of catch and retain harpoon, and rod and reel swordfish fishing.

1.3 Other tunas

One Canadian offshore longline vessel is authorized to direct for other tuna species, as is the 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet. In addition, two directed Bluefin tuna fleets, consisting of 97 inshore vessels, fishing with rod and reel gear, are authorized to catch and retain an incidental by-catch of other tunas while fishing for Bluefin.

The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada, and they are harvested along the edge of the Gulf Stream and Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks of Newfoundland from April through November. Canadian catches of these other large pelagic species are an integral component of the Canadian fishery. In 2019, other tunas accounted for approximately 16% of the commercial large pelagic species landed.

Bigeye tuna (192.6t) was the most important other tuna species landed, followed by yellowfin tuna (108.1t) and albacore tuna (31.2t). The mean round weight of albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tunas was 14.4 kg, 39.6 kg and 27.4 kg, respectively. Approximately 50 licensed other tuna harvesters were active in 2019.

1.4 Sharks

As of 2014, there are no directed pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters. The only retention of sharks is through by-catch, with the release of live sharks being encouraged. All information on shark landings is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. Consistent with ICCAT requirements, license conditions prohibit harvesters from retaining the following shark species: bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, silky sharks and basking sharks. Since 2011, incidentally caught white sharks can't be retained by Canadian harvesters due to their listing under the Canadian *Species at Risk Act*. Canada strictly prohibits shark finning and all landings are monitored at dockside by independent and certified agents to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5 per cent in weight of shark landings onboard any vessel. As per ICCAT recommendations, Canada implemented a fins-attached policy for all landed sharks prior to the 2018 fishing season. In 2019, incidentally caught live Shortfin Mako were again prohibited from retention and required proper handling and release. Total reported landings in 2019 of Porbeagle and Blue sharks were very low, at 0.4 mt and 0.3 mt, respectively. Landings of Shortfin Mako increased by 20 per cent as compared to 2018, at (62.8 mt).

At-sea discards of large pelagic sharks from Canadian fisheries are observed and recorded in the log sheets primarily in the swordfish longline fishery, as well as in the groundfish otter trawl and bottom longline fisheries. Small amounts are also incidentally captured by other Canadian fleets. A comprehensive morphological monitoring protocol for pelagic shark discards was implemented in 2010, and the information is used to partition catches into dead discards and live releases. Observer coverage is variable among fisheries. In 2018, a supplementary log sheet was provided for the recording of discarding events in the swordfish and other tunas pelagic longline fishery which resulted in a significantly higher rate of discard reporting; discarding is not believed to have significantly increased. In 2019, live releases of Porbeagle, Blue and Shortfin Mako shark totaled 47.2 mt, 446.3 mt and 12.1 mt, respectively; dead discards totaled 3.3 mt, 3.5 mt and 0.9 mt, respectively.

Approximately 551 recreational shark licences were authorized in 2019 (**Table 3**). The recreational shark fishery is primarily catch-and-release; retention is only permitted when participating in a community-organized shark fishing tournament. A federal license is required for each tournament which stipulates minimum sizes, prohibited species, logbook reporting requirements and other vessel regulations. In 2018, retention at the shark fishing tournaments was limited to Blue Sharks only. In 2019, a collective total of 241 sharks were caught at four recreational tournaments. 77 blue sharks were landed; whereas 164 undersized sharks (163 blue sharks and 1 shortfin mako shark) were tagged and released.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Canada has been a leader in supporting ICCAT's scientific investigations for the past several decades. Canada has a tradition of contributing a scientific leader to the Coordinator role for the three Swordfish stock assessments conducted by the SCRS (North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and Mediterranean); such well-known scientists as Drs. J. Beckett, J. Porter and J. Neilson. Currently, Canada's leadership role extends to ecosystem related issues and to the SCRS itself with assessment support for Bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish and Porbeagle shark.

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

Since 2013, Canada's biological sampling program of Bluefin tuna has collected at least one sample type (otolith, dorsal fin spine or genetic) from over 400 fish per year. In 2016, the Canadian government made a 4-year financial commitment to support this work and as a result on average 660 biological samples were collected per year (732 in 2019). This has allowed any additional funding provided by collaborative agreements with the harvesters to support other research initiatives. The biological sampling provides the Grand Bluefin Tuna Year Programme (GBYP) with estimates of the occurrence of eastern Bluefin tuna in the Canadian exclusive economic zone (EEZ) and contributes to age-length keys that improve the age characterization of the catch. The sampling also supports diet, lipid, histological and genetic analyses of the catch (detailed below). The funding also partially supports a conventional tagging program initiated in 2015 for the catch and release Bluefin tuna fishery. The tagging research addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution of the Bluefin tuna within the Canadian EEZ. The pop-up satellite archival tag (PSAT) tagging work continued in 2019 using funds contributed by the Canadian fishing industry through a collaborative agreement connected to the quota transferred from Mexico. This collaborative agreement also funds the collection and histological analysis of gonad samples from BFT, and allowed for the initiation of studies: to back-calculate the age of maturity from the DFO's extensive otolith collection by stock, cohort and gender; and develop a Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) from the Gulf of St. Lawrence Bluefin tuna catch and release fishery (detailed below).

Canada's sustainable fisheries framework forms a foundation for implementing an ecosystem based management approach in the management of its fisheries. Of particular note for the ICCAT managed fisheries is the advancement of ecosystem objectives and policies related to biodiversity through a by-catch management project, and a work plan specifically aimed at addressing by-catch and discarding in Canadian large pelagic fisheries. The work plan includes projects aimed to both manage discards as well as control incidental mortality in large pelagic fisheries.

All effort, fish size and, area of catch data has been provided through the submission of Task I and II data in July 2020. By-catch data has been contributed through submission of form ST09. Canada also updated all of its Bluefin tuna indices of abundance in 2019: the Gulf of St. Lawrence Acoustic survey, the Gulf of St. Lawrence rod and reel catch per unit of effort (CPUE) and the Southwest Nova Scotia rod and reel CPUE. Canada has committed to insuring the ongoing nature of all of its Bluefin tuna indices and in 2019 hired a permanent employee responsible for the processing of the acoustic data.

2.1 *Bluefin tuna research*

Highlights of the 2019 Bluefin Tuna scientific research program headed by Canada's DFO at the St. Andrews Biological Station in St. Andrews, New Brunswick included the following activities:

1. Canada deployed 5 PSAT tags on Bluefin tuna in 2019. One tag was deployed in the Atlantic Ocean off the eastern edge of Newfoundland, near Saint John's, and 4 tags were deployed in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence near Port Hood, Nova Scotia. The tag deployed in Newfoundland in 2019, via a charter of the FV "Poppa G", was the first DFO independent tagging operation using the "Bring-On Board" method for Bluefin Tuna. The Canadian PSAT tagging program will continue in 2020 by deploying an additional 5 PSAT tags purchased using Mexican transfer collaborative agreement funding and 5 PSAT tags provided to DFO by the GBYP program. The goal is to deploy all tags off the eastern edge of Newfoundland using the "Bring-On Board" method, with the tags from the GBYP specifically identified as targeting as young as possible BFT present in the area (<85 inches straight fork length);
2. Canada participated in the GBYP's conventional tagging program, 2019 was Canada's fifth year of participation with this program. The tagging was conducted in the Canadian Bluefin tuna catch and release fishery and resulted in 305 conventional tags being deployed, which was roughly 59 per cent of the total hook ups. The conventional tagging program will continue in 2020 with the perpetual goal of improving on the percentage of hook-ups which result in a tag deployment and improving fish length estimates;
3. The reprocessing of the 2019 acoustic data from the Gulf of St. Lawrence herring survey for Bluefin tuna targets updated this relative (fishery independent) index of abundance. Similarly, the processing of acoustic data from the German Bank (NAFO Area 4X) herring survey for Bluefin tuna targets was initiated in 2017 and may yield a fishery independent index of relative abundance in a second region in the near future;
4. Canada sampled 732 Bluefin tuna heads and collected 76 dorsal spines in 2019. 551 otolith pairs were extracted and these will be aged and tested for natal origin. Tissue samples to support work on the natal origin of Bluefin tuna, lipid analysis and diet were also collected from 730 of the heads collected. The otolith samples collected from 2018 were tested for natal origin in 2019. Gonad samples were also collected from 32 individuals for histological analysis;
5. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish (dating back to 1970) were assessed using the previously developed 96 SNP genotyping panel to characterize the stock origin and mixing rates of the two stocks in Canadian waters. Results will provide an indication of if there is a change in the stock dynamics. The sample processing was initiated in 2016 and continued through 2019. Initial results have found that recent cohorts of landed fish in Canada have a larger eastern origin component and the older cohorts of landed fish have a larger western origin component;
6. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish continue to be provided to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) (USA) in support of their close-kin analysis study. This work will inform on the absolute abundance of both the eastern and western Bluefin tuna stocks;
7. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish are undergoing isotope analysis in collaboration with the University of Western Ontario to investigate the Bluefin Tuna's feeding ecology. Increases in the abundance of Bluefin tuna (and ultimately fecundity) are conditional on the abundance and quality of forage species. Initial results for the dominant prey type of juvenile Atlantic Bluefin tuna in the Gulf of St. Lawrence is sandlance and Atlantic mackerel;

8. VEMCO Acoustic tags were applied to 3 Bluefin tuna in the Gulf of St. Lawrence Bluefin tuna catch and release fishery in 2019; the tags were re-deployments (when the original fish were landed in a commercial fishery) of tags from the previous 2 year study of the short term survival and behaviour of BFT caught and released from the recreational charter fishery. 32 of the 39 tags applied in 2018 were detected by receivers in the Ocean Tracking Network (OTN) in 2018. 10 of the 11 tuna tagged in 2017 were subsequently detected by receivers in the OTN, 8 in both 2017 and 2018 and 2 in only 2017. Detections for 2019 from the receivers in the ocean tracking network (OTN) has just recently been received and is currently being reviewed;
9. Canada continues to develop candidate management procedures in support of ICCAT's management strategy evaluation (MSE) process for Bluefin tuna;
10. Canada updated all of its Bluefin tuna indices of abundance in 2019: the Gulf of St. Lawrence acoustic survey, the Gulf of St. Lawrence rod and reel CPUE and the Southwest Nova Scotia rod and reel CPUE; and,
11. Canada has initiated studies to back-calculate the age of maturity from the DFO's extensive otolith collection by stock, cohort and gender; and develop a CPUE from the Gulf of St. Lawrence Bluefin tuna catch and release fishery.

2.2 *Swordfish Research*

Highlights of the 2019 Swordfish scientific research program headed by Canada's DFO) at the St. Andrews Biological Station in St. Andrews, New Brunswick included the following activities:

1. Canada contributes the longest series of catch rate information to the North Atlantic swordfish stock assessment, commencing in 1963;
2. Beginning in 2018, Canada coordinated the establishment of an ICCAT/European Commission funded international (Algeria, Brazil, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal, Spain, Chinese Taipei, Tunisia, Turkey, the United States, Venezuela, and Canada) biological sampling research program for Swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. The goal of the program is to improve knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age at maturation, maturation rate, spawning season and location and diet. Data and analyses from this program will contribute to more robust assessment of swordfish status by permitting the development of more spatially and biologically realistic population models used in both assessment and ICCAT MSE) contexts. This international sampling program continued in 2019 and was once again coordinated by Canada;
3. Canada's biological sampling program for swordfish collected anal fin, tissue and gonad samples from 129 fish (from observers and industry) in 2019. 109 anal fins were collected for aging, 73 tissue samples for genetic analysis and isotope analysis, and 69 gonad samples were collected for maturity studies. The Canadian and international (coordinated again by Canada) sampling program will continue in 2020 and hopefully expand on both fronts;
4. Building off of the new data from the sampling program, as well as Canada's historical fisheries data, the planning and analysis stages of a species distribution model development began in 2019 and will continue in 2020. This work is particularly relevant given changing ocean conditions. These models will support spatially and environmentally explicit CPUE index standardization which will contribute to enhanced ability to detect changes in swordfish abundance in the Northwest Atlantic. This work is being completed in collaboration with NOAA's Southeast Fisheries Science Centre;
5. Canada contributed 25 genetic samples, for comparison purposes, to a study led by the Università Politecnica delle Marche examining swordfish population structure in the Mediterranean using microsatellites DNA. The study provided evidence of the presence of three genetic clusters and a high level of admixture within the Mediterranean Sea, rejecting the hypothesis of a single Mediterranean Sea swordfish population structure;
6. To develop indicators of swordfish stock status in non-assessment years, DFO is testing the use of length frequency and animal growth models. These emerging methods will be applied to swordfish data to estimate size at maturity and the spawning potential ratio of the stock for each of the three stocks; and,

7. Canada, which attracted international recognition when it initiated ground-breaking research conducting satellite archival tagging studies on swordfish in the past, will resume electronic tagging of Swordfish with PSATs and acoustic tags in 2020. The tagging program will track habitat usage and movement patterns in Canadian/North Atlantic waters, which could be used to standardize the CPUE input in the assessment model.

2.3 Shark Research

Highlights of the 2019 Shark scientific research program headed by Canada's DFO the Bedford Institute of Oceanography in Halifax, Nova Scotia included the following activities:

1. The conventional tagging program continued for incidental captures of blue, porbeagle and shortfin mako shark caught by charter and recreational harvesters in 2019. 164 undersized sharks (163 blue sharks and 1 shortfin mako shark) were tagged and released at four recreational tournaments;
2. DFO collaborated with the Atlantic Canadian swordfish and other tunas longline fishery for a fixed station porbeagle survey in the summer of 2017 (having conducted the survey previously in 2007 and 2009), with a total of 54 stations fished throughout Canadian waters, to produce a fishery-independent index. In conjunction with the survey, acoustic tags and short-term archival satellite tags were deployed on porbeagle; and DNA samples were collected throughout the survey area. The acoustic monitoring of tagged porbeagle, blue shark and shortfin mako continued in 2019. Analysis of the survey was conducted in 2019 and presented to the shark working group in 2020. The spatial model found that predicted catches progressively declined and the specie's distribution was more evenly distributed in space; environmental conditions also helped explain some of the model's variability;
3. A three-year research project established by the DFO in collaboration with the Atlantic Canadian swordfish and other tunas longline fishery to deploy short-term PSATs on live released Shortfin mako and Porbeagle sharks caught in the longline fishery concluded in 2019. Results found the post-release mortality for Porbeagle sharks may be lower than previously estimated at 15 per cent overall (six per cent when healthy and 40 per cent when injured). Estimates for Shortfin mako were 28 per cent overall (27 per cent when healthy and 33 per cent when injured). The results of this project were presented to the shark working group in 2020; and,
4. As mandated for listed species, a research program to address recovery goals under the Canada's *Species at Risk Act* was initiated for white shark in 2018. Acoustic monitoring occurs at six sites along the Nova Scotian Atlantic coast from early May to the end of October, coincident with known seal haul-out sites. A non-capture tagging protocol was in development in 2018 and 2019 and resulted in two animals being tagged with long-term archival PSAT tags. It is anticipated that this program will continue in future years and result in both additional tagging and long-term acoustic monitoring.

2.4 Sea turtle

1. Canada continues to participate in international efforts to learn more about sea turtle migration and participated in investigating incidental mortality. These efforts are supported by Canadian swordfish harvesters who understand the importance of marine stewardship

2.5 Precautionary Approach

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

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | Submitted 15/09/2020. |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | Submitted 30/07/2020. |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | Submitted 30/07/2020. |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | Submitted 30/07/2020. |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | Submitted 30/07/2020. |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | Submitted 30/07/2020. |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | Submitted 30/07/2020. |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Submitted 30/07/2020. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Submitted 30/07/2020. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | Submitted 30/07/2020. |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | All catch, discards and, observer data provided as an aggregate consistent with domestic confidentiality requirements in Task I and II data. Submitted 30/07/2020. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | No data to report. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean sea. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Not applicable. Canada does not undertake Bluefin tuna farming. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery or Bluefin tuna farming. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery or Bluefin tuna farming. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Not applicable from Rec. 19-04. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | -Contribute BFT spines to direct ageing and comparative ageing study with otoliths (Spain, EU, USA). -Determine stock origin through genetic samples and otolith microchemistry contributing to ICCAT stock assessment inputs. -Comparison of ancestry determination methodology study; comparing ancestry determination techniques: mitochondrial DNA, Stable Isotope, and single nucleotide analysis (SCRS/2019/022). -Contributed data to develop annual western age-length keys -Provide genetic samples for close-kin analysis (US). |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| | | | | <p>-Assess impact of integrating climate indicators and climate adjusted catch rate indices into the stock assessment and influence of changing ocean conditions on CPUE indices of Bluefin tuna US and Canadian waters.</p> <p>-Develop a species distribution model for Atlantic Bluefin tuna in US and Canadian waters in relation to ecosystem variables and hind casts of availability of Bluefin tuna to US and Canadian fleets.</p> <p>-Histology of collected gonad samples (US, AU).</p> <p>-PSAT tagging (US).</p> <p>-See Section 2.1 for additional detail.</p> |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | <p>2019 Update of Canadian fishery dependent indicators of relative bluefin tuna abundance (SCRS/2019/136).</p> <p>Update to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence acoustic index of abundance for Atlantic bluefin tuna (SCRS/2019/137).</p> <p>Standardization of the fishery independent index of abundance for Gulf of Saint Lawrence Atlantic Bluefin (SCRS/2019/138)</p> <p>2019 Update of the Atlantic Canadian index of bluefin tuna relative abundance (SCRS/2019/194).</p> <p>Indicators of Orcinus orca interactions with pelagic longline gear in the ICCAT Convention Area (SCRS/2019/048).</p> |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | See Section 2.1. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | Submitted 30/07/2020. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | Not applicable. Canada does not operate fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | Not applicable. Canada does not have any FAD fisheries. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Not applicable. Canada does not have any FAD fisheries and Transshipping of all fish is prohibited. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | Submitted 30/07/2020. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | Not applicable. Canadian longline vessels over 20 meters LOA targeting bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack have human observer coverage greater than 10%. Observer data submitted 30/07/2020. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | Submitted 30/07/2020. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | Not applicable. Canada does and has not used any FAD devices. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | Not completed – will complete as required by 2020. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | Dockside monitors must be present for off-loading of all fisheries that can retain marlins/spearfish and log record data must be submitted by each fisherman to the monitoring company that inputs the data into centralized database prior to further fishing trips. Log records from trips with catch must be received from harvesters before they can proceed with their next fishing trip, which insures 100 per cent coverage. At-sea observers are targeted for deployment on 10 per cent of swordfish fishing trips despite no ICCAT requirements for observer's onboard swordfish vessels smaller than 20 meters. All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and harvesters's logbooks) are reported in the estimation of nominal catch (Task I), catch and effort (Task II) and national observer programme data. All data submitted 30/07/2020. |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and national observer programme data. 2019 shark data submitted 30/07/2020. Shark research highlights from 2019 in Section 2.3. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and national observer programme data. 2019 shark data submitted: 30/07/2020 Shark research highlights from 2019 in Section 2.3. Evaluation of post-release mortality for porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks from the Canadian pelagic longline fishery (SCRS/2019/188). |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and national |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| | | | | observer programme data. 2019 shark data submitted: 30/07/2020 Shark research highlights from 2019 in Section 2.3. Research is on-going so no SCRS reports at this point. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and national observer programme data. 2019 shark data submitted: 30/07/2020. |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | Not applicable. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | Submitted 30/07/2020. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | Submitted 30/07/2020. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | All data collected from commercial logbooks provided. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | Ongoing work noted in National Report. |

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

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|----------------|------------|---|--|--|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | All scientific and compliance reporting requirements have been met through either the submission of task data, compliance table, the national report or other specific reports. Canada has submitted its national report, Document 07-2014 in line with the Revised Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Reports. Sent to ICCAT (2020/09/15). |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | See above. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | Submitted to ICCAT 2020/08/13. |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | No change. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | No change. |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | No change. |
| GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | No change . | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|---|--|
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | Nil. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch from ICCAT managed species in Canadian ports. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | Not applicable. No such findings exist for the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | Not applicable. No such actions were required during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | Not applicable. No such investigations were undertaken during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | <p>The Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) was ratified by Canada in June 2019 and has mechanisms in place for information exchange which allow the interchange of information on foreign vessels seeking entry into, and using ports to allow the swift detection of IUU fishing activities. The PSMA promotes cooperation, at the sub regional, regional and global levels, in the effective implementation of this Agreement via Regional Fisheries Management Organizations. As part of in port inspections, each Party through appropriate arrangements with the flag State of the vessel can invite that State to participate in the inspection of its fishing vessel. Canada intends to utilize the inspector exchange measures of the Agreement to further promote cooperation amongst flag state members to ICCAT.</p> <p>Nil. No inspector exchange was undertaken during the reporting period.</p> |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | Not applicable, no access agreements. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Not applicable, no access agreements. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | No changes from previous year. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | No changes from previous year. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0022 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | <p>There are no sport or recreational fisheries for Bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore Bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan.</p> <p>Charter boat fisheries can only be undertaken by commercial harvesters with specific limitations on participation, the number of fish which can be hooked, mandatory reporting of all fish hooked fish and bycatch. The fishery is undertaken with limited seasons, limits on the number of rods, gear strength and fight times to maximize the survival of released fish.</p> <p>Charters also participate in an observe program (five per cent coverage) and a camera monitoring program (whereby license holders are required to take a camera).</p> <p>The catch and release fishery also participates in the ICCAT GBYP tagging program. All fish that are caught and released must be tagged with a GBYP ICCAT tag (As long as it is safe to do so). Any observed mortalities are reported to the SCRS.</p> <p>There are also two catch and retain tournaments and 1 catch release tournament, all landings are counted for against the Canadian quota.</p> <p>While there is a recreational/sport fishery for sharks, this fishery is primarily catch-and-release with retention only being authorized where fishing takes place in the context of a federal government-authorized shark derby, with specific research-related protocols. Any sharks retained in a derby fishery are reported in Canada's national report.</p> |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Not applicable. No IUU activities were discovered during the reporting period. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Not applicable. No IUU activities were discovered during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | Not applicable. Canada has effective flag State control over its vessels operating in ICCAT fisheries and employs 100 per cent dockside monitoring. Further, Canada receives few port calls by foreign-flagged vessels, all of which are inspected upon port entry and whose products are held in bond and never enter the Canadian market. Based on these conditions, an internal risk analysis has determined that vessel-by-vessel reporting of import and landing data is not a substantiated need. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | Not applicable. No incidences of non-compliance occurred during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Not applicable. No incidences of non-compliance occurred during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Not applicable – no sightings. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Not applicable – no sightings. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Not applicable - Canada does not farm tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Not applicable. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | No pilot program activities were undertaken during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable. Canada made no such requests during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Not required until 2021. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | Not required until 2021. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | Nil. No reports of lost fishing gear in the ICCAT Convention Area have been submitted. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------|------|-----------------------------------|---|---|
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | Nil. No reports of lost fishing gear in the ICCAT Convention Area have been submitted. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | Not required until 2021. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | Not applicable. From Rec. 12-03 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | Not applicable. From Rec. 14-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. | |
| BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Reports submitted – (for months of June 2019 to June 2020). |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | There were no landings of Bluefin tuna under 30KG. Canada does not experience the capture of tunas less than 30kg/115cm. Tagging to date has focussed on larger fish that are more common in Canadian waters. Canada does not permit “charter boat” operators to retain any fish and virtually all fish that are hooked are larger than 30kg/115 cm. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | Submitted to ICCAT on (2020/09/15). |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Not applicable as every Bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation not required as per 13 c) of Rec. 11-20. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | Not applicable – no change from what was previously provided. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Not applicable. Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Submitted as required. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable. Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | No changes from previous year. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin | Submitted 30/07/2020. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | | | and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | Not applicable. There no investigations of IUU activity of BET/YFT vessels by Canada in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Submitted to ICCAT on (2020/09/15). |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Changes are submitted in season as required. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | Submitted quarterly as required. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable. Canada does not engage in FAD fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | Submitted to ICCAT on (2020/09/15). |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021 – Not applicable. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Submitted to ICCAT on (2020/09/15). |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Changes are submitted in season as required. |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-----------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | Submitted to ICCAT on (2020/09/15). |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | No changes from previous year. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the S.SWO fishery. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Not applicable. Canada does not allow retention of N-SWO by vessels not authorized to fish for the species. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the S.SWO fishery. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Not applicable. Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Not applicable. Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | No changes from previous year. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | Not applicable. Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch S. ALB. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | Not applicable as Canada's landings are well below the 200t CPC limit. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | Not applicable. Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch S. ALB. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | Insert date Billfish Checksheet sent to ICCAT (2020/09/15). |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | Not required until 2021. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Not required until 2021. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | <p>There are no directed pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters. The only retention of sharks is through by-catch, with the release of live sharks being encouraged for all shark species and mandatory release for live shortfin mako and porbeagle sharks.</p> <p>All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian national report. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain sharks that are prohibited from retention as bycatch in ICCAT related fisheries (bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks).</p> <p>Annex 1 Submitted 2020/09/15.</p> |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|----------------------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| THER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | <p>Canada's pelagic longline fleet has had a Code of Conduct in place since the early 2000's, and its adherence is a mandatory licence condition. Vessels flagged to Canada must carry on board safe handling, disentanglement and release equipment and it is mandatory for harvesters to release any incidentally harvested sea turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.</p> <p>The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course in 2007. A second training and certification program was conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. Training is mandatory requirement for vessel operators/licence holders.</p> <p>License conditions also require at least one member of the crew on board must hold a valid certificate identifying that they have successfully completed a DFO approved dehooking / disentanglement course. A copy of the valid certificate must be on board the vessel and be provided to a Fishery Officer upon request.</p> |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | <p>Canada released its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in 2007. In July 2012, Canada provided a Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Actions Taken Pursuant to this National Plan of Action (March 2007).</p> <p>CP44 – BirdMit does not apply in Canadian waters.</p> |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|----------------------|------|------|--|---|
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | <p>While Canada has long worked with its various fleets to reduce the incidental harvest and discards, a policy on managing bycatch was released in 2013 with the objectives of ensuring that Canada's fisheries are managed in a manner that supports the sustainable harvesting of aquatic species and that minimizes the risk of fisheries causing serious or irreversible harm to bycatch species; and to ensure that total catch, including retained and non-retained bycatch, are account for.</p> <p>This bycatch policy is consistent with the <i>Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards</i> adopted in early 2011.</p> |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable. Canada has not implemented any electronic statistical document program. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | Not applicable. Canada has not launched an objection to any ICCAT Rec. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

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

4.1 Catch limits and minimum sizes

4.1.1 Bluefin tuna

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to Bluefin tuna in the Canadian Atlantic Integrated Bluefin Management Plan. The adjusted 2019 quota was set at 653.71t and no person shall have in their possession any Bluefin weighing less than 30 kg. In addition, Canada has limited entry into the fishery; and restrictions on the amount and type of gear used, vessel replacement, management fishing areas, and licence transfer requirements. A multi-year management plan for Bluefin tuna was completed in 2018.

4.1.2 Swordfish

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to swordfish in the 2013 updated Canadian Atlantic Integrated Swordfish Management Plan. The 2019 adjusted quota was set at 2070.2t and there continues to be a prohibition on the taking and landing of swordfish less than 25 kg in round weight, and/or less than 125 cm LJFL (with 15 per cent tolerance). In 2002, a restructuring of the fleet, through the implementation of individual transferable quotas gave more control in managing the quota. From 1998 - 2019, landings of fish <119 cm LJFL were reduced to as close to zero as possible.

4.1.3 Other tunas

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

4.2 Closed seasons

Swordfish

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

4.3 Observer programs

Canada has had a long standing independent Observer Program in place since 1977. Independent third party observers collect biological data, and monitor compliance with fishing regulations. In 2013, as part of the Bycatch Management Project the observer coverage level was maintained at approximately five per cent (by sea days fished) on the pelagic longline fleet fishing for swordfish and other tunas. From 2014 to 2019, the at sea observer coverage level averaged approximately seven point seven per cent (by sea days fished) on the pelagic longline fleet fishing for swordfish and other tunas. Data from the Observer Program are used to estimate dead discards, and document incidental catch of non-target species.

4.4 Vessel monitoring

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

4.5 Inspection Schemes and Activities

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

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

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

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

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

4.7 Other recommendations

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

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

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

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

Table 1. Canadian landings (tonnes round weight) of large pelagic fish species, 2010-2019.

| <i>Species</i> | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|----------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| Swordfish | 1345.6 | 1550.6 | 1488.5 | 1505.5 | 1604.2 | 1579.3 | 1547.9 | 1188.2 | 782.0 | 995.1 |
| Bluefin tuna | 505.4 | 474.1 | 476.6 | 480.4 | 462.9 | 530.6 | 466.1 | 471.6 | 550.0* | 631.0* |
| Albacore tuna | 14.3 | 28.0 | 34.0 | 31.8 | 47.1 | 32.2 | 19.9 | 17.0 | 26.4 | 31.2 |
| Bigeeye tuna | 102.8 | 136.9 | 166.4 | 197.3 | 218.2 | 257.3 | 171.1 | 213.9 | 236.7 | 192.6 |
| Yellowfin tuna | 166.0 | 49.7 | 92.7 | 73.5 | 34.2 | 59.0 | 19.5 | 192.7 | 14.6 | 108.1 |
| Unspec. tuna | 0.01 | 0.06 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Blue shark | 0.3 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.06 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Shortfin mako | 41.0 | 37.4 | 28.7 | 35.2 | 54.6 | 84.6 | 82.5 | 109.1 | 52.9 | 62.8 |
| Porbeagle | 83.4 | 30.1 | 33.3 | 18.6 | 8.9 | 4.2 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.8 | 0.3 |
| Unspec. shar | 8.4 | 5.2 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Marlin | 1.9 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 5.1 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 1.5 |

* In 2019, the Canadian fishing year for Bluefin tuna was changed from a calendar year to run annually from June 24th to June 23rd of the following year. 7.5t of BFT was landed between January 1st and June 23rd, 2020.

Table 2. Canadian Bluefin tuna landings and discards (tonnes round weight) by fishing area, 2010-2019.

| Bluefin fishing area | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------------|
| Southwest Nova Scotia | 240 | 145 | 192 | 182 | 152 | 158 | 194 | 181 | 266* | 287* |
| Northeast Nova Scotia ¹ | 17 | 26 | 14 | 20 | 20 | 44 | 11 | 18 | 17 | 19 |
| Gulf of St. Lawrence | 211 | 207 | 228 | 228 | 246 | 278 | 231 | 223 | 246 | 291 |
| Newfoundland | 35 | 21 | 26 | 27 | 23 | 27 | 20 | 30 | 23 | 29 |
| Offshore | 2 | 74 | 17 | 16 | 20 | 24 | 9 | 19 | 0 | 5 |
| Year-end adj ² | 1.5 | <1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Total Landings | 505.4 | 474.1 | 476.5 | 473.2 | 462 | 530.6 | 466.1 | 471.6 | 550.0* | 631.0* |
| Scientific Tagging/Catch and Release Mortality ⁴ | 7.5 | 6.3 | 7.8 | 6.4 | 0.273 | 1.654 | 8.7 | 5.4 | 6.6 | 4.3 |
| Dead Discards ³ | 1.3 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 0 | 0 | 2.8 | 7.6 | 1.4 | 4.0* | 2.9* |
| Canadian quota | 518.6 | 490.4 | 487.4 | 484.5 | 487.3 | 528.88 | 506.74 | 489.06 | 621.8 | 653.71 |

¹ Fish caught in NAFO areas 4V and 4Wd

² e.g., seized, Bermuda fishery or tournaments.

³ Discarded dead estimates from swordfish longline fishery 2001-2008 estimate for entire fishery based on observer coverage (see SCRS/99/77), while 2009 and after are observed discard values only (not elevated to fishery level).

⁴ Includes estimated mortality from catch and release fisheries, as well as associated studies.

* In 2019, the Canadian fishing year for Bluefin tuna was changed from a calendar year to run annually from June 24th to June 23rd of the following year. 7.5t of BFT was landed between January 1st and June 23rd, 2020.

Table 3. Distribution of tuna, swordfish longline and shark fishing licences by region and species¹ in 2019.

| Region | Number of licences ¹ | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------|----------------|-----------|------------------------------|-----------|----------|------------|
| | Bluefin | | Swordfish (LL) | | Other tuna (LL) ³ | | Sharks | |
| | Total | Active | Total | Active | Total | Active | Explor. | Rec. |
| Gulf | 565 | 526 | - | - | - | - | 0 | 9 |
| Newfoundland | 94 ² | 43 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | - | 199 |
| Scotia-Fundy | 42 | 40 | 76 | 39 | 76 | 51 | 0 | 342 |
| St. Margaret's Bay | 24 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Offshore | = | = | <u>1</u> | = | = | = | = | = |
| Quebec | <u>51</u> | <u>51</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>-</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>1</u> |
| Total | <u>776</u> | <u>660</u> | <u>77</u> | <u>40</u> | <u>77</u> | <u>52</u> | <u>0</u> | <u>551</u> |

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

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

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

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

Table 4. Summary of 2010-2019 swordfish vessels landing fish, landings (tonnes round weight), discards², average weight of fish (kg round) by gear, percentage of small fish by number³, and percentage of catch sampled for size.

| | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|
| Number of vessels landing fish | | | | | | | | | | |
| Longline | 47 | 40 | 44 | 48 | 46 | 52 | 45 | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| Harpoon | 74 | 69 | 50 | 63 | 66 | 52 | 50 | 47 | 45 | 35 |
| Landings (t) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Longline | 1166.0 | 1342.9 | 1391.1 | 1225.5 | 1371.2 | 1481.0 | 1462.6 | 1013.0 | 748.2 | 962.5 |
| Harpoon ¹ | 176.1 | 207.7 | 97.3 | 279.9 | 233.0 | 98.2 | 85.3 | 175.2 | 33.7 | 32.7 |
| Total | 1342.5 | 1550.6 | 1488.5 | 1505.4 | 1604.2 | 1579.3 | 1547.9 | 1188.2 | 781.9 | 995.2 |
| Discards (t) ² | 15.2 | 7.8 | 71.1 | 59.4 | 12.1 | 37.2 | 30.8 | 50.6 | 14.8 | 11.2 |
| Average weight (kg) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Longline | 78 | 88 | 81 | 77 | 79 | 81 | 90 | 84 | 70 | 64 |
| (# sampled) | (12899) | (14755) | (15461) | (13990) | (17296) | (16688) | (15135) | (11673) | (10016) | (14508) |
| Harpoon | 98 | 106 | 105 | 91 | 125 | 125 | 126 | 155 | 136 | 122 |
| (# sampled) | (1778) | (1937) | (1018) | (2963) | (1806) | (563) | (361) | (703) | (233) | (273) |
| % small fish by number landed ³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| <125 cm | <<1 | <<1 | <<1 | <1 | 1.9 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 5.5 | 5.7 |
| <119 cm | <<1 | <<1 | <<1 | <1 | 1.9 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.4 |
| % of catch sampled | 88 | 97 | 92 | 90 | 100 | 90 | 91 | 91 | 94 | 96 |

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

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

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CHINE
INFORME ANUAL DE CHINA

SUMMARY

Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China is in charge of management of distant water fisheries including tuna fishing activities in ICCAT waters. And China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) assists BOF with coordination of tuna fisheries activities. China attaches great importance to ICCAT tuna fishery and priorities were given to abide by Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by ICCAT. China had set up a series of domestic MCS to implement ICCAT Recommendations by transferring those Recommendations into domestic regulation. China established monitoring, control and surveillance system, like annual review of each fishing vessel performance, sanction scheme, fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training, we set catch limit for each vessel on the target and by-catch stocks strictly in accordance with respective ICCAT Recommendations. Fishing vessels which violated management measures will be imposed severe sanctions, including fines, suspension or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on. In addition, China held meetings at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries shall participate. During the meeting, we will circulate new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translated them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch, transshipment and so on. Non-compliance behavior for tuna fishing vessels will be punished.

RÉSUMÉ

Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China is in charge of management of distant water fisheries including tuna fishing activities in ICCAT waters. And China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) assists BOF with coordination of tuna fisheries activities. China attaches great importance to ICCAT tuna fishery and priorities were given to abide by Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by ICCAT. China had set up a series of domestic MCS to implement ICCAT Recommendations by transferring those Recommendations into domestic regulation. China established monitoring, control and surveillance system, like annual review of each fishing vessel performance, sanction scheme, fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training, we set catch limit for each vessel on the target and by-catch stocks strictly in accordance with respective ICCAT Recommendations. Fishing vessels which violated management measures will be imposed severe sanctions, including fines, suspension or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on. In addition, China held meetings at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries shall participate. During the meeting, we will circulate new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translated them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch, transshipment and so on. Non-compliance behavior for tuna fishing vessels will be punished.

RESUMEN

Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China is in charge of management of distant water fisheries including tuna fishing activities in ICCAT waters. And China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) assists BOF with coordination of tuna fisheries activities. China attaches great importance to ICCAT tuna fishery and priorities were given to abide by Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by ICCAT. China had set up a series of domestic MCS to implement ICCAT Recommendations by transferring those Recommendations into domestic regulation. China established monitoring, control and surveillance system, like annual review of each fishing vessel performance, sanction scheme, fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training, we set catch limit for each vessel on the target and by-catch stocks strictly in accordance with respective ICCAT Recommendations. Fishing vessels which violated management measures will be imposed severe sanctions, including fines, suspension

¹ Director, Division of Distant Water Fisheries, Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, China

or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on. In addition, China held meetings at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries shall participate. During the meeting, we will circulate new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translated them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch, transshipment and so on. Non-compliance behavior for tuna fishing vessels will be punished.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 General overview

Longline is the only fishing gear used by the Chinese tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The longline with 7 hooks per basket was used for targeting bluefin tuna, and the longline with 16 hooks per basket was used for targeting bigeye tuna. The hooks per basket may be slightly changed during a single trip. Bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna were the target species, with yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna, swordfish, sailfish, blue marlin, white marlin, longbill spearfish and sharks as the bycatch. In 2019 there were 32 deep frozen longliners operating in the high seas of tropical Atlantic Ocean, including two longliners seasonally shifting to northern Atlantic Ocean for Atlantic bluefin tuna. The Chinese tuna fishing fleet harvested 6833.3 t of tunas and tuna-like species and main shark species, 707.6 t higher than that in 2018. The catch by species is listed in **Table 1**.

The total fishing efforts decreased from 2.1×10^7 hooks in 2018 to 1.9×10^7 hooks in 2019 (9.5% decrease) (**Table 2**). The CPUEs of tunas and tuna-like species for 2009-2019 were listed in **Table 2**.

The fishing efforts of the Chinese longline fleet were shown in **Figure 1**. The nominal CPUE of bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna was shown in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**, respectively. The spatial distributions of fishing effort by $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ and quarter in 2018 and 2019 were shown in **Figure 4**. The spatial distributions of CPUEs of BET and YFT by $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ in 2018 and 2019 were shown in **Figure 5**.

1.2 Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna was caught as bycatch by the Chinese fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The total albacore tuna catch in 2019 was estimated to be about 261.2 t, 21 t higher than the catch in 2018 (240.2 t). The catch of North Atlantic albacore and South Atlantic albacore was 129.16 t and 132.07 t in 2019, respectively.

1.3 Bluefin tuna

The total catch of bluefin tuna by the Chinese longline fleet was 88.9 t in the eastern Atlantic Ocean in 2019, 10 t higher than the catch in 2018 (78.9 t). There was no bluefin tuna catch from the western Atlantic stock.

1.4 Tropical tunas

The total catch of bigeye tuna was 5718.5 t in 2019, which was 895.4 t higher than that in 2018 (4823.1 t). The catch of yellowfin tuna was 261.2 t in 2019, 98.2 t lower than the catch in 2018 (359.4 t).

1.5 Swordfish

The catch of swordfish in 2019 was 302.5 t, 138.8 t lower than that in 2018 (441.3 t). Of the total, 175.2 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 223.8 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.6 Blue marlin

The total catch of blue marlin in 2019 was 46.4 t, 4.2 t higher than that in 2018 (42.2 t).

1.7 White marlin

The total catch of white marlin in 2019 was 2.8 t.

1.8 Sailfish

The total catch of sailfish in 2019 was 19.8 t, which was higher than that in 2018 (4.5 t).

1.9 Longbill spearfish

The total catch of longbill spearfish in 2019 was 1.8 t.

1.10 Sharks

The total catch of blue shark in 2019 was 70.3 t, 62.2 t lower than that in 2018 (132.5 t).

Section 2: Research and statistics

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

In 2019, three observers were dispatched on board three Chinese longliners targeting bigeye tuna in the areas of $S8^{\circ}53' -N13^{\circ}04'$, $W47^{\circ}21' -W16^{\circ}17'$ and two observers on board two Chinese longliners targeting bluefin tuna in the areas of $N49^{\circ}30' -N53^{\circ}53'$, $W23^{\circ}17' -W32^{\circ}55'$. The observer coverage for the operating targeting bluefin tuna was 100%, and the observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was 5.1% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort). The observer data covering all catch species, including target catch and non-target catch (sharks and sea turtles etc.), size frequency data, and capture status were also collected when possible. The observer data had been submitted to ICCAT secretariat.

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

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

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

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 15/September/2020 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 31/July/2020 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 31/July/2020 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 31/July/2020 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | 31/July/2020 |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | 31/July/2020 |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | Not applicable- Neither conventional nor electronic tag found in the previous year. |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | 31/July/2020 |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | Not applicable- China has no small scale vessels. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | Not applicable- No information is available. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Not applicable- China has no such fisheries in Mediterranean. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | 31/July/20120 |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | Not applicable. China has not been involved in such a scientific program. |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | 31/July/2020-Data of Task I&II are estimated from catch statistics and logbooks. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities with FADs. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | Not applicable. China did not conduct EMS in 2019. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | Not applicable. China did not conduct port sampling in 2019. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | Dead and live discards were estimated for the whole fleet using observed data from observer trips, which is subject to error. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | Any discards, including blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish, are required to be recorded in the logbook including their status (live or dead) when releasing. When an observer on board, the observer record these information in detail. |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | Not applicable- China reported the species-specific shark data. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | Not applicable- China has no such programmes. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | 31/July/2020, All information on blue shark can be found in Task I and Task II as well as observer data. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | 31/July/2020, Shortfin makos were not retained on board by China longline vessels. |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | Shark/sea turtle/sea bird/billfish identification guides are distributed to each vessel. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | 31/July/2020, All these information can be found in Task I and Task II as well as observer data. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | This information was reported in Task I and Task II as well as observer data. For 2019, no seabird was incidentally captured and recorded. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | Not applicable- China has no such fisheries activities. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | <p>The government has circulated the logbook and required the fishing vessels to fill out logbook. In the logbook, there were identification guides for sharks and other bycatch species. The government also trained the fishermen and introduced the species identification guides to them each year to give the knowledge of mitigating the mortality of bycatch species. Posters of common shark species, sea turtles, sea birds and billfish were distributed to each trainer. The data of bycatch species and size frequency data were collected by the observers.</p> <p>All Chinese longliners have been equipped with de-hooker device since 2009. The government requested all fishing companies to report information on incidental catch of sea turtles, mammals, and sea birds on logbook. Fishing companies were also required to implement bycatch mitigation measures as per ICCAT recommendations. The circle hook was encouraged to be used on longliner. The government encouraged fishermen to use monofilament instead of wire leaders to mitigate shark mortality in tuna longline fishery.</p> <p>Chinese government also issued a Notification of Management, which specified certification requirement for the hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks etc. since Sep. 14, 2014.</p> |

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------|------|---|--|--|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | China had reported all the required data and information before the deadline which applicable to China in accordance with the ICCAT requirement. Annual report was submitted on 2020/9/15 |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | See above. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | Refer to CP13-COC-Sec-CHN submitted on 2019/8/14. |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | Refer to CP37-Trans Rep-CHN submitted on 2019/9/15. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | Refer to CP37-Trans Rep-CHN submitted on 2019/9/15. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | Refer to CP46-CHN submitted by 2019/8/13. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Refer to CP46-CHN submitted by 2019/8/13. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | Not applicable as currently we are still in the process of internal coordination to join PSMA and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | Not applicable as currently we are still in the process of internal coordination to join PSMA and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states. |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | Not applicable as currently we are still in the process of internal coordination to join PSMA and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states. |
| GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | Not applicable as currently we are still in the process of internal coordination to join PSMA and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states. | |
| GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | Not applicable as no such case. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | Not applicable |
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | Not applicable |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | Not applicable |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | No such bilateral arrangement so far. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | No such access agreement so far. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | No such access agreement so far. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | 41 vessels as listed in CP01-CHN. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | No changes from the previous year. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | Not applicable as China has no sport and recreational fisheries. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Not applicable as China has no such vessel. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Not applicable as China has no such vessel. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | Refer to CP 12-TM0613-CHN submitted on 2020/9/15. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | Not applicable as China has no such cases. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Not applicable as China has no such cases. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | No report received. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Not applicable as China has no such cases. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Not applicable as currently China does not have at-sea inspection in Atlantic Ocean. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Not applicable as currently China does not have at-sea inspection in Atlantic Ocean. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------|------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Not applicable as no such pilot program. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable as China has no such cases. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Not applicable as China has no regional observer. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | No report received. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | No report received. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | No report received. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | No such points of contact was submitted yet. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Not applicable as China has no BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Not applicable as China has no BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Not applicable as China has no BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Not applicable as China has no BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable as China has no BFT traps. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | CP47-E-BFTPlan submitted by China on 2019/2/14. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Not applicable as China has no BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | Not applicable since no modification was made. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | Refer to Annual report submitted by China on 2020/9/15. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | Refer to ST04-T2SZ-BFT-2019-CHN, ST05-T2CS-2019-CHN submitted on 2020/7/31. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | 2 vessels as listed in CP01 and submitted on 2019/2/14. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Not applicable as no such other vessels. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Not applicable as no joint fishing operations. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Yes |
| BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Not applicable since no such plans. | |
| BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable since China had no inspection vessels. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable since China had no inspectors. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable since China had no JIS plans. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Not applicable as neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese ports for transshipment or/and landing. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | Not applicable as neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese ports for transshipment or/and landing. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | Six reports were sent to ICCAT. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Two reports were sent to ICCAT. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | 2019/11/18 |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | See annual report. Including observer onboard to monitor, catch report check, training course. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | Refer to CP30-BCD-CHN sent on 2020/9/15. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | No changes from the previous year. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Not applicable, no such vessels. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Data has been entered directly through the system. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable as no farm fishing. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | 41 vessels as in CP01-CHN. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | 41 vessels as in CP01-CHN. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | Not applicable as no such vessels. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Refer to CP16-SDP-BIRP-SWO/BET sent on 2019/9/13 and 2020/3/31. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|------------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | Four quarterly reports were sent before the last day of the next month of each quarters. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable as China has no vessels using FADs. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | Refer to CP48-TROP-PLAN-CHN submitted on 2020/1/31. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | No intention to increase participation. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Not applicable since monthly catches report was not compulsory in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable since China did not utilized 80% of the entire quota. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable since China did not utilized the entire quota. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not applicable since China has no support vessels. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Refer to this Annual Report submitted on 2020/9/15. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Not applicable since China has no support vessels. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Refer to CP16-SDP-BiRp-SWO submitted by China on 2019/9/13 and 2020/3/31. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20. |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Not applicable. No Med fishery. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable. No Med fishery. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Not applicable. No Med fishery. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Not applicable. No Med fishery. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | Refer to CP41-NSWOPlan from China submitted on 2020/9/15. |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not applicable. No Med fishery. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Not applicable. No Med fishery. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Not applicable. No Med fishery. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. No Med fishery. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. No Med fishery. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | Refer to CP01-CHN submitted on 2019/4/28. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | Refer to CP01-CHN submitted on 2019/4/28. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Refer to this annual report submitted on 2020/9/15. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Refer to this annual report submitted on 2020/9/15. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | No report from JIS. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Not applicable. No Med fishery. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Not applicable. No Med fishery. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | Refer to CP01-CHN submitted on 2019/4/28. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | Refer to CP01-CHN submitted on 2019/4/28. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | Refer to this annual report submitted on 2020/9/15. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | Refer to this annual report submitted on 2020/9/15. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | Refer to this annual report submitted on 2020/9/15. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | Refer to this Annual report submitted on 2020/9/15. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Refer to this Annual report submitted on 2020/9/15. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | No changes from the previous year. |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | | | | |
| | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | Refer to this annual report submitted on 2020/9/15. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|----------------------|------|------|--|---|
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | Not applicable as all the Chinese long liners operated in the tropical area between N15° to S15°. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | Refer to this annual report submitted on 2020/9/15. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable as China currently not implements pilot electronic statistical document system. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | Not applicable as China has no objections to ICCAT Recs. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation & management measures

4.1 Catch quota and minimum size limit

In order to comply with the catch limits on BET, BFT, N-SWO, S-SWO, N-ALB, S-ALB, BUM and WHM, adopted by ICCAT, the catch limits were allocated to EACH fishing vessels by BOF at the beginning of the year. BOF required that all the Chinese fishing companies operating in the Atlantic Ocean to report their catch data monthly to the COFA and the Tuna Technical Working Group (TTWG) in Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU). China officially issued tuna logbooks for longline fishery, and any vessel authorized by China to operate in t-RFMOs Areas shall therefore carry onboard such logbooks and fill them every day. Logbooks of the previous year must be submitted to SHOU before the end of March each year, where data in these logbooks will be carefully collected and analyzed. And from 2015, a new version logbook was distributed to record the fishing activities which added more information like by-catch species and fishing effort information.

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

4.2 Tuna Statistical Document Program

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

4.3 Fishing vessel management

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

4.4 VMS

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

4.5 Transshipment and regional observer program

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

4.6 National observer program

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

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

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

Five national scientific observers have been dispatched aboard three Chinese tuna longline fishing vessels in Atlantic in 2019. Before scientific observers begin to work, strict training courses are conducted at SHOU. Training courses include management knowledge of tuna fisheries in ICCAT Convention Areas, species identification, biological characteristics, fishing gear terms, catch Information Form filling, debriefing, etc. A set of materials such as rulers, forms for filling are taken by observers. After observers finish their tasks at sea and return to China, an observer trip report should be submitted and all the data should be checked and input into database, the observer will share their experience and findings during their work on board the vessel.

There are 100% observer coverage of fishing effort for Chinese tuna longline fishery targeting BFT and about 5.1% observer coverage for targeting BET calculated by fishing days. The data of target species and non-target species (sharks, sea turtles, and sea birds, especially), size frequency data, and disposition status were collected during the observation. Fishing operation information was also recorded by observers.

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

4.7 Others

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

Observers (100% coverage) on board the vessel will monitor the whole BFT fishing operation process. All juvenile fish of BFT less than 30kg/115cm are required to be released when captured. Each BFT tag recorded its length, weight, location and other key information, to cross-check its fishing quota and weight/length status.

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

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

China does not have vessels targeting N-SWO and S-SWO, all the SWO are caught as by-catch and every tropical long liner can by-catch SWO. In 2019, China has 93.964 t quotas of N-SWO and 326.76 t of S-SWO, we set catch limit for N-SWO and S-SWO for each longliner based on the TAC allocated to China according to Recommendations of N-SWO and S-SWO. Each vessel must strictly comply with the catch limit set for it.

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

China does not have vessels targeting N-ALB and S-ALB, all the ALB are caught as by-catch and every tropical longliner can by-catch ALB. In 2019, China has 268.75 t of N-ALB and 220.05 t of S-ALB, we set catch limit for N-ALB and S-ALB for each longliner based on the TAC allocated to China according to Recommendations of N-ALB and S-ALB. Each vessel must strictly comply with the catch limit set for it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

4.8 Import and export trade monitoring

Since July 1st, 2010, General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issued a joint declaration which stipulates that all the imported BFT, BET, and SWO must apply for the certificate for custom clearance, when importer apply for this certificate, must accompany with the BET/SWO/BFT catch document issued by the concerned flag state.

Likewise, when Chinese exporter exported BFT, BET and SWO, the fishery competent authority will also issue the related catch certificate after checked carefully.

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

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

Table 1. Retained catch of target and bycatch species (in round weight, t), 2009-2019.

| Species | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| BFT | 41.7 | 38.2 | 35.9 | 36.0 | 38.1 | 37.6 | 45.1 | 53.9 | 64.4 | 78.9 | 89.0 |
| YFT | 462.0 | 426.9 | 346.4 | 264.1 | 211.4 | 92.4 | 169.6 | 467.7 | 578.4 | 359.4 | 261.2 |
| BET | 4973.0 | 5489.0 | 3720.2 | 3231.2 | 2371.3 | 2231.8 | 4941.8 | 5852.4 | 5514.4 | 4823.1 | 5718.5 |
| SWO | 383.0 | 369.1 | 322.2 | 374.5 | 291.9 | 266.2 | 468.5 | 357.3 | 382.9 | 441.3 | 302.5 |
| ALB | 116.0 | 239.6 | 181.0 | 82.1 | 146.2 | 68.7 | 141.4 | 197.6 | 308.2 | 240.2 | 261.2 |
| BSH | 197.0 | 93.4 | 239.6 | 181.2 | 391.2 | 47.7 | 21.7 | 57.8 | 285.1 | 132.5 | 70.3 |
| SMA | 43.0 | 61.1 | 46.9 | 32.1 | 20.2 | 14.4 | 6.1 | 7.4 | 2.3 | 0 | 0 |
| BUM | 77.0 | 100.5 | 99.1 | 61.2 | 44.9 | 39.7 | 44.4 | 49.7 | 40.3 | 42.2 | 46.4 |
| WHM | 8.5 | 8.1 | 2.7 | 3.6 | 2.1 | - | 0.2 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.8 |
| SAI | 6.3 | 5.6 | 3.0 | 5.3 | 1.0 | 2.2 | 2.6 | 4.3 | 10.0 | 4.5 | 19.8 |
| Other | 50.0 | 41.7 | - | - | 1.3 | - | 0.1 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.8 |
| Total | 6357.5 | 6873.2 | 4997.1 | 4271.2 | 3519.6 | 2800.7 | 5841.5 | 7049.1 | 7189.1 | 6125.7 | 6833.3 |

Table 2. The nominal (retained) CPUE of target and bycatch species (kg /1000 hooks) and fishing effort (10^7 hooks), 2009-2019.

| Species | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| BFT | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 400.4 | 719.5 | 424.3 | 1707.7 | 1270.99 | 537.35 | 537.3 | 657.8 |
| YFT | 27.2 | 28.3 | 21.2 | 21.7 | 25.1 | 15.5 | 13.1 | 28.1 | 25.1 | 17.22 | 14.11 |
| BET | 293.1 | 364 | 227.2 | 265.9 | 281.7 | 374.3 | 382.5 | 352.0 | 239.5 | 231.2 | 309.1 |
| SWO | 22.6 | 24.5 | 19.7 | 30.8 | 34.7 | 44.6 | 36.3 | 21.5 | 16.6 | 21.2 | 16.3 |
| ALB | 6.8 | 15.9 | 11.1 | 6.8 | 17.4 | 11.5 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 13.4 | 11.5 | 14.12 |
| BSH | 11.6 | 6.2 | 14.6 | 14.9 | 46.5 | 8.0 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 12.4 | 6.35 | 3.8 |
| SMA | 2.5 | 4.1 | 2.9 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 |
| BUM | 4.5 | 6.7 | 6.1 | 5 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 3.4 | 3.0 | 1.8 | 2.02 | 2.5 |
| WHM | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.11 | 0.15 |
| SAI | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 0.21 | 1.0 |
| Fishing Effort | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 0.6 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 |

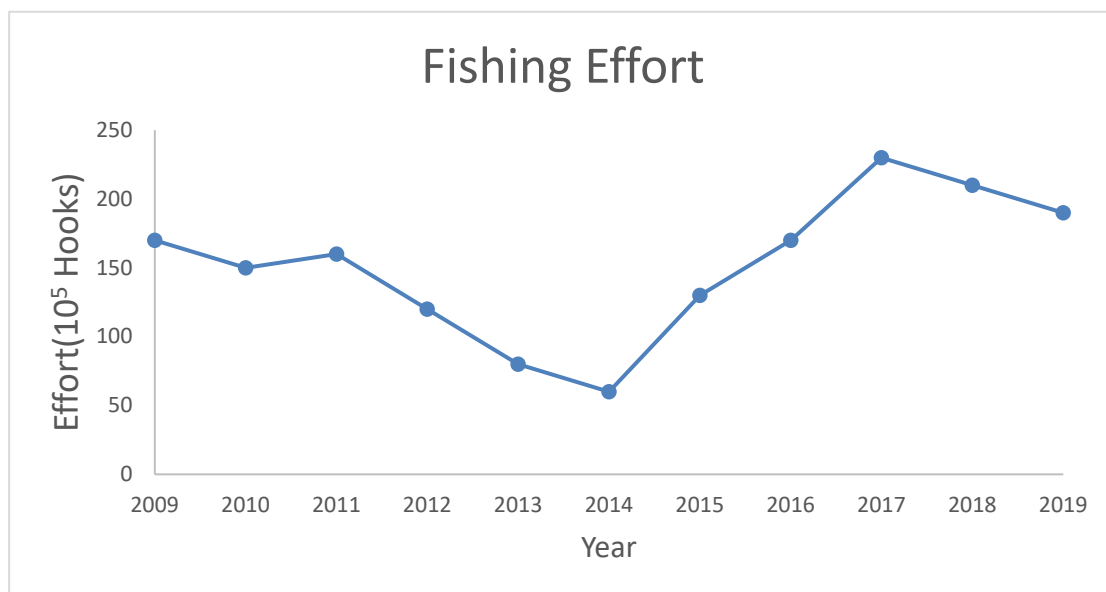


Figure 1. The fishing effort (10⁵ hooks) of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years

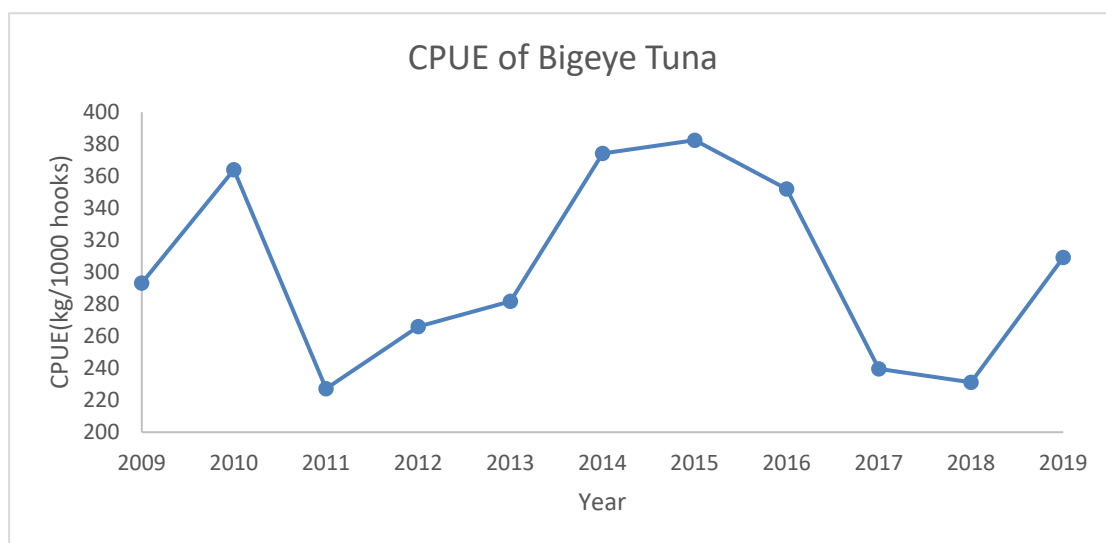


Figure 2. The nominal CPUE of bigeye tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years

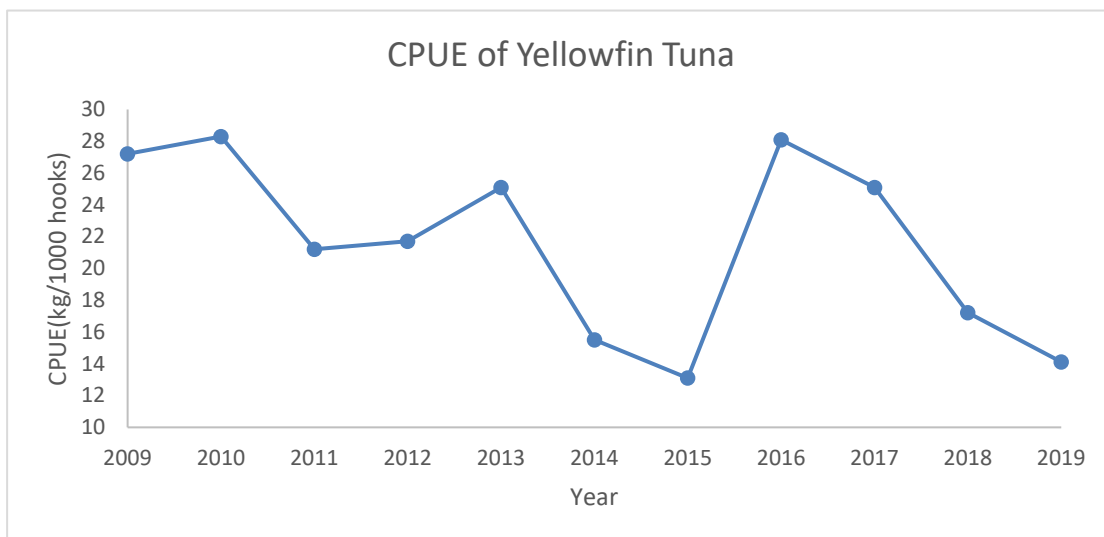


Figure 3. The nominal CPUE of yellowfin tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years

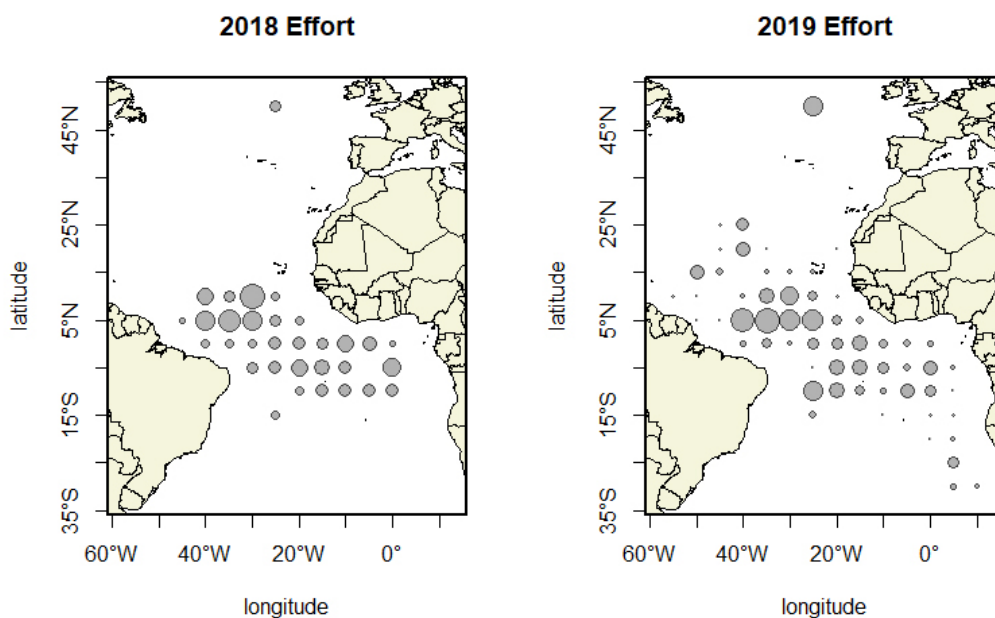


Figure 4. Fishing effort distribution by 5°x5° in 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

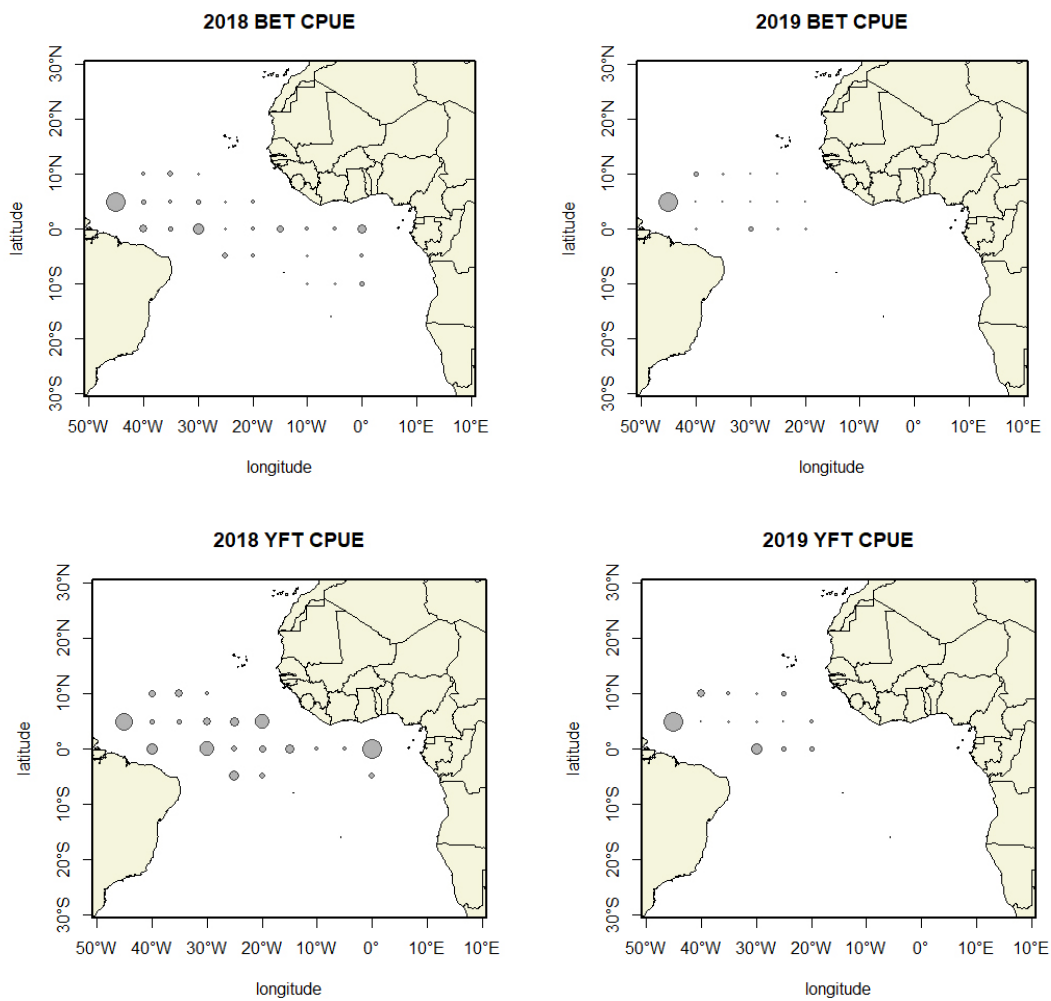


Figure 5. The spatial CPUE distribution of BET (top) and YFT (bottom) by 5°x5° in 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

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

SUMMARY

The Fishing fleet in 2019 targeting Tuna in ICCAT convention is the same as in the year 2018. Just like in the year 2018 a total of five purse seiners were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve and Albacora 6 , Guria and Pacific Star. The vessels operated during all the year in the tropical area and whereby the landing primarily took place in the port of Abidjan, (Ivory Coast) and for a small period of the season in the port of Dakar (Senegal). Our Register does not entail long liners nor bait boats. All fishing activities took place via the five purse seiners as earlier mentioned. Tuna fishing activities take place primarily in the high seas. In the EEZ of Curacao no tuna fishing activities has been reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. 2019 characterized itself as a year of consolidation for the flag state of Curacao with respect to tuna catches in the ICCAT convention area. Efficiency gains were booked on the Control Monitoring and Surveillance area and the validation of catch certificates. The 100 % observers' coverage during last years functioned as an extra tool to support the conservation and management measures deployed by Curacao.

RÉSUMÉ

The Fishing fleet in 2019 targeting Tuna in ICCAT convention is the same as in the year 2018. Just like in the year 2018 a total of five purse seiners were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve and Albacora 6 , Guria and Pacific Star. The vessels operated during all the year in the tropical area and whereby the landing primarily took place in the port of Abidjan, (Ivory Coast) and for a small period of the season in the port of Dakar (Senegal). Our Register does not entail long liners nor bait boats. All fishing activities took place via the five purse seiners as earlier mentioned. Tuna fishing activities take place primarily in the high seas. In the EEZ of Curacao no tuna fishing activities has been reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. 2019 characterized itself as a year of consolidation for the flag state of Curacao with respect to tuna catches in the ICCAT convention area. Efficiency gains were booked on the Control Monitoring and Surveillance area and the validation of catch certificates. The 100 % observers' coverage during last years functioned as an extra tool to support the conservation and management measures deployed by Curacao.

RESUMEN

The Fishing fleet in 2019 targeting Tuna in ICCAT convention is the same as in the year 2018. Just like in the year 2018 a total of five purse seiners were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve and Albacora 6 , Guria and Pacific Star. The vessels operated during all the year in the tropical area and whereby the landing primarily took place in the port of Abidjan, (Ivory Coast) and for a small period of the season in the port of Dakar (Senegal). Our Register does not entail long liners nor bait boats. All fishing activities took place via the five purse seiners as earlier mentioned. Tuna fishing activities take place primarily in the high seas. In the EEZ of Curacao no tuna fishing activities has been reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. 2019 characterized itself as a year of consolidation for the flag state of Curacao with respect to tuna catches in the ICCAT convention area. Efficiency gains were booked on the Control Monitoring and Surveillance area and the validation of catch certificates. The 100 % observers' coverage during last years functioned as an extra tool to support the conservation and management measures deployed by Curacao.

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

The catches in tonnes of tunas and tuna-like species during 2019 for Purse Seines are shown in **Table 1**.

As **Table 1** illustrates a total of 2.298 ton of tuna and tuna-like has been caught less than in the preceding year. This represents a total of 7 % of less tuna caught in 2019. Mentioned additional catch is represented in all the different species except for Albacore and Frigate which forms the category “other tuna like”. Thus, there is a decline in the catches of Frigate.

Section 2: Research and statistics – international fisheries

Catch data was analysed in order to comply with management measures applicable for the vessel type and flag state, being all data in order with the recommendations. The total of Big eye catches during 2019 was 7 % of the total catch, which is less than the total allocated quota of 3,500 tons. During 2019, catches of Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna accounted for 36 % and 57 % of the total catches, respectively. In the year 2018 these figures were 32% respectively 58%. In comparison with 2018, the Big eye catches in 2019 declined from 9 to 7 as percent of the total share of catches.

Catch size and species composition sampling in port has been carried out in collaboration with the Instituto Español de Oceanografía (I.E.O.) of Spain. SGS,CEMI and CEM does the inspection in the ports of Dakar and Abidjan.

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | Scientific report Partv1 App sent on 30 July 2020. |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | ST01-T1FC Sent to ICCAT on 30 July 2020. |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | ST02-T1NC Sent to ICCAT on 30 July 2020. |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | ST03-T2CE sent on 30 July 2020. |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | ST04-T2CE sent on 30 July 2020. |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | ST05-T2CS sent on 30 July 2020. |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | Not applicable, Curacao did not have any tagging program. |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable, Curacao did not have any tagging program. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable, Curacao did not have any tagging program. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | ST09 sent on 31 July 2020. |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | The purse seiner fleet of Curacao has 100% coverage by observers that collect scientific data . Curacao has local observers and observers from the companies based in Ivory Coast Ocean Eye and Sea Eye. These observer were all trained by Azti to collect scientific data. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | Not applicable, Curacao does not have data on Sargassum. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Not applicable, Curacao does not have long line fisheries and harpoons in his fleet. Curacao purse seiner fleet does not fish in the Mediterranean. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Not applicable, Curacao doesn't have sampling farms for Bluefin tuna. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | Not applicable, Curacao doesn't have cages for Bluefin tuna. Curacao does not target Bluefin tuna. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Not applicable, Curacao doesn't target Bluefin tuna. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Not applicable, Curacao doesn't target Bluefin tuna. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | Not applicable, Curacao doesn't target Bluefin tuna. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | Not applicable, Curacao doesn't target Bluefin tuna. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Not applicable, Curacao doesn't target Bluefin tuna. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | Not applicable, Curacao doesn't target Bluefin tuna. |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | See attachments information on logbooks. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | FAD Management Plan sent to ICCAT on 30 July 2020. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | ST08 sent to ICCAT on 30 July 2020. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | ST07 sent to ICCAT on 30 July 2020. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | ST01,ST02,ST03,ST09 sent to ICCAT on 30 July 2020. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | Not applicable, Curacao is planning to add video surveillance system/digital observer for 2021. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | Not applicable because Curacao does not have a sampling program in port, information that was reported are from the catch certificates in form ST010 sent to ICCAT on 30 July 2020. In reality St04 and St05 refer to data collected through port sampling. A Service Provider coordinates the collection of samples in the ports of Abidjan and Dakar and the information collected is reported in Forms St04. Catches at size in St05 are also estimated using information from samples. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | ST08 sent to ICCAT on 30 July 2020. |
| BILLFISH | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | All scientific data are being processed by AZTI and IOE. Not applicable, with respect to artisanal fisheries the catches are minimal or very limited. Up to date no data gathering on catches have been taken place. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | Not applicable, with respect to artisanal fisheries the catches are minimal or very limited. Up to date no data gathering on catches have been taken place. |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | Not applicable, Curacao is planning on adding video surveillance system on the vessels for improving the data collection of target species and bycatches including sharks. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on | Not applicable, Curacao did not have any |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | | | shortfin mako | research on short fin mako sharks |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | Not applicable, Curacao did not have any research on blue shark |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | See ST 02 sent on 30 July 2020. |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | Curacao observers are trained and certified by AZTI to use best practices when identifying and handling with sharks, marine mammals and turtles on Curacao vessels. Their operation are related to the resolution 10-10. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | ST09 sent on 31 July 2020. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | ST09 sent on 31 July 2020. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | Not applicable, with respect to artisanal fisheries the catches are minimal or very limited. Up to date no data gathering on catches have been taken place. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | Curacao has their own data observers and work with AZTI/Ocean Eye for 100% control on the vessels. Scientific data are being processed by AZTI and IEO. For 2021 Curacao is working on a plan to minimize sets on small species smaller than 2 kg to reduce bycatch and discards and If a FAD has 5 tons or under for example, a set will not be allowed. But we will need to analyse the catches on Fads before implementing this in the FAD management plan in 2021. |

Part II: (Management implementation)

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

Curacao is committed to comply with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT. All the vessels operating in international waters are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking through a VMS, called web themis which is in operation 365 24/7. The FMC also manage the catches through a program called Halios Catch Management System through the satellite. This system provides detailed information on the different species, with specifics on size and weight. In addition it supplies on a daily basis information on the by-catches with respect to type, size, quantity and it's condition (alive or dead). Curacao is still in the process to further improve this system to provide management and reporting information details.

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

In order to comply with the closure area, an agreement was signed with AZTI from Spain, and observers supplied by this scientific institution. The observers were on board the purse seiners during the FAD closure of January and February 2019. The activity report monitored by the observers, confirmed that the vessels complied with the FAD closure and there were no infractions reported.

FAD management is compulsory in Curaçao vessels. There is a compulsory FAD logbook on all the vessels where all the activities with FADs are registered. The vessels comply with the FAD management plan of Curaçao. The limit on active FAD is complied. The number of Fad per vessel are monitored by AZTI, who receives all information from the bouy service providers.

Purse seiners catch marlins as bycatch, with most specimens caught dead and retained to be unloaded in port for the local population to use it (faux poisson). Fish is not commercialized but kept on board as these catches contribute to food security in the region.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------|------|---|--|--|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | Full report Sent 18 September 2020. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | See above. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | CP13-sent on 31 July 2020. |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable, Curacao did not charter any vessel. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Not applicable, Curacao did not charter any vessel. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | Not applicable, Curacao does not permit transshipment at sea, only in port. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | CP37 sent on 2020. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | Not applicable, there was no transshipment at sea reported in the convention area. Curacao does not permit transshipment at sea, only in port. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | CP01 sent on 2020. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Not applicable, Curacao does not have Large Scale Pelagic Longline vessel in his fisheries registration. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | Not applicable for Curacao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels landed any ICCAT species. In general landings takes place in Abidjan and Dakar. Landings in other ports in Spain is being supervised on behalf of Curacao, by the Secretary of Fisheries of Spain. Point of contact for Curacao is the Port of Willemstad, Havenmeester mr Laroche ,phone number : +59996903346. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | Not applicable for Curacao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels landed any ICCAT species. In general landings takes place in Abidjan and Dakar. Landings in other ports in Spain is being supervised on behalf of Curacao, by the Secretary of Fisheries of Spain. |
| GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | Port of Willemstad is the main harbour of Curacao, Havenmeester mr Laroche, phone number: +59996903346. | |
| GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | 72 hours prior to entry a foreign fishing vessel must notificate the Port of Willemstad. Havenmeester Mr Laroche. Phone number :see above. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|---|---|
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | Not applicable , no denial of Entry was reported for the port of Willemstad. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | Not applicable, no findings of potential non-compliance or infringement was reported. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | Not applicable, no findings of potential non-compliance or infringement was reported. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | Not applicable, no findings of potential non-compliance or infringement was reported. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | For the Curacao Purse Seiners that fish in the high seas, Curacao has two companies inspecting the landings of ICCAT species in the ports of Dakar(CEMI) and Abidjan (SGS). |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | Authorized vessels are reported every year in the CP-01-form, if in any change is made this will be announced in this form. When an International Fishing License is issued vessels will be informed about Curacao Fishing Ordinance. This is compliant to the REC 14-07. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Authorized vessels are reporting every year in the CP-01-form, if in any change is made, this will be announced in this form. When an International Fishing License is issued vessels will be informed about Curacao Fishing Ordinance. This is compliant to the REC 14-07. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | CP01-sent on 2020. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | CP10-sent on 2020. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | The decree hereto is currently being formulated. According to the Marlin tournament rules, tag and release is mandatory except for species larger than 227 kilos. Reference is made to www.curacaoyachtclub.com/main/schedules/ |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Not applicable, no vessels under the Curacao flag was involved in IUU fishing. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Not applicable, no vessels under the Curacao flag was involved in IUU fishing. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | Not applicable, Curacao has no import data to report, only landings that was reported in the harbours of Dakar and Abidjan . CP12 sent on 15 September 2020 |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | Not applicable, There was no allegations of non-compliance. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Not applicable, There was no allegations of non-compliance. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Not applicable, Curacao has not encountered any vessel sightings situations. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Not applicable, Curacao has not encountered any vessel sightings situations. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | At Sea inspection in the high seas could take place according to the recommendations of ICCAT. The national Coast Guard is responsible for inspection at sea in the EEZ and territorial waters of Curacao. In the harbor, the harbor inspection authority is in charge for several types of inspections. Besides the Coast Guard, Customs and the Fishery Monitoring Centre of Curacao (FMC) is responsible for all landings of fish. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | FMC: Mr. C. Suarez, tel. +59995297213, Mr. F. Confesor, tel. +59995297215 and/or Mr. A. Frans +59995297211. Mr S.Mambi Office tel. number 4621444 ext. 115/124/173 Coast Guard: Mrs Cynthia Devere tel. number 113 Custom: Etienne Caciano tel. number +5999434530 Maritime Authority Curacao Mr. Jan Sierhuis tel +59995124379. Port Inspection Mr. Marlon Laroche tel+59994345999. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Not applicable, Curacao did not participate in pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable, Curacao did not request for any vessel to be removed from the IUU vessel list. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Curacao does not have an Emergency Action Plan for observer recovery in 2019. Curacao will be working on a EAP in 2021. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | Not applicable, Curacao did not have any incidents involving observers. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | Not applicable, No lost fishing gear was reported. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | Not applicable, No lost fishing gear was reported. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | Point of contacts in Curacao are the operators of the Fishery Monitoring Centre Mr. Suarez, Mr. Confesor, Mr. Frans together with the Chairman of Fisheries Mr Prens and the Secretary of Fisheries Mr. Mambi. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Curacao does not target any Blue fin tuna fisheries nor has farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Curacao does not target any Blue fin tuna fisheries nor has farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Not applicable, Curacao does not have any caged fish facilities. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Not applicable, Curacao does not have any caged fish facilities. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable, Curacao does not have any Blue fin tuna traps. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|---|---|
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | Curacao does not target any Blue fin tuna fisheries has farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|------|--|--|---|
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable, Curacao purse seine fleet does not target Blue fin tuna. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | There are no changes in the Curacao's vessel list registered in ICCAT. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | There are no changes in the Curacao's vessel list registered in ICCAT. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | Not applicable, Curacao did not have any IUU activity. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Data from BET statistical document sent on 18 September 2020. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | CP15 sent on 18 September 2020. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | Quarterly catches of tropical tunas sent on 18 September 2020. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | FAD Management Plan sent on 31 July 2020. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | Capacity plan was sent on 31 July 2020. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | Not applicable, Curacao has no intention in increasing participation in tropical fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | CP50 sent on 18 September 2020. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable, 80% of big eye tuna was not reached to fill this form. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable, because the quota was not reached in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | ST01 and ST07 was sent on 31 July 2020. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Not applicable because Curacao is working on a plan to minimize by-catch by introducing a limit for fishing on FAD. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Curacao is working on a plan for 2021 to minimize by-catch. |
| TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|------------------|------|---|---|---|
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not applicable, Curacao did not had any electronic monitoring trials. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Not applicable, because Curacao does not import swordfish. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Not applicable, because Curacao does not import or export swordfish. |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | Not applicable, Curacao does not have a management plan for North Swordfish. |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Not applicable, Curacao does not have a tagging program for swordfish. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable, Curacao vessels does not target Swordfish. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable, Curacao vessels does not target Swordfish. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | Curacao does not have Authorization vessels fishing Swordfish. But Curacao has a limit for by catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 – CIRCULAR. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | Curacao does not have Authorization vessels fishing Swordfish. But Curacao has a limit for by catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 – CIRCULAR. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Curacao does not have Authorization vessels fishing Swordfish. But Curacao has a limit for by catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 – CIRCULAR. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Curacao came to an agreement with the vessels on 10 tons maximum by catch. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Curacao fishing vessels does not target Swordfish. |
| SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean. | |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Not applicable, Curacao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | CP1 sent on 2020. |
| ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | CP1 sent on 2020. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------------|------------|-----------|--|--|
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | RES 16-06 – LIMIT BY CATCH ON N-ALB we agree with the vessels on 50 ton. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | RES 16-07 – LIMIT BY CATCH ON S-ALB we agree with the vessels on 50 ton. |
| BILLFISH | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | Billfish sheet was sent on 2020. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Not applicable, Curacao did not carried out trials on electronic monitoring for BIL |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | Refer to sharksheet. |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | | | | |
| | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | Our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sea turtles and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | Not applicable, Curacao does not have a NPOA for seabirds. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | Our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sea turtles and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | |
| | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable, Curacao has a Electronic Reporting System not a pilot statistical document system. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|------|------|--|--|
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | Not applicable, Curacao has no objection regarding ICCAT Recs. |

Section 4: Inspection of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

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

The vessels are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking VMS, at-sea through observers (100% coverage) and in port through sampling/inspections of catches.

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

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

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

a. Requirements for vessels larger than 24 metres in length

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

- Be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System, by satellite tracking system
- To follow strictly all the recommendations issued by ICCAT for their fishery.
- To submit a monthly report of catches to the fishing Authorities.
- To submit a “Transshipment Declaration” each time a transshipment is carried out.
- To submit a “Discharge Declaration” each time a discharge is carried out.
- Every year, to submit a list of “Fishing Licenses” those are issued to the vessel by third countries, in order to fish in the EEZ of different countries.
- Inform us as soon as a fishing licence is renewed.
- To apply for an International Fishing Permit issued by the Government of Curaçao that allows the vessel to operate in the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean and in the ICCAT Convention Area.

Section 6: Artisanal fisheries¹

Background and former situation

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

¹ Research report Mr. Arocha 2018.

During the on-site visit to Curaçao, Dr. Arocha talks with officers at the Department of Fisheries Agriculture and Fisheries Management (AVB) (which falls under the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature) contributed to clarify the limitation on data collection and reporting of large pelagic species caught by artisanal fisheries. Although they recognized the need for it, most of their effort is directed towards managing reef fisheries. Officers at the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature indicated that they recorded data on catches of large pelagic species but were substantially impaired due to lack of financial support to monitor landings of large pelagic species, in addition to deficiencies in trained personnel at the Ministry of Health Environment and Nature for data recording and reporting on species-specific catch. The last year of available catch data from large pelagic is 2006, however is not reported to ICCAT. Officials at the Ministry of Health Environment and Nature presented a new report (yet to be published) on historical changes on fishery practices in Curaçao from 1950 to present, focusing mostly on reef fisheries, but with information on changes in large pelagic fisheries. It appears that the over-exploitation of inshore resources lead them to target costal pelagic fishes, mainly dolphinfish-DOL, and what they call blue marlin; later (recent times) when fishers became experienced and technology increased, fishers started to use oil-tankers as fish aggregating devices (oil-tanker FADs) targeting yellowfin tuna and blackfin tuna, as well as wahoo. It seems that they also catch billfishes and sharks, but due to the low price of those species in the local markets, fishers avoid them. Unfortunately, not data is consistently recorded. Due to the fact that the tankers came from Venezuela this type of fisheries is almost nihil, because of the Venezuelan situation there are no tankers coming to Curacao.

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

Areas of potential strategic investment

Curaçao has the basis for data collection but is very limited on trained personnel At the Ministry of Health, Environment and Nature. Thus, capacity building in the fishery collection of data from the large pelagic artisanal fishery could prove beneficial for ICCAT. Therefore, potential investment could be directed at a data collection program on large pelagic species of interest to ICCAT. Initially, the focus would be one of the two main ports where ICCAT species are landed, by training fishery data collectors for large pelagic species (specifically ICCAT species of interest), most specifically in species ID and effort data collection, particularly in the use of oil-tankers as FADs, as well as the design of port sampling schemes for artisanal fisheries. To improve data collection the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Economic Development are working on a protocol of cooperation between the two Ministries to improve also monitoring control and surveillance on local fisheries. This protocol will be signed in 2020.

New fisheries ordinance

A new fisheries ordinance has been developed by Curacao in 2015 which comprises a setup of a body of a fisheries authority. This new ordinance has been approved by the Government and has to be treated by the Parliament. The Ministry of Economic Development and the Ministry of Health is consulting with each other how the part of artisanal fisheries can be further developed. Curaçao fisheries laws that govern now include national and island ordinances and subsidiary legislation, which predate 2010, continue to apply until this new fisheries ordinance of 2015 is approved by the Parliament of Curacao.

Reporting of sharks and billfishes

The National Nature Policy Ordinance (*landsverordening grondslagen natuurbeheer en -bescherming* (PB 1998, No. 49) and the Council Decision of 21st September 2018, no. 18/2870, establishing the consolidated text of the National Ordinance Foundations for Nature Management and Protection of the Nature Policy Ordinance of the former Netherlands Antilles does provide legal protection for all species listed in Appendix I of the CMS (art. 8c), Appendix I of CITES (Art. 6 ,7) appendices I and II of the SPAW protocol (Art. 8a en 8b). The available legislation provides the scope for implementing effective protection of sharks.

As reference to improve the sharks reporting a shark protection plan has been written which is now in implementation in Curacao and the different other islands of the former Netherlands Antilles².

² Shark protection plan for the Dutch Caribbean EEZ
I.J.M. van Beek, A.O. Debrot, P.A. Walker^{1,2}, I. Kingma²
Report number C209/13

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

Table 1. Total Catches of Tuna (in MT) for the year 2019.

| | <i>Yellowfin</i> | <i>Skipjack</i> | <i>Big Eye</i> | <i>Other tuna like</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| 2018 | 11,072 | 20,228 | 3,276 | 54 | 34,630 |
| 2019 | 11.566 | 18.404 | 2.325 | 37 | 32.332 |

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

SUMMARY

Bluefin tuna season 2020 Egypt has total 330.00 tons of Blue fin tuna. Egypt has assigned quota for by-catch 1% of its total yearly quota amount of 3.300 Mt. even Egypt has not reordered any by-catch for this season, the allowable quota for commercial catch in season 2020 was 326.700 MT. The Egyptian vessel "SAFINAT NOOH" under ICCAT reg. No. AT000EGY00010 with national registration in Alexandria area in ALEXANDRIA PORT has fished 122.080 tons, while 204.620 tons were transferred to Morocco after getting the required approvals from the ICCAT secretariat, Egypt has done its BFT fishing season 2020 according to the Egyptian fishing plan which was endorsed by panel 2.

RÉSUMÉ

Bluefin tuna season 2020 Egypt has total 330.00 tons of Blue fin tuna. Egypt has assigned quota for by-catch 1% of its total yearly quota amount of 3.300 Mt. even Egypt has not reordered any by-catch for this season, the allowable quota for commercial catch in season 2020 was 326.700 MT. The Egyptian vessel "SAFINAT NOOH" under ICCAT reg. No. AT000EGY00010 with national registration in Alexandria area in ALEXANDRIA PORT has fished 122.080 tons, while 204.620 tons were transferred to Morocco after getting the required approvals from the ICCAT secretariat, Egypt has done its BFT fishing season 2020 according to the Egyptian fishing plan which was endorsed by panel 2.

RESUMEN

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Introduction

Egypt has a long coast on the Mediterranean Sea and according to the yearly fishing statistical book recently published 28th edition by the General authority for Fish Resources Development "GAFRD". Tuna and Tuna-like species, mainly *Scomberomorus* spp and *Euthynnus alletteratus*, were caught by purse seiners, longliners and trammel fishing vessels in coastal fisheries within the territorial waters, also swordfish fishing was monitored and recorded a little quantities as by- catch within the territorial waters by the longliners and purse seiners in the coastal area,

It is prohibited to catch dolphin and sharks in Egypt and, The total catch of tuna-like species, from 2014- 2018 (from .1370.364 MT to 2453.000 MT.) respectively.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

General marine fisheries of Egypt, the fish landings from the marine fisheries (the Mediterranean Sea) in 2018 as shown in **Table 2** summed of 56,730.0 metric tons (t) which representing 2.9 % of the total production of Egypt.

The most common species caught from the marine resources are: sardine, shrimp, sea bass and sea bream, mullet, sole common, snappers, groupers, sejanus, meager, anchovy and other species of those managed by ICCAT as Scomberomorus spp., little tunny (=Atl. black skipj) swordfish and Albacore.

The total number of registered fishing vessels fishing in the Mediterranean Sea is 3158 industrialized fishing vessels with inboard engines, more than 50 up to 1000 HP, using different fishing gears: 1006 trawlers, 241 purse seiners, 1211 longliners and 700 trammel, gillnets. As shown in **Table 3**.

1.1 Tuna vessels and ports

The Egyptian tuna vessels authorized to fish for BFT were only 2 vessels. From 2013 to 2017 and 1 vessel in 2018, 2019 and 2020. The Egyptian fishing vessels have caught the allocated quota as shown in the following **Table 4**.

The landing and export of BFT or its product are prohibited unless from El Meadia port and Alexandria port.

No JFO was authorized for 2020 fishing season.

1.2 By-catch

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

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

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

1.3 Tuna-like species vessels

In Egypt there is a total number of 1006 trawlers, 241 purse seiners, 1211 longlines and 700 trammel registered fishing vessels that fish in the Mediterranean Sea in territorial waters.

1.4 Sharks and sea turtles

Catching of all shark in the Mediterranean and marketing of sharks as parts or complete are totally prohibited according to the fisheries law and legislations, There are no sharks recorded as by-catch in the catch landed up till now.

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

Section 2: Research and statistics

The scientific research In Egypt still not conducted yet due to the current economic situation in Egypt which still under developing, on the other hand the allocated quota for Egypt is small which doesn't support to develop this program appropriately. Regardless the pandemic of covid-19 which collapse all world economy.

In addition, Egypt has no scientific observer programs, but some of general studies carried by the national observers.

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

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

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 2020/9/15 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 2020/9/13 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 2020/9/13 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 2020/9/14 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | Not applicable |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | Not applicable |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | Egypt still not applied. |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Egypt still not applied. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Egypt still not applied. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | Egypt still in process. |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | Egypt is establishing a new workshop between GAFRD and some relative authorities as initiative step to implement the minimum standards in accordance with Rec. 16-14. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | Not available. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | There were no fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out by harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year for all tuna species. The specific information of artisanal longlines tuna-like species landings is included in the Annual Report. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Not applicable, since Egypt has no farm or farming operation. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | Not applicable, since Egypt has no farm or farming operation. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Not applicable, since Egypt has no farm or farming operation. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Egypt is still in the process of implementing national observer program. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | Not applicable, since Egypt not involved in W-BFT fisheries. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | Not applied, abundance indices and other fishery indicators. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Not applied, Egypt still not conducting this program yet. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific | Not applicable, Egypt still in the developing steps to establish and |

EGYPT

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | | | project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | create scientific research program, unfortunately the current economic situation doesn't support such programs. |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species fishing activity. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | Not applicable, Egypt doesn't allow any use of fish aggregating devices, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species fishing activity. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species fishing activity. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species fishing activity. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species fishing activity. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | Not applicable, Egypt has no BET / YFT / SKJ tuna species. |
| BILLFISH | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | Not applicable, Egypt has no fishing activity for this species. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | Not applicable, Egypt has no fishing activity for this species. |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited. If there is any accidental by-catch it should be reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port, including the date and the coordination of the accidental fishing. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | There is no any research have been conducted yet, since Catch and trade of all shark species are prohibited. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | Not applicable, Catch and trade of all shark species are prohibited. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | Not applicable since Egypt is not involved in any fishing activity regarding North Atlantic shortfin mako. |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited and there are no seabirds and turtles and marine |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | | | | mammals caught in the Egypt or detected as accidental by-catch. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | There are no observations of interactions of our fleet with sea turtles. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | No incidental catch of seabirds has been observed to be reported. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | The catch landed in the fishing ports and landing sites in artisanal fisheries is observed by fisheries specialists of the fisheries agency for sampling and collection of statistical data, including by-catch and discards. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | Issuing regulations that define the specifications of the fishing nets and its mesh size, these specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information that accumulated and analysed for the landed catch, the last amendment for this regulation was in the first half of 2013 and started to be implemented in 2015 up till now |

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------|------|---|--|--|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | 2020/09/15 |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | Egypt is committed to report for all species that Egypt is targeted and comply with all relevant ICCAT rec. on the other hand in Egypt there is a strict domestic regulation that prohibited any catch or trade of all kind of shark species and in case of any accidental by-catch ,Egypt shall report and comply with the ICCAT relevant recommendation. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | 2020/08/08 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable, Egypt does not charter any vessels. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Not applicable , Egypt does not charter any vessels. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | Not applicable , Egypt does not permit Transshipment - at sea for any vessels. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | Not applicable , Egypt does not permit Transshipment in - port for any vessels. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | Not applicable , Egypt does not permit Transshipment for any vessels. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | Not applicable, Egypt doesn't authorised any Carrier vessels. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Not applicable , transshipment is not authorized. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | Not applicable, the entry of any foreign vessels is not allowed by the law. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | Not applicable, the entry of any foreign vessels is not allowed by the law. |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | Not applicable, the entry of any foreign vessels is not allowed by the law. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | Not applicable, the entry of any foreign vessels is not allowed by the law. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | Not applicable, the entry of any foreign vessels is not allowed by the law. |
| GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | Not applicable Egypt doesn't conducted any port inspection. | |
| GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | Not applicable Egypt doesn't conducted any port inspection. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | Not applicable Egypt doesn't conducted any port inspection. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | Not applicable Egypt doesn't conducted any bilateral or multilateral agreements / arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | Not applicable Egypt doesn't set any Access agreements. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Not applicable Egypt doesn't set any Access agreements. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | 2020/05/6 |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | No Vessels. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | Not authorized any sport and recreational fisheries using boats. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | No vessels involved in IUU fishing. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Not applicable (as there were no comments on IUU allegations). |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | 2020/09/15 So far There are no imported and landed data available for tuna in 2020. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | No data on non-compliance cases or activities 2020. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Not applicable, since there is no any non-compliance cases in order to carry out investigations. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Not applicable, there is no any records for vessels sightings. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Not applicable, there is no any records for vessels sightings. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable there is no IUU vessels list for Egyptian vessels. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Not applicable – not conducted yet. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | Not applicable – not conducted yet. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | Not applicable – no such this case. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | Not applicable – no such this case. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|--------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | Not applicable – no Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting has been arranged. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities up till now. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities up till now. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities up till now. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities up till now. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable, Egypt has no Traps facilities up till now. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | 2020/02/14 Final fishing plan2020/06/14. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities up till now. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | 2020/06/14 |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | Sent 2020/02/14 |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | 2020/06/16 |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | Sent on 2020/06/16 |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Not applicable, there is no other vessels authorized as BFT other vessels. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | No JFO was carried out this year. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Yes, submitted every one hrs. in accordance with the endorsed fishing plan 2020. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in Joint Inspection Scheme plans. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in Joint Inspection Scheme plans. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in Joint Inspection Scheme plans. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in Joint Inspection Scheme plans. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Not applicable. Egypt is not authorized any transshipment operations. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | 2020/02/14. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | Sent on time during May and June 2020. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Egypt sent 2 reports on 2020/06/02 and on 2020/07/02. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | 2020/07/21 |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | <p>Issuing regulations that define the specifications of the fishing nets and its mesh size, these specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information that accumulated and analysed for the landed catch, the last amendment for this regulation was in the first half of 2013 and started to be implemented in 2015 up till now.</p> <p>According to the national decree no. 827/2011 all catches of BFT less than 30 kg or 115 CM is prohibited.</p> <p>Egypt has assigned national observer on all BFT vessels to manage and control all catching operation during the season and assure the implementation of the ICCAT rec. 19-04.</p> |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | 2020/09/15 |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | 2 eBCDs have been validated on season 2020 electronically on 2020/06/17. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | GAFRD |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | GAFRD |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Egypt is not conducting tagging program yet. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | not applicable, there is no such case. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Egypt has registered all relevant data directly through the system. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable since Egypt has no farm facilities. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT / SKJ vessels. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | Not applicable, since no authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2020. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | Not applicable, no any investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/ SKJ vessels. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/ SKJ fishing activity. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/ SKJ fishing activity. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | Not applicable, there is no catches for bigeye have been recorded. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable, Egypt does not conducting FADs. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | Not applicable Egypt is not involved in fishing Tropical Tuna. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | Not applicable Egypt is not involved in fishing Tropical Tuna. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Not applicable Egypt is not involved in fishing Tropical Tuna. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable Egypt is not involved in fishing Tropical Tuna. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable Egypt is not involved in fishing bigeye tuna. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not applicable Egypt is not involved in fishing Tropical Tuna. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Not applicable Egypt is not involved in fishing Tropical Tuna. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Not applicable Egypt is not involved in fishing Tropical Tuna. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Egypt has no quota of SWO, so there is no statistical document programs. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | No validation of any trading operation for swo has been recorded. |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Egypt has no allocated quota of Med-Swo. . |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable Egypt has no sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | There were no fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous years, except the landed as bycatch by the small scale fisheries longliners. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | Not applicable, Egypt has no quota in the North swordfish. |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO, but any by catch of sword shall be recorded. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO, any by catch of sword shall be reported, in case of any by-catch Egypt will communicate this information upon report. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Not applicable, Egypt does not conducting tagging program. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable, there is no inspection vessels ,since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of N. SWO. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of S. SWO. |

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| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of N. SWO. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of S. SWO. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable, there is no inspection reports since, no allocated quota of SWO. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Not applicable, since, no allocated quota of M. SWO. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Egyptian vessels is not targeting Albacore. but the costal catching vessels may catch. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | Not applicable, since there no Egyptian vessels targeting Albacore. In North Atlantic. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | Not applicable, since there no Egyptian vessels targeting Albacore. In South Atlantic. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | Not applicable, since there no Egyptian vessels targeting Albacore. In North Atlantic. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | Not applicable, since there no Egyptian vessels targeting Albacore. In South Atlantic. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | Not applicable, Egypt not involved in any fishing activity of Billfish. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | Not applicable, Egypt not involved in any fishing activity of Billfish |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Not applicable, Egypt not involved in any fishing activity of Billfish |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | 2020/09/15 |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | | | | |
| | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | Implementation in progress. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 prohibits the Fishing of any species of shark. No accidental bycatch of sea turtles was reported to the concerned Fisheries management office in 2012 up to 2020 No accidental catch of seabirds was reported in the long line fisheries or for any other fishing gear. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | Issuing regulations that define the specifications of Fishing nets and mesh size. These specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information accumulated and analysed from the Catch landed or by catch if reported. This regulation was last amended in the first half of 2015. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------|------|------|--|---|
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Egypt has no pilot electronic statistical document systems. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | None |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

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

In case of fish export and import, The General Authority for Veterinary Services carries out inspections and issuing licenses for fishing, importing and exporting companies in compliance with the required standards. Up till now No tuna, swordfish or tuna-like species exporting certificates or licenses have been requested by the companies yet.

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

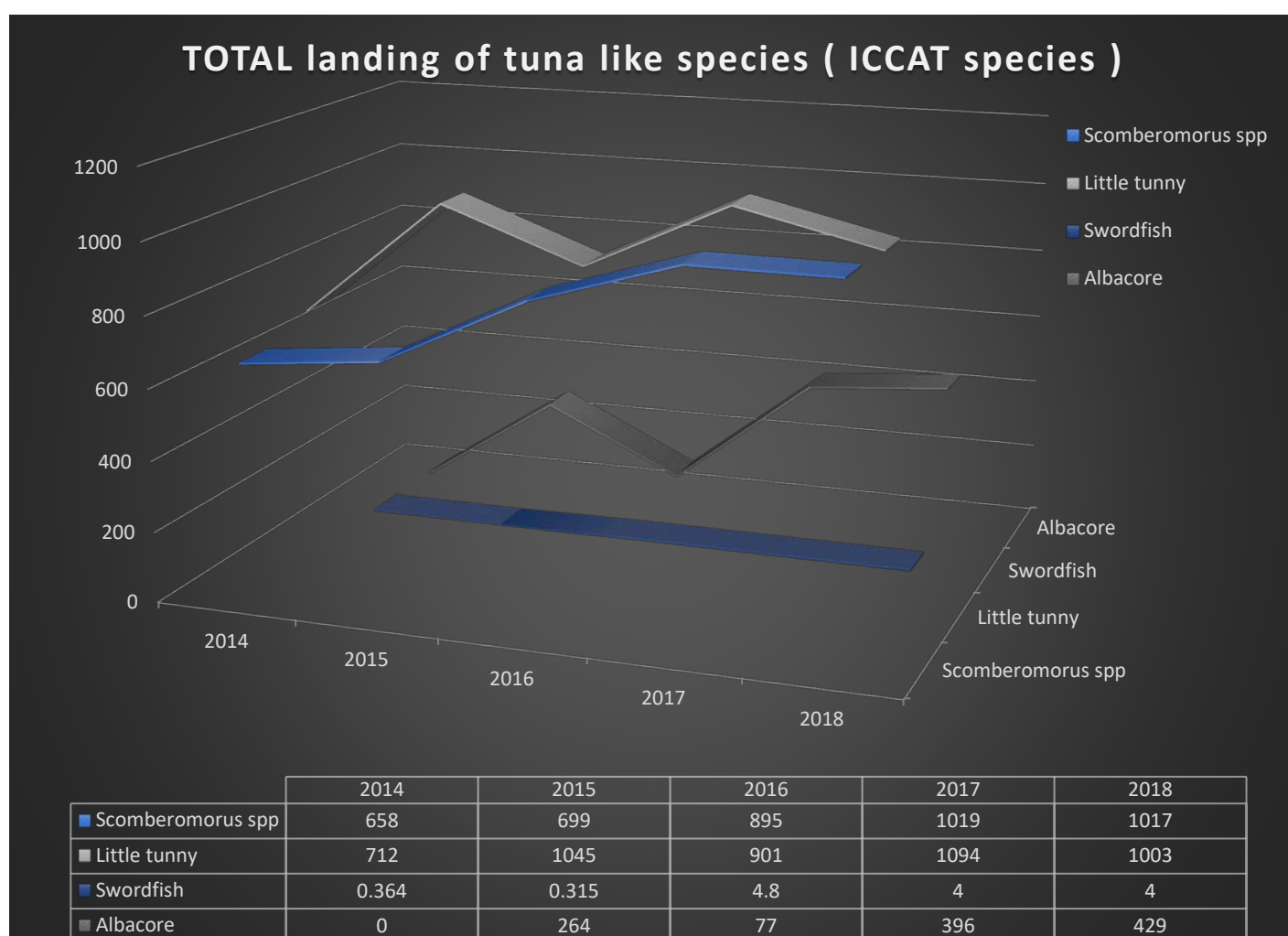
Unfortunately the pandemic of covid-19 effect the whole world negatively which also paralyzed everyone to fulfil the obligation of timeline, providing the needed information, tables and the other format required by ICCAT to be sent on time, since workforce and manpower is less 50 % ... even so, Egypt has tried to survival on this very tough season and committed as much as we could to the recommendation also by the help of the Iccat secretary who provide the help and all needed assistance all over this difficult year.

On the other hand there was excellent cooperation between us and the other CPCs especially Morocco under the leadership of panel's 2 chairman this outstanding cooperation helped us to complete our season with the less losses possible

So, Egypt implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures, and Egypt collect the fisheries data by the end of the year on the other hand the large amount of data collected from all over Egypt with the long and existing routine doesn't help to provide the information on time , but it is not living up to be difficulties since, ICCAT secretary shows a respectable understanding for the situation, also in case of any new data collected after its deadline Egypt shall amend the concerned report along with the new data and resend.

Table 1.

| SPECIES | (Metric tons) | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| <i>Scomberomorus</i> spp | 658 | 699 | 895 | 1019 | 1017 |
| Little tunny (= <i>Atl. blackskipj</i>) <i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i> | 712 | 1045 | 901 | 1094 | 1003 |
| Swordfish | 0.364 | 0.315 | 4.8 | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| Albacore | 0 | 264 | 77 | 396 | 429 |
| TOTAL landing of tuna like species (ICCAT species) | 1370.364 | 2008.315 | 1877.800 | 2513.000 | 2453.000 |
| Total No of unit | 2973 | 3028 | 3109 | 3157 | 3158 |



| Com. Name \ Year | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Swordfish | 4 | 4 | - | - | - |
| Black barred halfbeak | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| Octopus | 384 | 289 | 138 | 201 | 218 |
| Cartilagenous fish nei | 1292 | 1375 | 1300 | 1141 | 1843 |
| Greater amberjack | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Anchovy & Small sardine | 4570 | 3448 | 2657 | 3242 | 3641 |
| Blue runner | 655 | 720 | 600 | - | - |
| Red mullets | 1152 | 989 | 881 | 961 | 1417 |
| Spinefeet | 828 | 968 | 742 | 911 | 822 |
| Purple-spotted bigeye | 78 | - | - | - | - |
| Little Tunny | 1003 | 1094 | 901 | 1045 | 712 |
| Albacore | 429 | 396 | 77 | 264 | - |
| Atlantic Bluefin Tuna | 181 | 124 | 115 | 155 | - |
| Squirrelfish | 4 | - | - | - | - |
| Shrimp | 5610 | 8068 | 6432 | 7071 | 8061 |
| Deep Sea Red Shrimp | 845 | 979 | 757 | 504 | - |
| Narrow-Bared Spanish Mackerel | 1017 | 1019 | 895 | 699 | 658 |
| Gilthead seabream | 337 | 367 | 344 | 355 | 1019 |
| Annular Seabream | 369 | 496 | 555 | 551 | 934 |
| Common Cuttlefish | 2039 | 1515 | 1452 | 1376 | 1782 |
| Sardinellas nei | 8902 | 8580 | 9147 | 9943 | 10105 |
| Largehead hairtail | 2004 | 1889 | 1508 | 1608 | 1395 |
| Med. horse mackerel | 446 | 504 | 680 | 623 | 719 |
| Striped piggy | 301 | 292 | 7 | 225 | 180 |
| White seabream | 405 | 406 | 455 | 542 | 639 |
| Chub Mackerel | 606 | 650 | 871 | 899 | - |
| Red Sea mantis shrimp | 799 | 490 | 455 | 370 | 310 |
| Threadfin Breams | 623 | 864 | 744 | 821 | - |
| Grey Mullet | 1444 | 1559 | 1767 | 1883 | 3131 |
| Rainbow Wrasse | 82 | - | - | - | - |
| Common Pandora | 372 | 469 | 492 | 533 | - |
| Pompano | 9 | - | - | - | - |
| Grey gurnard | 720 | 596 | 452 | 475 | 892 |
| European seabass | 296 | 272 | 314 | 426 | 873 |
| Marine molluscs nei | 4087 | 4171 | 4141 | 4329 | 4146 |
| Blue Swimming Crab | 3275 | 3892 | 2790 | 2611 | 2427 |
| Squid | 7 | - | - | - | - |
| Filefish | 8 | - | - | - | - |
| Atlantic mackerel | 1 | 8 | - | - | - |
| Jacks | 5 | - | 66 | - | - |
| Meagre | 929 | 651 | 690 | 533 | 602 |
| Red porgy | 615 | 541 | 609 | 592 | 1366 |
| European Barreudas | 573 | 521 | 583 | 641 | 959 |
| Brushtooth lizasrdfish | 694 | 682 | 608 | 710 | 853 |
| Bogue | 1542 | 1820 | 2150 | 2240 | 2565 |
| Sole, common | 653 | 689 | 655 | 764 | 801 |
| Bluefish | 445 | 470 | 444 | 429 | 674 |
| Shrimp Scad | - | 83 | - | - | - |
| European hake | 677 | 270 | - | - | - |
| Spotted Seabass | 421 | 312 | 378 | 345 | 387 |
| Groupers nei | 448 | 438 | 413 | 379 | 509 |
| Others | 4540 | 5955 | 5699 | 7205 | 8106 |
| Total | 56730 | 58926 | 53964 | 57602 | 62746 |

Table 2.

| البحر المتوسط Mediterranean Sea | | | | قوة الموتور بالحصان |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|------------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| كناز وخيشومية Trammel net | سناز Long Liner | شانتولا Purse Seine | جر Trawling | |
| 57 | 20 | - | - | حتى 10 حصان |
| 96 | 24 | - | - | أكثر من 10:20 |
| 36 | 6 | - | - | أكثر من 20:30 |
| 426 | 110 | - | - | أكثر من 30:50 |
| 84 | 1040 | 18 | 23 | أكثر من 50:100 |
| 1 | 9 | 38 | 138 | أكثر من 100:150 |
| - | - | 56 | 311 | أكثر من 150:200 |
| - | 1 | 25 | 245 | أكثر من 200:250 |
| - | - | 11 | 15 | أكثر من 250:300 |
| - | - | 25 | 23 | أكثر من 300:400 |
| - | 1 | 50 | 123 | أكثر من 400:500 |
| - | - | 5 | 64 | أكثر من 500:600 |
| - | - | 2 | 22 | أكثر من 600:700 |
| - | - | 7 | 20 | أكثر من 700:800 |
| - | - | 4 | 22 | أكثر من 800 حصان |
| 700 | 1211 | 241 | 1006 | الإجمالي |

Table 3.

EGYPT

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

Table 4

ANNUAL REPORT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA GUINEE EQUATORIAL
INFORME ANUAL DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL

SUMMARY

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (Z.E.E) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: una zona insular y otra zona continental. La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial sigue dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles son: Pequeños pelágicos costeros como sardinas, arenques, entre otros; grandes pelágicos oceánicos: Túnidos y especies afines; especies demersales costeras: Pargos, Besugo, Colorado, y finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas, como: Corvina, Gambas, entre otras. De las dos modalidades de pesca que se practican, la Pesca Artesanal es llevada a cabo por la Población costera de larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, mientras que la Industrial es desarrollada hasta ahora por los barcos de las sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que firman con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. Actualmente, la pesquería Industrial de Cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles y un senegalés que gozan de Licencias de pesca atunera llegando a un acuerdo con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. Actualmente (Periodo 2019-2020) están faenando un total de 17 barcos atuneros cerqueros congeladores y 6 auxiliares pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A., a la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A. y a la Empresa Senegalaise de Thon. (Véanse la tabla 1). A nivel de las investigaciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva con la asistencia técnica de la FAO, los resultados se publicarán después de culminar toda la investigación. Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la nueva Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial n° 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a seis (6) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar; en el mismo sentido, la Ley n° 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca; también el Gobierno ha sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (Cetáceos), todo eso para la conservación de la Biodiversidad marina y continental. En las estadísticas, Guinea Ecuatorial sigue teniendo problemas en cuanto a las estadísticas pesqueras, ya que no dispone de una flota pesquera Nacional tanto atunera, así como la de otras especies, es decir, que el sector pesquero sigue sin ser potencializado industrialmente, pero el Gobierno ya catalogó al Sector Pesca como uno de los sectores pilares para la diversificación económica del país. Para ello, se está implementando actualmente dos grandes Proyectos en el País: El Proyecto de Pesca y Transformación de Atún y Especies Afines en la Isla de Annobón y el Proyecto de Apoyo al desarrollo de cadenas de valores en el Sector de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (PASPA) a nivel Nacional.

RÉSUMÉ

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (Z.E.E) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: una zona insular y otra zona continental. La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial sigue dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles son: Pequeños pelágicos costeros como sardinas, arenques, entre otros; grandes pelágicos oceánicos: Túnidos y especies afines; especies demersales costeras: Pargos, Besugo, Colorado, y finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas, como: Corvina, Gambas, entre otras. De las dos modalidades de pesca que se practican, la Pesca Artesanal es llevada a cabo por la Población costera de larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, mientras que la Industrial es desarrollada hasta ahora por los barcos de las sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que firman con el Ministerio de Pesca

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

y Recursos Hídricos. Actualmente, la pesquería Industrial de Cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles y un senegalés que gozan de Licencias de pesca atunera llegando a un acuerdo con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. Actualmente (Periodo 2019-2020) están faenando un total de 17 barcos atuneros cerqueros congeladores y 6 auxiliares pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A., a la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A. y a la Empresa Senegalaise de Thon. (Véanse la tabla 1). A nivel de las investigaciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva con la asistencia técnica de la FAO, los resultados se publicarán después de culminar toda la investigación. Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la nueva Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial n° 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a seis (6) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar; en el mismo sentido, la Ley n° 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca; también el Gobierno ha sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (Cetáceos), todo eso para la conservación de la Biodiversidad marina y continental. En las estadísticas, Guinea Ecuatorial sigue teniendo problemas en cuanto a las estadísticas pesqueras, ya que no dispone de una flota pesquera Nacional tanto atunera, así como la de otras especies, es decir, que el sector pesquero sigue sin ser potencializado industrialmente, pero el Gobierno ya catalogó al Sector Pesca como uno de los sectores pilares para la diversificación económica del país. Para ello, se está implementando actualmente dos grandes Proyectos en el País: El Proyecto de Pesca y Transformación de Atún y Especies Afines en la Isla de Annobón y el Proyecto de Apoyo al desarrollo de cadenas de valores en el Sector de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (PASPA) a nivel Nacional.

RESUMEN

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (Z.E.E) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: una zona insular y otra zona continental. La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial sigue dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles son: Pequeños pelágicos costeros como sardinias, arenques, entre otros; grandes pelágicos oceánicos: Túnidos y especies afines; especies demersales costeras: Pargos, Besugo, Colorado, y finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas, como: Corvina, Gambas, entre otras. De las dos modalidades de pesca que se practican, la Pesca Artesanal es llevada a cabo por la Población costera de larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, mientras que la Industrial es desarrollada hasta ahora por los barcos de las sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que firman con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. Actualmente, la pesquería Industrial de Cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles y un senegalés que gozan de Licencias de pesca atunera llegando a un acuerdo con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. Actualmente (Periodo 2019-2020) están faenando un total de 17 barcos atuneros cerqueros congeladores y 6 auxiliares pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A., a la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A. y a la Empresa Senegalaise de Thon. (Véanse la tabla 1). A nivel de las investigaciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva con la asistencia técnica de la FAO, los resultados se publicarán después de culminar toda la investigación. Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la nueva Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial n° 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a seis (6) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar; en el mismo sentido, la Ley n° 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca; también el Gobierno ha sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (Cetáceos), todo eso para la conservación de la

Biodiversidad marina y continental. En las estadísticas, Guinea Ecuatorial sigue teniendo problemas en cuanto a las estadísticas pesqueras, ya que no dispone de una flota pesquera Nacional tanto atunera, así como la de otras especies, es decir, que el sector pesquero sigue sin ser potencializado industrialmente, pero el Gobierno ya catalogó al Sector Pesca como uno de los sectores pilares para la diversificación económica del país. Para ello, se está implementando actualmente dos grandes Proyectos en el País: El Proyecto de Pesca y Transformación de Atún y Especies Afines en la Isla de Annobón y el Proyecto de Apoyo al desarrollo de cadenas de valores en el Sector de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (PASPA) a nivel Nacional.

Parte I. (Información sobre Pesquería, Investigación y Estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. La Pesca Marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial, al igual que la de sus países vecinos del Golfo de Guinea, está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles en el área, siendo éstas especies pelágicas costeras, grandes especies pelágicas oceánicas, especies demersales costeras y especies bentónicas.

Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: Una zona Insular y otra Continental.

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

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

La Pesca Marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial, sigue dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Se sigue estimando una capacidad de explotabilidad del orden de 75.000Tn anuales hasta la fecha; aunque la capacidad actual se limita a una explotación de 4.000Tn, para una demanda anual de 20.000Tn, hasta tanto que seguimos esperando los resultados de la Evaluación de Recursos Pesqueros que se está ejecutando el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos bajo la asistencia técnica de la FAO. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles según los estudios realizados en las décadas de 70 por la FAO se plasman a continuación, aunque esperamos descubrir otras cuando se publiquen oficialmente los resultados del Proyecto de Evaluación de Recursos Pesqueros que se está ejecutando actualmente en nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva por el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos con la Asistencia Técnica de la FAO:

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

Los dos subsectores explotables en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial son: La Pesca Artesanal y la Pesca Industrial, pero también hay una gran potencialidad para la Acuicultura que a fecha de hoy se está implementando el Proyecto de Apoyo al desarrollo de cadenas de valores en el Sector de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (PASPA), y la Pesca Continental (en aguas dulces).

La Pesca Artesanal

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

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

Es destacable el ejercicio de la pesca submarina, sobre todo en las Islas de Bioko y Annobón, realizada a pulmón y con ayuda de fusiles o arpones, algunos de fabricación casera. La Isla de Annobón, permite la explotación de sus productivas aguas oceánicas cerca de la costa, con el consecuente desarrollo de una pesquería artesanal particular en el país, especialmente dirigida a la captura de grandes pelágicos oceánicos como pez Volador (*Exocoetus volitans*), Peto (*Acanthocybium solandris*), Rabil (*Thunnus albacares*), pez Vela (*Istiophorus albicans*), Listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) Patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), entre otros. La dificultad que tenemos con esta modalidad de pesca es que todavía no está organizada, ni los mismos actores quieren colaborar en declarar las capturas obtenidas, por estas razones, nos sigue resultando un poco difícil controlar con exactitud su producción.

La Pesca Industrial

Desarrollada por los barcos de las Sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que firman con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos.

El Ministerio otorga a las Empresas (Armadores extranjeros), las correspondientes Licencias que les permite desarrollar la actividad pesquera en las aguas jurisdiccionales de Guinea Ecuatorial. Las modalidades de Pesca Industrial que se desarrollan actualmente en aguas guineo-ecuatorianas son el Arrastre y el Cerco.

Las Empresas extranjeras, abonan al Estado de nuestro País, en concepto de pago de los Cánones o Licencias para efectuar la Pesca Industrial Marítima en su ZEE, según lo establecido por la nueva Ley de Pesca, nº 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera y Acuícola en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial.

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

Actualmente, la pesquería industrial de cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles y un senegalés que gozan de Licencias de pesca atunera llegando a un acuerdo con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. Actualmente están faenando un total de 17 barcos atuneros cerqueros congeladores y 6 auxiliares pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A., a la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A. y a la Empresa Senegalaise de Thon. (Véanse la **tabla 1, 2, y 3**).

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

En la actualidad no existe ninguna flota atunera nacional, pero estamos trabajando día tras día para implementar la importante pesca atunera a nivel del país. Por eso nuestra estadística resulta ser pobre en cuanto al volumen de la producción atunera anual y en la variedad de especies interés de ICCAT.

Sección 2: Investigación y Estadísticas

En las décadas de los años 60 a 80, se llevaron a cabo algunas campañas de investigación por la FAO, que permitieron hacerse una idea de la situación de los mismos en ese momento, en la conclusión de que se puede capturar en nuestros caladeros la cantidad de 74.150 t/año de pescado y productos pesqueros, entre ellos 55.000 t./año de Túnidos y especies afines. Según el Artículo 26, del Decreto N° 39/2003, de fecha 28 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento Orgánico y Funcional del Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, para el ejercicio de su cometido está integrada la unidad administrativa de Planificación, Investigación y Estadística, donde actualmente disponemos de un Catálogo de especies marinas que se capturan en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales y gran parte de ellas en la actividad de la pesca Artesanal.

En la actualidad, a nivel de la investigación, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva con la Asistencia Técnica de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO).

En cuanto a la Estadística, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, a través del Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de Guinea Ecuatorial, están llevando a cabo la recopilación de los datos de la actividad pesquera en general. También el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos ha designado a agentes de colecta de datos estadísticos en los diferentes puntos de desembarques, gracias a esta gestión, muchos de ellos nos proporcionan los datos de las especies de interés de ICCAT, tales como el de Annobón donde se realiza la captura de los túnidos y especies afines.

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

Ver **Tabla 4**.

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

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

| Grupo | Nº de Req. | [Nº anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|--|------------|---------------|---|--|
| GENERAL (todas las especies) | S: GEN01 | S01 | Informes anuales (científico) | 07 de agosto de 2020 |
| | S: GEN02 | S02 | Tarea I Características de la flota (T1FC) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional. |
| | S: GEN03 | S03 | Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea I (T1NC) | 07 de agosto de 2020 |
| | S: GEN04 | S04 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CE) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional. |
| | S: GEN05 | S05 | Muestras de talla de Tarea II (T2SZ) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional. |
| | S: GEN06 | S06 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CS) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional. |
| | S: GEN07 | S07 | Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza prospecciones de marcado científico. |
| | S: GEN08 | S08 | Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza marcado convencional. |
| | S: GEN09 | S09 | Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza marcado electrónico. |
| | S: GEN10 | S10 | Información recopilada en el marco de programas de observadores nacionales | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación. |
| | S: GEN11 | S11 | Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14. | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación. |
| | S: GEN12 | S12 | Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene una pesca específica de la especie. |
| | S: GEN13 | S13 | Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni autorizó a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior. |
| ATÚN ROJO | S: BFT01 | S15 | Muestreo de tallas de ejemplares (sacrificados) en granjas | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni realiza la práctica de pesca en granjas. |
| | S: BFT02 | S16 | Muestreo de tallas (resultado de datos brutos) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni realiza la práctica de pesca en jaulas. |
| | S: BFT03 | S17 | Datos de muestreo de tallas (con informes de introducción en jaulas) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni realiza la práctica de pesca en jaulas. |

| Grupo | Nº de Req. | [Nº anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------|--|--|
| | S: BFT04 | S18 | Información sobre y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas de observadores nacionales de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación. |
| | S: BFT05 | S21 | Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT. |
| | S: BFT06 | S22 | Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene programas de investigación al respecto. |
| | S: BFT07 | S23 | Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP. |
| | S: BFT09 | S53 | Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún informe al respecto. |
| TÚNIDOS TROPICALES | S: TRO01 | S24 | Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional. |
| | S: TRO02 | S25 | Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico). | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no utiliza los DCP. |
| | S: TRO03 | S44 | Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc. | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no utiliza los DCP. |
| | S: TRO04 | S45 | Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de apoyo. |
| | S: TRO09 | S46 | Información recopilada por los observadores (incluye niveles de cobertura) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación. |
| | S: TRO10 | S46b | Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS). |
| | S: TRO06 | S47 | Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un programa de muestreo en puerto. |
| | S: TRO07 | S48 | Datos históricos de lances en DPC | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no utiliza los DCP. |
| ISTIOFÓRIDOS | | | | |
| | S: BIL03 | S55 | Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional. |
| | S: BIL04 | S56 | Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza ni tiene una pesca específica de la especie. |

| Grupo | Nº de Req. | [Nº anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|--|---|
| TIBURONES | S: SHK01 | S32 | Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza ni tiene una pesca específica de dichas especies. |
| | S: SHK02 | S50 | Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene una investigación específica de la especie. |
| | S: SHK03 | S51 | Información sobre tintorera | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene una investigación específica de la especie. |
| | S: SHK04 | S54 | Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos. | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni realiza una pesca específica de la especie. |
| OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS | S: BYC01 | S37 | Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lleva una investigación específica para dichas especies. |
| | S: BYC02 | S38 | Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera. |
| | S: BYC03 | S39 | Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera ni tiene observadores científicos. Se necesita formación. |
| | S: BYC04 | S41 | Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos. | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene agentes de recopilación de datos cualificados, los pescadores artesanales no suministran toda la información a los agentes. Se necesita formación y sensibilización. |
| | S: BYC05 | S42 | Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera. |

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación).

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

Actualmente no existe un control total de los barcos pesqueros que operan en nuestra zona por parte del Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, sin embargo, el Ministerio de Defensa Nacional a través de la Comandancia de la Marina, son los responsables del control total de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva. Esperamos que, de aquí en adelante, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos puede disponer de un sistema propio de control exhaustivo de todas las actividades pesqueras que se realizan en la Zona Económica Exclusiva.

Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la nueva Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial nº 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a seis (6) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar.

De igual forma, la Ley nº 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca; también el Gobierno ha sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (Cetáceos), todo eso para la conservación de la Biodiversidad marina y continental.

El Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, siempre está llevando a cabo campañas de sensibilización a los pescadores artesanales e industriales sobre la importancia de la conservación del ecosistema marino, recalcándoles el Decreto de prohibición de captura de las especies en peligro de extinción; seguimos echando en falta un catálogo de las especies de tiburones para que los pescadores vayan familiarizándose con dichas imágenes y que les resulte fácil de identificarlos. También planteamos divulgar este catálogo a todos los pescadores y agentes de colecta de datos si la organización nos lo facilita.

Se ha actualizado y aprobado la nueva Ley de Pesca, nº 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera y Acuícola en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial. Ahora seguimos trabajando en la elaboración del Reglamento de Aplicación de la invocada ley.

Tenemos elaborado el borrador del Plan de lucha contra la Pesca Ilegal, No Declarada y No Reglamentada (INNR), pendiente de su aprobación.

Para el control clandestino de las descargas de las capturas de la pesca artesanal marítima en la parte Continental del País, concretamente en la Ciudad de Bata, el Gobierno ha construido un puerto para los desembarques de la Pesca Artesanal Marítima que ya fue inaugurado en la misma Ciudad.

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|---------|------|---|--|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Informes anuales | 07/08/2020 |
| | GEN | 0002 | Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesquería específica para las especies interés de ICCAT, así como las especies de tiburones. |
| | GEN | 0003 | Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesquería específica para las especies interés de ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0004 | Fletamento de buques - informe resumido | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha fletado ningún buque. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha fletado ningún buque. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Informes de transbordo en el mar | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha realizado ningún trasbordo en el mar. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Informes de transbordo en puerto | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha realizado ningún trasbordo en el puerto. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Declaración de transbordo (en el mar) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha realizado ningún trasbordo en el mar. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque para recibir transbordos. |
| | GEN | 0009 | Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque Palangrero para transbordos. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de implementarlo. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de implementarlo. |
| | GEN | 0011 | Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros. |
| GEN | 0014 | Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable) | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros. | |
| GEN | 0015 | Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros. | |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------|-----|------|---|---|
| | GEN | 0016 | Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación. | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha firmado ningún acuerdo sobre el intercambio de inspectores. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Acuerdos de acceso y cambios | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha firmado acuerdos. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha firmado acuerdos. |
| | GEN | 0020 | Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros. |
| | GEN | 0022 | Redundante | |
| | GEN | 0023 | Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial hasta aquí no posee técnicas específicas para la pesca deportiva y de recreo. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza importaciones de atún. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Datos sobre incumplimiento | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza importaciones de atún. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza importaciones de atún. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Avistamientos de buques | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lo ha registrado. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lo ha registrado. |
| | GEN | 0031 | Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún ni utiliza almadrabas. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza intercambio de personal de inspección. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza intercambio de personal de inspección. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|------------------|------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0035 | Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial aun no dispone de ese plan. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial aun no dispone de ese plan. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional) | No aplicable. Por falta de puertos pesqueros. |
| ATÚN ROJO | BFT | 1001 | Granjas de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con granjas de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Informes sobre cría de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con jaulas. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con jaulas. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Almadrabas de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con Almadrabas. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión si procede) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modificaciones al plan de pesca | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec.18-02 | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Capturas de atún rojo de 2019 | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Buques de captura de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Buques de captura de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Otros buques de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Buques de captura de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Operaciones de pesca conjuntas | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1015 | Mensajes VMS | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no recibió ningún mensaje VMS. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Planes del programa de inspección conjunta | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1017 | Lista de buques de inspección | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de inspección. | |
| BFT | 1018 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene inspectores. | |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|----------------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | BFT | 1019 | Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realizó inspecciones. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Informes mensuales de capturas de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1027 | Informe anual BCD | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1029 | Puntos de contacto para el BCD | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1030 | Legislación para el BCD | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1031 | Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no conoce ningún buque que haya capturado atún rojo del este. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún dato para registrar en el Sistema eBCD . |
| | BFT | 1034 | Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con granjas. |
| ESPECIES TROPICALES | TRO | 2001 | Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques atuneros. |
| | TRO | 2002 | Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no autorizó ningún buque. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no investigó ningún buque. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | TRO | 2009 | Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales | 15/01/2020, solo Patudo |
| | TRO | 2010 | Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S: TRO02). | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca con DCP. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Plan de pesca/ ordenación de la capacidad para los túnidos tropicales | No aplicable. Por falta de flota y actividad específica para la captura de los túnidos tropicales. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Declaración de intenciones de aumentar la participación en las pesquerías de túnidos tropicales | No aplicable. Por falta de flota y actividad específica para la captura de los túnidos tropicales. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT) | 15/01/2020, solo Patudo |
| | TRO | 2014 | Capturas semanales de patudo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesca específica de patudo. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de patudo | No aplicable. Por falta de actividad. |
| | TRO | 2016 | Lista de buques de apoyo y actividad en 2019 | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de apoyo. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques pesqueros. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2016 | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de apoyo. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020 | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no practica ensayos de seguimiento electrónico. |
| PEZ ESPADA | SWO | 3001 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | No aplicable. Por falta de actividad |
| | SWO | 3002 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | No aplicable. Por falta de actividad |
| | SWO | 3003 | Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. Por falta de actividad |
| | SWO | 3004 | Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3005 | Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo. | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca pez espada del norte. |
| | SWO | 3010 | Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún puerto pesquero. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un programa de marcado. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|----------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | SWO | 3013 | Lista de buques de inspección | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de inspección en el sector pesca. |
| | SWO | 3014 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene agencias ni inspectores para la pesca de Pez Espada. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de inspección en el sector pesca. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo. |
| ATÚN BLANCO | ALB | 4003 | Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Autorización específica para buques con eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca. |
| ISTIO-FÓRIDOS | BIL | 5001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 18-04/19-05 y 16-11. | No aplicable, pero el Gobierno ha promulgado leyes y Decretos leyes para la conservación de los cetáceos en nuestra ZEE, también se refleja eso en el informe anual enviado el 07 de agosto de 2020. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías | No aplicable. No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no practica una pesca específica para dichas especies. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no practica ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para la especie. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|---|------|------|---|---|
| TIBURONES | SHK | 7005 | Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones | No aplicable. Por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera especializada para la pesca de los tiburones. No obstante, en el informe anual, enviado el 07 de agosto de 2020, se habló de las medidas tomadas por el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial a cerca de la conservación de la Biodiversidad marina. |
| OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA | BYC | 8001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO | No aplicable. Por falta de flota, no obstante, el Gobierno ha promulgado un Decreto ley que prohíbe la captura de las tortugas marinas en la zona del convenio. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas | No aplicable. Por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera Nacional. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo | No aplicable. Por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera Nacional. |
| MISCELÁNEA | SDP | 9001 | Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un sistema piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT | <i>Las veo pertinentes, ya que todos luchamos para la conservación del medio ambiente marino, evitar la sobre explotación de las especies interés de ICCAT, entre otras.</i> |

Sección 4: Actividades y programas de inspección

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

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

En la misma línea de las inspecciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos sigue negociando con el Gobierno sobre la instalación de oficinas contenedores en los puertos para destinar una brigada de control e inspección en los puertos para estar al corriente de todas las descargas de pescado y productos pesqueros en general, tanto congelados importados, así como frescos que se capturan en nuestros mares.

Sección 5: Otras actividades

- Según el Decreto nº 50/2005, de fecha 7 de marzo, por el que se crea la Sociedad Nacional de Pesca Marítima de Guinea Ecuatorial, en anagrama SONAPESCA, el Gobierno de nuestro país sigue derrochando esfuerzos para dotar a dicha Empresa de las embarcaciones de pesca mejoradas, tanto para la pesca costera, pesca de bajura, así como de la pesca de altura y ponerles medios logísticos necesarios para que la Empresa pueda ser operativa.

- Se está actualizando el Censo de la Pesca Artesanal: Flota artesanal, pescadores, lugares de desembarque, así como la formación en taxonomía de las especies, formación en procesamiento de datos, entre otras, todo eso gracias al Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG, sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos en Guinea Ecuatorial.
- El Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, está realizando campañas de sensibilización a los Pescadores Artesanales e Industriales de todo el ámbito Nacional sobre la importancia de la conservación del ecosistema marino, haciéndoles recordar el Decreto de prohibición de captura de las especies en peligro de extinción y sobre la importancia de declarar los datos estadísticos al Ministerio tutor.
- El Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, está implementando dos grandes Proyectos en el País; El Proyecto de Pesca y Transformación del Atún y Especies Afines en la Isla de Annobón y el Proyecto de Apoyo al desarrollo de cadenas de valores en el Sector de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (PASPA) a nivel Nacional.

Tabla 1. Lista de los buques atuneros de la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (A.G.A.C) que gozan de Licencias para pescar Atún en Guinea Ecuatorial. Periodo 2019 – 2020.

| <i>Nº</i> | <i>NOMBRE DEL BARCO</i> | <i>PABELLÓN O BANDERA</i> | <i>ESLORA</i> | <i>MANGA</i> | <i>INDICATIVO DE LLAMADA</i> | <i>MATRICULA DEL BARCO</i> | <i>TIPO DE BARCO</i> |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | ALBACORA CARIBE | PANAMA | 67.38 m | 13.60 m | H9HB | 52518 - PEXT – F-8 | CERQUERO |
| 2 | CAPE CORALES | PANAMA | 71.28 m | 13.65 m | 3FEM8 | 97762-16 | CERQUERO |
| 3 | GALLERNA | CURACAO | 82.25 m | 13.50 m | PJQD | 2006 – C - 1864 | CERQUERO |
| 4 | ALBACORA NUEVE | CURACAO | 76.74 m | 13.50 m | PJXU | 1996 – C - 1510 | CERQUERO |
| 5 | PAFICIC ESTAR | CURACAO | 107.67 m | 16.80 m | PJEW | | CERQUERO |
| 6 | GALERNA LAU | PANAMA | 82.52 m | 15.00 m | 3FWW4 | 50947 - 19 | CERQUERO |
| 7 | GURIA | CURACAO | 71.14 m | 14.00 m | PJCP | 2015 – C - 2098 | CERQUERO |
| 8 | MONTE ALEGRE | EL SALVADOR | 82.83 m | 12.88 m | YSC2005 | ESA – 0036 | CERQUERO |
| 9 | MONTELAPE | EL SALVADOR | 78.10 m | 12.88 m | YSC2004 | ESA - 00037 | CERQUERO |
| 10 | MONTECELO | EL SALVADOR | 76.80 m | 13.50 m | YSC2216 | ESA - 05671 | CERQUERO |
| 11 | MONTEFRISA NUEVE | EL SALVADOR | 76.75 m | 13.50 m | YSC3216 | ESA - 05671 | CERQUERO |
| 12 | SAN YAGO UNO | GUATEMALA | 79.80 m | 13.50 m | TGQU | CCP – 3001 - 2014 | CERQUERO |
| 13 | SAN YAGO TRES | GUATEMALA | 79.80 m | 13.50 m | TGSY3 | CCP – 1614- 2072 | CERQUERO |
| 14 | TXORI BERRI | BALIZE | 81 m | 14.40 m | V3UO9 | 011321838 | CERQUERO |
| 15 | MONTEALBA | EL SALVADOR | | | HO-2094 | 25277 - 02 | AUXILIAR |
| 16 | IRENE | PANAMA | 35.10 m | 8.00 m | HP3077 | 27001001 | AUXILIAR |
| 17 | TXORI | BELIZE | 32.16 m | 7080 m | V3CP3 | 27001001 | AUXILIAR |
| 18 | PATUDO | CURACAO | 44.05 m | 9.00 m | PJCF | 17016 | AUXILIAR |
| 19 | AGURTZA BERRIA | CURACAO | 30.00m | 7.10 m | PJBL | 2118-C-2112 | AUXILIAR |

Tabla 2. Lista de los buques atuneros de la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (A.N.A.B.A.C), S. A. que gozan de Licencias para pescar Atún en Guinea Ecuatorial. Periodo 2019 – 2020.

| <i>Nº</i> | <i>NOMBRE DEL BARCO</i> | <i>PABELLON O BANDERA</i> | <i>ESLORA</i> | <i>MANGA</i> | <i>INDICATIVO DE LLAMADA</i> | <i>MATRICULA DEL BARCO</i> | <i>TIPO DE BARCO</i> |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | PLAYA DE AZCORY | BELIZE | 77.98 m | 14.20 m | V3ML9 | BELIZE CITY 01082 - 1727 | CERQUERO |
| 2 | EGALABOUR | SAN VICENTE CABO VERDE | 76.60 m | 14.70 m | D4GX | 3598 - P | CERQUERO |
| 3 | ZILLARRI | BELICE CITY | 17.72 m | 8.5 m | V3VP8 | BELIZE CITY 011711866 | AUXILIAR |

Tabla 3. Buque Pesquero de la Empresa Senegalaise de Thon que goza de Licencia para pescar Atún en Guinea Ecuatorial. Periodo 2019 – 2020.

| <i>Nº</i> | <i>NOMBRE DEL BARCO</i> | <i>PABELLON O BANDERA</i> | <i>ESLORA</i> | <i>MANGA</i> | <i>INDICATIVO DE LLAMADA</i> | <i>MATRICULA DEL BARCO</i> | <i>TIPO DE BARCO</i> |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | POINT SAINT LUIS | SENEGAL | 13.60 m | 77.60 m | DAK 1226 | A 2273 | CERQUERO |

Tabla 4. Producción de los Túnidos y especies a fines durante el año 2019, procedente de las pesquerías de la Pesca Artesanal Marítima de Annobón y parte de Bata.

| <i>Nº</i> | <i>Cód.</i> | <i>Especie</i> | <i>País</i> | <i>Modalidad de pesca</i> | <i>Puerto</i> | <i>Zona Faenada</i> | <i>Kg</i> | <i>Tn.</i> |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | SKJ | Listado | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 1.344 | 1,344 |
| 2 | BET | Patudo | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 7.549,6 | 7,5496 |
| 3 | YFT | Rabil | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 10.258 | 10,258 |
| 4 | WAH | Peto | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 13.333 | 13,333 |
| 5 | SAI | Pez Vela | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 2.025 | 2,025 |
| 6 | BON | Bonito | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 4.225 | 4,225 |
| 7 | BSH | Tiburón | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 115 | 0,115 |
| 8 | FRI | Melva | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 2.605 | 2,605 |
| 9 | LTA | Bacoreta | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 11.179 | 11,179 |
| 10 | GBA | Picuda | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 587 | 0,587 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | 53.220,6 | 53,2206 |

ANNUAL REPORT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA GUINEE EQUATORIAL
INFORME ANUAL DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL

SUMMARY

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (Z.E.E) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: una zona insular y otra zona continental. La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial sigue dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles son: Pequeños pelágicos costeros como sardinas, arenques, entre otros; grandes pelágicos oceánicos: Túnidos y especies afines; especies demersales costeras: Pargos, Besugo, Colorado, y finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas, como: Corvina, Gambas, entre otras. De las dos modalidades de pesca que se practican, la Pesca Artesanal es llevada a cabo por la Población costera de larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, mientras que la Industrial es desarrollada hasta ahora por los barcos de las sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que firman con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. Actualmente, la pesquería Industrial de Cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles y un senegalés que gozan de Licencias de pesca atunera llegando a un acuerdo con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. Actualmente (Periodo 2019-2020) están faenando un total de 17 barcos atuneros cerqueros congeladores y 6 auxiliares pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A., a la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A. y a la Empresa Senegalaise de Thon. (Véanse la tabla 1). A nivel de las investigaciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva con la asistencia técnica de la FAO, los resultados se publicarán después de culminar toda la investigación. Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la nueva Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial n° 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a seis (6) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar; en el mismo sentido, la Ley n° 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca; también el Gobierno ha sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (Cetáceos), todo eso para la conservación de la Biodiversidad marina y continental. En las estadísticas, Guinea Ecuatorial sigue teniendo problemas en cuanto a las estadísticas pesqueras, ya que no dispone de una flota pesquera Nacional tanto atunera, así como la de otras especies, es decir, que el sector pesquero sigue sin ser potencializado industrialmente, pero el Gobierno ya catalogó al Sector Pesca como uno de los sectores pilares para la diversificación económica del país. Para ello, se está implementando actualmente dos grandes Proyectos en el País: El Proyecto de Pesca y Transformación de Atún y Especies Afines en la Isla de Annobón y el Proyecto de Apoyo al desarrollo de cadenas de valores en el Sector de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (PASPA) a nivel Nacional.

RÉSUMÉ

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (Z.E.E) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: una zona insular y otra zona continental. La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial sigue dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles son: Pequeños pelágicos costeros como sardinas, arenques, entre otros; grandes pelágicos oceánicos: Túnidos y especies afines; especies demersales costeras: Pargos, Besugo, Colorado, y finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas, como: Corvina, Gambas, entre otras. De las dos modalidades de pesca que se practican, la Pesca Artesanal es llevada a cabo por la Población costera de larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, mientras que la Industrial es desarrollada hasta ahora por los barcos de las sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que firman con el Ministerio de Pesca

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

y Recursos Hídricos. Actualmente, la pesquería Industrial de Cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles y un senegalés que gozan de Licencias de pesca atunera llegando a un acuerdo con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. Actualmente (Periodo 2019-2020) están faenando un total de 17 barcos atuneros cerqueros congeladores y 6 auxiliares pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A., a la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A. y a la Empresa Senegalaise de Thon. (Véanse la tabla 1). A nivel de las investigaciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva con la asistencia técnica de la FAO, los resultados se publicarán después de culminar toda la investigación. Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la nueva Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial n° 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a seis (6) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar; en el mismo sentido, la Ley n° 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca; también el Gobierno ha sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (Cetáceos), todo eso para la conservación de la Biodiversidad marina y continental. En las estadísticas, Guinea Ecuatorial sigue teniendo problemas en cuanto a las estadísticas pesqueras, ya que no dispone de una flota pesquera Nacional tanto atunera, así como la de otras especies, es decir, que el sector pesquero sigue sin ser potencializado industrialmente, pero el Gobierno ya catalogó al Sector Pesca como uno de los sectores pilares para la diversificación económica del país. Para ello, se está implementando actualmente dos grandes Proyectos en el País: El Proyecto de Pesca y Transformación de Atún y Especies Afines en la Isla de Annobón y el Proyecto de Apoyo al desarrollo de cadenas de valores en el Sector de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (PASPA) a nivel Nacional.

RESUMEN

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (Z.E.E) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: una zona insular y otra zona continental. La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial sigue dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles son: Pequeños pelágicos costeros como sardinias, arenques, entre otros; grandes pelágicos oceánicos: Túnidos y especies afines; especies demersales costeras: Pargos, Besugo, Colorado, y finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas, como: Corvina, Gambas, entre otras. De las dos modalidades de pesca que se practican, la Pesca Artesanal es llevada a cabo por la Población costera de larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, mientras que la Industrial es desarrollada hasta ahora por los barcos de las sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que firman con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. Actualmente, la pesquería Industrial de Cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles y un senegalés que gozan de Licencias de pesca atunera llegando a un acuerdo con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. Actualmente (Periodo 2019-2020) están faenando un total de 17 barcos atuneros cerqueros congeladores y 6 auxiliares pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A., a la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A. y a la Empresa Senegalaise de Thon. (Véanse la tabla 1). A nivel de las investigaciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva con la asistencia técnica de la FAO, los resultados se publicarán después de culminar toda la investigación. Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la nueva Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial n° 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a seis (6) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar; en el mismo sentido, la Ley n° 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca; también el Gobierno ha sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (Cetáceos), todo eso para la conservación de la

Biodiversidad marina y continental. En las estadísticas, Guinea Ecuatorial sigue teniendo problemas en cuanto a las estadísticas pesqueras, ya que no dispone de una flota pesquera Nacional tanto atunera, así como la de otras especies, es decir, que el sector pesquero sigue sin ser potencializado industrialmente, pero el Gobierno ya catalogó al Sector Pesca como uno de los sectores pilares para la diversificación económica del país. Para ello, se está implementando actualmente dos grandes Proyectos en el País: El Proyecto de Pesca y Transformación de Atún y Especies Afines en la Isla de Annobón y el Proyecto de Apoyo al desarrollo de cadenas de valores en el Sector de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (PASPA) a nivel Nacional.

Parte I. (Información sobre Pesquería, Investigación y Estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. La Pesca Marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial, al igual que la de sus países vecinos del Golfo de Guinea, está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles en el área, siendo éstas especies pelágicas costeras, grandes especies pelágicas oceánicas, especies demersales costeras y especies bentónicas.

Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: Una zona Insular y otra Continental.

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

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

La Pesca Marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial, sigue dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Se sigue estimando una capacidad de explotabilidad del orden de 75.000Tn anuales hasta la fecha; aunque la capacidad actual se limita a una explotación de 4.000Tn, para una demanda anual de 20.000Tn, hasta tanto que seguimos esperando los resultados de la Evaluación de Recursos Pesqueros que se está ejecutando el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos bajo la asistencia técnica de la FAO. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles según los estudios realizados en las décadas de 70 por la FAO se plasman a continuación, aunque esperamos descubrir otras cuando se publiquen oficialmente los resultados del Proyecto de Evaluación de Recursos Pesqueros que se está ejecutando actualmente en nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva por el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos con la Asistencia Técnica de la FAO:

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

Los dos subsectores explotables en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial son: La Pesca Artesanal y la Pesca Industrial, pero también hay una gran potencialidad para la Acuicultura que a fecha de hoy se está implementando el Proyecto de Apoyo al desarrollo de cadenas de valores en el Sector de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (PASPA), y la Pesca Continental (en aguas dulces).

La Pesca Artesanal

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

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

Es destacable el ejercicio de la pesca submarina, sobre todo en las Islas de Bioko y Annobón, realizada a pulmón y con ayuda de fusiles o arpones, algunos de fabricación casera. La Isla de Annobón, permite la explotación de sus productivas aguas oceánicas cerca de la costa, con el consecuente desarrollo de una pesquería artesanal particular en el país, especialmente dirigida a la captura de grandes pelágicos oceánicos como pez Volador (*Exocoetus volitans*), Peto (*Acanthocybium solandris*), Rabil (*Thunnus albacares*), pez Vela (*Istiophorus albicans*), Listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) Patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), entre otros. La dificultad que tenemos con esta modalidad de pesca es que todavía no está organizada, ni los mismos actores quieren colaborar en declarar las capturas obtenidas, por estas razones, nos sigue resultando un poco difícil controlar con exactitud su producción.

La Pesca Industrial

Desarrollada por los barcos de las Sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que firman con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos.

El Ministerio otorga a las Empresas (Armadores extranjeros), las correspondientes Licencias que les permite desarrollar la actividad pesquera en las aguas jurisdiccionales de Guinea Ecuatorial. Las modalidades de Pesca Industrial que se desarrollan actualmente en aguas guineo-ecuatorianas son el Arrastre y el Cerco.

Las Empresas extranjeras, abonan al Estado de nuestro País, en concepto de pago de los Cánones o Licencias para efectuar la Pesca Industrial Marítima en su ZEE, según lo establecido por la nueva Ley de Pesca, nº 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera y Acuícola en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial.

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

Actualmente, la pesquería industrial de cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles y un senegalés que gozan de Licencias de pesca atunera llegando a un acuerdo con el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos. Actualmente están faenando un total de 17 barcos atuneros cerqueros congeladores y 6 auxiliares pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A., a la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A. y a la Empresa Senegalaise de Thon. (Véanse la **tabla 1, 2, y 3**).

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

En la actualidad no existe ninguna flota atunera nacional, pero estamos trabajando día tras día para implementar la importante pesca atunera a nivel del país. Por eso nuestra estadística resulta ser pobre en cuanto al volumen de la producción atunera anual y en la variedad de especies interés de ICCAT.

Sección 2: Investigación y Estadísticas

En las décadas de los años 60 a 80, se llevaron a cabo algunas campañas de investigación por la FAO, que permitieron hacerse una idea de la situación de los mismos en ese momento, en la conclusión de que se puede capturar en nuestros caladeros la cantidad de 74.150 t/año de pescado y productos pesqueros, entre ellos 55.000 t./año de Túnidos y especies afines. Según el Artículo 26, del Decreto N° 39/2003, de fecha 28 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento Orgánico y Funcional del Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, para el ejercicio de su cometido está integrada la unidad administrativa de Planificación, Investigación y Estadística, donde actualmente disponemos de un Catálogo de especies marinas que se capturan en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales y gran parte de ellas en la actividad de la pesca Artesanal.

En la actualidad, a nivel de la investigación, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva con la Asistencia Técnica de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (FAO).

En cuanto a la Estadística, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, a través del Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos de Guinea Ecuatorial, están llevando a cabo la recopilación de los datos de la actividad pesquera en general. También el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos ha designado a agentes de colecta de datos estadísticos en los diferentes puntos de desembarques, gracias a esta gestión, muchos de ellos nos proporcionan los datos de las especies de interés de ICCAT, tales como el de Annobón donde se realiza la captura de los túnidos y especies afines.

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

Ver **Tabla 4**.

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

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

| Grupo | Nº de Req. | [Nº anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|--|------------|---------------|---|--|
| GENERAL (todas las especies) | S: GEN01 | S01 | Informes anuales (científico) | 07 de agosto de 2020 |
| | S: GEN02 | S02 | Tarea I Características de la flota (T1FC) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional. |
| | S: GEN03 | S03 | Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea I (T1NC) | 07 de agosto de 2020 |
| | S: GEN04 | S04 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CE) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional. |
| | S: GEN05 | S05 | Muestras de talla de Tarea II (T2SZ) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional. |
| | S: GEN06 | S06 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CS) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional. |
| | S: GEN07 | S07 | Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza prospecciones de marcado científico. |
| | S: GEN08 | S08 | Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza marcado convencional. |
| | S: GEN09 | S09 | Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza marcado electrónico. |
| | S: GEN10 | S10 | Información recopilada en el marco de programas de observadores nacionales | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación. |
| | S: GEN11 | S11 | Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14. | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación. |
| | S: GEN12 | S12 | Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene una pesca específica de la especie. |
| | S: GEN13 | S13 | Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni autorizó a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior. |
| ATÚN ROJO | S: BFT01 | S15 | Muestreo de tallas de ejemplares (sacrificados) en granjas | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni realiza la práctica de pesca en granjas. |
| | S: BFT02 | S16 | Muestreo de tallas (resultado de datos brutos) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni realiza la práctica de pesca en jaulas. |
| | S: BFT03 | S17 | Datos de muestreo de tallas (con informes de introducción en jaulas) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni realiza la práctica de pesca en jaulas. |

| Grupo | Nº de Req. | [Nº anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------|--|--|
| | S: BFT04 | S18 | Información sobre y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas de observadores nacionales de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación. |
| | S: BFT05 | S21 | Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT. |
| | S: BFT06 | S22 | Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene programas de investigación al respecto. |
| | S: BFT07 | S23 | Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP. |
| | S: BFT09 | S53 | Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún informe al respecto. |
| TÚNIDOS TROPICALES | S: TRO01 | S24 | Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional. |
| | S: TRO02 | S25 | Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico). | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no utiliza los DCP. |
| | S: TRO03 | S44 | Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc. | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no utiliza los DCP. |
| | S: TRO04 | S45 | Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de apoyo. |
| | S: TRO09 | S46 | Información recopilada por los observadores (incluye niveles de cobertura) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación. |
| | S: TRO10 | S46b | Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS). |
| | S: TRO06 | S47 | Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un programa de muestreo en puerto. |
| | S: TRO07 | S48 | Datos históricos de lances en DPC | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no utiliza los DCP. |
| ISTIOFÓRIDOS | | | | |
| | S: BIL03 | S55 | Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional. |
| | S: BIL04 | S56 | Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza ni tiene una pesca específica de la especie. |

| Grupo | Nº de Req. | [Nº anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|--|---|
| TIBURONES | S: SHK01 | S32 | Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza ni tiene una pesca específica de dichas especies. |
| | S: SHK02 | S50 | Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene una investigación específica de la especie. |
| | S: SHK03 | S51 | Información sobre tintorera | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene una investigación específica de la especie. |
| | S: SHK04 | S54 | Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos. | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni realiza una pesca específica de la especie. |
| OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS | S: BYC01 | S37 | Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lleva una investigación específica para dichas especies. |
| | S: BYC02 | S38 | Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera. |
| | S: BYC03 | S39 | Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera ni tiene observadores científicos. Se necesita formación. |
| | S: BYC04 | S41 | Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos. | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene agentes de recopilación de datos cualificados, los pescadores artesanales no suministran toda la información a los agentes. Se necesita formación y sensibilización. |
| | S: BYC05 | S42 | Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera. |

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación).

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

Actualmente no existe un control total de los barcos pesqueros que operan en nuestra zona por parte del Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, sin embargo, el Ministerio de Defensa Nacional a través de la Comandancia de la Marina, son los responsables del control total de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva. Esperamos que, de aquí en adelante, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos puede disponer de un sistema propio de control exhaustivo de todas las actividades pesqueras que se realizan en la Zona Económica Exclusiva.

Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la nueva Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial nº 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a seis (6) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar.

De igual forma, la Ley nº 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente en Guinea Ecuatorial, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca; también el Gobierno ha sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (Cetáceos), todo eso para la conservación de la Biodiversidad marina y continental.

El Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, siempre está llevando a cabo campañas de sensibilización a los pescadores artesanales e industriales sobre la importancia de la conservación del ecosistema marino, recalcándoles el Decreto de prohibición de captura de las especies en peligro de extinción; seguimos echando en falta un catálogo de las especies de tiburones para que los pescadores vayan familiarizándose con dichas imágenes y que les resulte fácil de identificarlos. También planteamos divulgar este catálogo a todos los pescadores y agentes de colecta de datos si la organización nos lo facilita.

Se ha actualizado y aprobado la nueva Ley de Pesca, nº 11/2017, de fecha 20 de noviembre, Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera y Acuícola en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial. Ahora seguimos trabajando en la elaboración del Reglamento de Aplicación de la invocada ley.

Tenemos elaborado el borrador del Plan de lucha contra la Pesca Ilegal, No Declarada y No Reglamentada (INNR), pendiente de su aprobación.

Para el control clandestino de las descargas de las capturas de la pesca artesanal marítima en la parte Continental del País, concretamente en la Ciudad de Bata, el Gobierno ha construido un puerto para los desembarques de la Pesca Artesanal Marítima que ya fue inaugurado en la misma Ciudad.

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|---------|------|---|--|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Informes anuales | 07/08/2020 |
| | GEN | 0002 | Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesquería específica para las especies interés de ICCAT, así como las especies de tiburones. |
| | GEN | 0003 | Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesquería específica para las especies interés de ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0004 | Fletamento de buques - informe resumido | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha fletado ningún buque. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha fletado ningún buque. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Informes de transbordo en el mar | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha realizado ningún trasbordo en el mar. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Informes de transbordo en puerto | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha realizado ningún trasbordo en el puerto. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Declaración de transbordo (en el mar) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha realizado ningún trasbordo en el mar. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque para recibir transbordos. |
| | GEN | 0009 | Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque Palangrero para transbordos. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de implementarlo. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de implementarlo. |
| | GEN | 0011 | Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros. |
| GEN | 0014 | Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable) | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros. | |
| GEN | 0015 | Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros. | |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------|-----|------|---|---|
| | GEN | 0016 | Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto | No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación. | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha firmado ningún acuerdo sobre el intercambio de inspectores. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Acuerdos de acceso y cambios | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha firmado acuerdos. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha firmado acuerdos. |
| | GEN | 0020 | Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros. |
| | GEN | 0022 | Redundante | |
| | GEN | 0023 | Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial hasta aquí no posee técnicas específicas para la pesca deportiva y de recreo. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza importaciones de atún. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Datos sobre incumplimiento | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza importaciones de atún. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza importaciones de atún. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Avistamientos de buques | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lo ha registrado. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lo ha registrado. |
| | GEN | 0031 | Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún ni utiliza almadrabas. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza intercambio de personal de inspección. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza intercambio de personal de inspección. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|------------------|------|-----------------------------------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0035 | Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial aun no dispone de ese plan. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial aun no dispone de ese plan. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional) | No aplicable. Por falta de puertos pesqueros. |
| ATÚN ROJO | BFT | 1001 | Granjas de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con granjas de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Informes sobre cría de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con jaulas. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con jaulas. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Almadrabas de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con Almadrabas. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión si procede) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modificaciones al plan de pesca | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec.18-02 | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Capturas de atún rojo de 2019 | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Buques de captura de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Buques de captura de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Otros buques de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Buques de captura de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Operaciones de pesca conjuntas | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1015 | Mensajes VMS | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no recibió ningún mensaje VMS. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Planes del programa de inspección conjunta | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1017 | Lista de buques de inspección | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de inspección. | |
| BFT | 1018 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene inspectores. | |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|---------------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | BFT | 1019 | Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realizó inspecciones. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Informes mensuales de capturas de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1027 | Informe anual BCD | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1029 | Puntos de contacto para el BCD | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1030 | Legislación para el BCD | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1031 | Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no conoce ningún buque que haya capturado atún rojo del este. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún dato para registrar en el Sistema eBCD . |
| | BFT | 1034 | Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con granjas. |
| ESPECIES TROPICALE | TRO | 2001 | Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques atuneros. |
| | TRO | 2002 | Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no autorizó ningún buque. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no investigó ningún buque. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | TRO | 2009 | Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales | 15/01/2020, solo Patudo |
| | TRO | 2010 | Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S: TRO02). | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca con DCP. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Plan de pesca/ ordenación de la capacidad para los túnidos tropicales | No aplicable. Por falta de flota y actividad específica para la captura de los túnidos tropicales. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Declaración de intenciones de aumentar la participación en las pesquerías de túnidos tropicales | No aplicable. Por falta de flota y actividad específica para la captura de los túnidos tropicales. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT) | 15/01/2020, solo Patudo |
| | TRO | 2014 | Capturas semanales de patudo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesca específica de patudo. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de patudo | No aplicable. Por falta de actividad. |
| | TRO | 2016 | Lista de buques de apoyo y actividad en 2019 | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de apoyo. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques pesqueros. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2016 | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de apoyo. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020 | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no practica ensayos de seguimiento electrónico. |
| PEZ ESPADA | SWO | 3001 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | No aplicable. Por falta de actividad |
| | SWO | 3002 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | No aplicable. Por falta de actividad |
| | SWO | 3003 | Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. Por falta de actividad |
| | SWO | 3004 | Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3005 | Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo. | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca pez espada del norte. |
| | SWO | 3010 | Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún puerto pesquero. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un programa de marcado. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|----------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | SWO | 3013 | Lista de buques de inspección | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de inspección en el sector pesca. |
| | SWO | 3014 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene agencias ni inspectores para la pesca de Pez Espada. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de inspección en el sector pesca. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo. |
| ATÚN BLANCO | ALB | 4003 | Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Autorización específica para buques con eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca. |
| ISTIO-FÓRIDOS | BIL | 5001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 18-04/19-05 y 16-11. | No aplicable, pero el Gobierno ha promulgado leyes y Decretos leyes para la conservación de los cetáceos en nuestra ZEE, también se refleja eso en el informe anual enviado el 07 de agosto de 2020. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías | No aplicable. No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no practica una pesca específica para dichas especies. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no practica ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para la especie. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|---|------|------|---|---|
| TIBURONES | SHK | 7005 | Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones | No aplicable. Por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera especializada para la pesca de los tiburones. No obstante, en el informe anual, enviado el 07 de agosto de 2020, se habló de las medidas tomadas por el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial a cerca de la conservación de la Biodiversidad marina. |
| OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA | BYC | 8001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO | No aplicable. Por falta de flota, no obstante, el Gobierno ha promulgado un Decreto ley que prohíbe la captura de las tortugas marinas en la zona del convenio. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas | No aplicable. Por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera Nacional. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo | No aplicable. Por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera Nacional. |
| MISCELÁNEA | SDP | 9001 | Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico | No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un sistema piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT | <i>Las veo pertinentes, ya que todos luchamos para la conservación del medio ambiente marino, evitar la sobre explotación de las especies interés de ICCAT, entre otras.</i> |

Sección 4: Actividades y programas de inspección

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

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

En la misma línea de las inspecciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos sigue negociando con el Gobierno sobre la instalación de oficinas contenedores en los puertos para destinar una brigada de control e inspección en los puertos para estar al corriente de todas las descargas de pescado y productos pesqueros en general, tanto congelados importados, así como frescos que se capturan en nuestros mares.

Sección 5: Otras actividades

- Según el Decreto nº 50/2005, de fecha 7 de marzo, por el que se crea la Sociedad Nacional de Pesca Marítima de Guinea Ecuatorial, en anagrama SONAPESCA, el Gobierno de nuestro país sigue derrochando esfuerzos para dotar a dicha Empresa de las embarcaciones de pesca mejoradas, tanto para la pesca costera, pesca de bajura, así como de la pesca de altura y ponerles medios logísticos necesarios para que la Empresa pueda ser operativa.

- Se está actualizando el Censo de la Pesca Artesanal: Flota artesanal, pescadores, lugares de desembarque, así como la formación en taxonomía de las especies, formación en procesamiento de datos, entre otras, todo eso gracias al Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG, sobre la Evaluación de los Recursos Pesqueros Marinos en Guinea Ecuatorial.
- El Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, está realizando campañas de sensibilización a los Pescadores Artesanales e Industriales de todo el ámbito Nacional sobre la importancia de la conservación del ecosistema marino, haciéndoles recordar el Decreto de prohibición de captura de las especies en peligro de extinción y sobre la importancia de declarar los datos estadísticos al Ministerio tutor.
- El Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos, está implementando dos grandes Proyectos en el País; El Proyecto de Pesca y Transformación del Atún y Especies Afines en la Isla de Annobón y el Proyecto de Apoyo al desarrollo de cadenas de valores en el Sector de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (PASPA) a nivel Nacional.

Tabla 1. Lista de los buques atuneros de la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (A.G.A.C) que gozan de Licencias para pescar Atún en Guinea Ecuatorial. Periodo 2019 – 2020.

| <i>Nº</i> | <i>NOMBRE DEL BARCO</i> | <i>PABELLÓN O BANDERA</i> | <i>ESLORA</i> | <i>MANGA</i> | <i>INDICATIVO DE LLAMADA</i> | <i>MATRICULA DEL BARCO</i> | <i>TIPO DE BARCO</i> |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | ALBACORA CARIBE | PANAMA | 67.38 m | 13.60 m | H9HB | 52518 - PEXT – F-8 | CERQUERO |
| 2 | CAPE CORALES | PANAMA | 71.28 m | 13.65 m | 3FEM8 | 97762-16 | CERQUERO |
| 3 | GALLERNA | CURACAO | 82.25 m | 13.50 m | PJQD | 2006 – C - 1864 | CERQUERO |
| 4 | ALBACORA NUEVE | CURACAO | 76.74 m | 13.50 m | PJXU | 1996 – C - 1510 | CERQUERO |
| 5 | PAFICIC ESTAR | CURACAO | 107.67 m | 16.80 m | PJEW | | CERQUERO |
| 6 | GALERNA LAU | PANAMA | 82.52 m | 15.00 m | 3FWW4 | 50947 - 19 | CERQUERO |
| 7 | GURIA | CURACAO | 71.14 m | 14.00 m | PJCP | 2015 – C - 2098 | CERQUERO |
| 8 | MONTE ALEGRE | EL SALVADOR | 82.83 m | 12.88 m | YSC2005 | ESA – 0036 | CERQUERO |
| 9 | MONTELAPE | EL SALVADOR | 78.10 m | 12.88 m | YSC2004 | ESA - 00037 | CERQUERO |
| 10 | MONTECELO | EL SALVADOR | 76.80 m | 13.50 m | YSC2216 | ESA - 05671 | CERQUERO |
| 11 | MONTEFRISA NUEVE | EL SALVADOR | 76.75 m | 13.50 m | YSC3216 | ESA - 05671 | CERQUERO |
| 12 | SAN YAGO UNO | GUATEMALA | 79.80 m | 13.50 m | TGQU | CCP – 3001 - 2014 | CERQUERO |
| 13 | SAN YAGO TRES | GUATEMALA | 79.80 m | 13.50 m | TGSY3 | CCP – 1614- 2072 | CERQUERO |
| 14 | TXORI BERRI | BALIZE | 81 m | 14.40 m | V3UO9 | 011321838 | CERQUERO |
| 15 | MONTEALBA | EL SALVADOR | | | HO-2094 | 25277 - 02 | AUXILIAR |
| 16 | IRENE | PANAMA | 35.10 m | 8.00 m | HP3077 | 27001001 | AUXILIAR |
| 17 | TXORI | BELIZE | 32.16 m | 7080 m | V3CP3 | 27001001 | AUXILIAR |
| 18 | PATUDO | CURACAO | 44.05 m | 9.00 m | PJCF | 17016 | AUXILIAR |
| 19 | AGURTZA BERRIA | CURACAO | 30.00m | 7.10 m | PJBL | 2118-C-2112 | AUXILIAR |

Tabla 2. Lista de los buques atuneros de la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (A.N.A.B.A.C), S. A. que gozan de Licencias para pescar Atún en Guinea Ecuatorial. Periodo 2019 – 2020.

| <i>Nº</i> | <i>NOMBRE DEL BARCO</i> | <i>PABELLON O BANDERA</i> | <i>ESLORA</i> | <i>MANGA</i> | <i>INDICATIVO DE LLAMADA</i> | <i>MATRICULA DEL BARCO</i> | <i>TIPO DE BARCO</i> |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | PLAYA DE AZCORY | BELIZE | 77.98 m | 14.20 m | V3ML9 | BELIZE CITY 01082 - 1727 | CERQUERO |
| 2 | EGALABOUR | SAN VICENTE CABO VERDE | 76.60 m | 14.70 m | D4GX | 3598 - P | CERQUERO |
| 3 | ZILLARRI | BELICE CITY | 17.72 m | 8.5 m | V3VP8 | BELIZE CITY 011711866 | AUXILIAR |

Tabla 3. Buque Pesquero de la Empresa Senegalaise de Thon que goza de Licencia para pescar Atún en Guinea Ecuatorial. Periodo 2019 – 2020.

| <i>Nº</i> | <i>NOMBRE DEL BARCO</i> | <i>PABELLON O BANDERA</i> | <i>ESLORA</i> | <i>MANGA</i> | <i>INDICATIVO DE LLAMADA</i> | <i>MATRICULA DEL BARCO</i> | <i>TIPO DE BARCO</i> |
|-----------|-------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | POINT SAINT LUIS | SENEGAL | 13.60 m | 77.60 m | DAK 1226 | A 2273 | CERQUERO |

Tabla 4. Producción de los Túnidos y especies a fines durante el año 2019, procedente de las pesquerías de la Pesca Artesanal Marítima de Annobón y parte de Bata.

| <i>Nº</i> | <i>Cód.</i> | <i>Especie</i> | <i>País</i> | <i>Modalidad de pesca</i> | <i>Puerto</i> | <i>Zona Faenada</i> | <i>Kg</i> | <i>Tn.</i> |
|--------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 | SKJ | Listado | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 1.344 | 1,344 |
| 2 | BET | Patudo | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 7.549,6 | 7,5496 |
| 3 | YFT | Rabil | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 10.258 | 10,258 |
| 4 | WAH | Peto | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 13.333 | 13,333 |
| 5 | SAI | Pez Vela | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 2.025 | 2,025 |
| 6 | BON | Bonito | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 4.225 | 4,225 |
| 7 | BSH | Tiburón | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 115 | 0,115 |
| 8 | FRI | Melva | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 2.605 | 2,605 |
| 9 | LTA | Bacoreta | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 11.179 | 11,179 |
| 10 | GBA | Picuda | Guinea E. | LL/Arrastre | Annobón/Bata | Annobón/Bata | 587 | 0,587 |
| TOTAL | | | | | | | 53.220,6 | 53,2206 |

2019

Annual Report to ICCAT

Part I

European Union

Summary

This report presents the fishing activities performed by the EU fleet in the ICCAT Convention area in 2019.

The EU Member States with fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area in 2019 were the following: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom.

The EU fleet is composed of 6,116 commercial vessels with a great diversity in terms of vessel length and fishing gears involved in the different fisheries. Fishing gears include purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, hand-line, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears.

The EU fleet operates in both the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. Most of the species and stocks regulated by ICCAT are targeted by the EU vessels: Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin Tuna, Atlantic swordfish, Mediterranean swordfish, tropical tuna (Skipjack, yellowfin and bigeye tuna), Atlantic albacore, Mediterranean albacore, blue and white marlins, sharks and small tuna species (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish). Some of these species are caught as by-catch.

In 2019, the total reported EU catches for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted to 260,425 t. The EU fishing patterns remained consistent compared to previous years, with 47% of the 2019 catches corresponding to tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack), 19% to sharks, and 13% to albacore. SKJ, BSH, YFT, ALB, BET, BFT and SWO continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet.

The EU continues to engage significant financial resources for the funding of studies and research activities in the context of the RFMOs to which it is a member. Research activities related to ICCAT fisheries are also carried out at national level by the EU Member States.

Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE EU FLEET AND EU FISHING ACTIVITIES

1.1. The EU fleet

The EU fleet is composed of 6,116 commercial vessels. The total EU catches reported for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted 260,425 t.

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

The EU fishing patterns remained consistent compare to previous years, and SKJ (28%), BSH (18%), YFT (13%), ALB (13%), BET (7%), BFT (7%) and SWO (6%) continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet. The number of fishing vessels > 20m remained also stable and no major changes are expected in the near future.

The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears including purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, hand-line, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears. The contribution to catches by the different fleet segments is shown in Table 6: **EU Catches by fleet segment in 2019**

1.1.1. Fleets operating in both Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea

❖ The Spanish fleet

No significant change took place in the EU-Spain fisheries targeting tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention in 2019 compared to previous years.

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

In the Atlantic Ocean, catches of Eastern bluefin tuna take place in tuna traps located in the Strait of Gibraltar and, to a lesser extent, by bait boat fisheries in the Canary Islands, Strait of Gibraltar and the Bay of Biscay. In the Mediterranean Sea, purse seiners, followed by longlines are responsible of most of the catches of bluefin tuna. The main fishing grounds are in the area around the Balearic Islands and the Alboran Sea.

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

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

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

- The purse seine fishery: the most important, in terms of total catches, in the ICCAT Convention Area, it targets yellowfin and skipjack tuna, although other species, like bigeye and other small tuna species, are also captured during the fishing operations.
- The Senegal baitboat fishery: mainly based in the port of Dakar, it fishes tropical tuna swimming in free schools and, in the last years also in association with fish aggregating devices. Its target species are yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna.
- The Canary Islands baitboat fishery: it operates in the archipelagic waters and in the neighbouring areas of the Canary Islands, with artisanal bait boat vessels. There are two fleet segments, one with a gross register tonnage < 50 t, which

fishes mainly on free schools, and another one with GRT > 50 t which mainly fishes using the vessels as aggregating devices.

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

Nominal pelagic shark catches by the Spanish fleet in 2019 were 36,876 t, with 34,828 t of blue shark accounting for 94% of the total, 1,956 t of Shortfin mako and 92 t of other pelagic shark species. Catches of porbeagle and of the genera *Alopias*, *Carcharhinus* and *Sphyrna* were null.

❖ The French fleet

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

The French nominal catches declared in Task I for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted to 61,235.62 t in 2019 including landed catches, as well as live and dead discards (details in annex I). 72.54% of these catches correspond to major tropical tunas, and the remaining 27.46% mainly to Northern Atlantic albacore (12.90%) and Bluefin tuna (8.79 %). Sharks and rays accounts for 0.36% of total catches.

For its part, the Mediterranean artisanal fishery (502.04 t of BFT catches in 2019) mainly uses longlines (426.35 t of catches in 2019), and secondarily pole-and-line gear (72.29 t of catches in 2019).

Northern albacore remains the main targeted species of French vessels involved in tuna fisheries in Atlantic. However, with 425.09 t caught in North-East Atlantic in 2019, Bluefin tuna is a significant resource, including as a primary target for bait-boats operating in the Bay of Biscay. The remaining fleet with bycatch of Bluefin tuna used pelagic trawls.

France has issued 243 professional fishing licenses and 10,744 recreational fishing licenses for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean in 2019 (details in annex I).

No major change have been reported in the Bluefin tuna fishery and tropical tuna fishing fleets. As the quota increased for Bluefin tuna, more vessels were exploiting this stock. The 2019 fishing year was more successful than 2018 in the Gulf of Lions, probably due to favorable environmental conditions. A recent analysis from Ifremer showed that

climatic aspects play a role in terms of Bluefin tuna availability in the Gulf of Lions. The purse seine fleet caught 4,374.20 t of Bluefin tuna in 2019.

Recreational vessels caught 1,212 specimens of Bluefin tuna, representing 53.11 t, in both Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, and corresponding to 1% of total catches. Some 80.72 % (42.86 t) of the French recreational catches took place in the Mediterranean Sea.

Swordfish are occasionally caught in the North-East Atlantic by a small-scale fishing fleet targeting albacore. Five longliners superior to 15 meters in length overall, 50 trawlers, and 3 gillnet vessels reported bycatch of Northern Atlantic swordfish in 2019. French bycatches of Northern Atlantic swordfish amounted to 81.5 t for the year 2019.

In the Mediterranean Sea (mainland and Corsica), the artisanal longline fleet fishing for Bluefin tuna also targets swordfish for part of the year. In 2019, France issued 99 fishing licenses for Mediterranean swordfish, including longliners, trawlers, gillnets and trammel nets. French catches of Mediterranean swordfish amount to 70.8 t for the year 2019. France does not allow anglers to land Mediterranean swordfish. Only catch-and-release is allowed in recreational fishing.

In 2019, France issued 120 fishing licenses for Northern Atlantic albacore, including longliners, pole-and-line vessels and trawlers. French catches of Northern Atlantic albacore amount to 7,880.93 t. These catches were mainly made by pelagic trawlers.

French vessels do not actively fish for Southern Atlantic albacore, and report only incidental and/or residual catches, amounting 2.94 t in 2019. Although France is not concerned by this fishery, 10 purse seiners and 1 bait-boat were allowed to catch this species in 2019.

Mediterranean albacore is caught very accidentally and infrequently by French longliners. Artisanal longliners and pole-and-line vessels caught 15 t of Mediterranean albacore in 2019.

In 2019, France issued 40 fishing licenses for Tropical tunas, including 10 licences for purse seiners superior to 60 meters in length overall, 1 bait-boat, 13 longliners and 25 other artisanal vessels superior to 20 meters in length overall.

The estimated total landings of tropical tunas in 2019 reached 44,422.18 t with 4% by the bait boat fishery and 96% by the purse seine fishery. The skipjack is the dominant species for the bait boat fishery with a contribution of 75.9% of total landings while contributions of skipjack and yellowfin are rather similar with 45.2% and 41.1%, respectively for purse seiners.

Compared to 2018, these landings in 2019 correspond to an increase of 33 % for the bait boat fishery while a decrease is observed for the purse seine fishery, a decrease mainly due the catch reduction of 7,000 t for the yellowfin tuna, which needs some additional analyses to interpret (Figure1).

The estimates of landings presented in this section for the French tropical tuna purse seine fleet are based on the T3 process, and depend on the sampling at landing ports. The sampling protocol for specie/length collection of tuna target species is implemented in order to improve the accuracy of estimates of tuna catches per species for the two fishing mode (free school and FAD). Details regarding the sampling protocol to implement the “T3” in France are shown in annex VI.

Currently, the T3 process for specific catches estimates does not provide statistic indicators aiming to quantify the accuracy of those estimates. The development of a new protocol is ongoing¹. A working document of the method has been presented during the dedicated ICCAT working group.

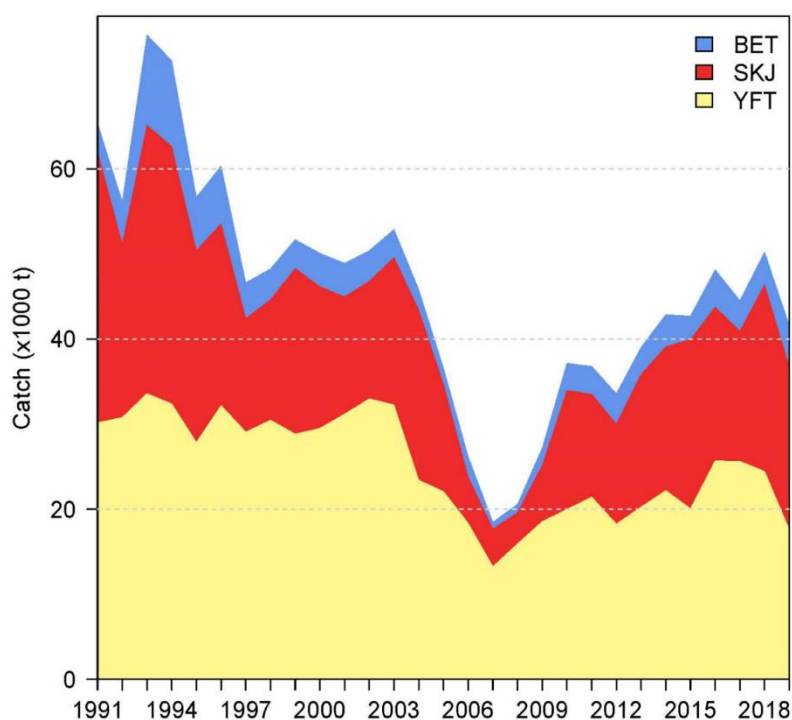


Figure 1. Total fishery production. Landings by species of the French purse seine fishing fleet during 1991-2019

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

¹ Duparc A., Aragno V., Depetris M., Floch L., Cauquil P., Lebranchu J., Gaertner D., Bach P. (2019). Assess the species composition of major tropical tunas in catches of the purse seine fishery: A new modelling approach for the tropical tuna treatment processing (1) Case of the French fleet in Atlantic Ocean. SCRS/2019/189

The deployment of Fishing Aggregating Devices (FADs) has been declared in logbooks of the purse seiners and supply vessel since 2014. In 2019, the estimated number of FAD deployments was 2,125, corresponding to an average of 212 FADs per vessel.

The volume of landings per fishing mode in 2019 reached 19,086 t (44.9 % of the total landings of the French purse seine fishery) and 23,391 t (55.1% of the total landings of the French purse seine fishery) for the free school and the FAD fishing modes, respectively. However, the catch composition in landings differs between fishing modes. Catch composition on FSC was usually dominated by yellowfin tuna whereas it was dominated by skipjack tuna on FOB. In 2019, catches on FSC, yellowfin tuna represented 79% of the total while skipjack and bigeye tunas represented 5.8% and 15% of catches, respectively. Catches for the FAD fishing mode were dominated by skipjack tuna representing 77.1% of the catch, while yellowfin and bigeye tunas represented 10.5% and 8.5% of catches, respectively (Table 1). Moreover, these species compositions were quite similar to last year's species composition whatever the fishing mode. The geographical distributions of catches par species and per fishing mode are displayed on the

Figure 2 – Geographical distribution of specific catches (species/1° square) per fishing mode (left = FAD, right = free swimming school) for the French purse seine fleet in 2019 below.

| Year | YFT | SKJ | BET | ALB | OTH | TOTAL |
|--------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| FSC | 15089 | 1109 | 2860 | 16 | 13 | 19086 |
| FOB | 2466 | 18037 | 1999 | 2 | 887 | 23391 |
| % FSC | 79 | 5.8 | 15 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 19086 |
| % FOB | 10.5 | 77.1 | 8.5 | 0.1 | 3.8 | 23391 |

Table 1 – Volume of landings and species contribution for the French purse seine tropical tuna fishery in 2019 respectively to the fishing mode, free school (FSC) and floating objects (FOB)

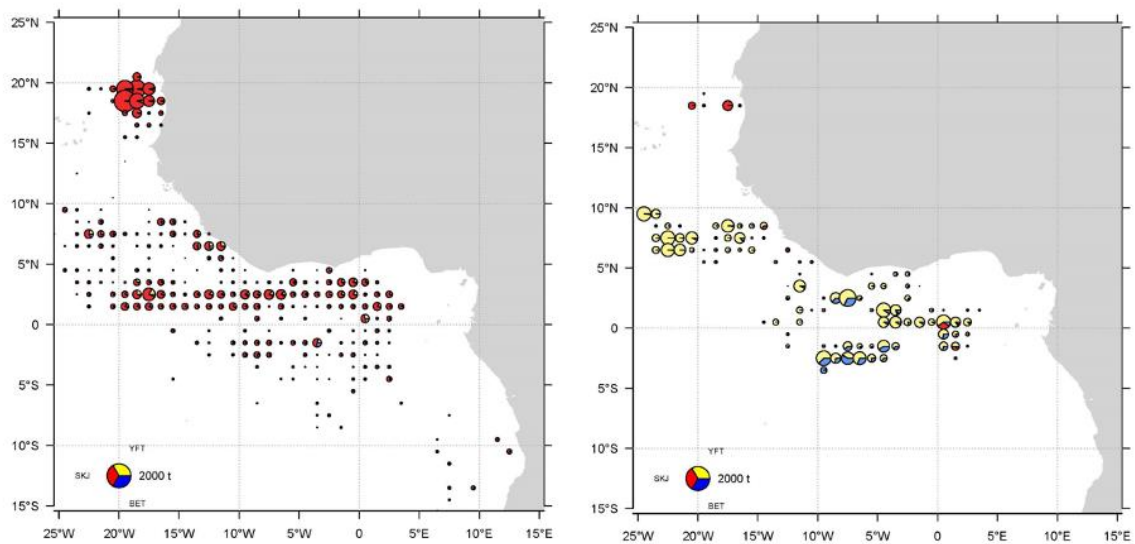


Figure 2 – Geographical distribution of specific catches (species/1° square) per fishing mode (left = FAD, right = free swimming school) for the French purse seine fleet in 2019

The size frequency distributions for the three species collected in 2019 either for both FOB-associated and FSC fishing sets, are quite similar with the average frequency distributions observed for the period 2014-2018 (Figure 3).

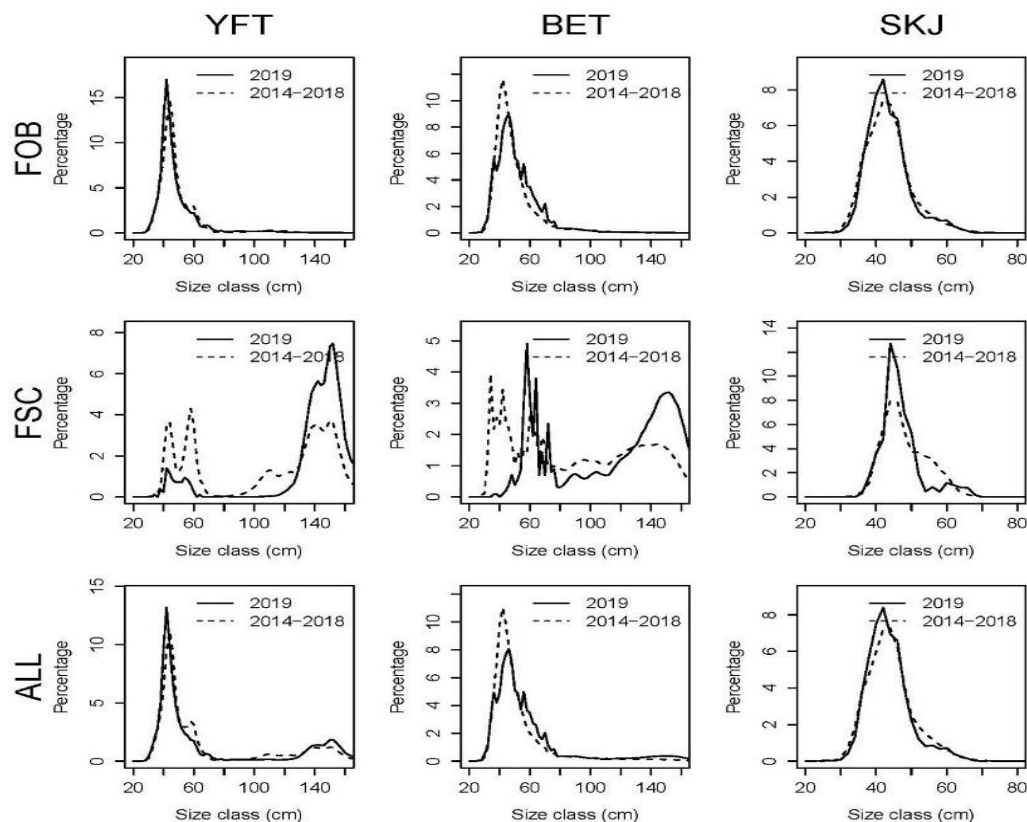


Figure 3. Distribution by size class of the catch (in percentage of the total number of fishes) for the French purse seine fleet in 2019 (solid line) and for an average year representing the period 2014-2018 (dotted line)

The French fleet occasionally catch sharks. In 2019, 131.49 t of sharks (major and other species) were caught representing 0,36% of total catches.

Catches of Blue sharks in 2019 amounted to 82.85 t, including 0.37 t of dead discards and 0.59 t of specimens discarded alive. Catches of Shortfin Mako in 2019 amounted to 3.20 t, including 0.85 t of dead discards and 0.87 t of specimens released alive.

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

❖ Fishing in the French Antilles

Fishing for large pelagic fish traditionally took place in Martinique and Guadeloupe using trailing lines around driftwood, and more recently using anchored FADs from open boats equipped with outboard engines. The main species fished are dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), Atlantic blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) and yellowfin tuna

(*Thunnus albacares*). These three species account for more than 70% of the landings of these fisheries.

Large pelagic species are mainly targeted:

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

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

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

1.1.2. Fleets operating exclusively in the Mediterranean Sea

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

❖ Cypriot fleet

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

The Cypriot large pelagic fleet consists of 41 polyvalent vessels (over 12 meters) that use as main tool surface long lines and one small purse seiner (<24m) authorised to fish only Eastern Bluefin Tuna.

No major change occurred in the large pelagic fleet of Cyprus in 2019. The number of Bluefin tuna authorizations for longline vessels slightly went up (+ 3 vessels), due to the increase of the quota. Overall, the total catches for 2019 remained at the same level as 2018. Catches of Mediterranean albacore and Bluefin tuna slightly increased while swordfish catches showed a significant decrease compared to 2018.

In Cyprus, 652 t of Mediterranean albacore were landed by the longline fleet, which amounts to around 81.1% of the total of the large pelagic fleet landings. According to estimations by surveys, recreational fisheries caught some additional 60 t.

❖ Greek fleet

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

The Greek tuna-related fleets operate mainly in the Aegean & Ionian Seas and the Sea of Crete but may occasionally extend their activities to the international waters of the Mediterranean Sea. Eastern bluefin tuna, Mediterranean swordfish and Mediterranean albacore are the main target species of the large pelagic fisheries, which are mainly caught by means of drifting longlines. Small tuna-like species, mainly bonitos (BON), little tunas (LTA) and frigate tunas (FRI) are mainly caught by purse-seiners. The Bluefin tuna fishing is carried out by a limited number of vessels, essentially during winter and spring months, while all other tuna-like fisheries (including Mediterranean albacore) are spatially and temporarily confined. Fishing for small tunas in particular, is carried out on an opportunistic basis.

For 2019, Greece authorised 295 fishing vessels to operate in large-pelagic fisheries, for which 65 fishing vessels were authorised for Bluefin tuna by means of drifting surface longlines and handlines. The total landings of Bluefin tuna by Greek vessels reached the amount of 312.69 t, appearing an increase of 45.61 t in relation to 2018 catches. The total Bluefin tuna fishing effort of Greek vessels is estimated to have reached up to 1,613 fishing days in 2019.

Furthermore, Greece authorised 256 fishing vessels to fish for Mediterranean swordfish by drifting surface longlines with total landings of 744.79 t, and 292 fishing vessels were authorized to fish for Mediterranean albacore by drifting surface longlines with total catches of 297.01 t.

❖ Maltese fleet

The Maltese fleet exploits the Mediterranean stock of Bluefin tuna with one purse seiner and a fleet of long liners. The Maltese longlines fleet exploit also the Mediterranean swordfish stock and at a low extent Mediterranean Albacore. The Bluefin tuna catches made by the Maltese fleet in 2019 increased by 9.77% from the catches made in 2018 due to the increase of quota adopted by ICCAT. Maltese catches of the Mediterranean Swordfish stock increased in 2019 by around 32.27% and catches of the Mediterranean Albacore stock decreased by 28.79% compared to the catches in 2018. The fluctuation in the swordfish and albacore catch amounts have to be further analysed by taking into consideration fishing effort values together with other factors and past catches to be able to conclude if these changes are due to a significant trend for these species.

The Maltese fleet catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to 434.49 t in 2019. These species are Dolphinfish (DOL), Atlantic Bonito (BON), Bullet Tuna (BLT) and Little Tunny (LTA). These small tuna species are exploited by artisanal fleets.

The most relevant catches of sharks by the Maltese fleet in the ICCAT Convention Area correspond to Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*) by-catches by the swordfish and Bluefin tuna longliners. Catches of Blue Shark by the Maltese fleet decreased by 34.37% compared to 2018.

In 2019 there were no significant changes in the fishing patterns of the Maltese fishing fleet, which is mostly composed of artisanal fishing vessels. There were also no new developments in these fisheries that may have significant effects on the fishing effort and impact for the main ICCAT species.

Details of catches by the Maltese fleet are presented in annex I.

❖ Italian fleet

In 2019, the Italian Bluefin tuna fleet consisted of 17 purse seine vessels, 33 long liners and 5 traps. None of the 13 farms authorised by Italy to carry out fattening operations were operational in 2019.

Catches by the Italian fleet represented 10,982 t in 2019. As other fleet operating in the Mediterranean, the Italian fleet mainly caught Bluefin tuna (4,286 t), Mediterranean swordfish (2,473 t) and Mediterranean albacore (1,287). Catches of small tunas represented 2,772 t in 2019.

1.1.3. Fleets operating in the Adriatic

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

Behaviour of juvenile fish during the fishing season is substantially different from that shown by the adults in the rest of the Mediterranean. Juvenile fish aggregates in significantly smaller and scattered schools, grouped based on generation (one year old fish groups in separate schools from two-year old fish probably because of different feeding patterns – scientific paper SCRS/2016/201). Due to these reasons, individual catches of Croatian PS vessels are small with an average between 600 and 870 specimens per catch depending on the season (based on the analysis of the 5 seasons – 2014-2018).

Because of the lack of aggregation in large shoals, the activity of Croatian fleet must be intensive throughout the entire season and it results in a much higher number of fishing operations than in the rest of the Mediterranean. For instance, in 2018 Croatian fleet

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

The Croatian handline fleet has been stable over the years counting 12 vessels. They all operate exclusively in the Adriatic Sea, and in most cases on the local area with one-day trips. Majority of their catch is being placed to national or the EU market.

The total number of vessels authorized for participation in Bluefin tuna fishery in 2019 was 28, out of which 16 were purse seiners, and 12 were hook and line vessels. The number of purse seine vessels engaged in Bluefin tuna fishing season in 2019 increased compared to 2018 (15) while the number of vessels using hook and line gears remained the same (12).

As a specificity, in the Adriatic, Bluefin tuna are caught by purse seine vessels targeting juveniles for farming over a two-year cycle. All these purse seine vessels were part of a single JFO (joint fishing operation). The total Croatian catch of Bluefin tuna by commercial fisheries was 821.46 t in 2019. Out of this amount, 749.8t (91.3%) was caught using purse seines, 68.17 t by coastal artisanal longline and handline fleet, 2.35 t as by-catch by the longline fishery targeting Mediterranean swordfish, and 1.11 t as by-catch by small pelagics fishery.

The total catch of Bluefin tuna by scientific, sport and recreational fisheries was 9.26 t, out of which 3.50 t within sport competitions. The total quota allocated for sport was 3.5 t, where 0.5 t were allocated after the end of the purse seine season.

In 2019, Croatia allocated 12.5 t for big game fishing which was distributed equally among 25 subjects who met the conditions and criteria for utilisation of this quota. A set of strict rules applied to the quota owners and vessels engaged in this specific type of fisheries such as obligatory VMS device on board of vessel, obligation of prior notification of landing and authorisation of landing by the Ministry of agriculture, obligatory m-logbook as well as obligatory document accompanying fish caught. Catches of Bluefin tuna within this fishery segment amounted to 5.69 t. A quantity of 0.7 t was caught within the scientific fishery.

Twenty-one long line vessels and 20 handline vessels were authorised for fishing Mediterranean swordfish in 2019, and catches amounted to 33.43 increasing by 18.7% compared to 2018.

No major changes in fishing patterns were observed in Bluefin tuna and Mediterranean swordfish fishery segments operating in the Adriatic in 2019 compared to 2018. Bluefin tuna purse seine fleet did not experience major difficulties in quota utilisation during the 2019 fishing campaign although the prolongation of the season. The fishing season (from the beginning until its closure) was 23 days longer than in the previous year. The increase of quota by 7.3%, followed by increase of the fleet capacity of 6.7% (+ 1 vessel in 2019 in comparison to 2018) was not the sole reason that the duration of the fishing season significantly increased (almost 150%). The dynamics of the season and its overall length

can be attributed also to the overall weather situation and the behaviour of the fish. The increase of quota coupled with previously confirmed biology and behavioural patterns of juvenile fish and strong dependency on weather conditions of both fleet and fish, caused a prolongation of the fishing season. All this distinguishes the Adriatic purse seine fishery from Mediterranean in terms of fleet efficiency and catch rates. Described changes concerning the Bluefin tuna purse seine fishery can be considered permanent.

The Croatian fleet does not target Mediterranean Albacore, which is reported as by-catch. A total of 2 purse seine vessels (for small pelagics), 1 longline vessel (also authorised for Mediterranean swordfish fishery) and 10 handline vessels reported a total quantity of 1.6 t of Mediterranean albacore as by-catch.

1.1.4. Additional fleets operating exclusively in the Atlantic

❖ The Portuguese fleet

In 2019, no major changes occurred in ICCAT fisheries. Portugal targets eastern bluefin tuna, skipjack, yellowfin tuna, bigeye, albacore, swordfish, marlins and blue shark. These resources are mainly caught by surface longliners from the mainland and by pole and line vessels from the autonomous regions of Azores and Madeira.

Again, in 2019 North-Atlantic swordfish, Blue shark, bigeye tuna and skipjack continued to be the most relevant resources exploited by the Portuguese surface longline and baitboat fishing fleet. The number of fishing vessels > 20 m remains stable and major changes are not expected in a near future. An increase of the longline gear utilized by bait boats fleet of Madeira is occasionally observed during the beginning and ending of the fishing season.

From 2019, a directed fishery for eastern Bluefin tuna by bait boats from the outermost regions is in place. In 2020, a sectorial quota of approximately 100 t has been established for this sectorial quota involving 69 pole and line vessels. Longliners from the mainland and pole and line vessels from the Autonomous Regions target different species; hence, there is no competition between these segments. On the one hand, surface longliners are focused on swordfish and blue shark, taking also advantage, although opportunistic, from other species, such as the mako shark and bill fish (BUM and WHM), caught as by-catch. On the other hand, pole and line vessels from Azores and Madeira target mainly tropical tuna and the bulk of their catches is bigeye and skipjack, but also Bluefin tuna.

In Portugal, Northern albacore is mostly targeted by pole and line vessels. Due to the intermittency of the occurrence of bigeye in the Portuguese EEZ, albacore has been an important species to maintain the economic viability of the fishery, playing also an important social role. The number of vessels operating in the fishery is stable and substantial changes are not expected.

The Portuguese longline fleet caught 2,391.66 t of N-Atlantic swordfish in 2019. Because the current quota level allocated to this segment is considered scarce to its needs, the segment is increasingly targeting other species. By-catch species, despite

being secondary in the surface longline fishery, contribute to bring the fishery economic and socially viable. In terms of fishing effort, no relevant changes to the current situation are foreseen for this fishery.

Prionace glauca (blue shark) is currently supporting the Portuguese surface longline segment and its importance as a fishing resource will likely be maintained during the upcoming years.

In Portugal, bigeye tuna is mainly caught by the pole and line vessels and handliners artisanal fleets of the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira, which are responsible for the bulk of the national catches of tropical species. This is a crucial stock for these fleet segments highly dependent of this stock. Catches of bigeye tuna by the Portuguese fleet amounted 3,132.92 t in 2019. No changes in the current fishing pattern for this stock are expected in the upcoming years.

Catches of N-Atlantic albacore by the Portuguese fleet amounted 2,463.16 t in 2019. The continuous lack of occurrence of bigeye tuna in the waters around Azores and Madeira in recent years has led to an increasing importance of this stock.

The southern component of the albacore stock is fished by the Portuguese surface longliners operating in the southern hemisphere. The number of vessels engaged in fishing activities in this area is not comparable to the north hemisphere, as approximately 10 vessels are “active” during the year in a fishery targeting swordfish and blue shark, but taking advantage of any opportunistic catches of S-Atlantic albacore that may occur.

Due to the growing need to obtain N-swordfish and bigeye quota, N and S-Atlantic albacore stocks have become a trade-off for both species in the EU quota swapping process.

Catches of South-Atlantic albacore and swordfish by the Portuguese fleet amounted 2.68 t and 300.69 t respectively.

In 2019, the bulk of the Bluefin tuna quota was allocated to three traps. For the first time Portugal started a directed fishery by artisanal/baitboats of the outermost regions of Azores and Madeira under a sectorial quota. All other fishing segments were allowed to catch this species as by-catch within the limits established for accidental catches. Catches of Bluefin tuna by the Portuguese fleet amounted 474.53 t in 2019.

Billfish are not targeted by the Portuguese fleet and catches result from by-catch. These opportunistic catches are an important add-on that contributes to bring the longline fishery social and economically viable. In 2019, the Portuguese fleet caught 18.02 t of Blue marlin.

Blue shark is targeted by longliners as a complement of the swordfish fishery. Hence, we can consider this stock as strategic to the Portuguese longline fleet. When considering both North and South Atlantic stocks altogether, Portuguese catches in 2019 reached 11,260t.

Unlike Blue shark, shortfin mako is not a targeted species, although incidentally catches occur. In the last decade, the Portuguese fleet has drastically reduced catches of mako, and in 2019, global catches of North and South Atlantic stocks of this species were 531,5t. In order to operationalize paragraph 3 of Recommendation 17-08, the Portuguese administration has requested an analysis to IPMA (Portuguese Institute for Sea and Atmosphere) to establish a catch threshold per vessel, while considering different elements of the fishery, such as time and area of activity and the different sizes of the fishing vessels. This study considered exclusively data provided by IPMA observers embarked in longliners.

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

❖ Irish fleet

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

❖ Netherlands fleet

The fishing vessels of the Netherlands are actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area. They do not target the species regulated by ICCAT but there is bycatch, which mostly contains small tunas and other bony fishes. These species are mainly caught by the trawlers in the Mauritanian. The fishing gears used by the Dutch fleet are mid-water trawls and trawls.

In 2019, the Netherlands asked for registration of two carrier vessels involved in the transportation of tuna and tuna-like species. Those vessels have been taken up in the ICCAT register of non-fishing vessels.

❖ Scandinavian fleets

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

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

For the third year in a row, tunas have been tagged in Skagerrak, in waters near Denmark and Sweden at the end of August and beginning of September 2019.

1.2. Effort

The table below summarises the fishing effort in total number of trips and no. of hooks for some fleets engaged in the large pelagic fisheries:

| Year | Cyprus | | | | France | | Greece | Croatia | CC |
|-----------------------------|--------|---------|---------|----------|-----------|------------|--------|---------|----|
| | 50-400 | 401-600 | 601-800 | 801-1200 | 1201-2000 | Nb vessels | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>No of days</i> | | | | | 2740 | 274 | 1613 | 31 | |
| <i>No of fishing days</i> | | | | | 2899 | | | | |
| <i>No of searching days</i> | | | | | 2421 | | | | |
| <i>No of fishing sets</i> | | | | | 2278 | | | | |
| <i>No of positive sets</i> | | | | | 1977 | | | | |
| <i>No of hooks</i> | | 2769600 | na | na | | | | | |

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

Eleven vessels of the French fleet targeting tropical tunas operated in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean, with 1 bait-boat (BB) and 10 purse seiners (PS). This fishing fleet (1 BB and 10 PS) was composed of two vessels of carrying capacity (CC) of 600-800 t, 7 vessels of CC 800-1 200 t, and 2 vessels of CC >1,200 t. The total capacity in 2019, weighted by the months of activity for each vessel, is stable compared to 2017 and 2018, with 9,946 t (Table 3).

| | | | | | | | |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|----|------|
| 2017 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 9907 |
| 2018 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 9971 |
| 2019 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 9946 |

Table 3 – Carrying capacity (CC = total gross tonnage weighted by months of fishing activity) of fishing vessels (purse seiners and bait-boat) of the French tropical fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2017 to 2019.

The number of fishing trips for the French purse seiners was 101 (including trips starting in 2018 and 2019 and ending in 2019 and 2020, respectively) representing 93 landing operations mainly in Abidjan. The number of days at sea reached 2,740. These days at sea represent a total nominal effort expressed in terms of fishing days and searching days of 2,899 and 2,421, respectively (Table 2) representing a slight increase compared to the nominal fishing effort values estimated in 2018.

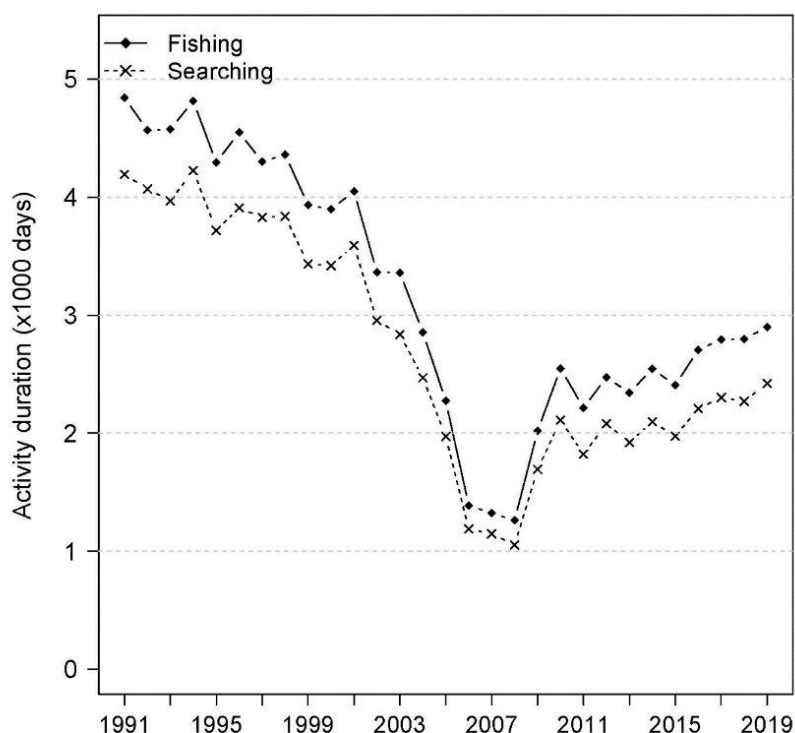


Figure 4 – Temporal series of the annual fishing days and associated searching days for the French purse seine tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean.

During these fishing days, a total of 2,278 fishing sets were realized, with 1,977 positive sets (i.e. with marketable target tunas in the net) and 301 null sets representing a

percentage of positive and null sets of 86.3% and 13.7%, respectively. If we consider the fishing mode, namely fishing operations on floating objects equipped or not with a sounder and GPS buoys (FOBs) versus free school, the number of purse seine fishing sets (PSFS) was almost similar with 1,148 PSFS on FOBs (mainly FADs) and 1,130 PSFS on free school (FSC) representing 50.4 % of total sets on FOBs (Figure 5). However, the percentage of fishing success between FOBs and free school is slightly different and if we consider only the positive sets, the percentage of sets on FOBs reached 98% while an inferior value of 75% is calculated for fishing sets on FSC. For the first time in the data series, more fishing operations on FOBs were done on FOBs compared to FSC and therefore this difference becomes larger if we consider positive sets only.

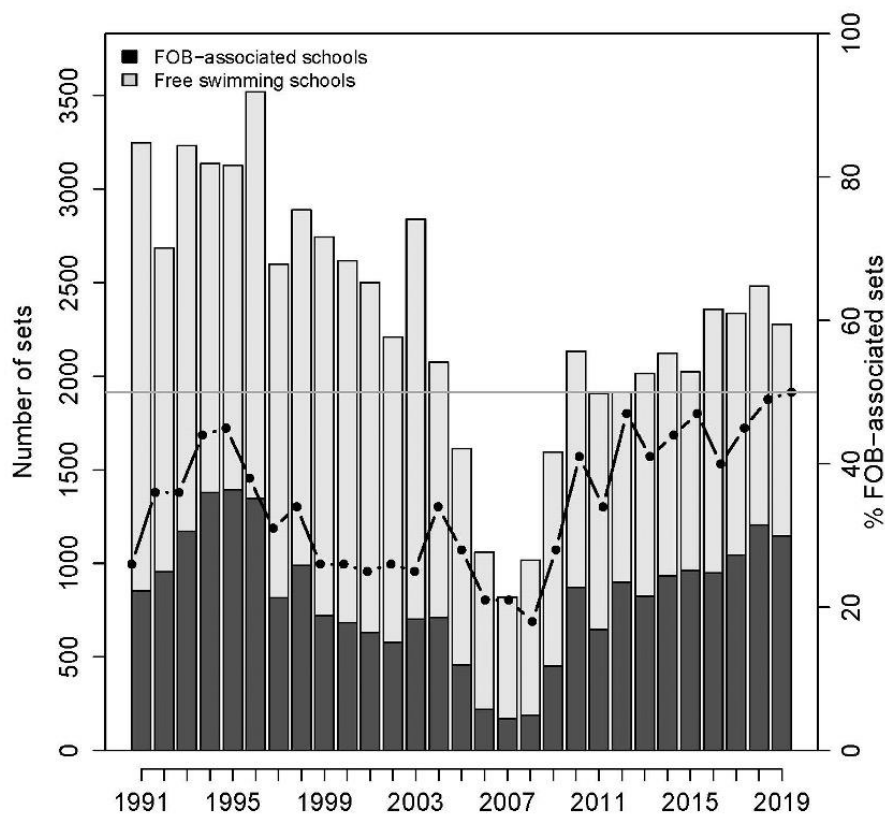


Figure 5 – Temporal series of the total number of fishing sets (positive and null) per year (bars) with the overlap of the percentage of fishing sets operated on floating objects (black line with black dots).

The French bait boat active in the Eastern part of the Central Atlantic Ocean realized 23 fishing trips (19 in 2018), representing a total of 274 fishing days (256 fishing days in 2018). This fishing vessel landed 1,748 t on both major and minor tunas.

The maximum duration of each fishing trip by Maltese vessels was three fishing days and the maximum number of hooks used by each authorised vessel was 1,800 hooks.

Total possible number of days of fishing season in the Adriatic by the Croatian fleet (according to legal framework) was 51, while in practice the season lasted for 42 days. Out of this number, only 31 days in 2019 Bluefin tuna purse seine campaign were days with fishing effort and out of that, only 18 days with registered catch (only 58% of “successful days”). It is interesting that the number of fishing days with fishing effort doubled in 2019 in comparison to 2018 when it was only 15 with 11 fishing days with recorded catch. There were total of 100 individual catches in 2019 Bluefin tuna purse seine campaign with an average of 6.25 catches per each vessel, but the average size of the catches was rather small (7.5t). The major change observed in the Bluefin tuna fishery during 2019 was the duration of the purse seine fishing season.

As for the swordfish fishery, a set of national rules was applied to ensure monitoring and control of this fleet segment (fishing season from 24 May to 31 December, obligation of the VMS and e-/m-logbook for the longline fleet, 500-600 hooks limitation per vessel). All these restrictions resulted with improvement of control and legislative framework.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2. FISHERY STATISTICS

2.1. Fisheries activity

The total reported EU catches for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea amounted 260,425 t in 2019. There is an increase of 3% compared to the previous year. Some 47 % of these catches correspond to tropical tunas (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack), 19% to sharks and 13% to albacore.

The composition of catches presents some differences compared to 2018. While catches of albacore (ALB), swordfish (SWO), Bluefin tuna (BFT) and bigeye tuna BET) increased by 18%, 13%, 10% and 3% respectively, catches of blue shark (BSH), yellowfin tuna (YFT) and skipjack (SKJ) decreased by 5%, 8%, and 14% respectively (Tables 4 et 5).

Table 4. EU catches (t) by EU Member States in 2019

| | BFT | SWO | ALB | YFT | BET | SKJ | BUM | WHM | SMALL | BSH | SMA |
|---------------|------|------|-------|-------|------|-------|-----|-----|-------|-------|------|
| Cyprus | 151 | 24 | 712 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Spain | 5389 | 8885 | 16637 | 14756 | 9090 | 48570 | 0 | 29 | 3513 | 35219 | 2209 |
| France | 5381 | 152 | 7899 | 18626 | 5128 | 20669 | 255 | 0 | 2863 | 83 | 3 |

EUROPEAN UNION

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| Greece | 313 | 745 | 297 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1571 | 0 | 0 |
| Croatia | 831 | 33 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 6 | 3 | 3213 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Italy | 4286 | 2473 | 1287 | 0 | 0 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 2772 | 33 | 0 |
| Malta | 338 | 407 | 77 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 434 | 2 | 0 |
| Portugal | 475 | 2692 | 2466 | 256 | 3146 | 2799 | 18 | 0 | 493 | 11260 | 532 |
| UK | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,01 | 0 | 0 |
| Netherlands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 103 | 0 | 0 |
| Denmark | 0,24 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10598 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 17170 | 15415 | 32589 | 33639 | 17364 | 72168 | 273 | 29 | 22451 | 46596 | 2744 |

Table 5: EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area in 2019

| Species | EU catches (t) |
|--|-----------------------|
| Bluefin Tuna | 17170 |
| Swordfish | 15415 |
| Albacore | 32589 |
| Tropical tunas (BET, SKJ, YFT) | 123171 |
| Billfish (BUM, WHM, SAI) | 932 |
| Small tunas (FRI, BLT, BON, DOL, LTA) | 22451 |
| Sharks (BSH, SMA) | 49340 |

Table 6: EU Catches by fleet segment in 2019

| Fleet | | Catches in tn | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|-----------|--------------|--------------|-------------|----------|---------------|
| Nb of Vessels | | BFT | SWO | ALB | YFT | BET | SKY | SAI | BUM | WHM | Small tunas | BSH | SMA | POR | Total |
| Purse seine | 479 | 11077 | 1 | 74 | 31310 | 10026 | 57190 | 33 | 39 | 0 | 6061 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 115817 |
| Long line* | 3820 | 1993 | 14791 | 2699 | 1183 | 605 | 342 | 597 | 226 | 0 | 407 | 46124 | 2485 | 0 | 71451 |
| Mid water trawl | 144 | 316 | 78 | 7461 | 0 | 32 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 72 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 7984 |
| Traps | 13 | 2470 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 233 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2711 |
| Hand line | 509 | 260 | 3 | 2218 | 12 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2527 |
| Trolling | 188 | 0 | 0 | 4995 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4999 |
| Bait boat | 191 | 918 | 2 | 11806 | 1129 | 6682 | 14576 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 35 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 35148 |
| Harpoons | 0 | 3 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 24 |
| Sport Fishing | 301 | 121 | 0 | 61 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 183 |
| Other | 772 | 6 | 7 | 142 | 2 | 8 | 26 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 208 | 55 | 4 | 0 | 460 |
| Unclassified | | 6 | 510 | 3134 | 2 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 15417 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19119 |
| Total | 6417 | 17170 | 15415 | 32589 | 33639 | 17364 | 72168 | 630 | 273 | 29 | 22451 | 46205 | 2491 | 0 | 260425 |

2.1.1. Bluefin Tuna

No major changes have been reported in the Bluefin tuna fishery. The dynamics of the season and its overall length can be attributed to the overall weather situation and the behaviour of the fish.

The composition of the EU fleet targeting Bluefin tuna is showed in the table below:

| <i>Type</i> | <i>EU Fleet (No vessels)</i> |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Purse seiner over 40m | 28 |
| Purse seiner between 24 and 40m | 34 |
| Purse seiners less than 24m | 5 |
| Total Purse Seine Fleet | 67 |
| Longliner over 40m | 0 |
| Longliner between 24 and 40m | 1 |
| Longliner less than 24m | 85 |
| Total Longline Fleet | 86 |
| Baitboat | 56 |
| Handline | 52 |
| Trawler | 49 |
| Trap | 13 |
| Small scale | 936 |
| Other | 61 |
| Total fleet/fishing capacity | 1320 |

Table 7 - Composition of the EU fleet targeting Bluefin tuna

In the Atlantic Ocean, catches take place in the tuna traps located in the Strait of Gibraltar and, and to a lesser extent, by bait boat fisheries in the Canary Islands, Strait of Gibraltar and Bay of Biscay. Even if Northern albacore remains the main targeted species in the Atlantic, Bluefin tuna can nevertheless appear as a significant extra, and even a target for French bait-boats operating in the Bay of Biscay. French and Irish mid-water trawls targeting Northern albacore have also some by-catch of Bluefin tuna.

In the Mediterranean Sea, purse seiners are responsible for a large percentage of Bluefin tuna catches since the 1970s, followed by traps, longlines, bait boats and hand lines. The Mediterranean artisanal fishery mainly uses longlines, and secondarily pole-and-line gear.

Most of the purse seine vessels operate in the context of JFOs (joint fishing operations). The main fishing grounds of this fleet are the area around the Balearic Islands, South of Malta and the Alboran, Tyrrhenian, Aegean and Ionian Seas. The development of trade with Japan in the mid-1990s, followed by fattening, has led to the targeting of large fish,

and from mid-May to mid-June, most of the purse seine catches are between 180 and 250 cm (140 to 250 kg).

The EU catches of the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean bluefin tuna in 2019 amounted to 17,170 t. Around 30% corresponds to catches in the North Atlantic Ocean by Portugal, Spain, France and Ireland, while the remaining catches take place in the Mediterranean Sea (Cyprus, Greece, Malta, Croatia, Italy, France and Spain).

The EU catches of bluefin tuna in 2019 increased by 10% compared to the previous year, reflecting the annual increase of the Bluefin tuna TAC, starting from 2015.

Table 8. Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna in the period 2013-2019

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

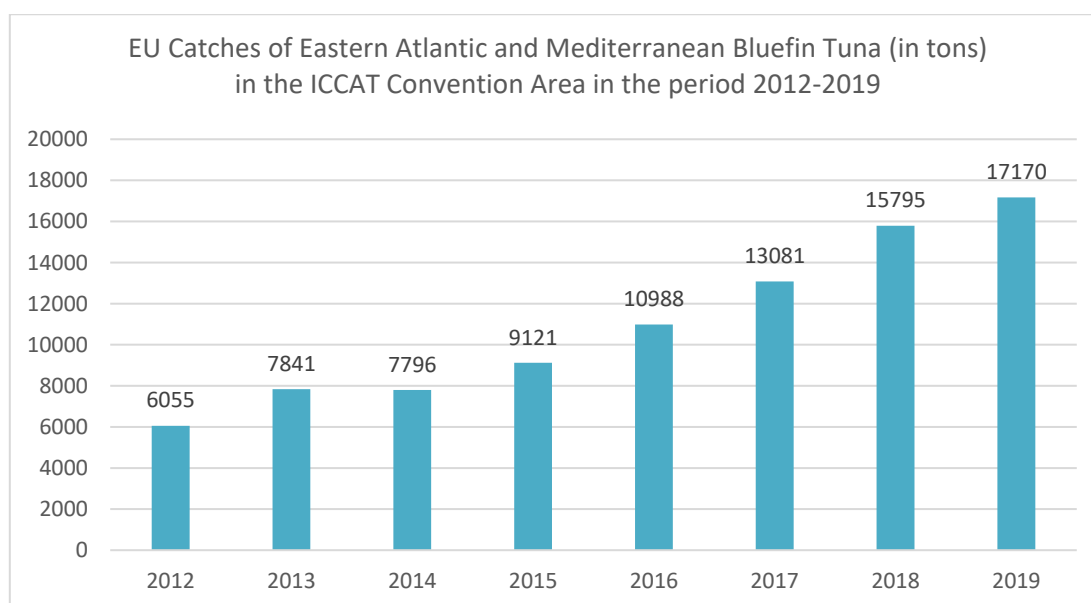


Figure 6. EU Catches of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2019.

2.1.2. Swordfish

The EU catches of swordfish in the three different stocks (Northern Atlantic, Southern Atlantic and Mediterranean) amounted to 15,415 t (Table 9: **Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Swordfish in 2019**). Compared to the previous year, the EU swordfish catches increased by 13% in 2019. On a stock by stock basis, EU catches of the Mediterranean stock increased by 31%, while for the Northern Atlantic stock the catches increased by 12% and decreased by 5% in the Southern Atlantic (Figure 7. EU Catches of Swordfish (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2019).

Table 9: Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Swordfish in 2019

| | N-ATL | S-ATL | MED |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Cyprus | | | 24 |
| Spain | 3112 | 4224 | 1549 |
| France | 82 | 0 | 71 |
| Greece | | | 745 |
| Croatia | | | 33 |
| Ireland | 3 | | |
| Italy | | | 2473 |
| Malta | | | 407 |
| Portugal | 2392 | 301 | |
| United Kingdom | | | |
| Total | 5589 | 4525 | 5302 |

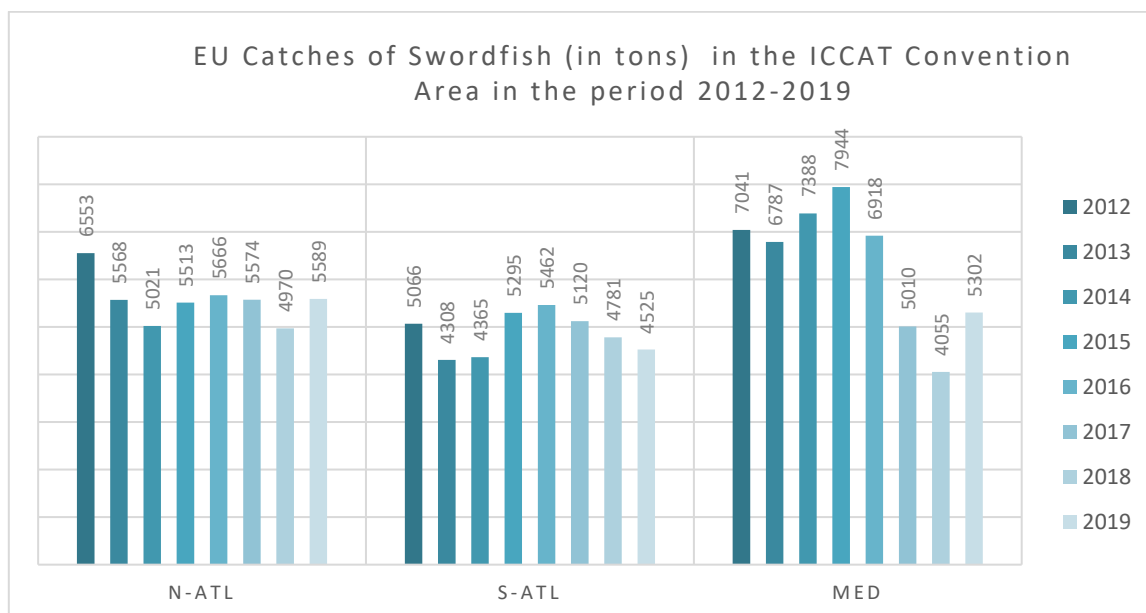


Figure 7. EU Catches of Swordfish (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2019

2.1.3. *Albacore*

The Northern Atlantic fishery is the most important stock for the fleets from Spain, France, Portugal and Ireland operating with a variety of gears (mid-water twin trawlers, trollers, bait boats, pole and line and longlines). This species is also caught occasionally by the surface longline fisheries targeting swordfish in the Atlantic.

In accordance with annex IV of Regulation (EU) No 2019/124², the distribution between the EU Member States of the maximum number of fishing vessels authorised to fish for northern albacore as a target species in 2019 was as follows:

| Ireland | Spain | France | United Kingdom | Portugal |
|---------|-------|--------|----------------|----------|
| 50 | 730 | 151 | 12 | 310 |

Table 10: Distribution between the EU Member States of the maximum number of fishing vessels authorised to fish for northern albacore as a target species in 2019

In the Mediterranean (Spain, Greece, Cyprus, France and Malta), this species is mostly caught with longlines, trolling, and other minor gears, and to a lesser extent with purse seiners.

In 2019, the total EU catches of the three different stocks (Northern Atlantic, Southern Atlantic and Mediterranean) amounted 32,589 t, increasing by 18% compared to 2018.

Table 11- EU Catches (in tons) of Albacore in 2019

| | N-ALB | S-ALB | MED |
|-----------------------|-------|-------|------|
| Cyprus | 0 | 0 | 712 |
| Spain | 16536 | 33 | 68 |
| France | 7881 | 3 | 15 |
| Greece | 0 | 0 | 297 |
| Croatia | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Italy | 0 | 0 | 1287 |
| Malta | 0 | 0 | 77 |
| United Kingdom | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ireland | 3213 | 0 | 0 |
| Portugal | 2463 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 30093 | 39 | 2457 |

On a stock by stock basis, EU catches of the Mediterranean stock increased by 3%, while for the Northern Atlantic stock the catches increased by 20% and decreased by 62% in the Southern Atlantic compared to 2018 (Figure).

² Council Regulation (EU) 2019/124 of 30 January 2019 fixing for 2019 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters

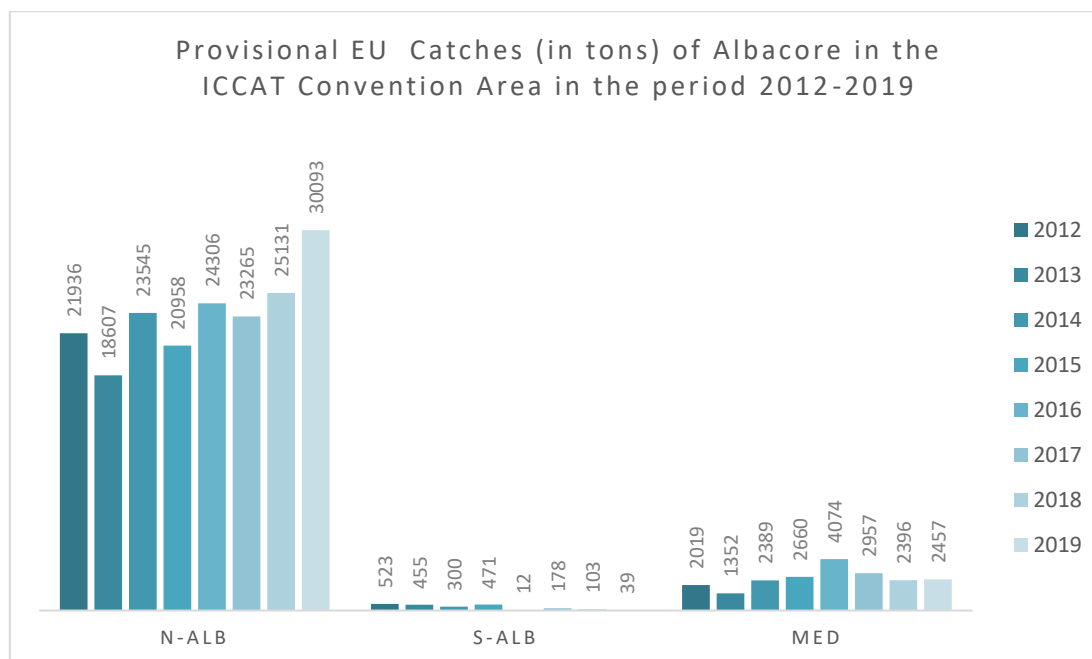


Figure 8. EU Catches of Albacore (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2019.

2.1.4. Tropical Tunas

Three EU fleets (Spain, France, and Portugal) exploit the multispecies fishery of tropical tunas. Purse seine, bait boats and longlines target yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna. Pole and line vessels and handliners/artisanal of the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira fish mainly bigeye tuna.

In accordance with annex IV of Regulation (EU) No 2019/124The maximum number of fishing vessels at least 20 meters length authorised to fish for bigeye tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2019 was as follows:

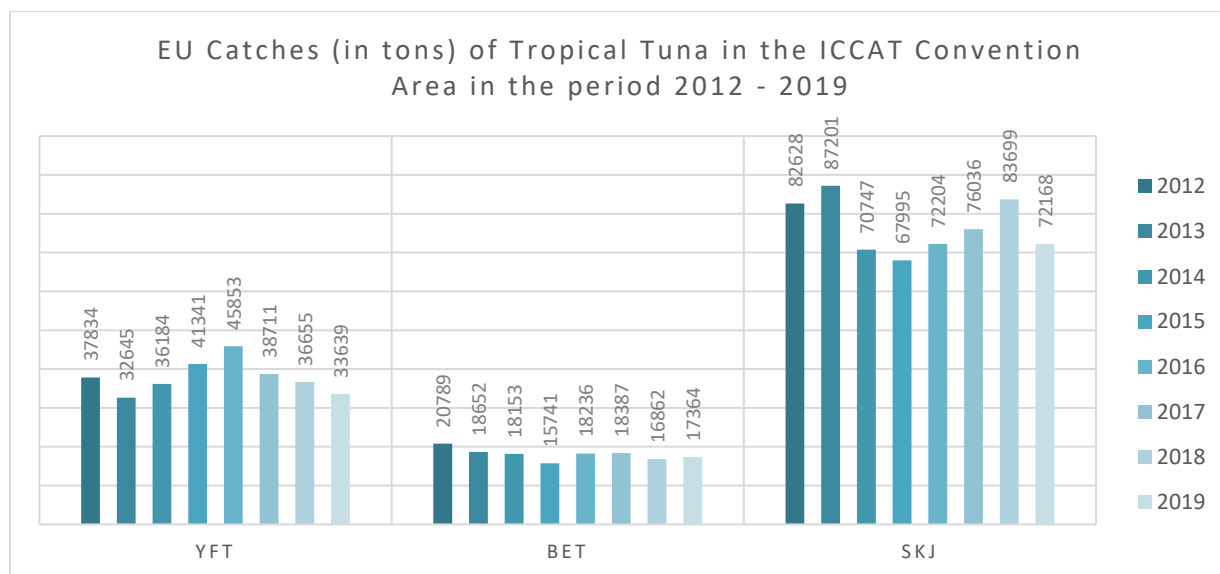
| | Spain | France | Portugal |
|---|-------|--------|----------|
| Maximum number of vessels with purse seines | 23 | 11 | - |
| Maximum number of vessels with longlines | 190 | - | 79 |

Table 12: Maximum number of fishing vessels at least 20 meters length authorised to fish for bigeye tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2019

The catches of these species represent 47% of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. On a stock by stock basis, EU catches of the yellowfin tuna stock decreased by 8%, while for the bigeye tuna stock the catches slightly increased by 3% and decreased by 14% for the skipjack stock (Figure) compared to 2018.

Table 13: Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of Tropical Tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2019

| | Yellowfin (YFT) | Bigeye (BET) | Skipjack (SKJ) |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------|
| Spain | 14756 | 9090 | 48570 |
| France | 18626 | 5128 | 20669 |
| Portugal | 256 | 3146 | 2799 |
| Other | 2 | | 131 |
| Total | 33639 | 17364 | 72168 |

**Figure 9. EU Catches (in tons) of Tropical Tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012 – 2019.**

2.1.5. Billfish

Except in the case of the French Antilles fleet that actively fish for blue marlin, the EU fleet does not target blue and white marlin and catches result from by-catch. These opportunistic catches are an important add-on for some particular fleets (i.e. the longline fishery of Madeira and Azores), and contributes to bring them social and economically viable.

As in previous years, EU vessels were not allowed to fish white marlin in 2019, and a quota zero was established for the whole EU in the Regulation (EU) 2019/124.

Table 14: Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of BUM and WHM in 2019

| | BUM | WHM | SAI |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Spain | | 29 | 552 |
| France | 255 | 0 | 34 |
| Portugal | 18 | | 44 |
| Total | 273 | 29 | 630 |

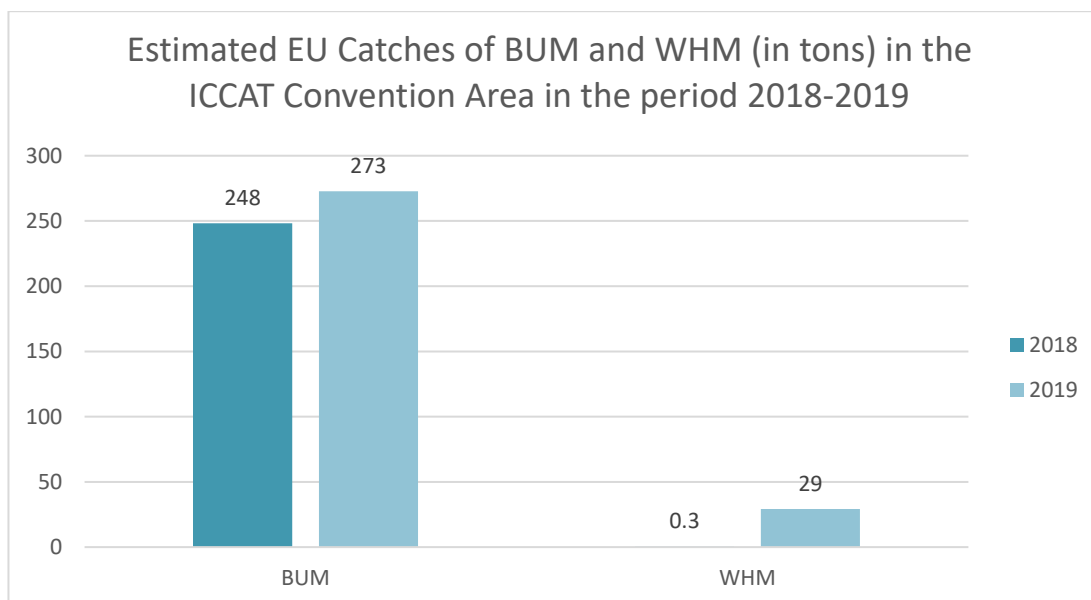


Figure 10: Estimated EU catches of BUM and WHM in the period 2018-2019

2.1.6. Small Tunas

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

Table 15: Provisional EU Catches (in tons) of small tunas in 2019

| | FRI | BLT | BON | DOL | LTA | Other ³ | Total |
|--------------------|----------|---------|---------|---------|----------|--------------------|-------|
| Malta | | 12,44 | 1,00 | 414,06 | 6,99 | | 434 |
| Spain | 1128,77 | 1026,06 | 503,78 | | 762,36 | 92,04 | 3513 |
| France | 662,44 | | 201,41 | 1480,97 | 336,17 | 182,25 | 2863 |
| Portugal | 3,29 | 63,90 | 381,63 | 1,08 | 42,61 | 0,97 | 493 |
| Croatia | 26,83 | | 41,94 | | 34,33 | | 103 |
| Italy | 25,27 | | 616,19 | 617,48 | 1513,09 | | 2772 |
| Greece | 513,4199 | | 421,90 | | 635,4103 | | 1571 |
| Netherlands | 12,59 | | 90,53 | | | | 103 |
| Bulgary | | | 3,65 | | | | 4 |
| UK | | | 0,01 | | | | 0 |
| LTU | | 75,908 | 385,40 | | | | 461 |
| LVA | 3528,77 | | 6603,90 | | | | 10133 |
| TOTAL | 5901 | 1178 | 9251 | 2514 | 3331 | 275 | 22451 |

³ Other includes mainly BLF, BRS and WAH.

The EU catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to 22,451 t including mainly frigate tuna (FRI), bullet tuna (BLT), Atlantic bonito (BON), dolphinfish (DOL) and little tunny (LTA).

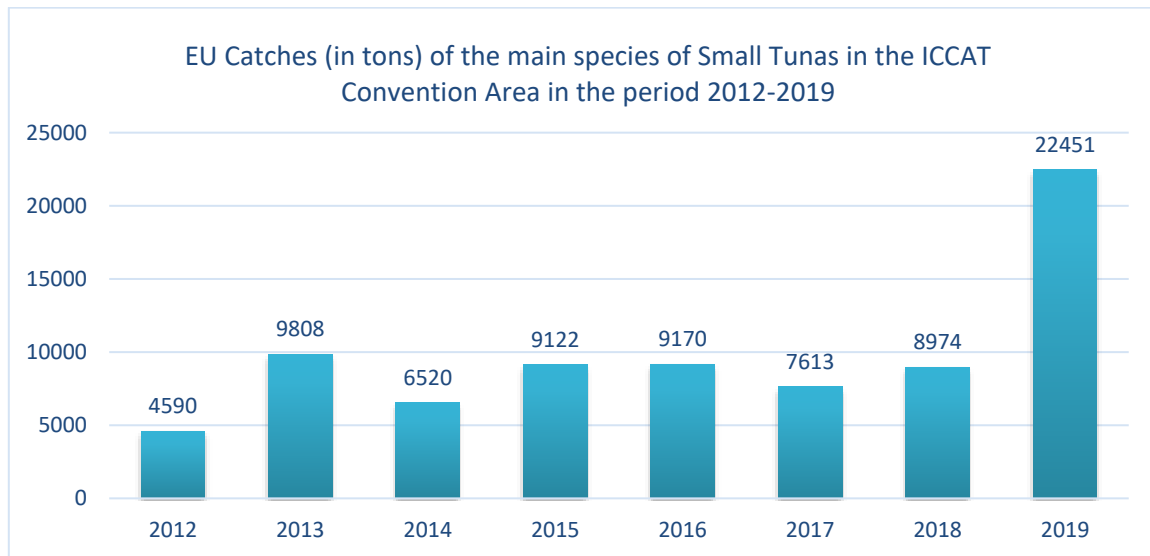


Figure 11. EU Catches (in tons) of the main species of Small Tunas in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2019.

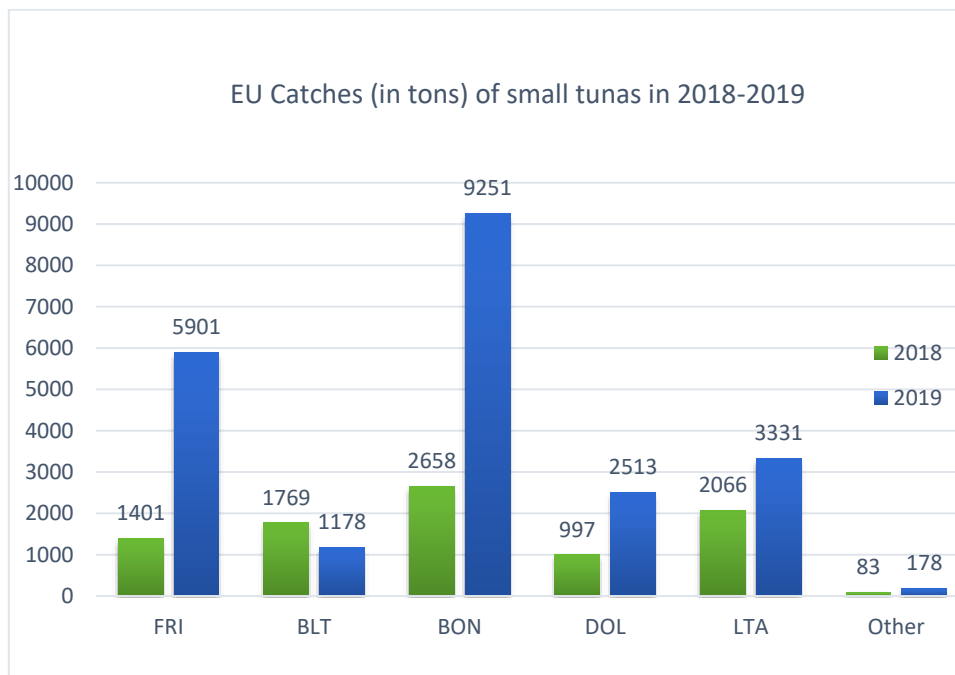


Figure 12: EU Catches (in tons) by species of Small Tunas in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2018-2019.

2.1.7. Sharks

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

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

Shortfin mako is not a targeted species, although incidentally catches do occur. In the last decade, the Portuguese and Spanish fleets have drastically reduced its catches of shortfin mako shark. As in 2018, the Spanish catches declined in 2019, due to the concerted action with the industry to avoid zones of high concentration of catches identified by fishermen.

The EU total catches for these two species amounted to 46,205 t for blue shark and 2,491 t for shortfin mako in 2019, and represent 19 % of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. Compared to the previous year, there was a 5% decrease for blue shark. For shortfin mako catches remained similar compared to 2018, and have remained stable in the last 6-year period with slight fluctuations.

Table 16: Provisional EU Catches of Blue shark and Shortfin mako in 2019

| | BSH | SMA |
|-----------------|------------|------------|
| Spain | 34828 | 1956 |
| France | 82,85 | 3,20 |
| Malta | 1,59 | 0 |
| Portugal | 11260 | 532 |
| Italy | 33 | 0 |
| Total | 46205 | 2491 |

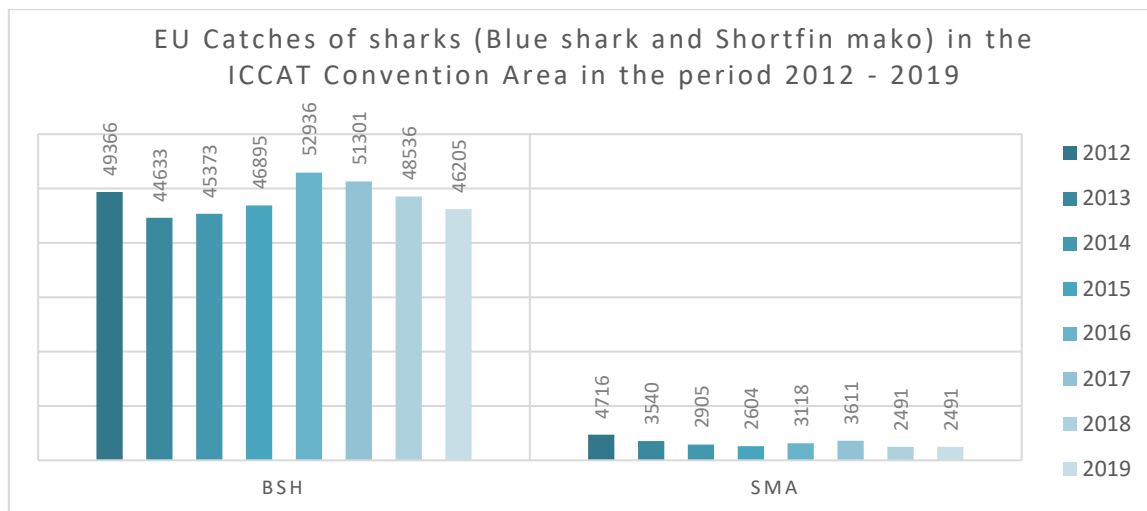


Figure 13. EU catches of sharks (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area in the period 2012-2019

2.1.8. Incidental catches

EU has been protecting sea turtles by banning capturing or harming sea turtles in any way and by setting closed fishing areas, especially sensitive nesting areas. In addition, sea turtles are a priority species in the Habitat Directive⁴, as well as the Biodiversity Protocol of the Barcelona Convention.

Incidental catches of turtles, seabird or cetaceans by the pelagic longline fleet are recorded by observers through on-board sampling of the catches, as part of the national data collection programmes under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF).

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

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

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

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA), together with the industry, has developed experimental fishing trials to assess the impact of the use of circle hooks, different ganglion line materials and different types of bait on the catches of by-catch and target species. The results of these studies that took place in the North-eastern, Equatorial and South Atlantic were reported to the SCRS.

⁴ Council Directive 92/43/EEC of 21 May 1992 on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna

2.2. **Sampling activities**

In 2019, the EU undertook sampling activities concerning the main species under the competence of ICCAT targeted by its fleets. Tables 18 and 19 present the number of individuals of each species sampled in the EU.

| | Nb of Trip | Nb of trips sampled | Nb of trips with observers | Length samples and total number of individuals sampled per species (N samples/N ind) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----|-----|-----|------|---|
| | | | | BFT | SWO | ALB | YFT | BET | SKJ | SAI | BUM | WHM | BSH | SMA | |
| Purse seine | 736 | 723 | 309 | No samples | 1054 | 1 | 1561 | 905 | 852 | 951 | 208 | 222 | 0 | 8 | 2 |
| | | | | No individuals | 1664 | 1 | 20720 | 25774 | 14001 | 17447 | 694 | 305 | 0 | 9 | 2 |
| Long line | 15158 | 2195 | 370 | No samples | 515 | 964 | 61 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 65 | 0 |
| | | | | No individuals | 2389 | 24102 | 1570 | 101 | 98 | 172 | 78 | 78 | 47 | 1365 | 0 |
| Mid water trawl | 465 | 9 | 9 | No samples | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | No individuals | 196 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Traps | 205 | 171 | 159 | No samples | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | No individuals | 2619 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 488 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hand line | 407 | 395 | 22 | No samples | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | No individuals | 834 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trolling | 677 | 0 | 0 | No samples | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | No individuals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bait boat | 8506 | 1405 | 1370 | No samples | 130 | 0 | 347 | 251 | 353 | 331 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | No individuals | 6655 | 0 | 8314 | 4232 | 19017 | 17177 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harpoons | 0 | 0 | 0 | No samples | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | No individuals | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sport Fishing | 31 | 54 | 31 | No samples | 93 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | | | | No individuals | 111 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Table 17. Length samples and total number of individuals sampled per species

| Number of Length Samples and total number of individuals sampled per species (N samples/N ind) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----|------|-----|-----|---------|------|-----|-----|-------|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|------|-----------|-----|-----|------|-------|-------|
| | | ALM | ALN | BAF | BLM | BON+BLT | BRZ | CFW | CGX | CNT | DIY | DKK | DOL | DYL | EHN | FAL | FRI + LTA | GBA | KYS | LGH | LKV | LKY |
| Purse seine | No samples | 66 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 19 | 2 | 797 | 6 | 4 | 599 | 0 | 14 | 420 | 597 | 1 | 1 | 303 | 158 | 2 |
| | No individuals | 138 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 3 | 77 | 2 | 40002 | 0 | 5 | 2996 | 0 | 25 | 1453 | 2325 | 1 | 3 | 4757 | 667 | 8 |
| Traps | No samples | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No individuals | | | | | 4065 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bait boat | No samples | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | |
| | No individuals | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 279 | | | | 11 | |
| | | LOB | LTA | MOX | MRW | MYS | MZZ | NAU | NXU | OCS | PLS | REO | RHN | RMB | RMM | RMV | RRU | RUB | SPF | SPK | SPL | SPZ |
| Purse seine | No samples | 58 | 15 | 63 | 0 | 348 | 92 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 32 | 2 | 5 | 38 | 16 | 0 | 52 | 1 | 823 | 869 |
| | No individuals | 455 | 245 | 77 | 0 | 1748 | 3426 | 2 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 54 | 2 | 5 | 42 | 25 | 0 | 93 | 1 | 24463 | 56841 |
| Long line | No samples | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No individuals | | 2738 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bait boat | No samples | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | No individuals | | 1 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purse seine | | SQU | TRG | TRI | TTH | TTL | TTO | TTX | TUG | USE | WAH | YTL | TTH | TTL | TTO | TTX | TUG | USE | WAH | YTL | | |
| | No samples | 26 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 62 | 0 | 103 | 0 | 0 | 62 | 0 | 26 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 62 | 0 | 103 | 0 | | |
| | No individuals | 32 | 3 | 21 | 6 | 333 | 0 | 258 | 0 | 0 | 81 | 0 | 32 | 3 | 21 | 6 | 333 | 0 | 258 | 0 | | |

Table 17. Length samples and total number of individuals sampled per species.

3. FISHERIES RESEARCH

3.1. The EU Data Collection Framework

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

In order to ensure a harmonised and coherent collection of the information, scientists of the different EU Member States concerned by ICCAT fisheries hold every year a coordination meeting. Such data is regularly made available to scientists in order to run their researches and constitute the basis for the EU contribution to the stock assessment processes undertaken by the ICCAT SCRS.

3.2. EU voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations

The EU has earmarked financial resources for the funding of studies and research activities in the context of the RFMOs to which it is a member.

One of the most relevant ICCAT activities to which the EU is contributing during the last years is the Atlantic-Wide Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP), which main objective is to improve scientific knowledge on bluefin tuna with the aim to support conservation measures capable to ensure sustainable exploitation of the bluefin tuna stock in the Atlantic Ocean. The priorities of this programme are the improvement of the data collection, of the understanding of key biological and ecological processes and of the assessment models to provide better scientific advice. It includes data recovery and data mining, aerial surveys, biological studies, tagging activities and modelling. EU Member states research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme.

The EU annually allocates a budget to improve the scientific basis for decision making in ICCAT by supporting different activities included in the Work programme of the Standing Committee for Statistics and Research (SCRS) and the 2015-2020 Science Strategic Programme. Those activities include Atlantic-wide research programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP), Sharks research and data collection programme, Swordfish – stock structure work and the ICCAT MSE process. Up to 2019 an amount of more than 10 million Euros was spent by the EU for the implementation of the GBYP programme, with 1,400,000 € for the phase 9 for improving the scientific knowledge and assessment of Atlantic Bluefin tuna.

Additionally, the ICCAT AOTTP is funded by the European Union (DCI-FOOD/2015/361-161) for 90%. This project officially began in June 2015.

3.3. **EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme and EU studies**

The EU has supported several projects and studies in 2019:

1. *EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme Horizon 2020*

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

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

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

These projects and studies are detailed in annex II.

Additionally, the EU Member States research activities at national level on issues related to ICCAT fisheries and voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations are detailed in annex III.

3.4. **Scientific Observers Programmes**

EU is committed to respect the ICCAT obligations in terms of scientific observer's coverage in the different fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention Area. The EU national scientific observers cover the main fisheries in which the EU is involved such as E-BFT (purse seiners, long-liners, traps and bail-boats), N-ALB (pelagic trawlers), SWO (long-liners) and tropical tunas (purse seiners). These observers follow appropriate training courses including data validation training.

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

More details in annex V

3.5. EU Member States National Research Activities

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

The research activities related to ICCAT fisheries carried out at national level by the EU Member States are described in annex II.

3.6. Participation and contribution to SCRS Working Groups

Researchers from EU-Member States regularly participate to SCRS Working Groups and other ICCAT initiatives. They also regularly contribute to these working groups, presenting scientific papers.

This participation and contributions are detailed in Annex IV.

Annex I*Table 18- French nominal catches for the main species regulated by ICCAT in 2019.*

| Species group | Species (cod.) | Stocks/Areas | Sub-total (kg) |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Major tunas | Thunnus alalunga - ALB | M | 15007 |
| | | N | 7880934 |
| | | S | 2944 |
| | | M | 1 |
| | Thunnus thynnus - BFT | E | 5381436 |
| | | W | 0 |
| | Thunnus obesus - BET | A | 5127788 |
| | Katsuwonus pelamis- SKJ | E | 20645872 |
| | | W | 22637 |
| | Thunnus albacares - YFT | E | 17761993 |
| | | W | 863886 |
| | Xiphias gladius - SWO | M | 70834 |
| | | N | 81552 |
| | Makaira nigricans- BUM | A | 254734 |
| Tetrapturus albidus - WHM | A | 265 | |
| Istiophorus albicans - SAI | E | 33180 | |
| | W | 900 | |
| Small tunas | Thunnus atlanticus - BLF | AT-NE | 64 |
| | | AT-NW | 27906 |
| | Euthynnus alletteratus - LTA | AT-NE | 186401 |
| | | AT-SE | 145508 |
| | | MD | 4261 |
| | Sarda sarda - BON | AT-NE | 97247 |
| | | AT-NW | 17710 |
| | | MD | 86448 |
| | Auxis thazard - FRI | AT-NE | 204709 |
| | | AT-SE | 457566 |
| | | MD | 165 |
| | Acanthocybium solandri - WAH | AT-NE | 3204 |
| | | AT-NW | 26161 |
| | | AT-SE | 56101 |
| | Scomberomorus brasiliensis - BRS | AT-NW | 474 |
| | Coryphaena hippurus - DOL | AT-NE | 111921 |
| AT-NW | | 1337827 | |
| AT-SE | | 30624 | |
| AT-SW | | 13 | |

| | | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|----------|
| | | MD | 588 |
| | Scomberomorus spp - KGX | AT-NE | 2637 |
| | | AT-NW | 65677 |
| | | AT-SW | 25 |
| Tuna (other sp.) | | Thunnini - TUN | AT-NE |
| | Istiophoridae - BIL | AT-SE | 2049 |
| Sharks (major sp.) | Isurus oxyrinchus - SMA | AT-NE | 2484 |
| | | AT-SE | 709 |
| | | MD | 3 |
| | Prionace glauca - BSH | AT-NE | 79650 |
| | | AT-SE | 846 |
| | | MD | 2356 |
| Sharks (other sp.) | Cetorhinus maximus - BSK | AT-NW | 10 |
| | Alopias vulpinus - ALV | AT-NE | 47168 |
| | | MD | 589 |
| | Carcharhinus falciformis - FAL | AT-NE | 6387 |
| | | AT-SE | 25989 |
| | | AT-SW | 65 |
| | Pteroplatytrygon violacea - PLS | AT-NE | 81 |
| | | AT-SE | 73 |
| | Lamnidae - MSK | AT-NW | 81 |
| | Dasyatidae - STT | AT-NW | 2341 |
| | | MD | 26 |
| | Sphyrna zygaena - SPZ | AT-NE | 20992 |
| | | AT-SE | 2603 |
| | Sphyrna lewini - SPL | AT-NE | 436 |
| | | AT-SE | 2892 |
| | Carcharhinus longimanus - OCS | AT-NE | 253 |
| | | AT-SE | 215 |
| | Sphyrna mokarran - SPK | AT-NE | 47 |
| | | AT-SE | 2782 |
| | Pteroplatytrygon violacea - PLS | AT-NE | 81 |
| | | AT-SE | 73 |
| | Manta birostris - RMB | AT-NE | 80 |
| | | AT-SE | 833 |
| | Mobula mobular - RMM | AT-NE | 14407 |
| | | AT-SE | 1183 |
| | Mobula tarapacana - RMT | AT-NE | 1196 |
| | | AT-SE | 453 |
| | Mobulidae | AT-SE | 151 |
| TOTAL (kg) | | | 61235620 |

France has issued the following number of professional fishing licenses for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea in 2019:

| 2019 | Threshold | Licences issued | Licences used |
|---|------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| Trawlers – Atlantic coast | 57 | 52 | 46 |
| Bait boats – Atlantic coast | 37 | 5 | 4 |
| Handline – Atlantic coast | 33 | 32 | 19 |
| Longliners – Atlantic coast | 8 | 7 | 4 |
| Other artisanals – Exclusive trolling bait-boats – Mediterranean sea | 130 | 51 | 45 |
| Other artisanals – Non exclusive trolling bait-boats – Mediterranean sea | | 14 | 13 |
| Other artisanals – Artisanal longliners – Mediterranean sea | | 56 | 55 |
| Other artisanals – Offshore longline vessels – Mediterranean sea | | 4 | 4 |
| Purse seiners – Mediterranean Sea | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| | 287 | 243 | 212 |

Table 19- Bluefin tuna licenses allocated and used by the French industry in 2019.

| | BFT | SWO | ALB-MED | YFT | BET | SKJ |
|----------|---------|---------|---------|-----|-----|-------|
| EU Malta | 338.277 | 406.932 | 77.220 | 0 | 0 | 1.850 |

Table 20- EU Malta Catches (T) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2019

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

| Species | 2018 | 2019 | % Difference* |
|---------|---------|---------|---------------|
| ALB-MED | 103.601 | 77.220 | -25.46 |
| BFT | 308.162 | 338.277 | 9.77 |
| SWO | 307.653 | 406.932 | 32.27 |

*% = Difference (2019-2018)/2018*100

Table 21. EU Malta Catches (T) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2019

| Species | 2018 | 2019 | % Difference* |
|---------|--------|--------|---------------|
| BLT | 12,25 | 12,44 | 1,50 |
| BON | 1,85 | 0,99 | -45,99 |
| DOL | 413,78 | 414,06 | 0,07 |
| LTA | 5,73 | 6,99 | 21,99 |

*% = Difference (2019-2018)/2018*100

Table 22. EU Malta Catches (t) for small tunas in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018-2019

| Species | 2018 | 2019 | % Difference* |
|---------|-------|-------|---------------|
| BSH | 2.415 | 1.585 | -34.37 |

% = Difference (2019-2018)/2018*100

Table 23. EU Malta Catches (t) for sharks in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018-2019

Annex II

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

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

The aim of this study is threefold: first, to test the use of specific biodegradable materials and designs for the construction of drifting FADs in natural environmental conditions; second, to identify additional options to mitigate drifting FADs impacts on the ecosystem; and third, to assess the socio-economic viability of the use of BIO FADs in the Purse Seine tropical tuna fishery.

2. **EASME/EMFF/2017/1.3.2.6/SC09 – Catch, effort and ecosystem impacts of tropical tuna fisheries - (CECOFAD II) (24/04/2018 – 24/12/2019)**

This study has three specific objectives:

1. Estimate the contribution of the new fishing technologies (implemented by the tropical tuna purse seine fisheries) to fishing mortality;
2. Estimate the accuracy and precision of direct indices of abundance;
3. Improve the knowledge of the environmental impact of tropical tuna fisheries and develop ecosystem management measures accounting for ecosystem considerations.

3. **EASME/EMFF/2019/1.3.2.2/SC16 - Evaluation of the effects of hooks shape/size on the catchability, yields and mortality of target and by-catch species in the surface longline fisheries of the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas (16/10/2019; 16/08/2020)**

The main aim of the study is to seek advice in order to clarify whether the use of circle hooks per se is effective in reducing mortalities of unwanted species (i.e. species protected and/or subject to release-alive policy), without negatively affecting the catch rates and yields of the targeted species and/or the economic viability of longline fisheries.

4. **RECOLAPE project (Strengthening REgional COoperation in the area of LARge PELagic fishery data collection) EU Grant MARE/2016/22 (December 2017-July 2019)**

RECOLAPE is aimed at strengthening the regional cooperation in the area of biological data collection for highly migratory species whose management is essentially under tuna RFMOs. The geographical scope of the study was the Mediterranean Sea and long-distance fisheries in the

Atlantic and Indian Oceans (though the results might be later applied to other areas and tuna RFMOs).

Annex III

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

1. SPAIN

Voluntary funding for several studies and research activities was provided during 2019-2020. One of the most relevant ICCAT activities to which Spain is contributing during the last years is the Atlantic-Wide Programme for bluefin tuna (GBYP). Its main objective is improving scientific knowledge on Atlantic bluefin tuna with the aim to support conservation measures capable to ensure sustainable exploitation of the bluefin tuna stock in the Atlantic Ocean. The priorities of this programme are the improvement of the data collection, the understanding of key biological and ecological processes and the assessment models to provide better scientific advice. It includes data recovery and data mining, aerial surveys, biological studies, tagging activities and modelling. Several Spanish research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme. Spain is also actively involved in other ICCAT Research Programs like Small Tuna Year Program (SMTYP) and Swordfish Year Program (SWOYP). Research on other tuna species, billfish, swordfish and sharks were also carried out (see SCRS papers). Spain is also actively participating in different activities of the Atlantic Ocean Tuna Tagging Project (AOTTP). During 2019, Spanish researchers have also contributed significantly to the development of the MSE framework for north Atlantic albacore and bluefin tuna. Spain has also contributed to the Albacore Research Program of ICCAT through its participation in the electronic (pop-up satellite) tagging activities and the collection of gonad samples for reproductive biology studies in the North Atlantic Stock.

Several research activities were developed during the 2019-2020 period. These studies contribute to the provision of scientific advice by different ICCAT Working Groups and also serve as basis for the implementation of other complementary research activities. Research activities were carried out on several tunas, billfish, swordfish and sharks (see more detailed information in SCRS papers submitted). During 2019, Spanish scientists continued the development of different lines of research, such as standardization of relative abundance rates, reproduction, feeding, growth, migrations, stock structure, larval distribution, relationship between the distribution of capture and environmental parameters, in addition to the use of larval abundance indices as an indicator of spawning stock biomass and recruitment. Cooperative research work with the fishing industry is regularly undertaken by Spanish scientists on topics like the implementation of the "electronic Observer" in the purse seine fleet, the development of non-entangling and biodegradable FADs, as well as on aspects of acoustic discrimination of tunas. Moreover,

research is ongoing for the reproduction of Atlantic bluefin tuna and improvement of aquaculture techniques for this species (feeding, larval ecology).

Data on age, fecundity, length, sex, sexual maturity and weight have been collected for over 170,000 tuna and tuna-like species specimens from Spanish fleets (table 26), both target and bycatch within the Data Collection Framework. Several research projects focused on tuna and tuna-like species, as well as on several bycatch species, have continued during the biennial period 2019-2020.

| Species/Variable | age | fecundity | length | sex ratio | Sexual maturity | weight | Total general |
|------------------------------|-----|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------------|--------|---------------|
| <i>Auxis rochei</i> | 68 | 15 | 2408 | 88 | 68 | 179 | 2826 |
| <i>Auxis thazard</i> | | | 2321 | | | | 2321 |
| <i>Euthynnus alleteratus</i> | 81 | 31 | 5726 | 81 | 81 | 175 | 6175 |
| <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> | 45 | 58 | 24753 | 79 | 79 | 113 | 25127 |
| <i>Prionace glauca</i> | | | 3166 | 2988 | | 425 | 6579 |
| <i>Sarda sarda</i> | 50 | 25 | 4005 | 150 | 50 | 300 | 4580 |
| <i>Thunnus alalunga</i> | 301 | 82 | 47714 | 301 | 301 | 739 | 49438 |
| <i>Thunnus albacares</i> | | 12 | 21432 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 21480 |
| <i>Thunnus obesus</i> | | 21 | 25085 | 21 | 21 | 21 | 25169 |
| <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> | 384 | 35 | 9786 | 250 | 305 | 203 | 10963 |
| <i>Xiphias gladius</i> | 49 | 0 | 18483 | 184 | 35 | 311 | 19062 |

Table 24: Number of fish used for the estimation of different variables from EU-Spain fleets in the ICCAT Convention Area in 2019, by species. Preliminary data.

2. FRANCE

French research on tunas, tuna-like and related species is provided by:

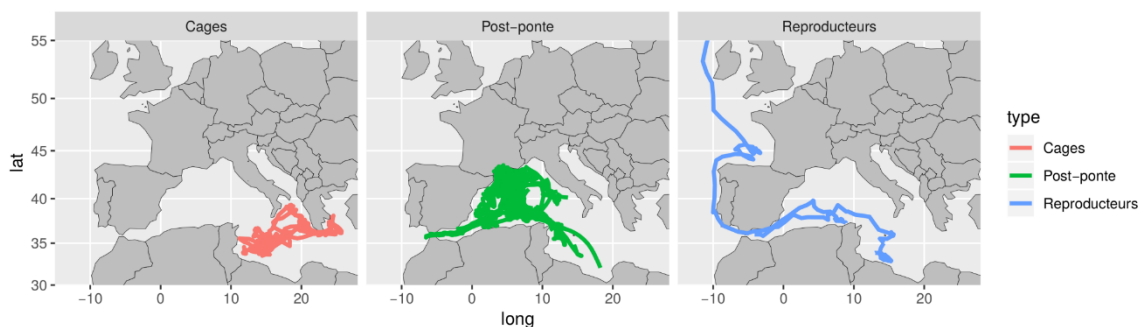
- **The Research Institute for the Exploitation of the Sea** (Ifremer), for the fisheries of the Atlantic Ocean (North temperate zone and tropical zone) for the French Antilles (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guyana) and the Mediterranean Sea;
- **The Research Institute for Development** (IRD), for the fisheries of the tropical Atlantic Ocean.

2.1. *Ifremer research on Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea*

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

The first activity is the aerial survey in the Gulf of Lions. This activity has been initiated in 2000 and provides a key fisheries-independent abundance index for young Bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean. This is the only index of this kind and it is therefore very valuable to ICCAT for management purpose. The index has been used for the 2017 assessment of the eastern stock. Current work focus on improving the observation through the development of a system for image acquisition and analysis, and integrating the impacts of environmental effects on the vertical and horizontal movements of tuna and on the abundance index. The survey could also be used for marine mammals. Papers are presented every year at the SCRS.

The second activity, not independent from the first one, focuses on observing migrations of Bluefin tuna in relation to its physiology. This is done through the development of a new electronic tag, embarking a sensor aiming at capturing fish growth and indirectly reproduction (POPSTAR project funded by Ifremer). The project aims also at tagging Bluefin tuna caught by purse seiners. The Purse seiner fishery has been representing more than 50% of the Eastern BFT catch in the past 10 years, yet hardly any tagging has been done on this segment. A successful tagging operation was carried out from a purse-seiner in June 2018 and 2019, showing contrasting migration patterns to those obtained from fish tagged in the Northwest Mediterranean. This project is meant to be a key contribution to applied research and ICCAT, as it will help to document and understand migrations and how they are affected by the environment (e.g. for the MSE).



This project is also applied on Blue Marlin in the Indian Ocean, with a French scientist involved in IOTC. In 2019, the EMFF project (FishNchip) has been funded. This project aims at observing Bluefin tuna reproduction events through the sensor developed in the project previously described. In this project deployments of electronic tags from the French purse seiners will be made in 2019 and 2020, to provide clearer information on migrations in and out the Mediterranean Sea. In June 2019, 5 tags were deployed on large tunas from a purse seiner and yielded interesting results as 3 out of the 5 tags remained attached more than 10 months, describing large migrations of bluefin. 2020 deployments were cancelled due to COVID.

The PROMPT project has been funded by France Filière Pêche to pursue work on BFT migrations through tagging and experimental work. The tagging planned in the project aims at pursuing the work initiated by the POPSTAR and FishNchip projects described above and understand the effects of the physical environment on migrations. The experimental work will serve to estimate energetic requirement of BFT along its migrations.

A close working relationship has been set up between Ifremer, French purse seiners, scientists from a Maltese company (AquaBioTech Ltd, which has also been heavily involved in Bluefin Tuna research) and a Maltese fattening farm. This has created a unique and fruitful set-up to develop research and experiments on Bluefin Tuna.

IFREMER also carries out aerial surveys over the Gulf of Lions since 2000, in order to provide an abundance index of young BFT to ICCAT and the scientific community (funded by the french government). IFREMER is involved in two projects (SEMMACAPE and OWFSOMM), whose goal is to improve the performance of such surveys through automatic video image recognition using Artificial Intelligence approaches. Several research activities also aim at understanding the relationship between the environmental conditions and the abundance of bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Lions.

2.2. *Ifremer research on Mediterranean swordfish*

The Gen&Rec project (Distribution and behaviour of swordfish spawners and juveniles in the vicinity of Corsica) funded by the European Union (EMFF) and by the fishing sector (France Filère Pêche - FFP) bringing together five partners² has started in March 2019.

The purpose of the study is to increase scientific knowledge on reproductive dynamics of Mediterranean swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) around Corsica, including the determination of the potential spawning and nursery grounds along with the movements of spawners and juveniles over a period of several months.

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

2.3. IRD research on tropical tunas

IRD is conducting research related to different topics on tropical tuna and associated large pelagic species. In 2019, special attention has been paid on:

- the improvement of the T3 methodology used to correct the catch by species per set reported in purse seiner logbooks from port sampling,
- the estimate the catch of small tunas not processed by cannery and landed on African local markets (i.e., the “Faux-Poisson”),
- to develop a robust methodology for standardizing the purse seiner CPUE by fishing mode and to provide accurate indices of abundance used during the 2019 Yellowfin stock assessment,
- the development of alternate index of abundance from the acoustic signal emitted by echosounder buoys equipping the FADs,
- the estimation of the density of dFADs at sea based on capture-recapture approaches
- the analysis of potential areas at risk in terms of dFAD beaching events,
- the analysis of the efficiency of the dFAD moratorium from tagging data.
- the analysis of the AOTTP tagging data (shedding rate, reporting rate, selectivity, etc.).

2.4. Research presentations and publications

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

- Rouyer Tristan, Bonhommeau Sylvain, Giordano Nicolas, Giordano François, Ellul Saviour, Ellul Giovanni, Deguara Simeon, Wendling Bertrand, Bernard Serge, Kerzerho Vincent (2020). *Tagging Atlantic bluefin tuna from a Mediterranean spawning ground using a purse seiner*. *Fisheries Research*, 226, 105522 (6p.). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2020.105522>
- Rouyer Tristan, Brisset B, Fromentin Jean-Marc (2020). *Update of the French aerial survey index of abundance for 2018*. *ICCAT Recueil de Documents Scientifiques / Collective Volume of Scientific Paper*, 76(2), 395-400. *Open Access version* : <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00615/72692/>
- Rouyer Tristan, Bonhommeau Sylvain, Giordano Nicolas, Ellul Saviour, Ellul Giovanni, Deguara Simeon, Wendling Bertrand, Belhaj Mohamed Moez, Kerzerho Vincent, Bernard Serge (2019). *Tagging Atlantic bluefin tuna from a farming cage: An attempt to reduce handling times for large-scale deployments*. *Fisheries Research*, 211, 27-31. *Publisher's official version*: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2018.10.025>, *Open Access version*: <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00466/57818/>
- Rouyer Tristan, Bonhommeau Sylvain, Giordano F, Wendling B, Ellul S, Ellul G, Psaila Ma, Deguara S, Bernard S, Kerzerho V (2019). *Attempts to tag large Atlantic bluefin tuna: Development of a methododolgy for future large scale deployments in the Mediterranean* . *ICCAT Recueil de Documents Scientifiques / Collective Volume*

- of *Scientific Paper*, 75(6), 1330-1339. Open Access version: <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00484/59609/>
- Rouyer Tristan, Miller S (2019). Update of the French aerial survey index of abundance and first attempt at integrating bluefin tuna school size estimates from video cameras . *ICCAT Recueil de Documents Scientifiques / Collective Volume of Scientific Paper*, 75(6), 1353-1362. Open Access version: <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00484/59608/>
 - Kimoto A, Walter Jf, Sharma R, Rouyer Tristan (2019). Potential further considerations on the conditioning of operating models of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna. *ICCAT Recueil de Documents Scientifiques / Collective Volume of Scientific Paper*, 75(6), 1171-1181. Open Access version: <https://archimer.ifremer.fr/doc/00484/59607/>
 - Bailleul D., Mackenzie A., Sacchi O., Poisson F., Bierne N., Arnaud-Haond S., 2018 – Large-scale genetic panmixia in the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*): A single worldwide population, or a genetic lag-time effect of the “grey zone” of differentiation? – *Evol Appl* 0(0) (2018).
 - Poisson F., Sidonie, Catteau S., Chiera C., Groul J.-M., 2019 – The effect of hook type and trailing gear on hook shedding and fate of pelagic stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*): New insights to develop effective mitigation approaches – *Marine Policy* 107 (2019) 103594.

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

- Guéry L., Deslias C., Kaplan D., Marsac F., Abascal F., Pascual P. , Gaertner D. (2019) Accounting for fishing days without set in the CPUE standardisation of yellowfin tuna in free schools for the EU purse seine fleet operating in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean during the 1991-2018 period. *ICCAT-SCRS/2019/066*.
- Pascual-Alayón P., Floch L., N’Gom F., Dewals P., Irié D., Amatcha AH., Amandé M.-J. (2019) Statistics of the European and associated purse seine and baitboat fleets in the Atlantic Ocean (1991-2018). *SCRS/2019/077*.
- Gaertner D., Goni N., Amande J., Pascual Alayon P., N’Gom F., Addi E., Conceicao I., da Silva G. B., Alves Bezerra N, Ferreira Muniz R., Niella Y., Wright S., Beare D., Ailloud L. (2019) First estimate of tag-shedding for yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean from AOTTP data. *SCRS/2019/068*.
- Deledda-Tramoni G., Gaertner D. (2019) Assessing the effectiveness of the current moratorium on dFADs using conventional tagging data from the AOTTP. Preliminary results. *SCRS/2019/067*.
- Baidai Y., Dagorn L., Amande M.J., Gaertner D., Capello M. (2019) Aggregation processes of tuna under drifting fish aggregating devices (DFADs) assessed through fisher’s echosounder buoy in the Atlantic Ocean. *SCRS/2019/149*.
- Baidai Y., Dagorn L., Amande M.J., Gaertner D., Capello M. (2019) Mapping tuna occurrence under drifting fish aggregating devices from fisher’s echosounder buoy in the Atlantic Ocean. *SCRS/2019/150*.
- Akia S., Amandé M., Gaertner D. (2019) First estimates of the reporting rate for recaptures of yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas from tag-seeding experiments conducted during the AOTTP program. *SCRS/2019/160*.

- Floch L., Depetris M., Duparc A., Guillou A., Hervé A., Kaplan D., Lebranchu L., Yala D., Bach P. (2019) *Statistics of the French purse seine fishing fleet targeting tropical tunas in the Atlantic Ocean (1991-2018)*. SCRS/2019/162.
- Grande M., Capello M., Baidai Y., Uranga J., Boyra G., Quincoces I., Orue B., Ruiz J., Zudaire I., Murua H., Depetris M., Floch L., Santiago J. (2019). *From fishermen' to scientific tools: Progress on the recovery and standardized processing of instrumented buoys data*. SCRS/2019/179.
- Zudaire I., Tolotti M., Murua J., Capello M., Andrés M., Cabezas O., Krug I., Grande M., Arregui I., Uranga J., Goñi N., Sabarros P., Ferarios J.M., Ruiz J., Baidai Y., Ramos M.L., Báez J.C., Abascal F., Moreno G., Santiago J., Dagorn L., Arrizabalaga H., Murua H. (2019) *Preliminary results of the Biofad project: Testing designs and identify options to mitigate impacts of drifting fish aggregating devices on the ecosystem*. SCRS/2019/181.
- Duparc A., Aragno V., Depetris M., Floch L., Cauquil P., Lebranchu J., Gaertner D., Bach P. (2019). *Assess the species composition of major tropical tunas in catches of the purse seine fishery: A new modelling approach for the tropical tuna treatment processing (1) Case of the French fleet in Atlantic Ocean*. SCRS/2019/189.
- Duparc A., Amandé J., Lesage M., Yala D., Cauquil P., Floch L., Gaertner D., Pascual P., Bach P. (2019). *Local market of the tropical purse seine fishery: Update and perspective for its assessment in Abidjan*. SCRS/2019/190.
- Santiago J., Uranga J., Quincoces I., Orue B., Grande M., Murua H., Merino M., Urtizberea A., Duparc A., Pascual P., Boyra G. (2019) *A novel index of abundance of juvenile yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean derived from echosounder buoys*. SCRS/2019/075-Rev.
- Juan-Jordá M.J., Andonegi E., Murua H., Ruiz J., Ramos M.L., Sabarros P., Abascal F., Bach P. (2019) *In support of the ICCAT ecosystem report card: Three ecosystem indicators to monitor the ecological impacts of purse seine fisheries in the tropical Atlantic Ecoregion*. SCRS 2019/051.
- Le Meur P-Y., Reyes N., 2018 – *La pêche thonière tropicale entre productivisme et durabilité : un métier en mutation – METMUT, Fondation de France (appel d'offre « Littoral et Mer », 2018-2021)*.

3. PORTUGAL

As in previous years, EU-Portugal within the European Data Collection Framework, collected throughout 2019 fisheries data, which were used by IPMA I.P. (EU.Portugal) to conduct research activities regarding pelagic longline fisheries and the tuna trap fishery. The data collected allowed EU-Portugal to continue the development of studies on habitat use and distributional patterns, CPUE indexes, age, growth and population genetics for highly migratory species. In addition, IPMA scientists have in recent years become increasingly involved in Ecosystem Based Fisheries Management and are starting more work focused on technical aspects of Management Strategy Evaluation.

Summarized details on work developed during 2019 are specified below:

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

4. GREECE

Research activities included analysis of biological data for updating swordfish stock parameters. Specifically, biological samples (fin spines) were collected for subsequent analysis aiming to define age-length keys and update the growth parameters of the species. Additionally, samples for genetic analyses aiming to identify stock boundaries have been collected. The above actions have been carried out in the frame of the “ICCAT Swordfish Program”.

5. MALTA

As a European Member state, Malta will continue to contribute to the Atlantic-Wide Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP) through its data collection programmes and the understanding of key biological and ecological processes.

6. DENMARK AND SEWDEN

For the third year in a row, tunas have been tagged in Skagerrak, in waters near Denmark and Sweden at the end of August and beginning of September 2019 (project known as Scandinavian Bluefin Marathon) under the auspices of the Danish and the National Institute of Aquatic Resources Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences. This project relied heavily on the participation and dedication of experienced big game anglers who volunteered their time to safely catch and tag bluefin tunas by rod and reel. The tunas were then tagged with either a pop up satellite archival tag or an acoustic tag as well as a floytag from the ICCAT series, and sampled.

These tagging experiment has been taken up by ICCAT / GBYP regarding Research Mortality Allowance.

Annex IV

Participation and contributions to SCRS Working Groups

Researchers from EU-Spain regularly participate in all ICCAT initiatives and carry out on a permanent basis studies on the biology and ecology of the species managed by ICCAT. They also regular contribute to the stocks assessments and other issues (e.g., ecological issues, management strategy evaluation, etc...)

EU-Spain scientists have participated in most of SCRS working groups.

In 2019, Dr. Tristan Rouyer attended the Species Group meetings and the intersessional meeting. Dr. François Poisson participated in the swordfish sampling working group, initiated in 2018 and held from 18 to 21 June 2019 in Olhão (Portugal).

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

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

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

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

- Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group - Madrid 25/28 February 2019
 - *SCRS/2019/025 Length-weight relationship, monthly size distributions of length and weight for swordfish (*Xiphias gladius* L.) caught by longliners in the Tyrrhenian Sea. Pignalosa P., Pappalardo L., Gioacchini G., and Carnevali O.*
 - *SCRS/2019/026 Length-weight relationships and size distributions of Mediterranean swordfish (*Xiphias gladius* L.) caught by longliners in the Mediterranean Sea. Pignalosa P., Pappalardo L., Gioacchini G., and Carnevali O.*

- *SCRS/2019/027 Females reproductive biology of Mediterranean swordfish (Xiphias gladius L.): New insights from a multidisciplinary study. Gioacchini G., Pappalardo L., Pignalosa P., and Carnevali O.*
- Regional Coordination Group Large Pelagics (RCM.LG) 2019 - Madrid 13/14 May 2019
- ICCAT Meeting - Workshop on Swordfish biology - Faro 18/21 June 2019
- SCRS Species Group Meeting - Madrid 23/27 September 2019
 - *SCRS/2019/0142 Length-weight relationships and a new length conversion factor for Atlantic Bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus L.), caught in the Mediterranean Sea. Pignalosa P., Pappalardo L., Gioacchini G., and Carnevali O.*
 - *SCRS/2019/0143 Length-weight relationships and a new conversion factor for Mediterranean swordfish (Xiphias gladius L.) caught by longliners in the Mediterranean Sea. Pignalosa P., Pappalardo L., Gioacchini G., and Carnevali O.*
 - *SCRS/2019/0168 LThe challenge to assign maturity stages: development of a histology-validated macroscopic criteria based on the GSI. Marisaldi, D. Basili, M. Candelma, V. Sesani, P. Pignalosa, G. Gioacchini and Carnevali O.*
- Plenary Meeting of the Standing Committee of Research and Statistics SCRS - Madrid 01/05 October 2019

Malta participated in the SCRS species group meetings and meeting of the SCRS in 2019.

Greek fishery scientists, have participated in the Species Group meetings and the ICCAT SCRS Plenary session.

During 2019, IPMA scientists (EU-Portugal) participated in the following SCRS meetings:

- Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group (25 -28 Feb, Madrid)
- White Marlin Data Preparatory Meeting (12-15 Mar, Madrid)
- Intersessional Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems (8-12 Apr, Madrid)
- Shortfin Mako Stock Assessment Update Meeting (20-24 May, Madrid)
- White Marlin Stock Assessment Meeting (10-14 Jun, Miami)
- Intersessional Meeting of the Small Tunas Species Group (24-27 Jun, Olhão)
- SCRS Species Groups meetings (23-27 Sep, Madrid)
- Meeting of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics, SCRS (30 Sep- 4 Oct, Madrid)

During 2019, IPMA scientists participated and presented to the SCRS a total of 12 working documents. Of those, 6 had EU-Portugal as first authors and the remaining had contributions of EU-Portugal scientists as co-authors. The following list shows the full SCRS references to those documents:

- *Coelho, R., Santos, C.C., Rosa, D., Lino, P.G., 2019. A potential indicator for non-retained sharks in support of an ICCAT ecosystem report card. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS 2019/043. 10pp.*
- *Gillespie, K., Coelho, R., Farley, J., Garibaldi, F., Gioacchini, G., Pappalardo, L., Poisson, F., Quelle, P., Rosa, D., Saber, S. 2019. Report of the 2019 ICCAT workshop on swordfish biology studies for growth, reproduction and genetics. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2019/191. 12pp.*
- *Juan-Jordá, M.J., Murua, H., Apostolaki, P., Lynam, C., Perez-Rodriguez, A., Baez-Barrionuevo, J.C., Abascal, F., Coelho, R., Todorovic, S., Billet, N., M. Uyarra, E. Andonegi, J. Lopez. 2019. Selecting ecosystem indicators for fisheries targeting highly migratory species: What have we learned? ICCAT-SCRS Presentation. SCRS/P/2019/014. 42pp.*
- *Juan-Jordá, M.J., Murua, H., Andonegi, E., Baez-Barrionuevo, J.C., Abascal, F., Coelho, R., Todorovic, S., Apostolaki, P., Lynam, C., Perez Rodriguez, A., 2019. Does ICCAT need ecosystem plans? a pilot ecosystem plan for the Atlantic tropical ecoregion. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS 2019/052. 18pp.*
- *Lino, P.G., Abid, N., Malouli, M.I., Coelho, R., 2019. Standardized joint CPUE index for bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) caught by Moroccan and Portuguese traps for the period 2008-2018. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2019/177. 13pp.*
- *Muñoz-Lechuga, R., Coelho, R., Lino, P.G., 2019. Age and growth of small tunas, *Auxis rochei*, *Sarda sarda* and *Euthynnus alletteratus*, from Portugal. ICCAT-SCRS Presentation. SCRS/P/2019/042. 5pp.*
- *Nohara, K., Takeshima, H., Noda, S., Coelho, R., Santos, M.N., Cortés, E., Domingo, A., Urbina, J.O., Semba, Y., 2019. Progress report of genetic stock structure of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) in the Atlantic Ocean. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2019/173. 8pp.*
- *Rosa, D., Santos, C.C., Coelho, R., 2019 Assessing the effects of hook, bait and leader type as potential mitigation measures to reduce bycatch and mortality rates of shortfin mako: a meta-analysis with comparisons for target, bycatch, and vulnerable fauna interactions. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2019/091. 35pp.*
- *Saber, S., Lino, P.G., Ciércoles, C., Gómez-Vives, M.J., Muñoz-Lechuga, R., Godoy, D., Ortiz de Urbina, J., Coelho, R., Macías, D., 2019. Macroscopic and microscopic maturity stages. Living working document for small tuna species. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2019/111. 40pp.*
- *Santos, C.C., Domingo, A., Carlson, J., Natanson, L., Travassos, P., Macías, D., Cortés, E., Miller, P., Hazin, F., Mas, F., Ortiz de Urbina, J., Coelho R., 2019. Updates on the habitat use and migrations patterns for shortfin mako in the Atlantic using satellite telemetry. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2019/090. 14pp.*

- Santos, C.C., Rosa, D., Coelho, R., 2019. Hook and bait type effects on surface pelagic longline catch rates: a meta-analysis for target, bycatch and vulnerable fauna interactions. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2019/044. 19pp.
- Viñas, J., Ollé, J., Hajje, G., Koudra-Krim, A., Macias, D., Saber, S., Lino, P.G., Muñoz-Lechuga, R., Pascual Alayón, P.J., Baibbat, A., Meissa, S., Habibe, B., Eilson, R.W., Ngom Sow, F., Constance Diaha, N., Angueko, D., Da Conceição, I., Silva, G., Lucena Frédou, F. 2019. Report of the short-term contract for ICCAT SMTYP for the biological samples collection for growth, maturity and genetic studies. ICCAT SCRS Document SCRS/2019/105.

The following updates have been presented to the Sharks species group:

- Nohara, K., Takeshima, H., Noda, S., Coelho, R., Santos, M.N., Cortés, E., Domingo, A., Urbina, J.O., Semba, Y., 2019. Progress report of genetic stock structure of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) in the Atlantic Ocean. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2019/173. 8pp.
- Santos, C.C., Domingo, A., Carlson, J., Natanson, L., Travassos, P., Macías, D., Cortés, E., Miller, P., Hazin, F., Mas, F., Ortiz de Urbina, J., Coelho R., 2019. Updates on the habitat use and migrations patterns for shortfin mako in the Atlantic using satellite telemetry. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2019/090. 14pp.

The following updates have been presented to the Small Tuna Species group:

- Muñoz-Lechuga, R., Coelho, R., Lino, P.G., 2019. Age and growth of small tunas, *Auxis rochei*, *Sarda sarda* and *Euthynnus alletteratus*, from Portugal. ICCAT-SCRS Presentation. SCRS/P/2019/042. 5pp.
- Saber, S., Lino, P.G., Ciércoles, C., Gómez-Vives, M.J., Muñoz-Lechuga, R., Godoy, D., Ortiz de Urbina, J., Coelho, R., Macías, D., 2019. Macroscopic and microscopic maturity stages. Living working document for small tuna species. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2019/111. 40pp.

IPMA continues to participate in the SWO biological sampling collection programme, and is responsible for the age and growth component, using both spines and otoliths. Besides the ageing, IPMA also collects and provides samples of genetic tissues for the population genetics component and reproductive organs for the reproduction task of the project. In 2019 a workshop was organized by IPMA and took place at the IPMA facilities in Olhão, Portugal. The outputs of the workshop are available and published as an SCRS document:

- Gillespie, K., Coelho, R., Farley, J., Garibaldi, F., Gioacchini, G., Pappalardo, L., Poisson, F., Quelle, P., Rosa, D., Saber, S. 2019. Report of the 2019 ICCAT workshop on swordfish biology studies for growth, reproduction and genetics. ICCAT-SCRS Document. SCRS/2019/191. 12pp.

Annex V

Scientific Observers Programmes

1. SPAIN AND FRANCE

Spain is continuing observer programs in different fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention Area. The Spanish scientific observers cover the main fisheries in combination with other sources of information. The data are consolidated into the national databases after a data validation process. The information collected concerns all target and not-target species and, where possible, the collection of data is extended to cover marine turtles, seabirds and marine mammals. The type of data collected refer to catch, discards, by-catch, vessels and fishing gear characteristics as well as biological parameters such as length, weight, sex, maturity and growth.

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

The sampling design set for French purse seiners follows the recommendations developed in the regional observer scheme of ICCAT. This sampling design is documented in the observer manual updated every year at the UE level. Data quality is taken into account. After each observer trip, a debriefing of the cruise is organized between the observer and two scientists involved in the coordination of the observer program. This debriefing will permit to attribute a score to the quality of data collected.

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

French purse seine observer program coverage in 2019: The part of the human observer program on French purse seiners funded by EU in the frame of the data collection framework (DCF) reached a coverage of 15.8% of the fishing trips, 17.9 % of the days at sea and 16.6 % of the fishing sets. With observations collected in the frame of the ICCAT moratoria, and the scientific observer program supported by the industry (OCUP project supported by Orthongel) the total coverage of scientific observer programs reached 99.2% of the days at sea and 99.1% of the fishing sets in 2019 (Table

25– Observer coverage of the fishing activity for the French purse seine fleet for the three ongoing observer programs: EU DCF, ICCAT Moratoria and Orthongel OCUP.

| | Logbook | Obs DCF | Obs Moratoria | Obs Orthongel | Total Obs |
|-------------------------|---------|------------|------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Trips | 101 | 16 | 26 | 53 | 95 |
| % coverage trips | | 15.8 | 25.7 | 52.5 | 94 |
| Days at sea | 2954 | 530 | 608 | 1794 | 2932 |
| % coverage days at sea | | 17.9 | 20.6 | 60.7 | 99.2 |
| Fishing sets | 2278 | 378 | 505 | 1375 | 2258 |
| % coverage fishing sets | | 16.6 | 22.2 | 60.4 | 99.1 |

Table 25– Observer coverage of the fishing activity for the French purse seine fleet for the three ongoing observer programs: EU DCF, ICCAT Moratoria and Orthongel OCUP

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

In 2019, a total of about 1 million of individuals in the Atlantic Ocean were recorded as incidental catch for the French purse seine fisheries. Some of them were kept on board representing a volume of about 657 t for 333,000 individuals represented by the group of finfish. It must be noticed that for sensitive species like whale shark (14 individuals) sea turtles (187 individuals) and cetaceans (12 individuals), the percentage of individuals discarded alive reached 100% while for the group of Mobulids and Manta rays this percentage of survival at release reached 75.4 % (Table 28).

| Species group | ON BOARD | | DISCARDS | |
|---------------|------------|------|-------------|---------|
| | Catch (kg) | N | N discarded | % alive |
| Billfish | 64043 | 1975 | 155 | 5.8 |

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|
| Cetaceans | 0 | 0 | 12 | 100 |
| Finfish | 592709 | 331148 | 320719 | 57.2 |
| Rays - Mobula & Manta | 0 | 0 | 118 | 75.4 |
| Rays other | 0 | 0 | 49 | 69.4 |
| Sea turtles | 0 | 0 | 187 | 100 |
| Shark | 59 | 5 | 2169 | 59.3 |
| Tuna | 0 | 0 | 302570 | 0 |
| Whale shark | 0 | 0 | 14 | 100 |
| Total | 656851 | 333129 | 625993 | |

Table 26– Inventory of species group recovered as incidental catch for the French purse seine fishery in the Atlantic kept on board or discarded with the % of survival individuals discarded

| SHARKS & RAYS | | BILLFISH | |
|---------------|------------------|----------|------------------|
| Species | Length collected | Species | Length collected |
| FAL | 1453 | BIL | 1 |
| OCS | 5 | BUM | 305 |
| SMA | 32 | WHM | 1 |
| SPK | 3 | SAI | 694 |
| SPL | 21 | Total | 1001 |
| SPN | 6 | | |
| SPZ | 333 | | |
| BSH | 9 | | |
| PLS | 42 | | |
| Total | 1904 | | |

Table 27– Length data collected by scientific observers embarked on French purse seiners for shark species and billfish species

Length frequency data were regularly collected for several species of sharks and billfishes (Table 29) either kept on board (some billfish) or discarded (mainly sharks). The silky shark (*Carcharhinus falciformis*, FAL) is well represented in this sample for sharks while the Atlantic sailfish (*Istiophorus albicans*, SAI) is well represented in the sample for billfish.

2. PORTUGAL

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere, I. P. (IPMA, IP) implements the EU. Portugal pelagic longline scientific observer program for vessels based on mainland

Portugal. IPMA is a Public Institution, part of the indirect administration of the State and under the responsibility of the Ministry of the Sea.

IPMA has ample experience with scientific observer programs and has implemented the pelagic longline in ICCAT since 2010. The program is part of the Portuguese Administration (DGRM) Biological Data Collection Program (PNAB), established within the framework of the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF).

The scientific observers that carry out those duties are permanent employees (technicians) of the IPMA staff. All have ample knowledge and years of experience to identify ICCAT species and fishing gear configurations, and are trained and very experienced to observe and record accurately the information to be collected under the Program. They are also trained and highly experienced to carry out additional duties, such as collection of scientific samples and deploying conventional and electronic tags.

Until now the program is designed to achieve at least 5% minimum coverage. This is calculated from the previous year total effort and is measured in number of fishing sets. While onboard, the scientific observers record and collect data on 100% of the operations during each trip and on 100% of the catches on each set. The program is stratified to sample in the main fishing areas of the Portuguese pelagic longline fleet, namely 1) the temperate 2) NE Atlantic, 3) tropical NE Atlantic and 4) Equatorial regions.

Bearing in mind the increase of the minimum observer coverage recently adopted for tropical tunas (Rec. 19-02), for the surface longline vessels, the PT observer program is under re-evaluation in order to meet the current requirements of ICCAT provisions.

The vessel/trip selection is a mix of random and opportunistic. The reason is that the implementation of the program is voluntary for the vessels, so not all vessels of the fleet collaborate and are willing to take observers onboard. Still, with the good relations that IPMA maintains with most of the skippers and vessel owners, part of the fleet is willing to collaborate and take observers onboard. The specific coverage achieved in 2019 was 4.3%, measured in number of sets of the total fleet effort. Parallel to the scientific observer program described here, IPMA also maintains a self-sampling program where crews are trained to take record and report biological data of the catch.

The data fields that are observed, collected and recorded in the IPMA observer Program exceed what is currently requested under paragraph 7 of ICCAT Rec. 16-14. Specifically, IPMA scientific observers currently record and collect information on:

- For each fishing trip: Details of the observer, vessel and license, boarding port and date, date of departure to sea, port and date of disembarking, notes from the catch landing;
- For each fishing set: Trip unique ID, fishing set unique ID, date of the set, time and coordinates while deploying (initial and final), time and coordinates while hauling (initial and final), upper and lower depth of the hooks, total number of hooks used, hook type and size, number of floats, leader material, bait used, length of the set, moon state, cloud coverage, wind speed and direction, water temperature, sighting of cetaceans, birds or turtles, use of tori lines, use of line weights, any additional notes;
- For each captured specimen: Fishing set unique ID, specimen unique ID, species ID, hooking mode, condition at hauling, size (FL, LJFL, TL or CCL, depending on the species), condition if discarded, sex, maturity stage (currently recorded for SWO and sharks), claspers size (elasmobranchs), notes if depredated, color of lightstick/lantern

if used, specific bait used, specific leader material, specific hook type and size, samples collected (e.g., otoliths, vertebrae, spines, tissue for genetics, others), if photo was taken, any additional notes.

All captured specimens (from all taxa and species) are fully recorded in the program. This includes target species, bycatch, discards, and all interactions with vulnerable fauna as marine-turtles, sea-birds and marine-mammals. We also note that many biological samples that have been collected under our program have been used in multiple ICCAT/SCRS projects and for providing scientific advice, including the latest growth equations used for shortfin mako, genetic samples for ongoing swordfish, marlins and sharks stock delimitation projects, etc. Portugal also regularly deploy satellite tags on sharks and swordfish from the pelagic longliners, also as part of ICCT/SCRS projects.

All data is dully transmitted in due time and in full detail (high resolution) to ICCAT using the ST-09 form.

Regarding sharks, IPMA is currently responsible for the age, growth and tagging studies and participates in other works such as genetics (lead by the Japanese Fisheries Research Institute). All collected samples continue to be processed and analysed for the ongoing work.

IPMA continues to participate in the Small Tunas SMTYP and is responsible for the age and growth component. Additionally, under this program also collects gonads and genetic tissues for the remaining project tasks. Age ad growth samples are processed in the IPMA laboratory, while all the remaining reproductive and genetic samples and data have been provided to the respective task coordinators.

IPMA has also been collecting genetics samples of marlins and sailfish from the Portuguese scientific observer program, under the ICCAT Enhanced Program for Billfish Research - EPBR. Samples for this program are collected mainly from the tropical and equatorial eastern Atlantic. Within this program, IPMA coordinates the ageing component and provides samples form genetics for that component of the work. All data have been sent to the billfishes Working Group coordinator to contribute to ongoing studies

3. OTHER EU MEMBER STATES

Due to difficulties to get scientific observers on board Cypriot vessels in the previous year, biological data were collected from control observes only. To overcome this problem and run a proper probabilistic sampling a new arrangement in licencing approval adopted to oblige for scientific observers on board.

Scientific observations on board Greek vessels targeting large pelagic fisheries are foreseen in the frame of the EU Data Collection Framework. Throughout the program scientific observers monitored fishing operations of drifting longliners, with special emphasis given to those targeting swordfish. A total of 152 swordfish targetting operations was monitored by scientific observers on board. No incidental catches of sea turtles and/or protected shark species have been recorded.

During 2019, a National Observer Program was carried out by Italy in line with the current EU and ICCAT provisions, setting not only its specific scope but also scientific objectives. In particular, a Convention was signed with the Polytechnic University of

Marche (Ancona) – Department of Science of Life and Environment, including a National Wide Scientific Research Program on the most relevant Pelagic Species (BFT-SWO-ALB).

As a European Member state, Malta is committed to respect the ICCAT obligations in terms of scientific observer's coverage of the different fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention Area. Maltese scientific observers cover the main fisheries with respect to E-BFT (long-liners) in line with ICCAT Recommendations. In addition, Maltese scientific observers also cover SWO long-line fishing trips through the EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data. These observers follow appropriate training courses including data validation training. The information collected concerns all target and not-target species together with discard information.

Croatia has carried out a National sampling program of BFT harvested from aquaculture facilities (PUT) as well as the sampling programme within the Data Collection Framework (DCF). In addition, a scientific research started in 2018 with a goal to investigate relation of tuna recruitment to spontaneous spawning activities of farmed Bluefin tuna in the Adriatic Sea continued also in 2019. It was presumed that tuna farms in Croatia might play a significant role in the egg production and potential recruitment of BFT in the Adriatic Sea, since they are supplied with juvenile fish (8-30 kg) and practice prolonged farming period (18 - 32 months). For this reason, farmed fish were sampled and GSI values for both sexes (females 57%, males 43%) indicated that May is the peak period of maturity followed by onset of spawning in June. Histological analysis of gonads of farmed BFT suggests that at least 60% of individuals (reaching 60 kg BW), that are carried over into the next farming year, may have potential to spawn in captivity. Barcoding of YOY tuna-like samples, incidentally catch during August in the central Adriatic, confirmed the presence of *Thunnus thynnus* individuals with average age of 46 days, suggesting possible tuna spawning in the Adriatic Sea. Results of this study highlight the fact that farmed BFT are capable of completing reproductive cycle in captivity with estimated batch fecundity of 40.5 eggs gr-1, and that 'escape through spawning' phenomenon could have positive effect on recruitment of BFT in the Adriatic Sea. First results of this project were presented on the 2018 SCRS. The project continued in 2019 with additional sampling, genetic analysis and modelling. Gathered data are still being processed and final conclusions are pending.

Annex VI

Sampling protocol to implement the “T3” in France

The definition of the reference fleet population follow the definition set by Paragraph 5 a) of the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2016/1251 of 12 July 2016 adopting a multiannual Union programme for the collection, management and use of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the period 2017-20195, in order to have a comprehensive view of the fishing activity applied during the year.

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

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

Bait boat fishery: For this métier, the target population is all the fishing trips of the entire French bait boats landing in Dakar (Senegal) only. All landings are monitored. The frame population is a sample of unloading days for the species composition.

Sampling protocol to implement the “T3” process to estimate catches of the main tuna species: In the case of tropical tuna fisheries, it is imperative to estimate the species composition of landings insofar as these are weighted according to commercial categories based more on length size than on species, which is a major source of bias. The catch for each species are estimated by cross-correlation of information from fishing logbooks, VMS data and information about landings provided by the producer organization, as well as from the sampling of species composition at the landing site. Sampling is carried out in port, and then pooled for estimates of the length and species compositions of landings based on pre-defined spatial and temporal strata according to the type of association (fishing mode) and the weight category of the individuals. This involves a minimum number of samples for each stratum, and a predetermined population of individuals for each sample which differs according to the fishing mode.

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

Adherence to these procedures results in an important number of sampled and measured individuals, this arises from the fact that in order to achieve a reasonable level of precision for the estimation of the species composition necessary to examine a large number of individuals for each sample (500 for log sets, 200 for free school sets). When the number of samples is considered insufficient, a substitution procedure follows ocean-based schemes that vary between size and species composition.

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

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

| | | GENERAL | RESPONSE |
|---------------------|-----|--|---|
| S:GEN01 | S1 | Annual Report | 15/09/2020 |
| S:GEN02 | S2 | Fleet Characteristics | 25/06, 02/07, 03/07, 08/07, 16/07, 28/07, 31/07, 21/08, 26/08/2020 |
| S:GEN03 | S3 | Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate | 15/04, 15/06, 25/06, 30/06, 01/07, 02/07, 03/07, 08/07, 16/07, 27/07, 31/07, 06/08, 18/08, 21/08, 26/08, 06/08, 01/09/2020, |
| S:GEN04 | S4 | Catch & Effort (Task II) | 15/04, 15/06, 25/06, 30/06, 01/07, 02/07, 03/07, 08/07, 16/07, 31/07, 06/08, 18/08/2020 |
| S:GEN05 | S5 | Size samples (Task II) | 15/04, 25/06, 30/06, 01/07, 02/07, 03/07, 13/07, 16/07, 06/08 18/08/2020 |
| S:GEN06 | S6 | Catch estimated by size | 15/04, 25/06, 01/07, 02/07, 03/07, 16/07, 18/08/2020 |
| S:GEN07 | S7 | Information on tagging surveys | 03/07/2020 |
| S:GEN08 | S8 | Information collected under conventional tagging programmes | 29/06/2020 |
| S:GEN09 | S9 | Information collected under electronic tagging programmes | 29/06, 03/07/2020 |
| S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | 29/06, 03/07, 16/07, 29/07/2020 |
| S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | 15/09/2020 included in the annual report part I |
| S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | NA |
| S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | 19/05, 25/06/2020 = SWO 3005 |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | | | |
| S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from farms | 02/07/2020 |
| S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | |
| S:BFT03 | S17 | The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings) | 03/07/2020 |
| S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | 16/07, 29/07/2020 |
| S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | NA – EU is not involved in the W-BFT fishery |
| S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | NA – EU is not involved in the W-BFT fishery |

| | | | |
|------------------|------|---|--|
| S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | NA – EU is not involved in the W-BFT fishery |
| S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | 01/04, 16/07/2020, 29/07, 05/08/2020 |
| TROPICALS | | | |
| S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | Included in task I |
| S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact) | 14/01/2020 |
| S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | 03/06/2020 |
| S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | 03/06, 03/07/2020 |
| S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers, including coverage levels | 16/07, 29/07/2020 |
| S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | |
| S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | 16/07/2020 |
| S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed | 16/07, 31/07/2020 |
| S:TRO08 | S49 | Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC | NA |
| SHARK | | | |
| S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | NA EU have reported specific shark data |
| S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | Detailed in the annual report |
| S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | Detailed in the annual report |
| S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | Included in task I |
| OTHER BYC | | | |
| S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | Non available |
| S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | 16/07, 29/07/2020 |
| S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | 16/07, 29/07/2020 |
| S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | 15 September 2019 In annual report |
| S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | |



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
DIRECTORATE-GENERAL FOR MARITIME AFFAIRS AND FISHERIES

International Ocean Governance and Sustainable Fisheries
Regional Fisheries Management Organisations

2019

ANNUAL REPORT TO ICCAT

Part II

European Union

SECTION 3

REPORTING SUMMARY

COMPLIANCE WITH REPORTING REQUIREMENTS UNDER ICCAT CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

| Req | N° | Information required | Response |
|-----|------|--|---|
| GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | <p>15-09-2020</p> <p>Article 71 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), provides that each year EU Member States shall submit to the EU Commission an annual report for the preceding calendar year, comprising information on fisheries, research, statistics, management, inspection and IUU fishing prevention activities and any additional information, as appropriate. Additionally, the annual report shall include information on the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research in that field.</p> <p>Based on the information received, an EU annual report is submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.</p> |
| GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | <p>ICCAT Recommendations and corresponding provisions regarding reporting obligations have been transposed in EU law as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 November 2017 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT); • Regulation (EU) |

| | | | |
|-----|-------|--|---|
| | | | <p>2016/1627 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 September 2016 on a multiannual recovery plan for Bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No 302/2009 (OJ L 252/1 16.9.2016)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulation (EU) 2019/833 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 2019 amending Regulation (EU) 2016/1627 (OJ L 141, 28.5.2019, p. 1) • Regulation (EU) 2019/1154 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on a multiannual recovery plan for Mediterranean swordfish and amending Council Regulation (EC) No 1967/2006 and Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 of the European Parliament and of the Council (OJ L 188, 12.7.2019, p. 1–24) <p>Furthermore, the catch limits adopted for the stocks managed by ICCAT were fixed in EU law through Council Regulation (EU) No 2020/123 of 27 January 2020 fixing for 2020 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters.</p> |
| GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | 07-08-2020 |
| GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Except request and termination of the chartering, no information has been reported. |
| GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | 29-01-2020, 19-02-2020, 27-02-2020, 13-02-2020, 22-06-2020, 12-08-2020, 04-09-2020 |
| GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | Not applicable - The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transshipments at sea in Union waters, and MS do not allow transshipments at sea beyond EU waters. |
| GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | 31-07-2020 |
| GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | Not applicable - The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transshipments at sea in Union waters, and MS do not allow transshipments at sea beyond EU waters. |
| GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | The authorisations for carrier vessels have specific validity dates and are not auto-renewed. The |

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| | | | <p>number of individual vessels that were subject to changes (renewal, deletion etc.) within a given year (2019) is not recorded. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT together with vessels to be included in the register of non-fishing vessels.</p> <p>The number of EU vessels with carrier authorisations remained the same in 2019 and 2020 and was 4.</p> |
| GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Not applicable. No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship. |
| GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | See GEN 0011 |
| GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | See GEN 0011 |
| GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | 21-01-2020, 13-02-2020, 14-02-2020, 19-02-2020, 05-03-2020, 01-04-2020, 10-04-2020, 15-04-2020, 22-04-2020, 11-06-2020 |
| GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | See GEN 0011 |
| GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | No Denial of Entry or Use of port reported |
| GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | Reports are being compiled and will be sent as soon as possible |
| GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | Reports are being compiled and will be sent as soon as possible |
| GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | Reports are being compiled and will be sent as soon as possible |
| GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | EU has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements |
| GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | 10 – sent on 15-09-2020 |
| GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | See annex I |
| GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | The list runs until 31-12-2020 and this should be considered as being without a final date. There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT. All data on vessels above 20 m was sent within the CP01 report. |
| GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT. |
| GEN | 0022 | Redundant | |
| GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | As other ICCAT obligations, sport and recreational fisheries are managed by Member States in |

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| | | | <p>respect of provisions established by ICCAT. To this extent, such activities are subject to conditions such as: the delivery of permits, the respect of closed seasons, the assignment of a specific quota to such activities, the prohibition of sale of catches deriving from sport and recreational fisheries, the implementation of a catch and release system whenever possible, etc. Recreational fisheries are forbidden by some EU member states. Member States are free to avail of the above instruments or others in order to control such fisheries. In any case, such activities occur within the limit of the quota assigned to the EU and thus its Member States.</p> <p>See Annex II for more details on single Member States.</p> |
| GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities |
| GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Not applicable. This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report. |
| GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | 17-07-2020 |
| GEN | 0027 | Data on non-Compliance | Not applicable. This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report |
| GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Not applicable. This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures. |
| GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible |
| GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible |
| GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate | EU is currently not participating in a pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities |
| GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | 18-12-2019 |
| GEN | 0033 | Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | EU is currently not participating in a pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities |
| GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | EU has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list. |
| GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | EU is working with its Member States in an EU Emergency Action Plan and will submit it as soon as |

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| | | | possible before the end of 2020. |
| GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | No information reported |
| GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | No information reported |
| GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | No information reported |
| GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | | | |
| BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | 39 farms (16 active, 23 currently inactive but subject to be active in the future) |
| BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | 27-08-2019, 28-08-2020 |
| BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | 06-06-2019, 29-05-2020 |
| BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | 14-07-2020, 27-07-2020, 07-08-2020, 11-09-2020 |
| BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | 03-02-2020, 05-02-2020, 22-04-2020, 13 traps |
| BFT | 1006 | Redundant | |
| BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | 14-02-2020, |
| BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate | 14-02-2020, 31-05-2020, |
| BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | 06-03-2020, 31-05-2019, 09-07-2020 |
| BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02/19-04 | 15-09-2020 |
| BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | 31-07-2020, 25-08-2020 |
| BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | 20-01-2020, 22-01-2020, 10-02-2020, 16-03-2020, 25-03-2020, 30-03-2020, 03-04-2020, 15-04-2020, 24-04-2020, 29-04-2020, 30-04-2020, 04-05-2020, 08-05-2020, 11-05-2020, 13-05-2020, 13-05-2020, 15-05-2020, 16-05-2020, 19-05-2020, 20-05-2020, 21-05-2020, 27-05-2020, 29-05-2020, 01-06-2020, 05-06-2020, 08-06-2020, 11-06-2020, 12-06-2020, 15-06-2020, 16-06-2020, 17-06-2020, 18-06-2020, 19-06-2020, 22-06-2020, 23-06-2020, 25-06-2020, 26-06-2020, 30-06-2020, 07-07-2020, 08-07-2020, 17-07-2020, 20-07-2020, 27-07-2020, 31-07-2020, 06-08-2020, 10-08-2020, 13-08-2020, 03-09-2020, 07-09-2020 |
| BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | 08-01-2020, 22-01-2020, 15-04-2020, 21-04-2020, 27-04-2020, 12-05-2020, 12-06-2020, 19-06-2020, 22-06-2020, 25-06-2020, 26-06-2020, 10-07-2020, 16-07-2020, 04-08-2020, 05-08-2020, 11-08-2020, 17-08-2020, 24-08-2020, 31-08-2020, 02-09-2020 |
| BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | 20-05-2020, 28-05-2020 |
| BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | VMS messages were transmitted regularly during 2019 and 2020. All failures were investigated and addressed. |

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| BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | 14-02-2020 |
| BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | 14-02-2020, 24-03-2020 The EU inspection means include 154 patrol vessels, 8 planes, 25 helicopters, 1 drone and 2 other. |
| BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | 14-02-2020, 24-03-2020 792 EU inspectors are currently active |
| BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible |
| BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | 21-01-2020, 10-02-2020, 13-02-2020, 14-02-2020, 19-02-2020, 05-03-2020, 01-04-2020, 10-04-2020, 15-04-2020, 22-04-2020, 11-06-2020 |
| BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | 21-01-2020, 10-02-2020, 13-02-2020, 14-02-2020, 19-02-2020, 05-03-2020, 01-04-2020, 10-04-2020, 15-04-2020, 22-04-2020, 11-06-2020 |
| BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | 60 in 2019, 43 in 2020 |
| BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | 28-02-2019, 29-03-2019, 30/04-2019, 29-05-2019, 28-06-2019, 30-07-2019, 30-08-2019, 30-09-2019, 30-01-2019, 28-11-2019, 19-12-2019, 31-01-2020. Monthly catch reports are no longer required by Rec. 19-04 |
| BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | EU quota has not been fully utilised in 2019. Dates of closures of PS fisheries by EU-Member state were sent on 04-10-2019; In 2019, the purse seine fishery was closed as of 5 June for the Spanish vessels, as of 7 June for the Cypriot and Maltese vessels, as of 8 June for the French vessels, as of 25 June for the Italian vessels, and as of 7 July for the Croatian vessels. Spain closed its fishery for traps on 24 July. |
| BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | The EU is not involved in the W-BFT fishery. Percentage of juvenile catches compared to the global catches of E-BFT is very low as the current model of exploitation of the fleet and traps in most of the EU-MS aims to catch large adult specimens. EU MS promote tagging of released juveniles specimens below the minimum conservation size, and are seeking mechanisms to incentive this practice. |
| BFT | 1026 | Redundant | |
| BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | 13-09-2020, 14-09-2020, and updates |

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| BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Administrator and validator rights are granted through the eBCD system |
| BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | eBCD contacts points for EU MS are regularly updated in the eBCD system. In addition updates of the list of contacts have been sent on 10-04-2019, 20-09-2019, 03-09-2020. |
| BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Currently covered by Regulation (EU) No 640/2010 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 July 2010 establishing a catch documentation programme for bluefin tuna <i>Thunnus thynnus</i> . This Regulation is currently being amended. |
| BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | 01-04-2020 |
| BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | |
| BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | MS of the EU have provided with and regularly update in the eBCD system the necessary information to register all their BFT operators. |
| BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | 30-04-2020 |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | | | |
| TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | The authorisations for tropical tuna (TROP) can be auto-renewed each year on 31/12. Changes of TROP authorisations (renewal, deletion etc.) were sent on 07-01-2020, 14-01-2020, 14-01-2020, 15-01-2020, 23-01-2020, 07-05-2020 |
| TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | 25-06-2020 |
| TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | EU has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report. |
| TRO | 2004 | Redundant | |
| TRO | 2005 | Redundant | |
| TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 27-03-2020 |
| TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | No changes |
| TRO | 2008 | Redundant | |
| TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of bigeye | 27-03-2020, 30-04-2020, 30-07-2020 |
| TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Control and enforcement measures for the FAD are specified in the management plans sent on 31-01-2020, and updates 19-02-2020 31-03-2020. See also S25 |
| TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | 31-01-2020 |
| TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | NA |
| TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | 29-04-2020, 30-04-2020, 29-05- |

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| | | | 2020, 29-06-2020, 30-06-2020, 31-07-2020, 27-08-2020 |
| TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable at the date of submission of the annual report. Applicable from 1st January 2020 when 80% TAC has been caught at the date of submission of the annual report. The EU has not reached 80% of its BET quota yet. |
| TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable at the date of submission of the annual report. Applicable from 1st January 2020. The EU BET catch limit has not been reached yet. |
| TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | 13-03-2020 |
| TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | 31-01-2020 |
| TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | 31-01-2020 |
| TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021 |
| TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021 |

SWORDFISH

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| SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 27-03-2020 |
| SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | No changes |
| SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | |
| SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | 13-01-2020, 14-01-2020 |
| SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | 19-05-2020, 25-06-2020 |
| SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | 15-09-2020 |
| SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | 16-07-2020, 31-07-2020, 18-08-2020 |
| SWO | 3008 | Redundant | |
| SWO | 3009 | Redundant | |
| SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | 21-01-2020, 13-02-2020, 14-02-2020, 19-02-2020, 05-03-2020, 01-04-2020, |
| SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | 30-04-2020, 30-07-2020 |
| SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | No tagging programs on Mediterranean swordfish. |
| SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | 14-02-2020, 24-03-2020 The EU inspection means include 154 patrol vessels, 8 planes, 25 helicopters, 1 drone and 2 other. |
| SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | 14-02-2020, 24-03-2020 792 EU inspectors are currently active |
| SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | Tacit renewal of the initial list transmitted to ICCAT. The authorisations for N.SWO are usually auto-renewed on 31/12 each year. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT. Number of vessels authorised in 2020: 167 |
| SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | Tacit renewal of the initial list transmitted to ICCAT. The authorisations for S.SWO are usually |

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| | | | auto-renewed on 31/12 each year. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT. Number of vessels authorised in 2020: 141 |
| SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of ICCAT Recommendation 16-03, EU-Member States have adopted different by-catch limits of N-SWO. For more details on individual Member States, see Annex II. |
| SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | No dedicated by-catch limit has been established for S-SWO. By-catch for S-SWO has been prohibited by some EU-Member States. For more details on individual Member States, see Annex II. |
| SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Reports have been compiled and will be sent as soon as possible |
| SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | 13-03-2020 |
| ALBACORE | | | |
| ALB | 4001 | Redundant | |
| ALB | 4002 | Redundant | |
| ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | 14-01-2020, 29-01-2020, 26-02-2020, 05-06-2020, 06-03-2020, 16-03-2020, 20-04-2020, 22-04-2020, 12-05-2020, 09-06-2020, 17-06-2020, 08-07-2020, 01-08-2020, 20-08-2020 |
| ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | Tacit renewal of the initial list transmitted to ICCAT. The authorisations for N.ALB are usually auto-renewed on 31/12 each year. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT. Number of vessels authorised 2020: 540 |
| ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | Tacit renewal of the initial list transmitted to ICCAT. The authorisations for S.ALB are usually auto-renewed on 31/12 each year. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT. Number of vessels authorised 2020: 197 |
| ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | EU-Member States have adopted different by-catch limits of N-ALB. For more details on individual Member States see annex II. |
| ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | EU-Member States have adopted different by-catch limits of S-ALB. For more details on individual Member States see annex II. |

| BILLFISH | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|--|---|
| BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11 | 15-09-2020 |
| BIL | 5002 | Redundant | |
| BIL | 5003 | Redundant | |
| BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | NA |
| BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | NA |
| SHARKS | | | |
| SHK | 7001 | Redundant | |
| SHK | 7002 | Redundant | |
| SHK | 7003 | Redundant | |
| SHK | 7004 | Redundant | |
| SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | 15-09-2020 |
| SHK | 7006 | Redundant | |
| SHK | 7007 | Redundant | |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | | | |
| BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | <p>16-07-2020, 29-07-2020, 15-09-2020</p> <p>Articles 41 and 42 of Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) gives provisions for reducing incidental catches of turtles as well as reporting obligations for sea turtles.</p> <p>Several research projects were carried out in the EU for scientific observations related to the interaction between fishing activities of ICCAT area and sea turtles. In order to comply with this Recommendation, Member States adopted specific regulations, which include measures to prevent the capture of sea turtles.</p> <p>Furthermore, some Member States require that, prior to the issuance of a Temporary Permit Fishing, vessels (surface longliners) submit with their application an annex that certifies the existence on-board of turtle release devices.</p> <p>Similarly, among the conditions for granting fishing permit, there is the obligation to be fulfilled by the ship-owners and vessel captains to follow</p> |

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| | | | <p>specific guidelines for the correct annotation of information concerning the interactions with sea turtles that occurred during fishing activities.</p> <p>See also information sent under obligation S38, and annex II for more details on single Member States.</p> |
| BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | <p>16-07-2020, 29-07-2020, 15-09-2020</p> <p>Article 38 to 40 of of Regulation (EU) 2017/2107 laying down management, conservation and control measures applicable in the Convention area of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) gives provisions regarding mitigating measures and reporting obligations for seabirds.</p> <p>Information on seabird interaction has also been sent under S39, and annex II for more details on single Member States.</p> |
| BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | <p>Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries, and reported as part of the observer reports. These incidental catches are declared in the context of Task I/II.</p> <p>For more details on individual MS see annex II.</p> |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | |
| SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC |
| MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | Not applicable. This CPC had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

See **Annex III** for more details on single Member States measures taken to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures not included in Section 3 above.

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

No important difficulties were encountered in 2019.

Annex I

| Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------|---------------|--|
| Country | Gear | Number of vessels | Related Quota | Remarks |
| Senegal | Purse seiners | 28 | BET | |
| " | Pole-and-liners | 8 | BET | |
| Côte d'Ivoire | Longlines | 8 | BET | |
| " | Purse seiners | 28 | BET | |
| Equatorial Guinea | - | - | - | Dormant since June 2001 |
| Gabon | - | - | - | Agreement in force, but last implementing protocol elapsed in July 2016. |
| Gambia | Purse seiners | 28 | BET | New protocol signed on 31/07/2019 |
| Guinea Bissau | Purse seiners & longlines | 28 | BET | New protocol signed on 15/06/2019 |
| " | Pole-and-liners | 13 | BET | " |
| Liberia | Longlines | 6 | BET | |
| " | Purse seiners | 28 | BET | |
| Mauritania | Pole-and-line & longlines | 15 | BET | |
| " | Purse seiners | 25 | BET | |
| Cape Verde | | | | |
| Sao Tome and Principe | Purse seiners | 28 | BET | New protocol signed on 19/12/2019 |
| " | Longlines | 6 | " | " |

Annex II

1. GEN 001 - ANNUAL REPORTS

1.1. The Netherlands

The fishing vessels of the Netherlands are actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area. They do not target the species that are regulated by ICCAT but there is bycatch which mostly contains small tunas and teleost's. These species are mainly caught by the trawlers in the Mauritanian waters (see Annex IV). The fishing gears used by the Dutch fleet are mid-water trawls and trawls. Yearly the Netherlands is submitting the relevant information they have by reporting the Task I and II data and other ICCAT reports.

2. GEN 0002 - REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF REPORTING OBLIGATIONS FOR ALL ICCAT FISHERIES, INCLUDING SHARK SPECIES

2.1. Spain

La pieza angular del sistema de seguimiento de pesca es el diario electrónico de a bordo, que sistematiza la recepción de datos de capturas, desembarques y transbordos. En las instrucciones específicas dadas a la flota en el momento de la emisión de la autorización de pesca (Permiso Temporal de Pesca, o PTP) se recuerda la obligación de comunicar las capturas, desembarques o transbordos realizados a nivel de especie. Para facilitar esta tarea se entrega un listado con los códigos de las especies más comúnmente capturadas y una guía de identificación. No obstante, dentro de algunas familias sigue siendo difícil la identificación individual de la especie por lo que el desglose final es realizado por los expertos del IEO en función de los datos recogidos por los observadores y en los muestreos en puerto.

3. GEN 0023: TECHNIQUES USED TO MANAGE SPORT AND RECREATIONAL FISHERIES

3.1. Spain

España cuenta con normativa propia que regula la pesca de recreo: Real Decreto 347/2011, de 11 de marzo, por el que se regula la pesca marítima de recreo en aguas exteriores. En concreto, el artículo 10, establece que para la pesca desde embarcación se necesita una autorización específica para las capturas de estas especies, sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada, que son las siguientes, tal y como se detalla en el anexo II ("Especies sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada en la pesca marítima de recreo"):

Código FAO Atún rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) (1) BFT Atún blanco (*Thunnus alalunga*)
 ALB Patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) BET Pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) SWO Marlines (*Makaira* spp.)
 BUM Agujas (*Tetrapturus* spp.) Marlín del Mediterráneo-Aguja blanca del Atlántico
 Aguja Picuda-Marlín peto MSP – WHM SPF – RSP Pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) SAI

Por otra parte, en cumplimiento del Reglamento TAC y cuotas anual, el Real Decreto 46/2019, de 8 de febrero, por el que se regula la pesquería de atún rojo en el Atlántico

Oriental y Mediterráneo, reserva un 0,56 % de la cuota asignada la Reino de España para la retención de eventuales de eventuales ejemplares muertos en la actividad recreativa.

Por su parte, la Resolución de 12 de mayo de 2020, de la Secretaría General de Pesca, por la que se establecen las disposiciones de aplicación del plan de recuperación del atún rojo en el Atlántico Oriental y el Mediterráneo para 2020, prohíbe expresamente la captura dirigida a la muerte de ejemplares de atún rojo, obligando a la liberación de ejemplares vivos. La cuota sólo se contabiliza en caso de muerte accidental de ejemplares, que no pueden destinarse a la comercialización.

3.2. Croatia

In 2019, Croatia allocated a total of 12.5t for big game recreational fishing, which was distributed equally among 25 subjects who met the conditions and criteria for utilisation of this quota. A set of strict rules applied to the quota owners and vessels engaged in this specific type of fisheries such as obligatory VMS device on board of vessel, obligation of prior notification of landing and authorisation of landing by the Ministry of agriculture, as well as obligatory document accompanying the fish caught.

As regards the sports BFT fishing, it only takes place within the official sports competitions when that particular sport competition is allocated quota. Croatian Sport Fishing Association organizes competitions. During the event, a fisheries inspector is always present, while the sampling of tuna (size, weight, etc.) is conducted by IOF (Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries).

3.3. Malta

In 2019, 0.56% of the national quota was allocated to recreational fishing vessels and vessels were limited to catch one fish per day. Inspections were carried out by the Department for Fisheries and Aquaculture at designated and non-designated ports to ensure that no landing of illegal Bluefin tuna takes place. Any relevant infringements were reported to the EC through Malta's interim and final reports on the implementation of the national control action programme.

BFT recreational data concerning any catches were reported in the ICCAT forms for Task I and Task II data.

4. GEN 0004 AND 0005

4.1. The Netherlands

In 2019, the Netherlands registered two vessels involved in the transportation of tuna and tuna-liked species in the ICCAT register of non-fishing vessels.

In 2019 the carrier vessels under Dutch flag were chartered by GSC-GreenSea Chartering B.V.B.A.

5. BFT 1025 - REPORT ON STEPS TAKEN TO ENCOURAGE TAG AND RELEASE OF ALL FISH LESS THAN 30 KG/115 CM

5.1. Spain

El porcentaje de captura de juveniles respecto al total de capturas de atún rojo es muy reducido, dado que el actual patrón de explotación de la flota y almadrabas españolas se dirige a ejemplares adultos. La flota que tiene más incidencia en la captura de juveniles es la de cañas y cebo vivo en el cantábrico. El Instituto español de Oceanografía dio un seguimiento particular a esta flota, con instrucciones expresas de fomentar el marcado de ejemplares juveniles por debajo de la talla requerida que fuesen liberados.

5.2. France

France precisely defines, allocates and accounts for the dedicated quota on all fish less than 30 kg / 115 cm. This distribution is included in the National order of 31 January 2020 establishing the modalities for allocating the quota of Bluefin tuna granted to France for the year 2019.

6. TRO 2017:

6.1. Spain

Durante 2019 no se estableció límite de captura para buques no autorizados a la pesca de túnidos tropicales. Todos los buques de 20m de eslora o mayores que pesquen túnidos tropicales deben estar autorizados.

7. TRO 2018:

7.1. Spain

Los buques de apoyo a los atuneros cerqueros deben llevar una autorización emitida por la Autoridad Nacional (Permiso Temporal de Pesca) y comunicar a qué atunero cerquero facilitan apoyo.

8. SWO 3007 - DEVELOPMENT OR FISHING/MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR NORTH SWORDFISH

8.1. Spain

Los datos de capacidad en 2019 eran 103 palangreros y la capacidad total de captura 6.212,95 t y para 2020: 102 palangreros y 6.509,07 t.

9. SWO 3015 - SPECIFIC AUTHORISATION FOR VESSELS 20M+ FOR N. SWO

9.1. France

France prohibits N.SWO targeted fishing and sets a bycatch limit on this species.

10. SWO 3017 - MAXIMUM ONBOARD BY-CATCH LIMIT OF N. SWO**10.1. Spain**

España no permite capturas accesorias de pez espada a su flota.

10.2. France

In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of ICCAT Recommendation 16-03, France has adopted a maximum by-catch limit for vessels not authorized to fish for North Atlantic swordfish.

The catching and landing of North Atlantic swordfish with a live weight of less than 25 kg or a lower jaw length of less than 125 cm is prohibited, except for by-catches, which must not exceed 15% of the number of swordfish landed daily and by vessels.

11. SWO 3018 - MAXIMUM ONBOARD BY-CATCH LIMIT OF S. SWO**11.1. Spain**

España no permite capturas accesorias de pez espada a su flota.

11.2. France

France has not put in place a dedicated bycatch limit on S. SWO.

12. ALB 4006 - MAXIMUM ONBOARD BY-CATCH LIMIT OF N. ALB**12.1. Spain**

España no permite capturas accesorias de atún blanco a su flota en el Atlántico Norte.

12.2. France

According to Annex II of the French National order of 25 February 2013, by-catches of bigeye tuna are allowed within the limit of 3 tonnes per vessel and trip, only for vessels holding the Northern albacore tuna RFMOs fishing license in the ICCAT area with pelagic trawl gear in the Atlantic Ocean, North of 5 ° N.

13. ALB 4007 - MAXIMUM ONBOARD BY-CATCH LIMIT OF S. ALB**13.1. Spain**

España permite capturas accesorias de atún blanco a la flota de palangre de superficie que captura al sur del paralelo 5°N. El límite máximo de captura es de un 5% del total de las capturas. En la práctica las capturas accesorias de esta flota son muy reducidas, menores del 1% de la captura total.

13.2. France

France has not put in place a dedicated bycatch limit on S. ALB.

14. SHK 7005 - DETAILS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF AND COMPLIANCE WITH SHARK CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES

14.1. Spain

Lo estipulado en todas las recomendaciones 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07,10-08, 11-08, 11-15, 12-05, 14-06 y 15-06, está incluido en la vertebración de la actividad de los buques palangreros de superficie, los únicos en España que pueden capturar especies de tiburones pelágicos (salvo las especies prohibidas) e incluido en la hoja de datos de tiburones.

14.2. Malta

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

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

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

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

15. BYC 8001 - REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF REC. 10-09, PARAS 1, 2 AND 7, AND RELEVANT ACTIONS TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE FAO GUIDELINES

15.1. Spain

En cuanto a la implementación de la Recomendación ICCAT 10-09, durante el año 2019, el Instituto Español de Oceanografía, en el marco de varios proyectos de investigación, ha continuado observaciones con fines científicos relacionadas con la interacción entre las actividades pesqueras del ámbito ICCAT y las tortugas marinas.

Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en esta Recomendación, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas para evitar la captura de tortugas marinas (Artículo 19 de la Orden AAA/658/2014).

Asimismo, previamente a la emisión del Permiso Temporal de Pesca, las embarcaciones (palangreros de superficie) deben presentar junto a su solicitud, un anexo donde se relacionen los dispositivos de liberación de tortugas. Del mismo modo, el anexo al Permiso Temporal de Pesca contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas.

15.2. France

The vessels fishing in water likely to encounter sea turtles or fishing with drifting FADs are putting live entangled turtles at sea.

Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries, and reported as part of the observer reports.

These incidental catches are regularly declared by France in the context of Task I/II.

15.3. Malta

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

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

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

15.4. Portugal

Concerning mitigation measures to avoid incidental by-catches of sea turtles, Portuguese industry received and receives guidance provided by IPMA, including the dissemination of manuals specifically elaborated by IPMA for this purpose. Some of the elements that are considered by the industry consist in the following:

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

16. BYC 8002 - REPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION OF SEABIRD MITIGATION MEASURES AND NPOA FOR SEABIRDS

16.1. France

Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries, and reported as part of the observer reports.

These incidental catches are regularly declared by France in the context of Task I/II.

16.1. Greece

Data collection regarding dead or injured individuals of sea turtles are recorded by the relevant authorities of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy but no connection to large pelagic fisheries is concluded so far. A relevant circular has been sent to all regional authorities, to collect data regarding incidental catches of sea turtles, as reported by fishermen. It is an obligation for all fishermen engaged in large pelagic fisheries to record and submit data for incidental catches of protected species through ERS. Moreover, services continuously inform fishermen for the need of protection of protected species and the importance of preserving their populations.

16.1. Croatia

No interaction with sea turtles in ICCAT related fisheries recorded. No confirmed interaction with sea birds by the observers. No incidental catches of sea birds in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT have been reported.

16.2. Portugal

Fishermen fishing in areas where the interaction with seabird is likely to occur are encouraged to comply with the rules and orientations provided by relevant RFMOs. These include setting the gear after sun set, reduce light to minimum levels and make use of tori lines. Observers on board provide guidance on how to prepare and set tori lines

17. BYC 8003 - REPORT ON STEPS TAKEN TO MITIGATE BY-CATCH & REDUCE DISCARDS AND ANY RELEVANT RESEARCH IN THIS FIELD

17.1. Spain

La Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas de mitigación para evitar la captura de aves y tortugas marinas.

Además, previo a la emisión del Permiso Temporal de Pesca, las embarcaciones deben cumplimentar una ficha específica sobre medidas de mitigación de aves y tortugas; cumpliendo asimismo con las Recomendaciones ICCAT 07-07 y 10-09.

Del mismo modo, el anexo al Permiso Temporal de Pesca contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas.

17.2. Croatia

No records of seabird by-catch in HR longline fisheries. Observers have not confirmed any interaction with sea birds.

17.3. Malta

The measures employed by Maltese fisheries for the reduction of discards and by-catches include provisions foreseen under ICCAT Recommendations 17-07, 19-04 / and 16-05, with regards to limitations on quotas, fishing seasons, minimum sizes and type of gear utilized for BFT and SWO longline fisheries.

17.4. Portugal

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA), together with the industry, developed experimental fishing trials to assess the impact of the use of circle hooks, different gangion line materials and different types of bait on the catches of by-catch and target species. The results of these studies that took place in the North-eastern, Equatorial and South Atlantic were reported to the SCRS.

As for sharks the Portuguese fleet is encouraged to use best-handling practices to release sharks unharmed. When scientific IPMA observers are onboard, general handling practices are transmitted to the skipper and crew, focusing on the importance to use such practices to promote the survivorship of those vulnerable species. This is also done for the marine turtles. However, such work is done on an opportunistic basis and not systematically.

18. SDP 9001 - DESCRIPTION OF PILOT ELECTRONIC STATISTICAL DOCUMENT SYSTEMS

18.1. Spain

No se han dado avances en la implementación de esta medida, que no es obligatoria.

Annex III

SECCIÓN 4: IMPLEMENTACIÓN DE OTRAS MEDIDAS DE CONSERVACIÓN Y ORDENACIÓN ICCAT.

1. SPAIN

1.1. Paneles

En esta sección, se incluye la información descrita por paneles actualizada y la información sobre el desarrollo de la campaña en lo relativo a inspección, referido todo a la campaña 2019.

1.1.1. Túnidos tropicales (PANEL I):

Durante 2019 un total de 10 buques cerqueros congeladores y 7 buques cañeros llevaron a cabo actividad pesquera en aguas del Océano Atlántico dirigidos a la captura de túnidos tropicales. Además también se han registrado capturas de estas especies por parte de la flota artesanal de las Islas Canarias con artes de cañas y cebo vivo y capturas accesorias de los buques dirigidos a la captura de atún blanco.

1.1.2. Atún Rojo (PANEL II):

En la gestión de la pesquería de atún rojo, España ha mantenido un elevado nivel, participando activamente y liderando el desarrollo y aplicación de las medidas de control y gestión necesarias que han logrado la recuperación del recurso en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo. Se ha mantenido la aplicación de medidas que van más allá del mínimo requerido por las propias normas, comunitaria e internacional. Estas son las principales medidas aplicadas en 2019:

Antes del inicio de la campaña de pesca de 2019, fue remitido a la Comisión Europea el Plan de pesca anual para la flota española que captura Atún Rojo. Dentro de este plan se recogen todos los aspectos para la gestión de la citada pesquería durante 2019, incluyendo las medidas para el control de la cuota individual de los buques cerqueros que operan en el Mediterráneo.

La Resolución de la Secretaría General de Pesca por la que se establecen las disposiciones de aplicación del plan de atún rojo en el Océano Atlántico Oriental y el Mar Mediterráneo que fue aprobada en 2019, recoge todas y cada una de las obligaciones en materia de pesca y control de atún rojo al objeto de asegurar el estricto respeto de la cuota asignada, incluyendo el establecimiento de un fondo de maniobra de cuota no asignada para evitar sobre pasamientos de la cuota total asignada a España.

1.1.3. Atún Blanco del Norte (PANEL II)

En cumplimiento de la Recomendación (98-8) de la ICCAT, sobre limitación de capacidad de pesca de Atún Blanco del Norte, se elaboró la lista de buques españoles que estuvieron presentes en la pesquería de dicha especie durante el periodo 1993-1995. Ninguno de dichos buques utiliza como arte de pesca redes de enmalle a la deriva, empleando todos los buques artes de anzuelo: curricán a la cacea y cañas con cebo vivo.

En este sentido, y con el fin de controlar la limitación de la capacidad pesquera en 2005, se elaboró la lista de buques que podían dirigirse a la captura de Atún Blanco tras la

presentación de solicitudes de pesca por parte de los interesados. El número total de buques incluidos en esa lista fue de 700.

Por otra parte, cabe destacar que mediante la Orden Ministerial de 17 de febrero de 1998, se regula la pesca de túnidos en el Océano Atlántico al norte de 36° norte, siendo obligatoria para las empresas armadoras de los buques autorizados el remitir a la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, partes mensuales sobre los días de actividad por zona de esfuerzo así como capturas por especies y zonas de pesca. También, se han de remitir las Declaraciones de Desembarque cada vez que éste se produzca, en la que, constarán las cantidades de túnidos desembarcadas, diferenciadas por especies, formas de presentación y áreas de captura.

En el año 2019, se concedió autorización a 597 buques.

1.1.4. Atún Blanco del Sur (PANEL III)

No se concedieron autorizaciones para la pesca dirigida de esta especie al sur del paralelo 5°N. Tan sólo se produjeron algunas capturas accesorias por parte de la flota de palangre de superficie y atuneros cerqueros congeladores que trabaja en esa zona.

1.1.5. Pez Espada (PANEL IV)

Mediante la Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, por la que se regula la pesca de especies altamente migratorias, únicamente se autoriza la captura del pez espada, tiburón azul, marrajo dientuso y tiburones pelágicos, a la flota de palangre de superficie incluida en el Censo Unificado de Palangre de Superficie.

España dispone de una normativa de palangre de superficie, único arte autorizado a la captura de pez espada, aglutinada en la Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril.

En el área de ICCAT se establecen tres zonas diferenciadas para la gestión de la pesca. Así, esta Orden establece seis zonas de pesca:

Zona1: Mediterráneo.

Zona 2: Aguas nacionales hasta 80 millas en el Océano Atlántico.

Zona 3: Aguas del Océano atlántico al norte del paralelo 5° Norte y por fuera de las aguas nacionales a 80 millas de las líneas de base.

Zona 4: Aguas del Océano Atlántico al sur del paralelo 5° Norte.

La Orden establece un censo unificado de buques autorizados a desarrollar la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie, como instrumento que proporcione una mayor seguridad jurídica y control de las posibilidades de pesca, habiéndose tenido en cuenta para la asignación de las distintas zonas de pesca, la autonomía de desplazamiento y las medidas en G.T.

La cuota de Pez Espada del Océano Atlántico, tanto del stock Norte como Sur, se ha distribuido de forma individual entre los buques con posibilidades de acceso a las zonas 2, 3 y 4 del Censo, teniendo en cuenta para ello, las capturas históricas del buque. De este modo, se refuerza la gestión de estas posibilidades de pesca mediante el control posterior, con las declaraciones de desembarque de los buques, minimizando el riesgo de sobre pesca.

Igualmente, la orden citada establece; las características técnicas del palangre de superficie, su señalización, medidas para evitar las capturas de aves y tortugas marinas, los cambios de zona, la transmisión de posibilidades de pesca entre buques, ya sea total o parcial, informes de capturas y fletamentos.

Por otra parte, el total de buques con licencia para la captura de pez espada en 2019 para el Atlántico, excluyendo el Mediterráneo, fue de 114 palangreros.

1.1.5.1. Pez Espada del Mediterráneo

Desde el año 1998; España viene regulando la pesca de túnidos y especies afines en aguas del Mediterráneo mediante el Real Decreto 71/98. Esta norma regula la pesca de especies de competencia de ICCAT en el Mediterráneo, estableciendo medidas técnicas para las artes de pesca y aparejos, medidas de gestión de la pesquería, y normas de control de la pesquería.

El número total de permisos de pesca emitidos en 2019 para la zona Mediterráneo fue de: 54 buques

1.1.5.2. Tiburones

En el año 2009 fue publicada la Orden ARM/1647/2009, de 15 de junio, por la que se regula la pesca de especies altamente migratorias, mediante la cual se prohíbe la captura, tenencia a bordo, desembarco o comercialización de pez espada (*Xiphias Gladius*), tiburón azul (*Prionacea Glauca*), Marrajo dientuso (*Ixurus oxyrinchus*) y cualquier otro tiburón pelágico, incluida la captura accesoria o fortuita, por parte de cualquier buque que no se encuentre incluido en el censo unificado de palangre de superficie. Mediante esta norma se da cumplimiento a las medidas recogidas en la Recomendación 08-07 sobre la conservación del zorro ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*) capturado en asociación con las pesquerías gestionadas por la ICCAT, e incluso va más allá al incluir al resto de especies de tiburones pelágicos así como al pez espada, a través de la reducción del esfuerzo pesquero y por tanto de las capturas realizadas sobre estos stocks. Esta Orden fue modificada mediante la Orden ARM/1793/2011, de 27 de junio, afectando ésta únicamente a la captura accidental de pez espada.

Con posterioridad, y también a respecto de los tiburones, es importante destacar que España tiene prohibido desde el año 2009 (Orden ARM/2689/2009), la captura de los tiburones zorro (familia *Alopiidae*), y los tiburones martillo o cornudas (familia *Sphymidae*).

La implementación de las recomendaciones de ICCAT para tintorera y marrajo dientuso ha implicado la puesta en marcha de un programa para estas pesquerías que incluye el embarque obligatorio de observadores a bordo para los buques que retienen marrajo dientuso muerto, con la obligación de liberación de los ejemplares vivos.

Las capturas de las especies de tiburones de mayor relevancia por parte de la flota española en el área de ICCAT fueron de 34,828.43 t de la especie *Prionacea Glauca* (Tiburón azul) y 1,955.81 t de *Isurus Oxyrinchus* (marrajo dientuso).

1.1.6. Pesca de recreo

El Real Decreto 347/2011, de 11 de marzo, regula la pesca marítima de recreo. Esta regulación establece un régimen general al que someter el ejercicio de la pesca recreativa en sus diferentes modalidades, de conformidad con el derecho internacional aplicable.

En aguas litorales esta actividad es gestionada por las administraciones regionales competentes en la materia. En aguas exteriores la gestión se coordina desde la Administración General del Estado. En todo caso son las comunidades autónomas del litoral las que concedan las correspondientes licencias o autorizaciones de actividad a las embarcaciones recreativas.

Este régimen de participación autonómica no se establece para la captura de aquellas especies sometidas a un régimen de protección diferenciada, cuyo ejercicio requiere de una autorización a conceder de forma centralizada por la Secretaría General de Pesca puesto que se deben adoptar medidas especiales de protección para determinadas especies sensibles que se encuentran reguladas por organismos regionales de pesca, encaminadas a la consecución de una explotación sostenible de las poblaciones basadas en un conocimiento preciso del esfuerzo que representa la pesca recreativa. Este es el caso del atún rojo.

A los efectos de esta regulación, las aguas exteriores de España se dividen en cuatro zonas que constituyen unidades de gestión diferenciadas: Cantábrico y Noroeste, Golfo de Cádiz, Mediterránea y Canaria.

a) La zona del Cantábrico y Noroeste comprende las aguas que se extienden desde la frontera con Francia, en la desembocadura del Bidasoa (1° 47' W), hasta la frontera con Portugal, en la del río Miño (41° 52' N).

b) La zona del Golfo de Cádiz se extiende entre el meridiano de Punta Marroquí, en las proximidades de Tarifa (5° 35' W) y la frontera con Portugal en la desembocadura del Guadiana (7° 24' W).

c) La zona Mediterránea comprende las aguas situadas al este del meridiano de Punta Marroquí (5° 35' W), incluyendo las aguas sobre las que España ejerce soberanía o jurisdicción y que contornan las islas Baleares, la isla de Alborán, las ciudades de Ceuta y Melilla y la zona de protección pesquera del Mediterráneo definida en el Real Decreto 1315/1997, de 1 de agosto, por el que se establece una zona de protección pesquera en el mar Mediterráneo hasta el cabo Cerbere (42° 26' N).

d) La zona Canaria comprende las aguas exteriores del Archipiélago Canario

En el ejercicio de la pesca marítima de recreo sólo se podrán capturar las especies autorizadas recogidas en el Anexo I del Real Decreto. Asimismo, once especies (BFT, ALB, BET, SWO, BUM, MSP, WHM, SPF, RSP, SAI y HKE) se encuentran sometidas a medidas de conservación diferenciadas para dar cumplimiento a las obligaciones internacionales emanadas de la ICCAT. Para la captura o tenencia a bordo de especies sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada, se debe disponer de una autorización específica expedida por la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros de la Secretaría General de Pesca.

España sólo permite la captura y suelta de ejemplares vivos de atún rojo. Las embarcaciones autorizadas para esta actividad deben adoptar las medidas necesarias para

evitar la muerte de ejemplares. En caso de muerte accidental, las capturas son contabilizadas y se deducen de la cuota de atún rojo asignada a España, pero no se permite la comercialización ni la venta del pescado. No está permitida la celebración de eventos deportivos que tengan como objetivo el atún rojo.

En 2019 la cuota consumida por muerte accidental de ejemplares de atún rojo capturados por parte de la flota deportiva y recreativa ascendió a 37,702 kg.

1.1.7. Aplicación del programa de documento estadístico ICCAT para Pez espada y Patudo 2019.

Las importaciones en territorio nacional de las especies de Patudo y Pez Espada durante el año 2019, se han registrado las siguientes cantidades:

Importaciones de Pez Espada: 1,812 t. Siendo Marruecos el principal origen de estas importaciones.

Importaciones de Patudo: 14,496 t de patudo congelado. Siendo Guatemala el principal origen de las importaciones.

1.2. Actividades y esquemas de inspección.

1.2.1. Medios de inspección utilizados

1.2.1.1. Campaña del atún rojo 2019 en el Mediterráneo y Cantábrico-NW:

En el desarrollo de la Campaña del 2019, se han contado con los siguientes medios materiales y humanos para las labores de inspección, control y vigilancia:

1. Medios marítimos:

Desde el principio de la Campaña, se contó con la participación de los siguientes medios:

- a) Colaboración Secretaría General de Pesca (SGP)-ARMADA- Donde se acuerda el Plan Parcial de Vigilancia e Inspección de los siguientes puntos:
 - Zona de vigilancia: mar territorial del Mediterráneo, y ZPP del mar Mediterráneo.
 - Control de la pesquería de túnidos y especies afines, principalmente atún rojo y pez espada, objeto del programa específico de control e inspección del Mediterráneo.
 - Inspección y vigilancia de las actividades de pesqueros en general, con independencia de su pabellón, para verificar el debido cumplimiento de la normativa vigente.
 - Controlar permanentemente la actividad de las artes o redes no reglamentarias, en especial atención a las redes de enmalle a la deriva.
 - Impedir la actividad pesquera de buques de terceros países.

Para lograr estos objetivos, se establece la operatividad del patrullero de altura "TARIFA" desde el inicio de la campaña de cerco hasta principios de junio con embarque de inspectores españoles y franceses a bordo. Éste será sustituido por el patrullero de altura "ARNOMENDI" el cual seguirá operativo hasta final de la campaña

también con inspectores tanto españoles como franceses. Durante el relevo de un patrullero de altura a otro, ejerce labores de apoyo e inspección en el área de actuación el patrullero ligero “SA COSTERA” mediante embarque de un inspector español.

- b) Se realizaron colaboraciones con la Guardia Civil, englobadas dentro del “Programa PACIAP” con participación habitual de distintas patrulleras, entre otras, destaca la participación de la patrullera Rio Guadalete, durante la campaña de almadraba y actuaciones en el Estrecho de Gibraltar.

Junto con la actividad descrita, se realiza el embarque en el patrullero “LUNDY SENTINEL” en aguas del Mediterráneo Central en el marco del Plan de despliegue conjunto (JDP BFT MED) durante el periodo 18/05/2019 al 02/06/2019. Dentro de sus objetivos, relacionados con especies ICCAT se encuentra verificar el cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones ICCAT en lo relativo a la pesca de SWO y BFT en el Mediterráneo, tanto para buques europeos como de otras partes contratantes; así como controlar y verificar el cumplimiento de las normas europeas y de recomendaciones ICCAT en lo relativo a operaciones conjuntas de pesca y enjaulamientos de BFT por parte de los buques participantes.

Relativo a la veda del pez espada (SWO) y del bonito del norte en el Mediterráneo (ALB), se llevaron a cabo misiones marítimas tanto en el área de las Islas Baleares como en el área de Levante de forma rutinaria. No se detectó ninguna presunta infracción.

2. Medios aéreos:

Los medios aéreos empleados trabajaron de forma coordinada con los demás medios de vigilancia empleados en la presente campaña, para explorar áreas en las que se hubiera detectado o pudiera esperarse la presencia de actividad pesquera, ampliando así el radio de inspecciones.

Durante el 2019, se ha realizado un especial seguimiento a la flota de atún rojo que captura atún rojo en la zona del Estrecho de Gibraltar y Golfo de Cádiz, mediante el uso de los helicópteros “CUCO” de la Guardias Civil.

Para la campaña de cerco, se realizó el seguimiento aéreo mediante helicópteros.

Los Servicios de Inspección han llevado a cabo múltiples misiones aéreas relacionadas con el control de la veda de SWO, en las cuales, se estableció como objetivo dentro de las mismas el avistamiento de buques palangreros de superficie. En la mayoría de las misiones no se detectó actividad pesquera relacionada con esta flota y, cuando se detectó, no se determinó ninguna presunta infracción.

Además, durante el año se programan misiones aéreas en función de la actividad pesquera en la zona, con los datos proporcionados por el Centro de Seguimiento de Pesca en Madrid, y contaron con presencia de inspectores de pesca a bordo.

3. Medios Humanos:

Para el correcto desarrollo de la campaña del atún rojo y pez espada capturado en el mar Mediterráneo, la SGCI centra las prioridades en varios frentes:

- Atención preferente durante toda la campaña de los Inspectores de Pesca de las Delegaciones y Subdelegaciones del Gobierno en las Provincias implicadas en las campañas.

- Apoyo en comisión de servicio de Inspectores de Pesca de los Servicios Centrales, durante los meses de mayo, junio, julio y agosto en los puertos, aeronaves y patrulleras implicadas en el control, inspección y vigilancia del atún rojo.
- De igual manera, participación en las misiones asignadas en tierra, tanto en España como en otros Estados Miembros, en caso de activación de los equipos mixtos previstos en el JDP del Mediterráneo.

1.2.1.2. Campaña de la costera del bonito 2019:

En el desarrollo de la Campaña del 2019 se han contado con los siguientes medios materiales y humanos para las labores de inspección, control y vigilancia: Colaboración entre el Servicio Marítimo de la Guardia Civil, desarrollo de misión con la Armada y trabajo coordinado de los inspectores de periferia y de Servicios Centrales.

4. Medios marítimos:

Se realizó embarque en el patrullero de altura ARNOMENDI, con una inspectora de pesca española en el periodo durante 15 días en el mes de julio.

Además, en el marco del JDP una inspectora española formó parte de una misión a bordo del patrullero de la Armada Irlandesa L.E. NIMAH durante 15 días en el mes de agosto.

En ambos embarques, se realizaron labores de inspección durante la campaña del bonito y, dentro de los objetivos se incluye el control de la captura de atún rojo por parte de este segmento de flota ya que es una pesquería susceptible de captura de dicha especie.

1.2.2. Observaciones

Según los datos analizados, se obtienen las siguientes conclusiones:

Durante el año 2019 el número de inspecciones y controles de captura enmarcadas en el ámbito de ICCAT, asciende a más de 1,150 inspecciones entre misiones terrestres y marítimas, en torno a 70 misiones aéreas con más de 270 avistamientos.

A lo largo del 2019, se desarrollaron múltiples misiones cuyo objetivo era la vigilancia de las actividades pesqueras para poder estudiar e investigar las estrategias infractoras en determinadas áreas. Dado que estas misiones se desarrollan sin que se detecte la presencia infractora, no se levantan actas durante el desarrollo de dichas misiones.

Se registran en torno a 150 inspecciones con infracciones, detectándose en un tercio de dichas actuaciones más de una infracción.

2. ITALIE

2.1. Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

The actions taken in 2019 by the Italian Administration in order to implement the BFT ICCAT measures are listed below:

- D.M. 16/05/2019 n. 210 – “Disposizioni per la campagna di pesca del tonno rosso -Anno 2019”
- D.M. 30/05/2019 n. 235 – “Campagna di pesca del tonno rosso – Anno 2019 - Assegnazione delle quote individuali di cattura alle tonnare fisse di cui alla tabella A allegata al Decreto ministeriale 16 maggio 2019, n. 210”
- D. D. 03/06/2019 n. 9204 – “Disposizioni specifiche per i settori circuizione (PS) e palangaro (LL)”

Italy continued to provide the full implementation of the Regulation (EU) 2016/1627 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which had set a multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

2.2. Inspection schemes and activities in Italy.

In accordance with the current EU And ICCAT legal framework, during 2019, Italy provided all the BFT control and monitoring activities in the context of a specific Annual Control Plan adopted by the General Headquarter of the Italian Coast Guard, in its quality of “Centro di Controllo Nazionale della Pesca”.

This Plan, together with the Annual Fishing and Capacity Plans, was duly submitted to the Commission for its approval.

During 2019, 124 national ports were designated for landing Bluefin tuna. Each of these ports was covered by an ICCAT inspector present for all landing operations. Italy also took part in the Joint Deployment Plan for Bluefin tuna with all the other concerned Member States and EFCA.

3. MALTA

3.1. Bluefin tuna fishery 2019

3.1.1. Quota management:

During 2019, the Maltese bluefin tuna fishery was authorised in accordance with provisions as set through ICCAT Rec.18-02. Malta managed its catching quota through individual allowable catches assigned to each vessel per fleet segment. Purse seine and surface longline gears were used in commercial fishing during 2019. No traps, baitboats or pelagic trawlers are employed in the bluefin tuna fishery by the Maltese fishing fleet.

One purse seine vessel was authorized to fish for bluefin tuna between 26 May and 1 July 2019. This purse seine vessel used up its allocated quota on 07 June 2019. For long line vessels, the established fishing season for 2019 was set from 15 April to 31 December 2019 or until quota exhaustion. In the case of the long line fishery, the fishing season for operational artisanal vessels below 12m was set from 1 May to 19 June 2019 or until quota was exhausted. In 2019, vessels authorised for recreational bluefin tuna fishing were limited by a daily quota of an individual fish per vessel up to a maximum fleet quota established in Malta’s management plan. A portion of the national quota was reserved as a contingency measure in case of accidental catches of bluefin tuna within the swordfish fishery.

3.1.2. Control and enforcement:

- 2019 Inspection Plan for the Fishing Season

The Fisheries Control Unit of the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DFA), has a complement of staff that covers a 24/7 roster. This will ensure that inspectors are available to monitor and control all catches at all times during the BFT fishing season.

The officers on duty for the day and night shift, amongst other duties, were responsible for:

- 100% monitoring of the authorised vessels through the VMS or GPRS;
- 100% control of landings at designated ports to landings based, and spot checks at non-designated ports to ensure that BFT is not landed outside a designated port;
- 100% of caging with the stereoscopic camera;
- 100% control of harvesting activities.
- Daily carrying out of inspections at the Central fish market.

- 2019 Level of Inspections in Ports

Landings were inspected by Fisheries Protection Officers and Landing Officers. Random checks were also carried out by the Fisheries Protection Officers at designated and non-designated ports with at least 2 non-designated places visited every week and 2 designated ports visited every week outside landing calls.

Landings of bluefin tuna were only authorised in one of the 5 designated ports: Mgarr (Gozo), Marsalforn (Gozo) Marfa, Valletta and Marsaxlokk. The real time monitoring of the landings of these vessels were done through the officers present at each designated port and through the verification and validation of the Bluefin tuna Catch Documents (BCDs). The designated transshipment port was Valletta port, and all transshipments were subject to full inspection and authorization by the DFA.

- 2019 Level of Inspection on Gears

Fisheries Protection Officers inspected all changes of fishing gear throughout the bluefin tuna fishing season once the individual quota of each vessel had been exhausted.

A minimum of 2 port inspections per week were also conducted to confirm that fishing gear on-board is compliant with regulations and in line with the authorisation of the respective vessel.

- Inspections by the Armed Forces of Malta

A set of patrols and inspections requested by the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture from the Armed Forces of Malta were carried out during the period of the plan.

- Control of farming activities

All caging operations had been monitored by the use of the stereoscopic camera which allowed for accurate estimations on the total number and total biomass of live fish caged. All carried over live bluefin tuna were transferred to other cages using the stereoscopic camera. A traceability system in farms was also acquired by video recording all farm internal transfers. Random control measures were also undertaken in farm cages between the completion of caging operations and the first caging of the following year.

An ICCAT regional observer was deployed on the only operative Maltese purse seiner. ICCAT Regional Observers were also deployed to cover 100% of caging and harvest operations in accordance with EU and ICCAT provisions.

3.1.3. Prohibition of aircraft:

In 2011, Subsidiary Legislation 499.21 Civil Aviation (Restriction of Flying Regulation) was amended by Legal Notices 411 of 2007 and 160 of 2011 to ensure the prohibition of aircrafts related to fishing throughout the months of May, June and July. This legislation has been implemented in collaboration with the AFM and Civil Aviation in 2019.

3.2. Mediterranean Swordfish fishery 2019

In 2019, implementation of the ICCAT Recommendation 16-05 for Management Measures for Mediterranean Swordfish in the Framework of ICCAT was carried out. Monitoring and control of minimum sizes, by-catch limitations and closed seasons were carried out accordingly.

In relation to the swordfish fishery, during 2019, the fishery was closed during January, February and March. Vessels were only allowed to operate a maximum of 2,500 hooks of a minimum size of 7 cm, and minimum fish size limitations were imposed in line with ICCAT Recommendation 16-05 for management measures for Mediterranean swordfish.

4. NETHERLANDS

In the Task I and II reports the data about the bycatch of species regulated by ICCAT are given.

There is no information available about the trade in sharks.

IPOA-Sharks: in 2016, the Netherlands has concluded the national plan of action for conservation and management of shark stocks, with regards to sharks and rays in the North Sea. This plan of action falls under the European Marine Strategy Framework Directive. As a second step the Netherlands has initiated a shark and ray strategy for shark and ray management that also includes management strategies in the Dutch Caribbean waters and at internal levels. An evaluation of the national plan of action is planned for 2021.

Measures against seabirds catches: in June 2019, the Netherland have presented a joint recommendation for a fisheries management measure in the Frisian Front as a Special Protection Area (SPA) under de Birds Directive.

Annex IV

1. Bycatches of ICCAT species by The Netherlands trawlers in Mauritanian waters (2019)

| Code | Latin name | Name | Species |
|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| BON | Sarda sarda | Atlantic bonito | 2-Tuna (small tuna) |
| FRI | Auxis thazard | Frigate tuna | 2-Tuna (small tuna) |
| LEE | Lichia amia | Leerfish | 6-Teleost |
| POR | Lamma Nasus | Porbeagle | 2-Sharks (major sp.) |
| DOL | Coryphaena hippurus | Common dolphinfish | 1-Tuna (small tuna) |

2. List of carriers registered by the Netherlands in 2019

| ICCAT nr. | Name |
|------------------|--------------|
| ATEU0NLD00018 | COOL EXPRESO |
| ATEU0NLD00019 | SIERRA KING |

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GABON
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GABON
INFORME ANUAL DE GABÓN**

SUMMARY

Il n'y a pas de flottilles thonières sous pavillon gabonais. Aussi, les espèces capturées par la flottille nationale de façon accessoire étaient de 150 607t. Par ailleurs, l'administration des pêches a octroyé des licences à des senneurs étrangers. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement l'albacore (Thunnus albacores), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis). Au cours de cette année, la collecte des données historique de pêche nationale s'est poursuivie. Aussi, l'administration des pêches s'est impliquée dans des programmes de recherche de l'ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ

Il n'y a pas de flottilles thonières sous pavillon gabonais. Aussi, les espèces capturées par la flottille nationale de façon accessoire étaient de 150 607t. Par ailleurs, l'administration des pêches a octroyé des licences à des senneurs étrangers. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement l'albacore (Thunnus albacores), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis). Au cours de cette année, la collecte des données historique de pêche nationale s'est poursuivie. Aussi, l'administration des pêches s'est impliquée dans des programmes de recherche de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

Il n'y a pas de flottilles thonières sous pavillon gabonais. Aussi, les espèces capturées par la flottille nationale de façon accessoire étaient de 150 607t. Par ailleurs, l'administration des pêches a octroyé des licences à des senneurs étrangers. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement l'albacore (Thunnus albacores), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis). Au cours de cette année, la collecte des données historique de pêche nationale s'est poursuivie. Aussi, l'administration des pêches s'est impliquée dans des programmes de recherche de l'ICCAT.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les thons enregistrés au titre de l'année 2019 sont ceux capturés par les chalutiers nationaux et la pêche artisanale. Ces thonidés font partie des captures accessoires. Par ailleurs, ne disposant pas des capacités pour exploiter particulièrement les ressources thonières présentes dans la ZEE, le Gabon a délivré 14 licences de pêche à des senneurs étrangers.

1.1 Captures 2019

En 2019, les prises totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées s'élevaient à 150 607t. Pour la pêche nationale et 18 111 t pour les senneurs étrangers (**Tableau 1**).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Révision des données historiques

La Direction Générale des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture a poursuivi la révision des données historiques des captures réalisées dans le cadre de la pêche industrielle côtière et la pêche artisanale maritime.

2.2 Programme national d'observateur

Le programme d'observateur à bord a couvert 20% des navires étrangers ciblant le thon dans la ZEE gabonaise. Par ailleurs, il a couvert 50% des navires de pêche industriels côtiers.

Une formation visant le renforcement des capacités du programme des observateurs, relative à la collecte des informations sur les captures accessoires et les DCP a été organisée avec l'appui du JCAP et l'ICCAT.

2.3 Participation aux programmes de recherche de l'ICCAT

L'administration des pêches a pris part au programme annuel de recherche des petits thonidés (SMTYP). Elle s'est focalisée sur la collecte et le traitement d'échantillons biologiques. Par ailleurs, dans le cadre du marquage des thonidés tropicaux (AOTTP), une équipe de la Direction Générale des Pêches et de l'Aquaculture (DGPA) a pris part à trois campagnes de marquage.

Au de cette année, la DGPA a participé à la collecte d'échantillons biologique dans le cadre du programme de recherche annuel des istiophoridés.

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

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|--|------------------|-------------|--|---|
| GÉNÉRAL (toutes les espèces) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Rapports annuels (scientifiques) | Non transmis. |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Caractéristiques des flottilles de la tâche I (T1FC) | Pas de flottille thonière nationale. |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche I (T1NC) | 26 aout 2020 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Prise et effort de la tâche II (T2CE) | Pas de flottille thonière nationale. |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Échantillons de tailles de la tâche II (T2SZ) | Pas d'échantillonnage réalisé. |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche II (T2CS) | Non réalisée. |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires) | NA |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations) | NA |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations) | NA |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes d'observateurs nationaux | En cours d'élaboration. |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14 | NA |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique | NA |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure | NA |
| THON ROUGE | S:BFT01 | S15 | Échantillonnage de tailles (de poissons mis à mort) dans les fermes | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant le thon rouge. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Échantillonnage de tailles (résultats de données brutes) réalisé au moyen de systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques (couverture à 100% des mises en cages) OU au moyen d'une autre méthodologie d'estimation de la taille du thon rouge | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant le thon rouge. |

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|--|---|
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Données concernant l'échantillonnage de tailles (et rapports de mise en cage) réalisé au moyen de systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques (couverture à 100% des mises en cages) | NA pas de pêcheurie ciblant le thon rouge. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge | NA pas de pêcheurie ciblant le thon rouge. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place | NA pas de pêcheurie ciblant le thon rouge. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries | NA pas de pêcheurie ciblant le thon rouge. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique | NA pas de pêcheurie ciblant le thon rouge. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique | NA pas de pêcheurie ciblant le thon rouge. |
| THONIDÉS TROPICAUX | S:TRO01 | S24 | Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris | Pas de flottille thonière nationale et aucune capture de ces espèces. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique) | Pas de senneurs battant pavillon gabonais. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc. | Pas de senneurs battant pavillon gabonais. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB | NA pas de pêcheurie thonière. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture | NA |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS) | NA |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port | NA pas d'échantillonnage au port en 2019. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP | NA |
| ISTIOPHORIDÉS | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée | NA pas de pêcheurie ciblant les makaires. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêcheurie artisanale et/ou de petits métiers. | NA pour 2019, espèce non ciblée. |
| REQUINS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce | Aucun plan, espèces non ciblées. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce | NA |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Informations sur le requin peau bleue | NA |

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---|----|
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants | NA |
| AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES | S:BYC01 | S37 | Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention | NA |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin | NA |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année | NA |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs | NA |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente | NA |

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|----------------|------|--------|---|--|
| GÉNÉRAL | GEN | 0001 | Rapports annuels | 25 septembre 2020 |
| | GEN | 0002 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins | cf. ci-dessus. |
| | GEN | 0003 | Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application | |
| | GEN | 0004 | Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif | NA pas d'affrètement de navires avant et en 2019. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation | NA |
| | GEN | 0006 a | Rapports sur les transbordements en mer | NA Pas d'opération de transbordement réalisée en 2019. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Rapports sur les transbordements au port | NA Pas d'opération de transbordement au port réalisée en 2019. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Déclaration de transbordement (en mer) | NA cf réponse GNE0006. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port. | NA |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|------|--------|---|--|
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures). | NA cf réponse GNE0006. |
| | GEN | 0010 a | Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port | 30 septembre 2020 |
| | GEN | 0010b | Points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port | 30 septembre 2020 |
| | GEN | 0011 | Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée. | 30 septembre 2020 |
| | GEN | 0012 | Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger | 30 septembre 2020 |
| | GEN | 0013 | Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port | Aucun. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible) | NA pas d'inspection réalisée. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée | NA information non disponible. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port | Information non disponible. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération | NA activité non réalisée cette année. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Accords d'accès et modification | 25 septembre 2020 |
| | GEN | 0019 | Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées | 25 septembre 2020 |
| | GEN | 0020 | Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus | NA pas de navires. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus | Pas de rapport, pas de navires de 20m ou plus. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives | Pas de techniques. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU | Pas de navires. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU | NA |
| | GEN | 0026 | Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement | NA |
| | GEN | 0027 | Données sur la non-application | NA Pas de données. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application | NA Pas de données. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Observations de navires | Pas de cas observés en 2019. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires | Aucunes mesures. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|-------------------|------|------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0031 | Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas et/ou autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage de thon rouge | NA |
| | GEN | 0032 | Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme | NA |
| | GEN | 0033 | Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection | Pas d'activités menées cette année. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale | NA |
| | GEN | 0035 | Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour le sauvetage de l'observateur | |
| | GEN | 0036 | Rapports sur les incidents impliquant les observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise | |
| | GEN | 0037 | Rapport concernant la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu | Pas de rapport. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Rapport concernant la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu | Pas de rapport. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points de contact afin de faciliter la coopération concernant l'observation de navires (facultatif) | |
| THON ROUGE | BFT | 1001 | Fermes de thon rouge | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Madragues de thon rouge | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, le cas échéant | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications des plans de pêche | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02 | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Prises de thon rouge de 2019 | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Navires de capture de thon rouge | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Autres navires de thon rouge | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO) | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1015 | Messages VMS | NA pas de pêcherie ciblant cette espèce. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|------|------|---|---------------------------------------|
| | BFT | 1016 | Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1017 | Liste des navires d'inspection | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1018 | Liste des inspecteurs [et agences] | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Ports de transbordement de thon rouge | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Ports de débarquement de thon rouge | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises) | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm. | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1027 | Rapport annuel sur le BCD | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1029 | Points de contact pour les BCD | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1030 | Législation relative au BCD | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1031 | Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | TRO | 2001 | Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | TRO | 2002 | Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ | NA pas de pêche ciblant cette espèce. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT | NA non pas de pêche thonière. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP | NA pas de pêche thonière. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux | Pas de prise de thonidés tropicaux. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|---------|------|---|---|
| | TRO | 2010 | Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02) | Réduction à 100 DCP par navire pour les senneurs étrangers opérant dans la ZEE gabonaise. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Plans de gestion de la capacité/de pêche de thonidés tropicaux | NA pas de pêche thonière. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Déclaration d'intention d'accroître la participation aux pêcheries ciblant les thonidés tropicaux | |
| | TRO | 2013 | Prises mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Pas de prise de thonidés tropicaux. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse | Pas de prise de thonidés tropicaux. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon obèse a été utilisée | Pas de prise de thonidés tropicaux. |
| | TRO | 2016 | Liste des navires de support et activité en 2019 | Pas de prise de thonidés tropicaux. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord | Pas de prise de thonidés tropicaux. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence TRO 2016 | |
| | TRO | 2019 | Différence entre l'effort de pêche de 2018 et l'effort de pêche de 2020 | Pas de pêche nationale. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique | NA |
| | ESPADON | SWO | 3001 | Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT |
| SWO | | 3002 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP | NA pas de pêche ciblant l'espadon. |
| SWO | | 3003 | Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée | NA |
| SWO | | 3004 | Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée | NA |
| SWO | | 3005 | Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure | NA |
| SWO | | 3006 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée | NA |
| SWO | | 3007 | Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord | NA |
| SWO | | 3010 | Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO | NA |
| SWO | | 3011 | Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO. | NA |
| SWO | | 3012 | Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage | NA |
| SWO | | 3013 | Liste des navires d'inspection | Pas de navire d'inspection. |
| SWO | | 3014 | Liste des inspecteurs [et agences] | Pas de liste. |
| SWO | | 3015 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | NA pas de pêche ciblant l'espadon. |
| SWO | | 3016 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | NA pas de pêche ciblant l'espadon. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--|------|------|--|---|
| | SWO | 3017 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espardon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord | NA pas de pêcheurie ciblant l'espardon. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espardon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord | NA pas de pêcheurie ciblant l'espardon. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS | Pas de rapport en 2019. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Plan de pêche pour l'espardon de la Méditerranée | NA pas de navire en Méditerranée. |
| GERMON | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée. | NA pas de navire en Méditerranée. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | NA pas de navire. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | NA pas de navire . |
| | ALB | 4006 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord | Na pas de navires dans cette zone. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord | Na pas de navires dans cette zone. |
| ISTIOPHORIDÉS | | | | |
| | BIL | 5001 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 18-04 / 19-05 et 16-11 | 25 septembre 2020. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Demande de dérogation de remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries | Pas de dérogation demandée en 2019. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL | Aucun. |
| REQUINS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins | 25 septembre 2020 |
| AUTRES ESPÈCES PRISES ACCESSOIRES | | | | |
| | BYC | 8001 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragr. 1, 2 et 7, amendée par la Rec. 13-11, et mesures pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO. | Pas de rapport. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer | Pas de rapports . |
| | BYC | 8003 | Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine. | Pas de rapports. |
| DIVERS | | | | |
| | SDP | 9001 | Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques | Information non disponible. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|------|------|---|---------------------|
| | MISC | 9002 | Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT | Pas d'informations. |

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

Dans le cadre du renforcement de la surveillance des pêches et de la lutte contre la pêche INN, l'administration des pêches a poursuivi son programme dit « opération albacore 4 ». Ce programme vise la surveillance et le contrôle en mer des activités des navires de pêche. Aussi, le programme observateur a couvert à 20% les activités des navires de la pêche thonière étrangère ainsi que les navires de support.

Par ailleurs, un arrêté visant à interdire la production des ailerons de requins et un arrêté visant la classification des espèces marines ont été signés en 2019.

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

L'administration des pêches est confrontée à des difficultés d'ordre administratif, technique et financier depuis 2015. Par conséquent, les actions visant la mise en œuvre et le respect des mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT sont limitées. Les contraintes financières ont entraîné une diminution du nombre d'enquêteurs sur les sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.

Tableau 1. Capture par espèces, senneurs étrangers.

| <i>Espèces</i> | <i>Captures en tonnes</i> |
|----------------|---------------------------|
| YFT | 4396 |
| SKJ | 12551 |
| BET | 1164 |
| Total | 18111 |

ANNUAL REPORT OF GHANA ¹
RAPPORT ANNUAL DU GHANA
INFORME ANNUAL DE GHANA

SUMMARY

*Tuna industry in Ghana exploits Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). There are 20 Baitboats, and 17 Purse-seiners authorized to operate within the EEZ of Ghanaian coastal waters and beyond exploit these tuna species amongst other minor tuna-like species such as the Black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletteratus*). A total of 90,310.60mt of tuna was landed in 2019. An approximate decrease of 5% in total catch was observed from previous year's landing. Purse seine and Baitboat fleet accounted for 85% and 15% of total catch respectively. Skipjack was the most dominant (67%) followed by Yellowfin (28%) and Bigeye (3%). Other tuna-like species amounted to (3%) of the total catch. About 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. Moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed during the months of January and February with no observed infractions. Sampling of fish at the ports of Tema and Takoradi has improved in addition to more information from logbooks of all fleets. All these data is incorporated in the 2019 AVDTH database. Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from Artisanal Drift Gill Net operators with catches of Sailfish and Blue marlin decreased whereas no White marlin and Swordfish were landed in 2019. Sharks when caught in purse seiners during observer missions were released live; estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana. Drift nets are also used in capturing sharks which are consumed locally with no bycatch and discards in the fishery.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Tuna industry in Ghana exploits Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). There are 20 Baitboats, and 17 Purse-seiners authorized to operate within the EEZ of Ghanaian coastal waters and beyond exploit these tuna species amongst other minor tuna-like species such as the Black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletteratus*). A total of 90,310.60mt of tuna was landed in 2019. An approximate decrease of 5% in total catch was observed from previous year's landing. Purse seine and Baitboat fleet accounted for 85% and 15% of total catch respectively. Skipjack was the most dominant (67%) followed by Yellowfin (28%) and Bigeye (3%). Other tuna-like species amounted to (3%) of the total catch. About 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. Moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed during the months of January and February with no observed infractions. Sampling of fish at the ports of Tema and Takoradi has improved in addition to more information from logbooks of all fleets. All these data is incorporated in the 2019 AVDTH database. Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from Artisanal Drift Gill Net operators with catches of Sailfish and Blue marlin decreased whereas no White marlin and Swordfish were landed in 2019. Sharks when caught in purse seiners during observer missions were released live; estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana. Drift nets are also used in capturing sharks which are consumed locally with no bycatch and discards in the fishery.*

RESUMEN

*Tuna industry in Ghana exploits Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). There are 20 Baitboats, and 17 Purse-seiners authorized to operate within the EEZ of Ghanaian coastal waters and beyond exploit these tuna species amongst other minor tuna-like species such as the Black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletteratus*). A total of 90,310.60mt of tuna was landed in 2019. An approximate decrease of 5% in total catch was observed from previous year's landing. Purse seine and Baitboat fleet accounted for 85% and 15% of total catch respectively. Skipjack was the most dominant (67%) followed by Yellowfin (28%) and Bigeye (3%). Other tuna-like species amounted to (3%) of the total catch. About 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. Moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed during the months of January and February with no observed infractions. Sampling of fish at the ports of Tema and Takoradi has improved in addition to more information from logbooks of all fleets. All these data is incorporated*

¹ Michael Arthur-Dadzie, Fisheries Commission – Tema, Ghana.

in the 2019 AVDTH database. Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from Artisanal Drift Gill Net operators with catches of Sailfish and Blue marlin decreased whereas no White marlin and Swordfish were landed in 2019. Sharks when caught in purse seiners during observer missions were released live; estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana. Drift nets are also used in capturing sharks which are consumed locally with no bycatch and discards in the fishery.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The 2019 reporting year had 37 vessels consisting of 20 Baitboat and 17 Purse Seiners with 2 Carriers authorized to exploit tropical tuna in Ghana. Tuna species in the Atlantic Ocean landed by these registered vessels are mainly Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). Other tuna-like species exploited are Atlantic black skipjack (*Euthymus alletaratus*), Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*), frigate mackerel (*Auxis thazard*), and the Atlantic sailfish (*Istiophorus albicans*).

Tuna statistics and research activities in Ghana is mainly undertaken by the Fisheries Scientific Survey Division of the Fisheries Commission, the Government agency responsible for the management of fisheries resources in Ghana.

Section 2: Research and statistics

A total of 90,310.60mt (Table 1) of tuna was landed for the reporting year of 2019 as against 94,908mt reported for the year 2018. This indicated approximately 5% decrease of the previous year (2018), that is, a decrease in catch of about 4,597mt (see Table 2 and 3).

See **Table 1**.

Purse seine fleet landed 77,137 mt accounting for 85% of total catch whilst baitboat catch was 13,173.50 mt (15%) of total landings. Skipjack was the most dominant of 60,178.90mt (67%) of landings. Yellowfin was 24,863.5mt (28%) and Bigeye followed with 2,864.5 (3%). Other tuna-like species amounted to 2,403.70mt (3%).

See **Table 2 and 3**.

Baitboats exploit the baits of the European anchovies *Engraulis encrasicolus* and juveniles of sardinellas, *Sardinella aurita* and *S. maderensis* for their operations off the coast of Ghana. Both fleets employ Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in capturing the resources. This mode of fishing accounted for over 90% percent of all fishing activities in 2019. The ICCAT moratorium on the use of FADs was observed by 17 vessels from January-February 2019 with no infractions observed.

Recent improvements in port sampling coupled with the provision of more logbook information from the fishery has contributed to a better understanding of the spatio-temporal distribution of the resource. The AVDTH protocol is used to sample the species as done since 2006. All vessels data is incorporated into the AVDTH database. Port sampling of the three major species of tuna were carried out from the ports of Tema and Takoradi to determine among others, length frequency distribution, and to ascertain the spatio-temporal distribution of the species which are used for stock assessment purposes (see Table 4). Task I and II and other required statistical information have been forwarded to ICCAT Secretariat including the 2019 AVDTH database for analysis as per ICCAT/IRD/FSSD protocols to streamline our species composition data.

See **Table 4**.

Observer coverage for 2019 during the moratorium was carried out on 17 vessels with all operational purse seiners and baitboats covered by observers. No infractions were recorded during the period. Data on domestic observer program has been duly submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from Artisanal Drift Gill Net operators. Catch and effort data for the year 2019 was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

Total catches of billfishes in 2019 was 122mt with a total effort of 182,520 trips. The Atlantic sailfish and Blue marlin recorded a total 77.59 mt and 44.40mt respectively. There was no catch of Swordfish and White marlins within the recording period (Table 5).

See **Table 5 and 6**.

A decrease was observed in the total billfish catches of 2019. From Table 5, catches for the Sailfish, Blue marline and Swordfish declined by 5.8%, 25.6% and 100% respectively in 2019 comparing with the previous year. This can be attributed to the reduced effort (Closed season of the artisanal fishery) of approximately 55% observed in the reporting year.

Approximately 996.80mt of sharks were harvested in 2019 by the artisanal and tuna fleet (Table 6) and consumed locally. There is no discards of sharks in the Ghanaian fishing industry. The most common fish landed were the Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), Hammer-head sharks (*Sphyrna spp*) and Thresher sharks (*Alopias spp*). No Porbeagle (*Lama spp*) nor White-tip sharks (*Chachahinus longimanus*) were reported caught in our waters as they do not inhabit our waters in the East Central Atlantic. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana. Drift nets were the main gear used in capturing sharks which were consumed whole locally with no parts removed. Sharks caught off tuna industrial purse seiners were released alive and reported by observers on board the tuna vessels. Sharks catches from the artisanal and commercial fleets were reported to ICCAT (Task I and II).

See **Table 6 a and b**.

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 2020/07/29 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 2020/07/29 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 2020/07/29 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 2020/07/29 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | 2020/07/29 Attached in AVDTH format |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | 2020/07/29 Attached in AVDTH format |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | AOTTP Program 2016 |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | AOTTP Program 2016 |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | AOTTP Program 2016 |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | 2020/07/29 |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | 2020/07/29 Annual Report |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | There were no pelagic sargassum found inhabiting our waters. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | N/A because GHA does not operate longline fishery. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| | | | caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | 2020/07/29 Attached in AVDTH |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | 2015/03/31 Still applicable for 2019 |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | 2020/07/29 Monitored/embedded in national observer program |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | N/A because no support vessel operated |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | 2020/07/29 ST09-DomObPrg |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | 2020/07/29 ABNJ ended in 2019. Modalities and steps are being taken to roll it into 2020. Attached in AVDTH format |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | 2020/07/29 Attached in AVDTH format |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | No specific programme done on data mining. |
| | S:TRO08 | S49 | | <i>Redundant</i> |
| BILLFISH | S:BIL01 | S27 | | <i>Redundant</i> |
| | S:BIL02 | S28 | | <i>Redundant</i> |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | N/A Ghana has no discards of marlins |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | Ghana is currently using the FAO ARTFISH Open Data Kits (ODK) to analyse data from stratified sampling sites along the coast. |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | 2020/07/29 Annual Report |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | First of its kind in progress by an NGO (Hen Mpoanu). Collaborating with the NGO to consolidate studies. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | 2020/07/29 Annual Report |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | N/A Species does not inhabit Ghanaian waters. |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | Skippers workshop organized by ISSF 2014, 2015,2016, 2017, 2018 IRD guide use 2017-2019 |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | Information embedded in national observer reports where they are released as per ISSF and IRD guide. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | No seabirds have been incidentally caught |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | No Bycatch and discards in artisanal fishery, therefore no alternative measures. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | Observers trained under the ABNJ program are collaborating with crew to release live endangered species (by-catch). An ongoing project by ISSF/AZTI initiative to help Ghana to construct biodegradable FADs. |

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|----------------|-----|------|--|--|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | As a CPC, Ghana has complied with requirements as to the implementation of its reporting obligations notably with respect to tropical as indicated in our Annual Report. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | Ghana conformed to the multi annual plan for tropical. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | 2020/7/29 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | N/A because no vessel chartering done. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | N/A because no vessel chartering done. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|-------|---|---|
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | N/A because all transshipment done in port. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | 2020/7/29 |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | N/A because all transshipment done in port. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | 2019/2/22 |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | N/A because no authorized LSPLVs. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | 2015/7/30 |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | 2015/7/30 |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | 2015/7/30 |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | 2015/7/30 |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | N/A because no denial of entry/use of port. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | No infringements. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | No action taken since there were no infringements. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | No infringements. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | N/A because no current arrangements. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | One (1) agreement. Three (3) Belize vessels. No changes from previous year. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Foreign flagged vessels land YFT, BET and SKJ occasionally. Catches are reported. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | 2020/7/29 |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | 2020/7/29 No changes. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | No sport and recreational fishery. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | No IUU vessels were reported. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | No IUU allegations were reported. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | Information is on re-export. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | All vessels complied. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | No findings applicable. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | No sighting observed. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | No action taken as no vessel was sighted. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Heads of Fisheries Commission and Ghana Navy. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | No exchange of inspection personnel. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | N/A because no vessel on IUU list. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Ghana is taking steps in line with the trawler sector of the fishing industry to develop an EAP by 2021. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | Ghana is taking steps in line with the trawler sector of the fishing industry to develop an EAP by 2021. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | None so far. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | None reported. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | Heads of Fisheries Commission and Ghana Navy. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|---|---|
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|------|--|--|---|
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | N/A because GHA does not operate BFT fishery. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | Number of vessels with change of name: 1 23/07/2019. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | Authorized vessels are renewed at the beginning of every year. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | No IUU activity. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 2020/7/29 |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | 2017/12/18 |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | 2020/1/28 2019/10/30 |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | 2015 /03/31 FAD Management Plan 2015 |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | 2020 /07/29 |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | No current intention to increase participation. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | 2020 /07/29 |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Ghana is not using electronic real-time data transmission system, hence it is difficult to obtain data on weekly basis. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Entire quota was not utilized. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | No support vessels. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | 15% of GRT of vessel. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | No support vessels. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021. |
| TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021. | |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 2020/7/29 No re-exported SWO. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | 2017/12/18 |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-----------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | N/A because GHA operates in the East Atlantic. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | N/A- because GHA does not operate ALB fishery. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | N/A- because GHA does not operate ALB fishery. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | N/A- because GHA does not operate ALB fishery. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | N/A- because GHA does not operate ALB fishery. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | N/A- because GHA does not operate ALB fishery. |
| BILLFISH | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | 2020/07/29 Annual Report. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------------|------|------|--|---|
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | Ghana is on the view that every live endangered species should be released. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | No trials carried out. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | 2020/07/29 |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | 2020/07/29 Annual report. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | No NPOA for seabirds. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | Initiative from ISSF/AZTI (Skippers Workshop) are being practiced as to release endangered species and incorporated in our national observer reports. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | 2020/07/29 Annual report Steps are being taken to roll over ABNJ-FAO and WWF EMS. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | None so far. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

Internal arrangements to monitor Bigeye and Swordfish catches by regular visits to port and especially the canneries to crosscheck tonnages continued since 2014. Catch returns from vessels discharging into the canneries have also been thoroughly checked and also information from the cannery is frequently sent to ICCAT secretariat via ISSF. Data for 2019 for canneries were sent to the ISSF and also detailed cannery catches to ICCAT. Catch certifications in accordance with EU regulations have been intense and carried out strictly during the year under review for exports of all principal species and further reforms to control IUU fishing. Monitoring of vessels has been intensified to reduce any issues of vessels not complying with national and international norms and standards.

Information collected under domestic observer programs (S: GEN10, S: TRO09)

All active purse-seiners and baitboats were monitored continuously during the reporting year. The main objective of the programme was to monitor fishing activities of vessels and also estimate the proper species composition of the catch on each set. Secondly the proper filling of records into logbooks was also verified by observers. Thirdly the number of FADs used and deployed including their technical details were recorded under the FAD management plan of ICCAT.

FAD information is currently being recorded in Microsoft Excel formats. Observers deployed onboard have collected substantial information on FADS types and numbers and also bycatch and endangered species. The Ghana Fisheries Act 625 provides for co-operation by operators in ensuring that fishing is done in conformity with laid down rules and regulations and any breach of the law would lead to cancellation or suspension of fishing licenses.

Transshipment Reports in-Port (GEN 0006b)

Transshipment is carried out in port. Data for transshipment at port for 2019 have also been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

Action Plan in Relation the Recommendation by ICCAT on the Multi-year Conservation and Management Programme

The ICCAT list of vessels over 20 m for the year 2019 consists of 17 Purse seiners, 20 Bait-boats and 2 Carriers. The Monitoring, Surveillance and Control Division (MCSD) of the Commission regularly inspect vessels before they embark on fishing expeditions ensuring that their licenses, equipment etc. are in conformity to national and international laws (Port state measures). The MCS personnel regularly monitor fishing activities especially in third party countries with licenses, whilst logbook verifications are done by the Fisheries Scientific survey Division and also for catch certification purposes.

The Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) of placing cameras at vantage points onboard the vessel. Efforts to incorporate the Baitboats into the EMS program is still on-going.

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

Billfish

Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries (S: BIL04)

Billfish catch and effort data was monitored and reported from coastal sites off the western shelf of Ghana. No discards are noted in this fishery as fish is consumed whole either dried or smoked. Management plans in conformity to ICCAT regulations prohibit landing of juvenile fishes less than 115cm LJFL. The community based fisheries management units in collaboration with field recorders monitor landings from these operators and report and advice on best fishing practices and possible seasons to exploit adults and to avoid juveniles. There was no harvest of swordfish and White marlin for 2019.

Internal Action Report Rec 09-08 CP10-Intac20

There was no change in document CP10-Intac20, however, it has been duly filled and submitted in 2019. Quarterly meetings with members of the Ghana Tuna Association (GTA) and the Fisheries Commission have been helpful in creating more awareness on the need for more responsible fishing practice and also ensuring that policies of the Government in relation to fisheries are fully understood and implemented.

Tema and Takoradi ports have been designated for tuna berthing, discharging and bunkering activities. This arrangement is intended to meet international practices for monitoring and control operations in conformity with our own national regulations on port state measures.

Fishing and Inspection Plan

Ghana is willing to abide by the recommendation; observers were placed on all vessels to monitor their activities including during the moratorium period using national observers. Reports for the 2019 closed area have been submitted to the secretariat of ICCAT as part of the database incorporated into the 2019 AVDTH database showing their logged positions.

Conservation and management measures for Sharks, and By-Catch in the Convention Area

Field guides by ISSF, IRD and ICCAT are currently being used for species identification mainly by observers onboard the Ghanaian fleets. Currently, the Fisheries Act 625 and LI 1968 of 2010 are the general laws and regulation prohibiting landing of endangered species including their juveniles. No explicit inherent domestic regulations currently available, however, Ghana is adhering to international regulations to manage sharks and by-catch.

Steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research (S: BYC05)

Bycatch species caught are reported per our national observer programmes (See observer 2019 reports submitted for details in formats attached).

Education of crew onboard have been ongoing since 2012 with seminars and training workshops being held by ISSF/AZTI officials in Ghana code named "Skippers workshops". Methods and types of FADs to use and release strategies for endangered species have been shown and illustrated to the industry. Skippers and crew are well aware of steps to reduce the entanglement and destruction of species which are endangered and becoming extinct. This initiative from ISSF will continue in subsequent years. Biodegradable FADs have been introduced and being constructed with funds from the ISSF.

Description of Pilot Electronic Statistical Document Systems (SDP 9001 Rec 06-16)

The fao WWF pilot program on EMS ended in 2019. Effort are being taken to incorporate all surface fleet of more 20m to adopt the system.

Section 5: Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures*5.1 Tropical*

The Ghanaian processing software for her catch data is still not available to streamline Task 2 after a decade of revisions. Within the complexities of our fishery, we do hope that that the new software will be finalized by ICCAT/IRD which will yield fruitful results. Ghana has stated her willingness to co-operate in all spheres for a suitable programme which would stand the test of time. In the interim all raw data from all our individual vessels have been sent to the ICCAT secretariat and impartially incorporated into the ICCAT database since 2006.

It is very difficult to collate weekly data on Big Eye tuna T and other important species as vessels after months of leaving port and more so have no real-time electronic monitoring systems to deservinate the information such as electronic logbook.

In integrating data collected in the field especially FAD deployed among others, over a set by set basis for monthly analysis for all segments of surface fishing fleets has become cumbersome and a unified system and software is envisaged.

5.2 Sharks & By-Catch Issues

There is the need for more training in this field as the fishery is becoming more important especially in areas of endangered species becoming extinct. Manuals are few and general and presently we are able to work closely on a few sharks grouping such as silky and blue sharks as we encounter them a lot. The others are termed others or as “shark NEI”. We do not have the expertise in the field of shark taxonomy hence we often don’t fill out the forms to the best of ICCAT’s requirements; this has been a concern to us.

Table 1. Tuna catch by gear and species in Ghana in 2019.

| Gear | Yellowfin | Bigeye | Skipjack | Others | Total |
|--------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Baitboat | 4,483.50 | 185.5 | 8,354.50 | 150 | 13,173.50 |
| Purse Seine | 20,380.00 | 2,679.00 | 51,824.40 | 2,253.70 | 77,137.10 |
| Total | 24,863.50 | 2,864.50 | 60,178.90 | 2,403.70 | 90,310.60 |

Table 2. Landings by gear in 2018 and 2019.

| Year | Purse Seiner | Baitboat | Total |
|-------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 2018 | 77,845.00 | 17063 | 94,908.00 |
| 2019 | 77,137.10 | 13,173.50 | 90,310.60 |

Table 3. Landings by species and percentage changes in total catch from 2018 to 2019.

| Year | Yellowfin | % | Bigeye | % | Skipjack | % | Others | % |
|-------------|------------------|----------|---------------|----------|-----------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| 2018 | 23,159.50 | 24 | 3571 | 4 | 66,786.50 | 70 | 1391 | 1 |
| 2019 | 24,863.50 | 28 | 2,864.50 | 3 | 60,178.90 | 67 | 2,403.70 | 3 |

Table 4. Mean size (cm) ranges of tunas sampled at Tema and Takoradi ports in 2019.

| Gear | Yellowfin | Bigeye | Skipjack |
|-------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Baitboat | 41-99 | 40-79 | 44-54 |
| Purse Seine | 37-113 | 38-101 | 38-51 |

Table 5. Catch and Effort in trips for Billfishes in 2019.

| Month/ Species | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | Ma y | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Total |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|------------|
| Atlantic sailfish | 6.2 | 8.76 | 15.1 1 | 8.73 | 3.62 | 1.58 | 0.88 | 4.04 4 | 6.6 | 9.81 | 5.26 | 7 | 77.59 |
| Blue Marlin | 0.6 | 0.81 | 3.23 | 4.16 | 3.59 | 9.09 | 8.31 | 4.53 | 6.2 | 3.05 | 0.21 | 0.62 | 44.40 |
| Swordfish | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| White marlin | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Catch | 6.8 | 9.57 | 18.3 4 | 12.8 9 | 7.21 | 10.6 7 | 9.19 | 8.57 4 | 12.8 | 6 | 5.47 | 7.62 | 121.9 9 |
| Effort in Trips | 237 90 | 384 15 | 134 55 | 222 30 | 468 0 | 109 20 | 134 55 | 130 65 | 208 65 | 118 95 | 741 0 | 234 0 | 18252 0 |

Table 6a. Percentage difference in Catch (mt) and Effort for Billfishes in 2019.

| Month/ Species | 2018 | 2019 | % Difference |
|-------------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| Atlantic sailfish | 82.40 | 77.59 | 5.8 |
| Blue Marlin | 59.70 | 44.40 | 25.6 |
| Swordfish | 6.10 | 0 | 100 |
| White marlin | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Catch | 142.1 | 121.99 | 14.15 |
| Effort | 403482 | 182520 | 54.76 |

Table 6b. Landings of shark from the artisanal and tuna fleet for 2019.

| Fleet type | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec |
|-----------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-----|------|------|
| Tuna fleet | 6.5 | 7.5 | 26.5 | 21.5 | 20.5 | 12.03 | 20.5 | 36.55 | 31 | 16 | 17.5 | 16.3 |
| Artisanal Fleet | 40.64 | 20.05 | 119.97 | 84.38 | 56.02 | 68.93 | 36.44 | 48.56 | 76.5 | 117 | 69.7 | 26.8 |
| Total | 47.14 | 27.55 | 146.47 | 105.88 | 76.52 | 80.96 | 56.94 | 85.11 | 107 | 132 | 87.2 | 43.1 |

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GUATEMALA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUATEMALA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUATEMALA**

SUMMARY

El Estado de Guatemala como país parte de la Comisión mantiene su compromiso de atender oportunamente el cumplimiento y participación según cada una de sus responsabilidades en la pesquería o comisiones a la que pertenece. La pesquería de atún en Guatemala es el principal producto hidrobiológico en el comercio internacional y ha mantenido una importante posición en la producción nacional pesquera, por lo que ha significado la oportunidad para acceder al mercado internacional, entendiendo a su vez lo importante que significa gestionar una pesquería de forma responsable. Por lo que, mantiene su compromiso en realizar los esfuerzos necesarios para lograr la mejor provisión de datos e información. Así también, se ha logrado el acercamiento con otros países partes de la Comisión y ha dado la apertura de nuevas iniciativas o retos, fortaleciendo la participación de Guatemala. Esto nos lleva también, a mejorar nuestro desempeño y responsabilidades, en la participación en otras organizaciones de ordenación pesquera de la cual Guatemala es parte. Guatemala está consciente que su rol como miembro cooperante dentro del CICAA, y queremos mostrar nuestro compromiso cumpliendo con proveer información confiable y oportuna que contribuya a la generación de información para la toma de decisiones en la ordenación de las actividades pesqueras, y la conservación de los túnidos y especies afines en la zona del Convenio.

RÉSUMÉ

El Estado de Guatemala como país parte de la Comisión mantiene su compromiso de atender oportunamente el cumplimiento y participación según cada una de sus responsabilidades en la pesquería o comisiones a la que pertenece. La pesquería de atún en Guatemala es el principal producto hidrobiológico en el comercio internacional y ha mantenido una importante posición en la producción nacional pesquera, por lo que ha significado la oportunidad para acceder al mercado internacional, entendiendo a su vez lo importante que significa gestionar una pesquería de forma responsable. Por lo que, mantiene su compromiso en realizar los esfuerzos necesarios para lograr la mejor provisión de datos e información. Así también, se ha logrado el acercamiento con otros países partes de la Comisión y ha dado la apertura de nuevas iniciativas o retos, fortaleciendo la participación de Guatemala. Esto nos lleva también, a mejorar nuestro desempeño y responsabilidades, en la participación en otras organizaciones de ordenación pesquera de la cual Guatemala es parte. Guatemala está consciente que su rol como miembro cooperante dentro del CICAA, y queremos mostrar nuestro compromiso cumpliendo con proveer información confiable y oportuna que contribuya a la generación de información para la toma de decisiones en la ordenación de las actividades pesqueras, y la conservación de los túnidos y especies afines en la zona del Convenio.

RESUMEN

El Estado de Guatemala como país parte de la Comisión mantiene su compromiso de atender oportunamente el cumplimiento y participación según cada una de sus responsabilidades en la pesquería o comisiones a la que pertenece. La pesquería de atún en Guatemala es el principal producto hidrobiológico en el comercio internacional y ha mantenido una importante posición en la producción nacional pesquera, por lo que ha significado la oportunidad para acceder al mercado internacional, entendiendo a su vez lo importante que significa gestionar una pesquería de forma responsable. Por lo que, mantiene su compromiso en realizar los esfuerzos necesarios para lograr la mejor provisión de datos e información. Así también, se ha logrado el acercamiento con otros países partes de la Comisión y ha dado la apertura de nuevas iniciativas o retos, fortaleciendo la participación de Guatemala. Esto nos lleva también, a mejorar nuestro desempeño y responsabilidades, en la participación en otras organizaciones de ordenación pesquera de la cual Guatemala es parte. Guatemala está consciente que su rol como miembro cooperante dentro del CICAA, y queremos mostrar nuestro compromiso cumpliendo con proveer información confiable y oportuna que contribuya a la generación de información para la toma de decisiones en la ordenación de las actividades pesqueras, y la conservación de los túnidos y especies afines en la zona del Convenio.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Pesquerías nacionales

Pesquería de Atún en el Zona de CICAA para el año 2019:

Los túnidos son uno de los principales recursos pesqueros aprovechados a nivel mundial. Por lo cual, es sujetos al seguimiento y ordenamiento de la actividad pesquera. La Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico -CICAA-, (ICCAT por sus siglas en inglés), es la organización técnica y administrativa establecida de velar por el aprovechamiento responsable del recurso en esta zona. Los países que forman parte de la institución, como Guatemala, tenemos el compromiso de contribuir en el cumplimiento de esta visión.

Durante el período del 2019 Guatemala mantuvo su actividad pesquera, sobre los recursos de atún aleta amarilla, atún listado y atún patudo, la modalidad de pesca es por pesca de cerco y con implementación del uso de objetos flotantes conocidos como dispositivos concentradores de peces o DCp's, así como los llamados lances libres sobre las manchas de peces.

Este siguiente reporte provee un breve análisis de la información de captura de las principales especies de atún como lo son: Atún Aleta Amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*; Atún Patudo, *Thunnus obesus*; Atún listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*.

Resultados:

A continuación se presenta una comparación de los desembarques realizados en los años 2018 y 2019, para las especies de Atún Aleta Amarilla (YFT), Atún Listado (SKJ) y Atún Patudo (BET) para la flota Atunera guatemalteca.

Para el año 2019, el mayor porcentaje de presencia de especies capturadas fue el Atún listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*. Con un 47% del total de lo capturado. Seguido por el Atún Aleta Amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*; con un 31% y por último el Atún Patudo, *Thunnus obesus* con un 22%.

1.2 Implementación de medidas de ordenación

Guatemala ha realizado los esfuerzos y acciones que las actividades pesqueras se realicen de forma responsable. Así también, fortalecer y dinamizar su participación en las diferentes organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera de la que es parte Guatemala, entre ellas la CICAA. Se implementó la veda espacio-temporal en el período y zona definidos en la Comisión.

Así también, en aguas nacionales se implementaron otras vedas para otras especies dirigido para pesquerías más costeras.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Los registros de desembarque de las pesquerías de la flota nacional e internacional se regulan a través de protocolos y directrices establecidos, entre las principales pesquerías de especies de objetivo comercial tenemos: camarón, túnidos y otras especies hidrobiológicas. Estos protocolos son específicos para los desembarques en puertos nacionales. En el caso de pesquerías distantes como la realizada por las embarcaciones en la zona del Convenio, se establecieron otros mecanismos de verificación y seguimiento, como: el apoyo de un programa de observadores independiente, esta colaboración ha permitido mejorar los registros de información de capturas.

Lista de información enviada a la Secretaría de conformidad con los requisitos de la Comisión.

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

| Grupo | Nº de Req. | [Nº anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|--|------------|---------------|--|--|
| GENERAL (todas las especies) | S: GEN01 | S01 | Informes anuales (científico) | Convenio; Res. 01-16; Ref. 12-13; Rec. 18-07 |
| | S: GEN02 | S02 | Tarea I Características de la flota (T1FC) | Artículo IX (Convenio de ICCAT); Rec. 05-09; Res. 66-01; Diversas medidas de conservación y ordenación relativas a especies individuales |
| | S: GEN03 | S03 | Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea I (T1NC) | Artículo IX (Convenio de ICCAT); Rec. 05-09; Res. 66-01; Diversas medidas de conservación y ordenación relativas a especies individuales |
| | S: GEN04 | S04 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CE) | Artículo IX (Convenio de ICCAT); Rec. 05-09; Res. 66-01; Diversas medidas de conservación y ordenación relativas a especies individuales |
| | S: GEN05 | S05 | <i>Muestras de talla de Tarea II (T2SZ)</i> | Artículo IX (Convenio de ICCAT); Rec. 05-09; Res. 66-01; Diversas medidas de conservación y ordenación relativas a especies individuales |
| | S: GEN06 | S06 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CS) | Artículo IX (Convenio de ICCAT); Rec. 05-09; Res. 66-01; Diversas medidas de conservación y ordenación relativas a especies individuales |
| | S: GEN07 | S07 | Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios) | Artículo IX (Convenio de ICCAT); Rec. 05-09; Res. 66-01; Diversas medidas de conservación y ordenación relativas a especies individuales |
| | S: GEN08 | S08 | Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación) | Artículo IX (Convenio de ICCAT); Rec. 05-09; Res. 66-01; Diversas medidas de conservación y ordenación relativas a especies individuales |
| | S: GEN09 | S09 | Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación) | Artículo IX (Convenio de ICCAT); Rec. 05-09; Res. 66-01; Diversas medidas de conservación y ordenación relativas a especies individuales |
| | S: GEN10 | S10 | Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores | Rec. 16-14 |
| | S: GEN11 | S11 | Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14. | Rec. 16-14 |
| | S: GEN12 | S12 | Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico | Res. 05-11 |
| | S: GEN13 | S13 | Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | Rec. 16-05 |
| ATÚN ROJO | S: BFT01 | S15 | Muestreo de tallas de ejemplares (sacrificados) en granjas | Rec. 06-07 |

| | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|------|--|------------------------|
| | S: BFT02 | S16 | Muestreo de tallas (resultado de datos brutos) (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo | Rec. 19-04 |
| | S: BFT03 | S17 | Datos de muestreo de tallas (con informes de introducción en jaulas) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) | Rec. 19-04 |
| | S: BFT04 | S18 | Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo | Rec. 19-04 |
| | S: BFT05 | S21 | Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender | Rec. 17-06 |
| | S: BFT06 | S22 | Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería | Rec. 17-06 |
| | S: BFT07 | S23 | Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas | Rec. 17-06 |
| | S: BFT09 | S53 | Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica | Rec. 19-04 |
| TÚNIDOS TROPICALES | S: TRO01 | S24 | Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes | Rec. 16-01; Rec. 17-01 |
| | S: TRO02 | S25 | Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico). | Rec. 19-02 |
| | S: TRO03 | S44 | Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc. | Rec. 19-02 |
| | S: TRO04 | S45 | Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB | Rec. 19-02. |
| | S: TRO09 | S46 | Información recopilada por los observadores (incluye niveles de cobertura) | Rec. 19-02 |
| | S: TRO10 | S46b | Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) | Rec. 19-02 |
| | S: TRO06 | S47 | Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto | Rec. 19-02 |
| | S: TRO07 | S48 | Datos históricos de lances en DPC | Rec. 19-02 |
| | | | | |
| ISTIOFÓRIDOS | | | | |
| | S: BIL03 | S55 | Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto | Rec. 19-05 |

| | | | | |
|---|----------|-----|--|------------------------|
| | S: BIL04 | S56 | Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala | Rec. 19-05 |
| Tiburones | S: SHK01 | S32 | Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies | Rec. 11-08 |
| | S: SHK02 | S50 | Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso | Rec. 14-06; Rec. 19-06 |
| | S: SHK03 | S51 | Información sobre tintorera | Rec. 16-12; Rec. 19-07 |
| | S: SHK04 | S54 | Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos. | Rec. 19-06 |
| OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS | S: BYC01 | S37 | Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio | Rec. 11-10 |
| | S: BYC02 | S38 | Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte | Rec. 10-09 |
| | S: BYC03 | S39 | Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente | Rec. 11-09 |
| | S: BYC04 | S41 | Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos. | Rec. 11-10 |
| | S: BYC05 | S42 | Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente | Rec. 11-10 |

| Grupo | N° de Req. | [N° anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|--|------------|---------------|---|---|
| GENERAL (todas las especies) | S: GEN01 | S01 | Informes anuales (científico) | 16/09/2020 |
| | S: GEN02 | S02 | Tarea I Características de la flota (T1FC) | 10/08/2020 |
| | S: GEN03 | S03 | Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea I (T1NC) | 10/08/2020 |
| | S: GEN04 | S04 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CE) | 10/08/2020 |
| | S: GEN05 | S05 | Muestras de talla de Tarea II (T2SZ) | 10/08/2020 |
| | S: GEN06 | S06 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CS) | 10/08/2020 |
| | S: GEN07 | S07 | Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios) | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados. |
| | S: GEN08 | S08 | Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación) | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados. |
| | S: GEN09 | S09 | Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación) | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados. |
| | S: GEN10 | S10 | Información recopilada en el marco de programas de observadores nacionales | 10/08/2020. Guatemala no tiene Programa Nacional de Observadores, pero los buques reciben este servicio prestado por una empresa. |
| | S: GEN11 | S11 | Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14. | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene barcos pequeños y no tiene programa de observadores científicos. |
| | S: GEN12 | S12 | Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene interacción en esa zona y no tiene información que compartir. |
| | S: GEN13 | S13 | Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquería autorizada y registrada de palangre en el Mediterráneo. |
| ATÚN ROJO | S: BFT01 | S15 | Muestreo de tallas de ejemplares (sacrificados) en granjas | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo. |
| | S: BFT02 | S16 | Muestreo de tallas (resultado de datos brutos) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo. |
| | S: BFT03 | S17 | Datos de muestreo de tallas (con informes de introducción en jaulas) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo. |

| Grupo | N° de Req. | [N° anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------|--|--|
| | S: BFT04 | S18 | Información sobre y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas de observadores nacionales de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo. |
| | S: BFT05 | S21 | Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo. |
| | S: BFT06 | S22 | Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo. |
| | S: BFT07 | S23 | Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo. |
| | S: BFT09 | S53 | Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo. |
| TÚNIDOS TROPICALES | S: TRO01 | S24 | Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes | Véase la sección 5. |
| | S: TRO02 | S25 | Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico) | 30/01/2020 |
| | S: TRO03 | S44 | Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc. | 10/08/2020 |
| | S: TRO04 | S45 | Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB | Véase la sección 5. |
| | S: TRO09 | S46 | Información recopilada por los observadores (incluye niveles de cobertura) | 10/08/2020 |
| | S: TRO10 | S46b | Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene seguimiento electrónico implementado. |
| | S: TRO06 | S47 | Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa de muestreos en puerto. |
| | S: TRO07 | S48 | Datos históricos de lances en DPC | 10/08/2020 |
| ISTIOFÓRIDOS | S: BIL01 | S27 | | |
| | S: BIL03 | S55 | Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza ésta pesquería. |
| | S: BIL04 | S56 | Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza ésta pesquería. |

| Grupo | N° de Req. | [N° anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|--|--|
| TIBURONES | S: SHK01 | S32 | Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones. |
| | S: SHK02 | S50 | Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso | No aplicable. No hay investigaciones. |
| | S: SHK03 | S51 | Información sobre tintorera | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones. |
| | S: SHK04 | S54 | Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos. | No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquerías en el área del norte. |
| OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS | S: BYC01 | S37 | Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene guías elaboradas que compartir. |
| | S: BYC02 | S38 | Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte | No aplicable. Los barcos de bandera no tuvieron interacción con tortugas marinas. |
| | S: BYC03 | S39 | Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente | No aplicable. Los barcos cerqueros de bandera no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas y no hay buques de palangre. |
| | S: BYC04 | S41 | Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos. | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías artesanales de pesca de atún. |
| | S: BYC05 | S42 | Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente | Guatemala, la legislación nacional de pesca considera el aprovechamiento sostenible de las pesquerías, y la práctica de una pesca responsable. |

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación).*Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT***PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)**

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|----------------|------------|---|--|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Informes anuales | 22/09/2020 |
| | GEN | 0002 | Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones | Véase arriba |
| | GEN | 0003 | Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT | 18/09/2020 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Fletamento de buques - informe resumido | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Informes de transbordo en el mar | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Informes de transbordo en puerto | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Declaración de transbordo (en el mar) | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques de transporte para transbordos. |
| | GEN | 0009 | Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente) | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene grandes pelágicos ni transbordos. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados. |
| | GEN | 0011 | Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros | No aplicable. Guatemala hasta el momento no ha definido ésta situación. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto | No aplicable. Guatemala hasta el momento no ha definido ésta situación. |
| GEN | 0014 | Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable) | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido accesos.. | |
| GEN | 0015 | Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido accesos. | |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------|-----|------|---|---|
| | GEN | 0016 | Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido accesos. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación. | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha acuerdos bilaterales para inspección en puerto. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Acuerdos de acceso y cambios | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha concedido accesos. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado acuerdos de acceso. |
| | GEN | 0020 | Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado cambios. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más | No aplicable. Guatemala no hay acciones emprendidas. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquería deportiva y de recreo. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Datos sobre incumplimiento | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Avistamientos de buques | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información que comunicar. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información que comunicar. |
| | GEN | 0031 | Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en este programa. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información que comunicar. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene observadores ni ha considerado esta situación. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha considerado éste tema. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|------------------|------|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0037 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha registrado éste tipo de incidentes. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha registrado éste tipo de incidentes. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional) | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha registrado éste tipo de incidentes. |
| ATÚN ROJO | BFT | 1001 | Granjas de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Informes sobre cría de atún rojo | |
| | BFT | 1003 | Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Almadrabas de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión si procede) | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modificaciones al plan de pesca | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec.18-02 | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Capturas de atún rojo de 2019 | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Buques de captura de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Otros buques de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Operaciones de pesca conjuntas | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1015 | Mensajes VMS | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Planes del programa de inspección conjunta | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1017 | Lista de buques de inspección | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1018 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| BFT | 1020 | Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. | |
| BFT | 1021 | Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. | |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|----------------------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | BFT | 1022 | Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas) | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Informes mensuales de capturas de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1027 | Informe anual BCD | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1029 | Puntos de contacto para el BCD | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1030 | Legislación para el BCD | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1031 | Resumen de mercado y marca de muestra para el BCD | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| ESPECIES TROPICALES | TRO | 2001 | Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado cambios en buques registrados. |
| | TRO | 2002 | Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior | 10/08/2020 |
| | TRO | 2003 | Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | No aplicable. Guatemala no importa este atún. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado cambios. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales | Véase la sección 5. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S: TRO02). | 30/01/2020 |
| | TRO | 2011 | Plan de pesca/ ordenación de la capacidad para los túnidos tropicales | 30/01/2020 |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | TRO | 2012 | Declaración de intenciones de aumentar la participación en las pesquerías de túnidos tropicales | 30/01/2020 |
| | TRO | 2013 | Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Véase sección 5. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Capturas semanales de patudo | Véase sección 5. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de patudo | No aplicable. Guatemala no llegado a su límite. |
| | TRO | 2016 | Lista de buques de apoyo y actividad en 2019 | No aplicable. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales | No aplicable. No hay otras embarcaciones que realicen capturas fortuitas sobre atunes. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2016 | No aplicable. No hay otras embarcaciones que realicen capturas fortuitas sobre atunes. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020 | No se requiere hasta 2021 |
| | TRO | 2020 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico | No se requiere hasta 2021 |
| PEZ ESPADA | SWO | 3001 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3003 | Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3004 | Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3005 | Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo. | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3010 | Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3013 | Lista de buques de inspección | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3014 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|---|-----|------|---|---|
| | SWO | 3016 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| ATÚN BLANCO | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Autorización específica para buques con eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo | No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería. |
| ISTIO-FÓRIDOS | BIL | 5001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 18-04/19-05 y 16-11. | 14/10/2019. Guatemala no tiene cambios que reportar. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías | No aplicable. Guatemala no hay pesquerías dirigidas hacia esta especie. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL | No aplicable. Guatemala no ha implementado seguimientos electrónicos. |
| TIBURONES | SHK | 7005 | Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones | 27/09/2019. Guatemala no tiene cambios que reportar. |
| OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA | BYC | 8001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO | Los armadores están informados sobre las Directrices de FAO para su cumplimiento durante sus operaciones pesqueras. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------------|------|------|---|--|
| | BYC | 8002 | Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene reportes de captura incidental de aves. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo | Véase la Sección 5. |
| MISCE-LÁNEA | SDP | 9001 | Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene sistema implementado. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT | No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar. |

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

4.1 Captura Fortuita de Tortugas Marinas

Guatemala como Estado miembro de FAO, lleva a cabo esfuerzos y acciones en cumplimiento de las medidas y acciones establecidas en las Directrices de esta organización para reducir la mortalidad de tortugas marinas en las operaciones pesqueras, para lo cual los armadores han contribuido con estos esfuerzos.

4.2 Medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada.

Guatemala implementa anualmente acciones y esfuerzos para que las embarcaciones pesqueras cumplan con las diferentes regulaciones y normativas internacionales y nacionales, logrando obtener certificaciones sobre sus prácticas pesca, pesca responsable, registro, entre otros.

Además, si existiera algún indicio o evidencias de alguna práctica no regulada, se investigaría y sancionaría, de ser el caso, conforme a la normativa pesquera vigente la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura y su Reglamento.

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

Guatemala ha realizado diferentes mejoras para fortalecer el cumplimiento de las medidas aplicables en el marco del Convenio o aquellas que puedan contribuir a ésta.

Sobre el tema de los DCP, buques de apoyo y cuadernos de pesca, la flota atunera nacional es parte de un programa de observadores independiente que cumple con los estándares internacionales en cuanto a registro y seguimiento de las actividades pesqueras. Este proveedor de servicio comunica con regularidad informes y datos a la Comisión. Con relación a los tiburones y otras especies de captura fortuita, existen una serie de instrumentos nacionales e internacionales adoptados para el ordenamiento, regulación y manejo de estas especies, como: Protocolo de liberación y tiburones y rayas, el reglamento regional OSP-05-11 para desalentar el aleteo del tiburón (a pesar que en Guatemala no se realiza dicha práctica), entre otros. Por lo cual, nuestros armadores atuneros que operan en la zona del Convenio conscientes de la importancia de estos recursos y en cumplimiento diferentes regulaciones o iniciativas se esfuerzan en implementar las acciones posibles para liberar los organismos vivos al mar.

Sobre los informes trimestrales de patudo, ha sido complicado el lograr separar entre trimestres las capturas, debido a que la duración de los viajes de pesca y también al momento de completar lo requerido posiblemente ya esté fuera de plazo de comunicación. Sin embargo, entendemos lo importante de la información oportuna y precisa. Por lo cual, nos esforzaremos en mejorar el cumplimiento y así atender responsablemente nuestra parte.

Tabla 1. Captura anual resgistrada en certificados de captura de cumplimiento del reglamento 1005/2008 de la Unión Europea -UE.

| <i>Mes</i> | <i>Días de Pesca</i> | <i>Ton. YFT</i> | <i>Ton. SKJ</i> | <i>Ton. BET</i> |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| enero | 44 | 623,000 | 196,000 | 192,000 |
| febrero | 22 | 719,000 | 45,000 | 26,000 |
| marzo | 25 | 98,000 | 26,000 | 87,000 |
| abril | 80 | 404,000 | 421,000 | 507,000 |
| mayo | 72 | 279,285 | 781,100 | 310,493 |
| julio | 89 | 444,000 | 614,000 | 206,000 |
| agosto | 78 | 342,000 | 810,000 | 403,000 |
| septiembre | 39 | 337,000 | 546,000 | 154,000 |
| octubre | 39 | 57,000 | 230,000 | 148,000 |
| noviembre | 76 | 427,000 | 1,072,000 | 362,000 |
| diciembre | 68 | 197,000 | 1,284,000 | 444,000 |
| Total | 632 | 3,927,285 | 6,025,100 | 2,839,493 |

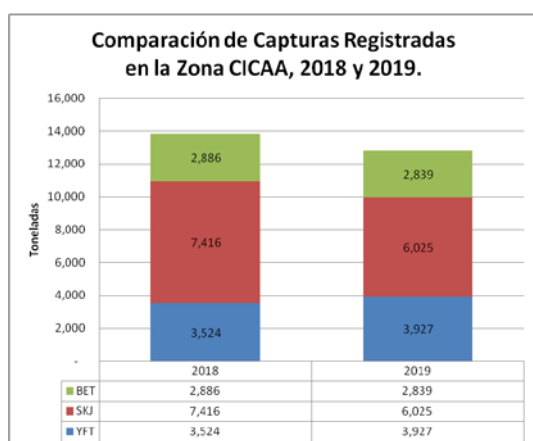


Figura 1. Comparación de los desembarques de Atún Aleta Amarilla (YFT), Atún Listado (SKJ) y Atún Patudo (BET) entre el año 2018 y 2019.

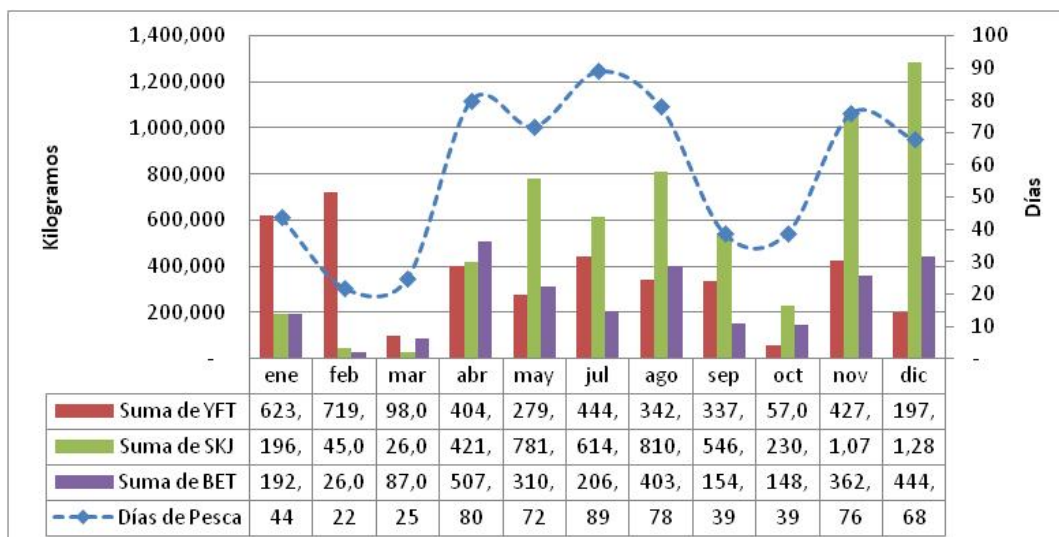


Figura 2. Desembarques de Atún Aleta Amarilla (YFT), Atún Listado (SKJ) y Atún Patudo (BET) en el año 2019, realizados en el Océano Atlántico.

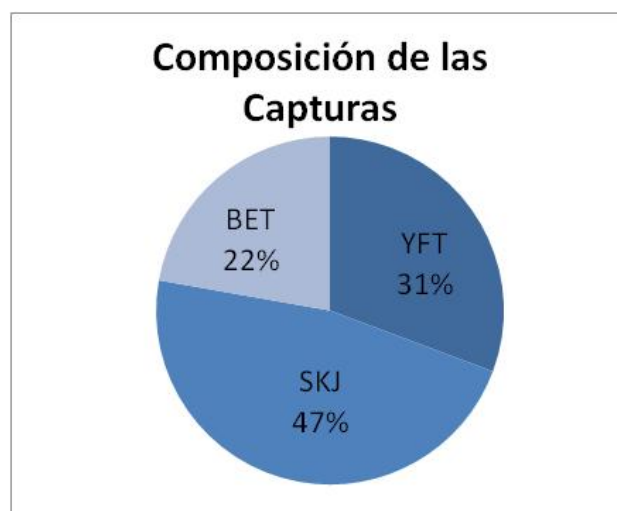


Figura 3. Composición de los desembarques durante el año 2019.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELAND¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ISLANDE
INFORME ANNUAL DE ISLANDIA

SUMMARY

There were no directed fisheries in 2019 for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna or other ICCAT regulated species or bycatches by other Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics. As all discards of commercial fish species are banned on the Icelandic fleet, all bycatches are to be landed and recorded as all other catches. There will be no directed fisheries for EBFT by Icelandic vessels in 2020, due to unforeseen circumstances related to the pandemic. A revised fishing plan was submitted in August 2020 in this regard. No bycatches of bluefin tuna have been recorded in 2020.

RÉSUMÉ

There were no directed fisheries in 2019 for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna or other ICCAT regulated species or bycatches by other Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics. As all discards of commercial fish species are banned on the Icelandic fleet, all bycatches are to be landed and recorded as all other catches. There will be no directed fisheries for EBFT by Icelandic vessels in 2020, due to unforeseen circumstances related to the pandemic. A revised fishing plan was submitted in August 2020 in this regard. No bycatches of bluefin tuna have been recorded in 2020.

RESUMEN

There were no directed fisheries in 2019 for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna or other ICCAT regulated species or bycatches by other Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics. As all discards of commercial fish species are banned on the Icelandic fleet, all bycatches are to be landed and recorded as all other catches. There will be no directed fisheries for EBFT by Icelandic vessels in 2020, due to unforeseen circumstances related to the pandemic. A revised fishing plan was submitted in August 2020 in this regard. No bycatches of bluefin tuna have been recorded in 2020.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

2019

The Icelandic national quota for EBFT in 2018 amounted to 147 tonnes. According to the Icelandic fishing plan for 2019 allocations were a) 140 tonnes to two long-liners. b) 7 tonnes for incidental bycatches. No recreational fisheries were allowed in 2019. There was no directed fishing by Icelandic vessels and no EBFT bycatches in 2019.

Preliminary information for 2020

A revised fishing plan was submitted in August 2020 by Iceland. Due to unforeseen circumstance related to the pandemic no directed fisheries for bluefin tuna will be conducted in 2020. No bycatches have been recorded.

Section 2: Research and statistics

As there has been no directed fishing for BFT by Icelandic vessels in 2019 (and 2020) and no reported bycatches there are limited information to be submitted regarding research and statistics.

Electronic catch reporting on board vessels is mandatory on the Icelandic fishing fleet, all larger vessels have an electronic logbook and the small vessels record catches through an app. The Marine and Freshwater Research Institute compiles information on catches, CPUE, catch distribution and bycatches from logbook information. Information on landings are also used by the MRFI.

¹ Brynhildur Benediktsdóttir, sérfræðingur á sviði auðlindanýtingar / Senior Expert, Resource Management

All catches of Icelandic vessels are weighed and registered at landing at species level. Data on landings are received by the central database of the Directorate of Fisheries through online access from the ports on the day of landing. Additionally, all buyers and processors of catch in Iceland submit data on raw material purchases (by species) and processing of raw material each month, which is used for double checking of landings data. All data on catches are available publicly online down to composition of weight of individual species per landing of each vessel (www.fiskistofa.is).

As there have been no directed fisheries for BFT by Icelandic vessels or recorded bycatches in 2019 or 2020, there has been limited scientific information from Iceland to be submitted to ICCAT.

For directed fishing Icelandic longline EABFT vessels are obliged to carry an inspector from the Directorate of Fisheries for at least 20% of fishing days or trips. The longliners are not allowed to leave port without an observer unless the Directorate issues a special written permit in that regard. Icelandic inspectors are full time employees of the Directorate, usually with a long experience as fishing captains or crew members and have full enforcement mandate as well as being trained to take biological samples for the MRFI. The Directorate and the MRFI cooperate closely in the training of inspectors for scientific biological sampling, which the inspectors perform in all Icelandic fisheries.

As discards of commercial species are banned on the Icelandic fleet all catches of commercial species shall be recorded in logbooks, all dead commercial catches shall be landed. All bycatches of seabirds and other non-commercial species are to be recorded in the logbook but need not to be retained onboard. There are no known encounters with sea-turtles in or around Icelandic waters.

The MRFI receives samples for research from the inspector onboard EBFT vessels and/or present at landing of bluefin tuna in directed fishing. Length, weight and fishing position of all bluefin tuna caught in targeted fisheries are recorded, as well as samples of vertebrates and tissues for genetic analysis from 2016. The MRFI has sampled vertebrates, genetic material, otoliths and stomach content of BFT in directed fisheries. From bycatches stomach content analysis was conducted when possible. In 2017 the length and weight of tunas caught as bycatch was recorded. As there were no directed fishing in 2019 (or 2020) there have been no information to report in this regard.

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | Annual Report (Scientific and Management) 14/9 2020. |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 2020/07/07 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 2020/07/07 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 2020/07/07 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | 2020/07/07 |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | 2020/07/07 |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | 2020/07/07 |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | 2020/07/07 |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | 2020/07/07 |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | 2020/07/07 |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | Included in Annual Fishing Plan and Annual Report. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | N.a. – no data to report. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | N.a. – Iceland has no such vessels. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | N.a. – no farming. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | N.a. – no farming. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | N.a. – no farming. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | N.a. no BFT catches in 2019 (or 2020). |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | N.a. – no W-BFT. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | No data to report. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | No data to report. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | No data to report. |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | N.a. no BET/YFT/SKJ vessels. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | N.a. no FADs. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | N.a. no FADs. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | N.a. no support vessels. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | N.a. no BET/YFT/SKJ vessels. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | N.a. no BET/YFT/SKJ vessels. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | N.a. N.a. no BET/YFT/SKJ fisheries. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | N.a. no FADs. |
| BILLFISH | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | N.a. no fisheries for billfish. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | N.a. no fisheries for billfish. |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | N.a. no improvement plan needed, all species caught/landed are to be recorded. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | N.a. no shortfin mako catches. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | N.a. no blue shark catches. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | No shortfin mako catches. |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | No special guides. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | 2020/07/07 – zero report. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | 2020/07/07 – zero report. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | N.a. no artisanal fisheries. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-------|---------|----------|---|---|
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | No directed fisheries. Discards of commercial species banned, bycatch of non-commercial species to be recorded in logbooks. |

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------|------|--|---|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | Annual report sent 2020/09/14 – both Scientific and Management part and additional information highlighted in yellow. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | With Annual Report 2020/09/14. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | 2020/08/12 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | No chartering. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | No chartering. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | N.a. Transshipments at sea banned. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | No transshipments in port. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | N.a. Transshipments at sea banned |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | N.a. Transshipments at sea banned. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | N.a. Transshipments at sea banned. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | 2020/02/12 |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | N.a. No changes to information of contact points. |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | 2020/02/12 |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | 2020/02/12 |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | N.a. no denials. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | 0 – no landings/transshipments in port. |
| GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | 0 – no landings/transshipments in port. | |
| GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | 0 – no landings/transshipments in port. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | No agreements/arrangements. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | No access agreements. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | No access agreements. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | No directed fishing in 2020. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | No directed fishing in 2020. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | No sport/recreational fisheries allowed. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | No reports. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | No reports. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | No imports/landings to report. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | No data to report. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | No data to report. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | No sightings to report. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | No sightings. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | N.a. - Not part of voluntary scheme. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | N.a. - Not part of voluntary scheme. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | N.a. no pilot program. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | N.a. No request. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | N.a. No regional observers. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | N.a. No incidents. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | N.a. Nothing to report. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | N.a. Nothing to report. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | N.a.no reporting. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | N.a. No BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | N.a. No BFT farming. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|---|--|
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | N.a. No BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | N.a. No BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | N.a. No BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | 2020/02/12 |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | No BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | 2020/03/05 2020/08/28 |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | 2020/09/14 With Annual Report. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | 2020/07/07 |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | No directed fishing in 2019 – no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | No other vessels – no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | No JFO – no data to report. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | No directed fishing in 2019 – no VMS to send. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | N.a. not part of scheme of joint international inspection. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | N.a. not part of scheme of joint international inspection. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | N.a. not part of scheme of joint international inspection. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | N.a. not part of scheme of joint international inspection. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | 2020/02/12 |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | 2020/02/12 |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | 0 – no catches. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | 0 – no catches. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | No catches of BFT in 2019. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | No directed fishing. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | 2020/09/14 With Annual report (0 report). |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | N.a. no changes to report. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | N.a. no changes to report. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | 2020/09/14 With Annual report. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | 2020/07/07 – 0 report. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | No bycatches – no vessels. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | No changes to registration, eBCD system has been running several years. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | No farming. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | N.a. No BET/YFT/SKJ vessels. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | N.a. No vessels. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | N.a. No sightings or reports. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | N.a. No data to report. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | N.a. No SDP. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | N.a. no tropical tuna catches. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | N.a. no FADs. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | N.a. no tropical tuna fishing. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | N.a. No intention to participate. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | 0 – no fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | 0 – no fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | N.a. no tropical tuna catches. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | N.a. no tropical tuna fishing or support vessels. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | N.a. no tropical tuna fishing. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | N.a. no TT fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | N.a. no TRO fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | N.a. no TRO fisheries. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | No reports – no landings, imports or exports. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | N.a. no SDP catches or trade. |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | N.a. No MED-SWO fisheries – no vessels to report. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | N.a. No MED-SWO fisheries – no vessels to report. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | N.a. No MED-SWO fisheries. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-----------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | N.a. No MED-SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | N.a. No SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | N.a. No SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | N.a. No SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | N.a. No SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | No SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | N.a. No SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | N.a. No SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | N.a. No SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | N.a. No SWO fisheries/bycatches. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | N.a. No SWO fisheries/bycatches. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | N.a. No SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | N.a. No SWO fisheries. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | N.a. No ALB fisheries. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | N.a. No ALB fisheries. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | N.a. No ALB fisheries. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | N.a. No ALB fisheries/bycatches. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | N.a. No ALB fisheries/bycatches. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | 2020/09/14 With Annual Report. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | N.a. no BUM/WHM/SPF catches by Icelandic vessels (now or historically). |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | N.a. no BIL catches/fisheries |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | 2020/09/14 With Annual Report |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------------|------|------|--|---|
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | See text in annual report (submitted 2020/09/14) |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | N.a. No directed fishing. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | No directed fisheries for ICCAT species no measures to report. Discards of commercial species banned on all Icelandic fishing vessels. All catches to be reported in e-logbooks, including non-commercial species (seabirds and marine mammals). MFRI monitors and carries out research programs to assess compliance with discard ban. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | N.a. No pilot system. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | N.a. No objections raised by Iceland to ICCAT Recs. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

No additional information on implementation of ICCAT CMM.

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

Due to a discard ban onboard Icelandic fishing vessels, ICCAT CMM provision that ban retention or landing of certain commercial fish species cannot be implemented as such. In yearly BFT regulations for directed fishing provisions are made that require such species (mostly shark species not present in Icelandic waters) to be released alive if possible. If dead the catch shall be landed, registered and submitted to the Marine and Freshwater Research Institute for scientific purposes only.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF JAPAN^{1,2}
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU JAPON
INFORME ANNUAL DE JAPÓN**

SUMMARY

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. The coverage (provisional) of the logbook from the Japanese longline fleet in 2019 is estimated to be almost 100%. In 2019, the number of fishing days was 12,600, which was 70% of past ten years' average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in 2019 is estimated to be about 22,000 t, which is about 89 % of past ten years' average. In 2019, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 43% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch in weight. The second dominant species was yellowfin tuna occupying 19% and third one was bluefin tuna (13%). A total of 839 fishing days were monitored by observers in 2019 covering 9.2% of the entire operations.

RÉSUMÉ

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. The coverage (provisional) of the logbook from the Japanese longline fleet in 2019 is estimated to be almost 100%. In 2019, the number of fishing days was 12,600, which was 70% of past ten years' average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in 2019 is estimated to be about 22,000 t, which is about 89 % of past ten years' average. In 2019, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 43% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch in weight. The second dominant species was yellowfin tuna occupying 19% and third one was bluefin tuna (13%). A total of 839 fishing days were monitored by observers in 2019 covering 9.2% of the entire operations.

RESUMEN

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. The coverage (provisional) of the logbook from the Japanese longline fleet in 2019 is estimated to be almost 100%. In 2019, the number of fishing days was 12,600, which was 70% of past ten years' average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in 2019 is estimated to be about 22,000 t, which is about 89 % of past ten years' average. In 2019, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 43% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch in weight. The second dominant species was yellowfin tuna occupying 19% and third one was bluefin tuna (13%). A total of 839 fishing days were monitored by observers in 2019 covering 9.2% of the entire operations.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Type of fisheries

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. Other two types of fishery, baitboat and purse seine fisheries, stopped fishing in the Atlantic in 1984 and 1992, respectively. Therefore, the following sections only discuss the longline fishery.

1.2 Statistical coverage

The Fisheries Resources Institute (FRI) (former National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (NRIFSF)) has been in charge of compiling fishery statistics from logbooks for commercial tuna fishery as well as biological data. The coverage of the logbook (based on compiled data) from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2019 was estimated to be almost 100%, when analysis was conducted.

¹ National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries, 5-7-1, Orido, Shimizu-ku, Shizuoka, Shizuoka-Pref., 424-8633, Japan.

² Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100—8907, Japan.

1.3 Trend of fishing effort

The number of vessels and fishing days of the Japanese longliners, which operated in the Atlantic in the 2019 calendar year, were 81 vessels and 12,600 days, respectively (**Table 1** and **Figure 1**). The fishing effort (number of hooks) showed a decreasing trend as to the entire Atlantic until 2016 and it slightly increased until 2018, and decreased again to about 3,900 thousand hooks in 2019 (preliminary), which is 46% of the 2005 level. In the tropical Atlantic (20N – equatorial – 20S) the fishing effort demonstrated an upward trend from 2002 to 2007, was stable from 2008 to 2010, and decreased thereafter, and was comparatively stable after that. In the north area (> 20N) the fishing effort showed a remarkable decreasing trend between 2005 and 2009, and was comparatively stable after 2011. In the south area (> 20S) the fishing effort was increasing after 2010, decreased in 2017, and fluctuated after that.

Annual geographical distribution of the longline fishing effort in 2018 and 2019 (**Figure 2**) shows that the fishing effort was exerted in a wide area from south to north Atlantic, as well as from the east to west Atlantic, but mainly in the eastern area. Seasonal distribution (**Figure 3**) clearly indicated a high concentration of the fishing effort in areas such as the south of Iceland, off the east coast of North America as well as inter-subtropical areas between 20°N and 20°S. In the south of Iceland and off the east coast of North America, fishing operations mainly take place from the 3rd quarter to the 4th quarter, while the tropical fishing grounds are fished for all year round.

1.4 Catch trend

The catch of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in the Atlantic Ocean in 2019 (calendar year) by the Japanese fishery is estimated to be about 22,000 t (**Table 2**). While the total fishing days in 2019 was 70% (**Table 1**) of the past ten years' average (2009-2018), the total catches excluding discards and sharks in 2019 were about 89% of the average catch for the same period (**Table 2**). The total catch has been comparatively stable since 2001 with some yearly fluctuations and recent slight decrease. The most dominant species in 2019 was bigeye, representing 43% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch. The second dominant species was yellowfin which occupied 19% in weight and the third one was bluefin (13%). The catches of bigeye and yellowfin in 2019 represented 73% and 103% of the ten years' average, respectively. The remaining species were mainly composed of albacore, southern bluefin tuna and swordfish. The catch of albacore in 2014 drastically decreased from 2013 because an allocation for south Atlantic albacore (1,355t) has been applied to Japan from the 2014 fishing year. The catch drastically increased in 2018, which is probably because of increase in catch rates, and decreased in 2019. Swordfish catch did not occur in the north Atlantic between February 2000 and 2003 as all catches of this species were released. This severe action was introduced in response to the fact that Japan's allocation was drastically reduced in 1997 and as a result Japan used up all the allocation from 1997 to 2001 by the end of 1999. Stock or management unit area breakdown of catch by species was also shown in **Table 3** for the recent two years (2018-2019). The amounts of dead discards were included in Task 1 data for bluefin tuna starting from 2017, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish from 2018 and albacore, swordfish, blue shark and shortfin mako from 2019. The amounts of dead discards for each species in each year are shown in **Table 4**.

As for sharks, in 2013, Japan reviewed the conversion factors of three major shark species (blue shark, shortfin mako shark and porbeagle) from processed weight reported in the longline log-book system to round weight, which are used to estimate the total catch amount. Consequently, the catch of the sharks increased compared with past reports.

Geographical distributions of catch by species are shown in **Figure 4** (bluefin tuna), **Figure 5** (bigeye tuna), **Figure 6** (yellowfin tuna), **Figure 7** (swordfish) and **Figure 8** (albacore). In general, those distributions for bigeye tuna catch coincide with the geographical pattern of fishing effort between 40°N and 40°S. In contrast, the catches of bluefin tuna and yellowfin tuna were mostly limited to north of 40°N and inter-tropical area between 20°N and 30°S, respectively. Bigeye tuna and swordfish were caught mainly in tropical waters. Albacore is caught mainly in the southeastern area. These patterns were shown more clearly in **Figure 9** that indicated geographical distribution of catch composition by species.

1.5 New developments or shifts in the fishery

No new development or drastic change of the trend was observed in recent years. The declining trend in the number of boats actually fishing has been observed since 1995 while it was comparatively stable in the past four years. The total number of hooks also has been decreased with an increasing trend during 2017-2018 (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

The FRI has been in charge of data collection and compilation of the Atlantic tuna fishery necessary for the scientific researches on Atlantic tuna and billfish stocks. Required statistical data have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat and results of scientific research have also been presented at the regular meetings and intersessional meetings of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS).

2.1 Fishery data

The FRI provided up to 2019 catch and effort and size frequency data (Task I, II and biological sampling) of the longline fishery to the ICCAT Secretariat (some data are preliminary and subject to change). In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, 23 observer trips on longline boats in the Atlantic were conducted in 2019. A total of 839 fishing days were monitored (preliminary). This covers 9.2% of the entire operations in the Atlantic Ocean in 2019 (calendar year), 23.7 % of the vessels for eastern bluefin tuna in 2019 fishing year (between August 2019 and July 2020) and 4.8 % of the operations for tropical tuna in 2019 (calendar year). Observer activities in the 2020 fishing year are suspended because of the corona pandemic at this stage.

2.2 Tuna biology and stock assessment

The biological and stock assessment studies carried out by the FRI on Atlantic tunas and billfishes have been continued.

This year the FRI (NRIFSF before July 20 2020) participated in the following ICCAT related meetings in addition to the SCRS species group meetings; Intersessional Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems (Webinar – May 4 to 6, 2020), Intersessional Meeting of the Bluefin Species Group (Webinar – May 14 to 22, 2020), Porbeagle Stock Assessment Meeting (Webinar – June 15 to 22, 2020), Atlantic albacore stock assessment session (Webinar, – June 29 to July 8, 2020) and Intersessional meeting of the Bluefin tuna Species Group (including stock assessment update and MSE work) (Webinar – July 20 to 28, 2020).

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|--|--|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 15/9/2020 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 30/7/2019 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 30/7/2019 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 30/7/2019 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | 30/7/2019 |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | 30/7/2019 |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species. |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) Information collected under conventional tagging programmes | N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species. |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | N/A. No Japanese small-scale vessel operates in the ICCAT Convention area. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | N/A. Japan has no available information. |

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|--------------|---------------|---------|---|---|
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | N/A. No Japanese pelagic longline vessel operates in the Mediterranean from 2010. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in Atlantic oceans. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in Atlantic oceans. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in Atlantic oceans. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | 15/9/2020 |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | N/A. Japan is not involved in cooperative research programs on W-BFT. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | N/A. Japan does not update each indicators this year. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Japan collaborates on the GBYP biological sampling program. Results are available in the GBYP report. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | N/A. Japan does not conduct the scientific activities by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project. |
| | TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards |
| S:TRO02 | | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in Atlantic oceans. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in Atlantic oceans. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | 29/7/20 Japan submitted “ST-09” in response to request number S:BYC02 and S:BYC03. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | N/A Japan has not introduced EMS in Atlantic yet. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | N/A. Japan does not operate in the geographical area of the area/time closure. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries. |

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|----------------|---------|-----|--|--|
| BILLFISH | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | 30/7/2020 |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | N/A |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | N/A. Japan has reported species-specific shark data. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | N/A. Japan does not undertake research on shortfin mako. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | N/A. Japan does not undertake research on blue shark. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | To be submitted. |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | To be submitted. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | 29/7/2019 |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10- 10 and report these data annually | 29/7/2019 |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | N/A. Japan does not operate artisanal fisheries. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | See annual report PART II , section 6 |

Part II (Management Implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------|-----|------|--|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | 15/9/2020 The Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for northern and southern Atlantic albacore, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish and bigeye tuna, and has required all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook and, for bluefin tuna, daily catch information. All Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention Area are equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard. In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has taken necessary measures to comply with its minimum size regulations, time area closures and so on by the Ministerial Order. A statistical or electronic catch document program has been conducted for swordfish, bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna. Records of fishing vessels larger than 20meters in length overall (LSFVs) have been established. FAJ also inspected landings of Japanese fishing vessel at Japanese ports to enforce the catch quotas and minimum size limits. A prior authorization from FAJ is required in the case that Japanese tuna longline vessels tranship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | See above. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | 13/8/2020 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | N/A. Japan does not charter any vessels. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Several Japanese vessels are chartered to: Namibia as follows FUKUSEKI MARU No.15 From: 20/2/20 To: 7/7/2020 KINEI MARU No.85 From: 7/3/2020 To: 15/4/2020 KINEI MATSUFUKU MARU No. 28 From: 10/7/20 To: 5/8/2020 WAKASHIO MARU No. 68 |

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| | | | From: 12/6/2020 To: 31/12/2020 WAKASHIO MARU No. 8 From: 22/6/2020 To: 31/12/2020 WAKASHIO MARU No. 108 From: 24/6/2020 To: 31/12/2020 MATSUFUKU MARU No. 18 From: 11/5/2020 To: 8/7/2020 |
| GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | 4/9/2020 |
| GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | 4/9/2020 |
| GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | Yes. We understand that the masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transshipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly. |
| GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | 24/8/2020 |
| GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | 24/8/2020 |
| GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | 17/6/2020 |
| GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | 17/6/2020 |
| GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | 14/5/2020 |
| GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | 168 hours in advance (7days). |
| GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | N/A |
| GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | N/A No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2019. |
| GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | N/A No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2019. |
| GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | N/A No foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board entered Japanese ports in 2019. |

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| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/ arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | N/A Japan has not entered into bilateral agreements/arrangements. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | N/A. Japan does not have any Access Agreements. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | 12/08/2020 183 Japanese vessels are authorized as 20 meters or greater. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | There is no change from 2012. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | N/A. Japan has no sport and recreational fishing vessels in the Convention area. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | N/A. Japan has no information regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | N/A. Japan has no comment regarding IUU allegations. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | 15/9/2020 |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | N/A. Japan has no information regarding non-compliance. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | N/A. Japan has no case to report. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | N/A. No case to report on vessel sighting |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | N/A. No case to report on vessel sighting |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | N/A |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | N/A |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | N/A |

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|--------------|------|-------------------------------|---|--|
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | N/A |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | To be submitted by the end of 2020. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | N/A |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | N/A |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | N/A |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | N/A |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | N/A. Japan has no BFT farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | N/A. Japan has no BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | N/A. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | N/A. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | N/A. Japan has no BFT traps. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | 23/1/2019 |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | N/A |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | Japan modified and submitted the annual fishing plan and the individual quotas allocated for catching vessels on July 3, 2020. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | 9/9/2020 |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | To be submitted |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | 4/9/2020 |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | 6/7/2020 |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | N/A. No Japanese fishing vessel is engaged in JFO |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Yes |
| BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. | |
| BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. | |

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|------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | 14/5/2020 |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | 14/5/2020 |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | 2019 fishing year: 8 |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | 2019 fishing year: 2 |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | 2019 fishing year: 19/12/2019. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | 15/9/2020 |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | 8/7/2019 |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | 8/7/2019 |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Last update 14/7/2014 |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | In preparation. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | N/A. Japan has no information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught BFT. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | N/A. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | N/A. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | Last update 12/8/2020 |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | 16/7/2019 |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | N/A. No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by TROP vessels. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 25/3/2020 15/9/2020 |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | 30/6/2020 |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | 2019 fishing year: 31/1/2020, 30/4/2020, 28/7/2020 |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | N/A Japan does not operate FAD fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/ Capacity plans | 31/1/2020 |

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|-----------|-----|------|---|--|
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | N/A |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | 5/28/2020, 29/6/2020, 28/7/2020, 28/8/2020 |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | N/A Japan's catch has not reached 80% of its TAC yet. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | N/A |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | N/A |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 25/3/2020 15/9/2020 |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | 3/6/2020 |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | 15/9/2020 |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | N/A. Japan has no inspection vessel. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | N/A. Japan has no inspection vessel. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | 183 Japanese vessels were authorized. 2/7/2020 |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | 183 Japanese vessels were authorized. 2/7/2020 |

| | | | | |
|------------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | N/A All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.SWO. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | N/A All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.SWO. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | N/A. Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | 183 Japanese vessels are authorized. 2/7/2020. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | 183 Japanese vessels are authorized. 2/7/2020. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | N/A Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.ALB. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | N/A Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.ALB. |
| BILLFISH | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18- 04/19-05 and 16-11 | 4/8/2020 |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | N/A Japan does not claim any exemption. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | N/A Japan has not conducted trials on EM yet. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | 24/8/2020 |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2. 25/08/2020 |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2. |

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|---------------|------|------|--|--|
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | N/A. Japan is not engaged in any pilot electronic statistical document system. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | N/A. Japan has nothing to report on this issue. |

Section 4: Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

4.1 Catch report

FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook information every ten-day period (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. In addition, the Ministerial Order requires all tuna vessels fishing for Atlantic bluefin tuna to report the catch weight of each bluefin tuna with its tag number, the name of vessel, location of catch and time of operation every day.

4.2 Implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

The Ministerial Order requires that all Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention Area be equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard, through which their positions are reported in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations.

4.3 Catch quota

i) Catch quota

FAJ has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish and bigeye tuna, respectively, by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, quotas have been allocated individually to a limited number of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and all individual bluefin tunas must be tagged with designated plastic bands distributed to the vessels. Since the 2015 fishing season, the electronic catch document program has been implemented.

ii) Fishing year

FAJ has set the "Fishing Year (August to July)" for the proper quota management of bluefin tuna, swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish, bigeye tuna and southern albacore. The 2019 quotas for these tunas were applied to the 2019 Fishing Year which started on August 1, 2019 and ended on July 31, 2020.

4.4 The number of fishing vessels

FAJ has submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat the list of all the tuna fishing vessels which have been licensed to fish in the ICCAT Convention area according to its relevant recommendations.

Since 1998, FAJ has limited the number of vessels fishing for bigeye tuna in the Convention area in accordance with relevant recommendations for tropical tunas.

When the TAC and allocations for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna were reduced in accordance with Recommendations 08-05 and 09-06, the government of Japan appropriated 4.2 million dollars for reduction of the capacity of its longline fishing vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. As the TAC and Japan's allocation has been increasing in recent years, the number of fishing vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna has also started increasing while keeping the total capacity commensurate with the allocation.

The number and the total GRT of vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna in the 2019 fishing year were 38 and 17,001, respectively.

4.5 Minimum size limits

In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has prohibited the catch of undersized fish with an exemption of a certain percentage of tolerance by the Ministerial Order. The catch prohibition of undersized bluefin tuna was established by the Ministerial Order on April 2, 1975 and FAJ amended this Ministerial Order several times to implement the relevant ICCAT recommendations such as the size limits for swordfish, etc. The latest amendment of this order in relation to minimum size limits was in August 2011 to implement the 2010 Recommendations on bluefin tuna size limits.

4.6 Time and area closure

FAJ has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean from June 1 to December 31 by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendation. For the bluefin tuna fishery, an area closure has been extended to the east Atlantic Ocean with the exception of the area delimited by west of 10°W and north of 42°N, where such fishing has been prohibited from 1 February to 31 July, in accordance with relevant Recommendations.

4.7 National Observer Program

Based on the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, FAJ has implemented a national observer program for vessels operating in the North Atlantic. For 2019, the national observer program covered 23.7% of the total number of fishing vessels for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic Ocean (fishing year) and 4.8% for tropical tunas in the entire Atlantic Ocean. For the entire Atlantic Ocean (calendar year), the program covered 9.2% (provisional figure) of the total number of fishing days, which was above 5% required by the Recommendation 16-14.

4.8 Prohibition of import of Atlantic bigeye tuna

Japan prohibited the import of Atlantic bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Bolivia and Georgia since July 10, 2003 and July 28, 2004, respectively, in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. In 2012, those import prohibitions were lifted in accordance with the Recommendation 11-09.

4.9 Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) Program and Catch Document Scheme (CDS)

On September 1, 1993, the Japanese government started collecting BTSDs for frozen product in accordance with Recommendation 92-01. In addition, from June 1, 1994, it started collecting BTSDs for fresh product in accordance with Recommendation 93-03.

On July 28, 2004, it started collecting information on farmed bluefin tuna product in accordance with Recommendation 03-19.

On June 4, 2008, it started collecting Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents (BCDs) for all bluefin tuna products in accordance with Recommendation 07-10.

FAJ has annually reported the data collected under the BCD program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.10 Implementation of the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document (BETSD) Program

On July 1, 2002, the Japanese government started collecting BETSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-21.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.11 Implementation of the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document (SWOSD) Program

On January 1, 2003, the Japanese government started collecting SWOSDs for fresh and frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-22.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.12 Implementation of the Positive Listing Measure

Based on the 2002 Recommendation to establish an ICCAT record of fishing vessels larger than 24 meters in length overall (LSFVs) authorized to operate in the Convention area, the Japanese government started the Positive Listing Measure for tuna import on November 14, 2003. Based on the Recommendation 09-08, the measure was amended to cover vessels larger than 20 m from June 1, 2010. If there were tunas caught by LSFVs not entered into the record, the import is not permitted by the Japanese government.

Also, the Japanese government has implemented the Positive Listing Measures on Farming Facilities based on the Recommendation 03-09 since November 22, 2004.

For East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, it has submitted a list of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna based on the relevant Recommendations.

4.13 Conservation of Sharks

Based on the relevant Recommendations, Japan has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark, hammerhead sharks, whitetip shark, bigeye thresher shark and porbeagle by the Ministerial Order. Since March 2018, retaining Northern Shortfin mako shark is also prohibited, unless caught in accordance with paragraph 3 of Recommendation 19-06.

Section 5: Inspection Schemes and Activities

5.1 Assignment of patrol vessels

Since 1976, Japan has dispatched patrol vessels to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean every year for a certain period of time to monitor and inspect Japanese tuna vessels and also observe fishing activities of other nations' fishing vessels. However, in 2011 Japan could not dispatch any patrol vessel because of the East Japan Great Earthquake. From 2012 to 2018, FAJ resumed to dispatch one patrol vessel to the North Atlantic.

5.2 Inspection of landing at Japanese ports

All Japanese tuna fishing vessels which land their catch at any Japanese port must report their landing plans in advance. FAJ randomly inspects landings of those Japanese longline vessels to enforce the catch quotas, minimum size limits, and other relevant measures. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, landing ports are designated, and 100% inspection of landings is implemented.

5.3 Management of transshipment

A prior authorization from FAJ is required for Japanese tuna longline vessels to transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea. At-sea transshipment is allowed only to the carriers with an observer placed on board by the Regional Observer Program. At-sea transshipment of Atlantic bluefin tuna has been prohibited by Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant Recommendations. FAJ monitors the weight by species, the time and place of transshipments, and conducts random inspection of landing at Japanese ports when longline vessels or carriers return to Japanese ports.

Section 6: Other Activities

6.1 Annual catch statistics

Each longline vessel flying the Japanese flag and licensed to engage in tuna fisheries by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is required to submit a catch report to the Minister every ten-day period to FAJ by the Ministerial Order. The above-mentioned catch report includes the daily information of the vessel's noon position, the number and weight of the catch by species, the numbers of hooks used, surface water temperature, etc. The information on the catch report submitted is examined and compiled into the database by Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency.

6.2 Collection of biological data collected on board longline vessels

Biological data, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by scientific observer and, as a voluntary measure, by fishery operators.

6.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks

FAJ issued an administrative guidance and conducted educational programs for fishery operators to use fishing gears and other tools to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks.

For seabirds, when Japanese longline fishing vessels are operating in the high latitudes of the southern hemisphere where interactions between seabirds can occur, it is required by the Ministerial Order to implement mitigation measures in accordance with the relevant Recommendations. In other areas, fishery operators are also encouraged to implement those measures. In 2001, Japan established the National Plan of Action (NPOA) for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries.

6.4 Collection of the trade data

The Ministry of Finance collects trade data, such as quantity, value and export country, etc. of imported tuna products, which are categorized by species, fresh/frozen or type of product.

6.5 Effort limitation

The numbers of Japanese tuna longline vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic and in the eastern Atlantic including the Mediterranean were limited to 6 and 38 vessels in the 2019 fishing year, respectively. Furthermore, FAJ requires all the longline vessels fishing for bluefin tuna to submit to FAJ an advance notice of their planned operations, which enables FAJ to instruct the relevant fishing vessels to shift fishing ground, if necessary. The number of longline vessels fishing for bigeye tunas has been limited in accordance with the Recommendation 16-01.

6.6 Restriction of re-flagging of vessels

The export and charter of Japanese longliners and purse seiners are strictly controlled by FAJ to avoid their uses for operations which may diminish the effectiveness of international conservation measures.

6.7 Legislation for the enhancement of the conservation and management of tuna stocks

A law was enacted in June 1996 with the objective of implementing measures necessary to enhance the conservation and management of tuna stocks and to develop international cooperation for the conservation and management of tuna stocks. This law prescribes that, in accordance with management measures adopted by international organizations, the government of Japan may restrict the imports of tuna and tuna products from foreign countries that is recognized by the relevant international organization as not rectifying its fishermen's activities that diminish the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures adopted by the international organizations.

The objective of this law is to support and reinforce ICCAT activities, and thus to ensure appropriate tuna resource conservation and the stability of tuna supply.

Since November 1999, FAJ has implemented a mandatory reporting system, based on this law, to obtain more information on activities of possible IUU vessels in order to prevent their products from entering the Japanese market. All importers and persons in charge of carrier vessels are required to report detailed information on the fishing vessels that caught and transported their tuna.

6.8 Scrapping of IUU vessels

In implementing the Japan-Chinese Taipei Action Programs to eliminate the IUU fishing vessels, the Japanese government budgeted for scrapping the IUU tuna longline vessels of Japanese origin during 2001-2003. The total amount of the budget for this three-year program was about US\$ 28 million. Forty-three (43) IUU vessels were scrapped by the end of 2003.

6.9 Legalization of IUU vessels

In accordance with the 2002 ICCAT Resolution concerning cooperative actions to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities by large-scale tuna longline vessels (LSTLVs), Japan consulted with Vanuatu and Seychelles as well as Chinese Taipei and established the following scheme in order to scrap the remaining IUU tuna longline fishing vessels, while 69 IUU LSTLVs which were committed to comply with the scheme were placed under managements:

- Cooperative management schemes to legalize the vessels have been concluded between the fisheries authorities of the flag States (Seychelles and Vanuatu) and Japan, and the vessels participating in the scheme were placed under proper management.
- Measures to have the fishing vessels in question obtain Japan's licenses for large-scale longline vessels and freeze those licenses, were taken for the purpose of reinforcing and complementing the cooperative management scheme mentioned above as well as preventing the increase of overall fishing capacity.

Those 69 vessels no longer operate in the Atlantic.

6.10 Establishment of OPRT

The Organization for Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT) was established in December 2000 in Tokyo, Japan. The organization consists of the representatives from fishery operators, importers, distributors, processors and consumers. One of the main tasks of OPRT is to compile and analyzes the import data of tunas and provide them to OPRT member flag states as feedback for their verification of the reported catch data. Another OPRT's task is to inform Japanese retailers and consumers of OPRT registered fishing vessels. The representatives from fishery operators of Japan and Chinese Taipei are the founding members of OPRT. Korea, Philippines, Indonesia, China, Ecuador, Seychelles, Micronesia Tuvalu, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands and Vanuatu have also joined the OPRT.

6.11 Access Agreement

There is no intergovernmental access agreement regarding Japanese fishing vessels' operations in the ICCAT Convention area except chartering arrangement and some Japanese fishing vessels have been operating in EEZs of coastal CPCs with civilian pacts. However, since disclosure of operating information on civilian pacts is not consistent with Japanese domestic law, FAJ cannot provide that info

Table 1. Annual number of Japanese tuna boats operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, 1981-2019.

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Longline</i> | | <i>Fishing days per boat</i> | <i>Purse seine</i> | <i>Pole-and-line</i> |
|--------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | <i>Number of boats</i> | <i>Fishing days (sets in 100)</i> | | <i>Number of boats</i> | <i>Number of boats</i> |
| 1981 | 320 | 297 | 93 | - | 10 |
| 1982 | 269 | 307 | 114 | 1 | 7 |
| 1983 | 182 | 175 | 96 | 1 | 4 |
| 1984 | 212 | 252 | 119 | 1 | 2 |
| 1985 | 205 | 279 | 136 | 2 | - |
| 1986 | 190 | 208 | 109 | 2 | - |
| 1987 | 146 | 172 | 118 | 2 | - |
| 1988 | 183 | 260 | 142 | 2 | - |
| 1989 | 239 | 345 | 144 | 1 | - |
| 1990 | 235 | 359 | 153 | 1 | - |
| 1991 | 242 | 339 | 140 | 2 | - |
| 1992 | 248 | 292 | 118 | 2 | - |
| 1993 | 307 | 399 | 130 | - | - |
| 1994 | 232 | 380 | 164 | - | - |
| 1995 | 253 | 385 | 152 | - | - |
| 1996 | 291 | 471 | 162 | - | - |
| 1997 | 276 | 414 | 150 | - | - |
| 1998 | 250 | 403 | 161 | - | - |
| 1999 | 229 | 339 | 148 | - | - |
| 2000 | 208 | 355 | 171 | - | - |
| 2001 | 199 | 276 | 139 | - | - |
| 2002 | 185 | 240 | 130 | - | - |
| 2003 | 198 | 319 | 161 | - | - |
| 2004 | 199 | 323 | 163 | - | - |
| 2005 | 193 | 290 | 150 | - | - |
| 2006 | 173 | 252 | 145 | - | - |
| 2007 | 127 | 254 | 200 | - | - |
| 2008 | 154 | 283 | 184 | - | - |
| 2009 | 123 | 222 | 180 | - | - |
| 2010 | 111 | 220 | 198 | - | - |
| 2011 | 103 | 186 | 180 | - | - |
| 2012 | 101 | 187 | 186 | - | - |
| 2013 | 102 | 157 | 153 | - | - |
| 2014 | 89 | 151 | 170 | - | - |
| 2015 | 73 | 134 | 183 | - | - |
| 2016 | 77 | 128 | 166 | - | - |
| 2017 | 83 | 143 | 172 | - | - |
| 2018 | 87 | 150 | 172 | - | - |
| 2019* | 81 | 126 | 156 | - | - |
| average (2009 - 2018) | 102 | 181 | 177 | | |
| 2019 / average | 80% | 70% | 88% | | |

* Values are preliminary.

Table 2. Catches (t) of tuna and tuna-like fishes taken by the Japanese longline fishery, 1981-2019. Grand total includes sharks but excludes discards.

| Year | Bluefin | Southern bluefin | Albacore | Bigeye | Yellowfin | Swordfish | White marlin | Blue marlin *1 | Black marlin | Sailfish *2 | Spearfish | Others | Sub-total | Sharks *4 | Grand Total (including sharks but excluding discards) |
|-----------------------|---------|------------------|----------|--------|-----------|-----------|--------------|----------------|--------------|-------------|-----------|--------|-----------|-----------|---|
| 1981 | 4,386 | 2,506 | 2,298 | 21,044 | 4,145 | 2,233 | 143 | 468 | | 94 | | 319 | 37,636 | | |
| 1982 | 3,826 | 1,135 | 1,350 | 32,867 | 6,062 | 3,728 | 111 | 1,132 | | 173 | | 410 | 50,794 | | |
| 1983 | 3,997 | 505 | 1,318 | 15,141 | 2,069 | 1,899 | 44 | 440 | | 69 | | 114 | 25,596 | | |
| 1984 | 3,246 | 1,636 | 800 | 24,310 | 3,967 | 3,789 | 76 | 833 | | 97 | | 342 | 39,096 | | |
| 1985 | 2,523 | 1,468 | 1,467 | 31,602 | 5,308 | 4,323 | 126 | 1,090 | | 122 | | 468 | 48,497 | | |
| 1986 | 1,664 | 389 | 1,209 | 22,801 | 3,404 | 2,660 | 129 | 508 | | 99 | | 378 | 33,241 | | |
| 1987 | 2,140 | 1,120 | 851 | 18,575 | 3,364 | 2,294 | 134 | 438 | | 43 | | 341 | 29,300 | | |
| 1988 | 2,536 | 548 | 1,128 | 31,664 | 5,982 | 4,055 | 144 | 823 | | 79 | | 366 | 47,325 | | |
| 1989 | 2,523 | 625 | 1,214 | 39,419 | 6,971 | 5,593 | 146 | 1,555 | | 78 | | 390 | 58,514 | | |
| 1990 | 2,186 | 1,202 | 1,324 | 35,024 | 5,919 | 7,307 | 126 | 1,216 | | 88 | | 538 | 54,930 | | |
| 1991 | 3,754 | 1,331 | 1,346 | 29,489 | 4,718 | 4,688 | 121 | 905 | | 88 | | 443 | 46,883 | | |
| 1992 | 3,985 | 525 | 1,048 | 34,128 | 3,715 | 3,541 | 248 | 1,017 | | 43 | | 265 | 48,515 | | |
| 1993 | 3,858 | 1,688 | 951 | 35,053 | 3,096 | 6,386 | 82 | 928 | | 60 | | 815 | 52,917 | | |
| 1994 | 3,038 | 595 | 1,157 | 38,502 | 4,782 | 4,763 | 92 | 1,524 | 6 | 53 | 38 | 513 | 55,063 | 5,442 | 58,284 |
| 1995 | 5,171 | 1,409 | 758 | 34,223 | 5,046 | 3,563 | 55 | 1,366 | 1 | 52 | 28 | 826 | 52,498 | 3,492 | 54,647 |
| 1996 | 4,542 | 1,219 | 901 | 33,171 | 5,251 | 3,795 | 112 | 1,679 | 2 | 50 | 29 | 783 | 51,534 | 2,295 | 52,898 |
| 1997 | 3,498 | 301 | 838 | 26,489 | 3,538 | 2,765 | 58 | 1,349 | 1 | 36 | 31 | 415 | 39,319 | 2,054 | 40,631 |
| 1998 | 4,276 | 926 | 884 | 25,601 | 5,413 | 2,518 | 50 | 1,067 | 2 | 50 | 40 | 801 | 41,628 | 2,445 | 43,152 |
| 1999 | 3,436 | 946 | 1,027 | 21,833 | 3,405 | 1,869 | 40 | 790 | 0 | 26 | 44 | 685 | 34,101 | 1,644 | 35,102 |
| 2000 | 3,523 | 1,205 | 1,241 | 24,605 | 4,061 | 954 | 83 | 883 | 2 | 39 | 40 | 734 | 37,370 | 1,114 | 38,484 |
| 2001 | 3,083 | 376 | 1,467 | 18,087 | 2,692 | 686 | 56 | 335 | 1 | 9 | 23 | 313 | 27,128 | 1,116 | 28,244 |
| 2002 | 3,501 | 1,152 | 942 | 15,306 | 2,105 | 833 | 16 | 267 | 2 | 23 | 28 | 514 | 24,688 | 1,497 | 26,185 |
| 2003 | 3,068 | 1,952 | 1,002 | 20,528 | 3,049 | 956 | 33 | 459 | 1 | 32 | 65 | 825 | 31,969 | 1,809 | 33,777 |
| 2004 | 3,123 | 92 | 1,402 | 18,509 | 6,260 | 1,263 | 36 | 539 | 2 | 75 | 77 | 794 | 32,172 | 2,431 | 34,604 |
| 2005 | 3,241 | 354 | 1,648 | 14,026 | 4,247 | 1,189 | 34 | 442 | 1 | 72 | 98 | 415 | 25,766 | 2,842 | 28,609 |
| 2006 | 2,828 | 303 | 1,097 | 15,735 | 4,643 | 1,746 | 39 | 490 | 2 | 67 | 74 | 801 | 27,824 | 3,649 | 31,474 |
| 2007 | 2,355 | 25 | 527 | 17,993 | 9,037 | 3,046 | 21 | 920 | 3 | 145 | 61 | 685 | 34,817 | 5,268 | 40,086 |
| 2008 | 2,922 | 915 | 1,772 | 16,781 | 6,280 | 2,544 | 34 | 1,028 | 1 | 232 | 99 | 906 | 33,514 | 8,183 | 41,697 |
| 2009 | 2,085 | 228 | 1,209 | 16,398 | 4,994 | 2,118 | 43 | 822 | 3 | 137 | 85 | 889 | 29,010 | 5,724 | 34,735 |
| 2010 | 1,508 | 126 | 1,499 | 15,205 | 4,579 | 2,377 | 41 | 731 | 2 | 151 | 106 | 995 | 27,320 | 5,579 | 32,899 |
| 2011 | 1,666 | 172 | 1,531 | 12,306 | 4,454 | 1,756 | 31 | 402 | 3 | 155 | 51 | 820 | 23,346 | 5,083 | 28,429 |
| 2012 | 1,396 | 309 | 3,305 | 15,393 | 4,660 | 1,801 | 42 | 430 | 2 | 173 | 147 | 864 | 28,522 | 5,943 | 34,466 |
| 2013 | 1,446 | 910 | 4,853 | 13,399 | 4,580 | 984 | 24 | 189 | 1 | 78 | 88 | 877 | 27,430 | 4,331 | 31,761 |
| 2014 | 1,436 | 1,100 | 1,398 | 13,603 | 3,824 | 1,521 | 6 | 280 | 1 | 70 | 3 | 999 | 24,241 | 6,793 | 31,034 |
| 2015 | 1,732 | 1,611 | 2,028 | 12,390 | 3,470 | 1,089 | 8 | 293 | 2 | 48 | 0 | 930 | 23,600 | 6,455 | 30,055 |
| 2016 | 1,923 | 1,725 | 1,393 | 10,365 | 3,376 | 1,016 | 9 | 296 | 2 | 65 | 4 | 1,051 | 21,225 | 6,505 | 27,730 |
| 2017 | 2,250 | 1,965 | 1,555 | 10,994 | 3,123 | 1,371 | 10 | 430 | 1 | 52 | 2 | 1,101 | 22,854 | 7,745 | 30,598 |
| 2018 | 2,668 | 2,107 | 3,181 | 9,854 | 3,093 | 964 | 6 | 287 | 2 | 49 | 4 | 1,263 | 23,480 | 7,720 | 31,200 |
| 2019*3 | 2,921 | 1,516 | 1,877 | 9,477 | 4,119 | 1,020 | 11 | 362 | 3 | 81 | 2 | 871 | 22,259 | 6,243 | 28,502 |
| average (2009 - 2018) | 1,811 | 1,025 | 2,195 | 12,991 | 4,015 | 1,500 | 22 | 416 | 2 | 98 | 49 | 979 | 25,103 | 6,188 | 31,291 |
| 2019*3 / average | 161% | 148% | 86% | 73% | 103% | 68% | 49% | 87% | 181% | 83% | 4% | 89% | 89% | 101% | 91% |

*1 Blue marlin and black marlin were not separated until 1993. *2 Sailfish and spearfish were not separated until 1993.

*3 2019 values are preliminary. *4 Sharks include porbeagle, blue shark, shortfin mako and other sharks

Table 3. Stock or management unit area breakdown of Task I catches (t) taken by the Japanese longline fishery for 2018 and 2019. Discards are not included.

| 2018 | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|----|-------|----|------|-------|---------------------|
| SPECIES | WEST | EAST | NORT | SOUTH | NE | NW | SE | SW | MEDI | ALL | TOTAL ^{*2} |
| bluefin | 406 | 2,262 | | | | | | | 0 | | 2,668 |
| southern bluefin | | | | | 0 | 0 | 2,107 | 0 | | | 2,107 |
| albacore | | | 196 | 2,985 | | | | | | | 3,181 |
| bigeye | | | | | | | | | | 9,854 | 9,854 |
| yellowfin | 302 | 2,791 | | | | | | | | | 3,093 |
| swordfish | | | 325 | 640 | | | | | | | 964 |
| White marlin | | | 4 | 2 | | | | | | | 6 |
| Blue marlin | | | 160 | 127 | | | | | | | 287 |
| Back marlin | | | | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | | | 2 |
| sailfish | 3 | 47 | | | | | | | | | 49 |
| spearfish | 0 | 4 | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| skipjack | 0 | 3 | | | | | | | | | 3 |
| porbeagle | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 |
| Blue shark | | | | | 4,079 | 32 | 3,445 | 50 | | | 7,606 |
| Shortfin mako | | | | | 20 | 0 | 92 | 1 | | | 113 |

| 2019 ^{*1} | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------|-------|------|-------|-------|----|-------|----|------|-------|---------------------|
| SPECIES | WEST | EAST | NORT | SOUTH | NE | NW | SE | SW | MEDI | ALL | TOTAL ^{*2} |
| bluefin | 406 | 2,514 | | | | | | | 0 | | 2,921 |
| southern bluefin | | | | | 0 | 0 | 1,516 | 0 | | | 1,516 |
| albacore | | | 350 | 1,527 | | | | | | | 1,877 |
| bigeye | | | | | | | | | | 9,477 | 9,477 |
| yellowfin | 931 | 3,187 | | | | | | | | | 4,119 |
| swordfish | | | 362 | 658 | | | | | | | 1,020 |
| white marlin | | | 6 | 5 | | | | | | | 11 |
| blue marlin | | | 245 | 117 | | | | | | | 362 |
| back marlin | | | | | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | 3 |
| sailfish | 18 | 63 | | | | | | | | | 81 |
| spearfish | 0 | 2 | | | | | | | | | 2 |
| skipjack | 0 | 5 | | | | | | | | | 5 |
| porbeagle | | | | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | | 0 |
| blue shark | | | | | 3,755 | 47 | 2,322 | 54 | | | 6,178 |
| shortfin mako | | | | | 4 | 0 | 53 | 1 | | | 57 |

*1 values are preliminary

*2 total does not necessarily agree with the sum of breakdowns due to rounding error

Table 4. Amount (t) of discard for each species by the Japanese longline fishery.

| Year | Bluefin | Albacore | Bigeye | Yellowfin | Blue marlin | White marlin | Spearfish | Swordfish | Blue shark | Shortfin mako |
|------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|-------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|---------------|
| 2017 | 5.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| 2018 | 8.5 | | 26.1 | 6.2 | 5.5 | 1.5 | 11.7 | | | |
| 2019 | 9.5 | 38.9 | 15.0 | 5.3 | 8.4 | 1.1 | 9.1 | 7.6 | 298.1 | 31.8 |

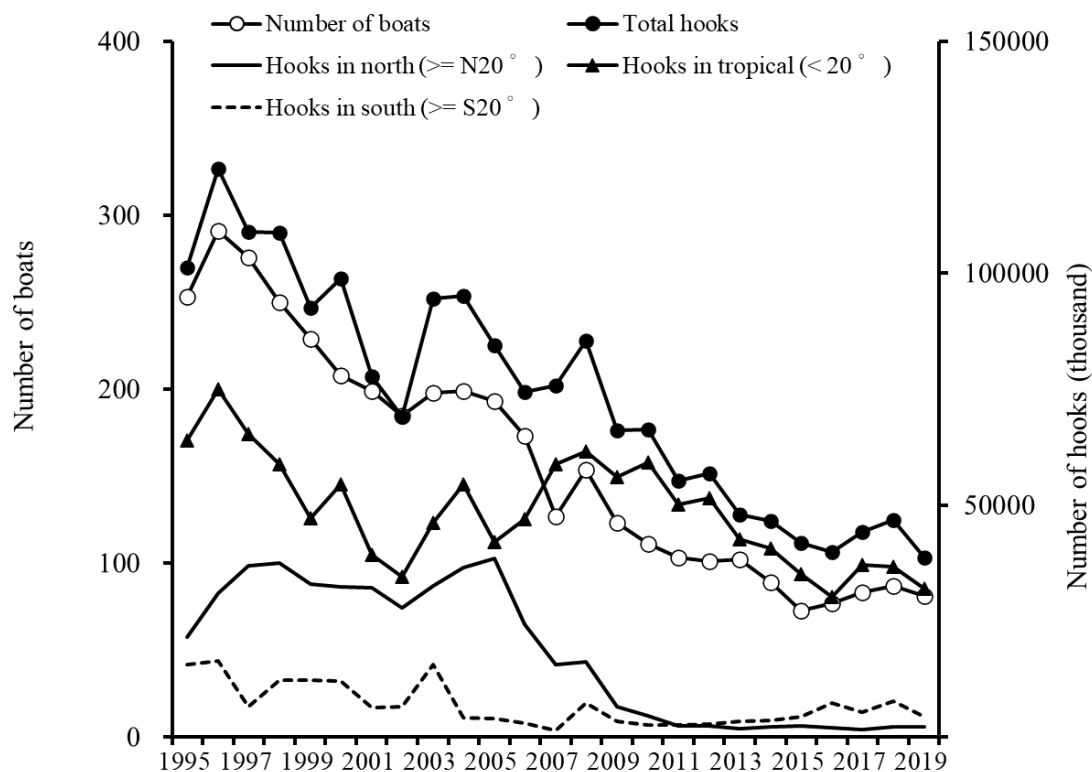


Figure 1. Trends in fishing effort (number of boats operated, and number of hooks used) exerted by the Japanese longline fishery, 1995-2019. Number of hooks are also presented by area (north ($\geq 20^{\circ}$ N), tropical (20N- equatorial - 20S) and south ($\geq 20^{\circ}$ S)). 2019 values are preliminary.

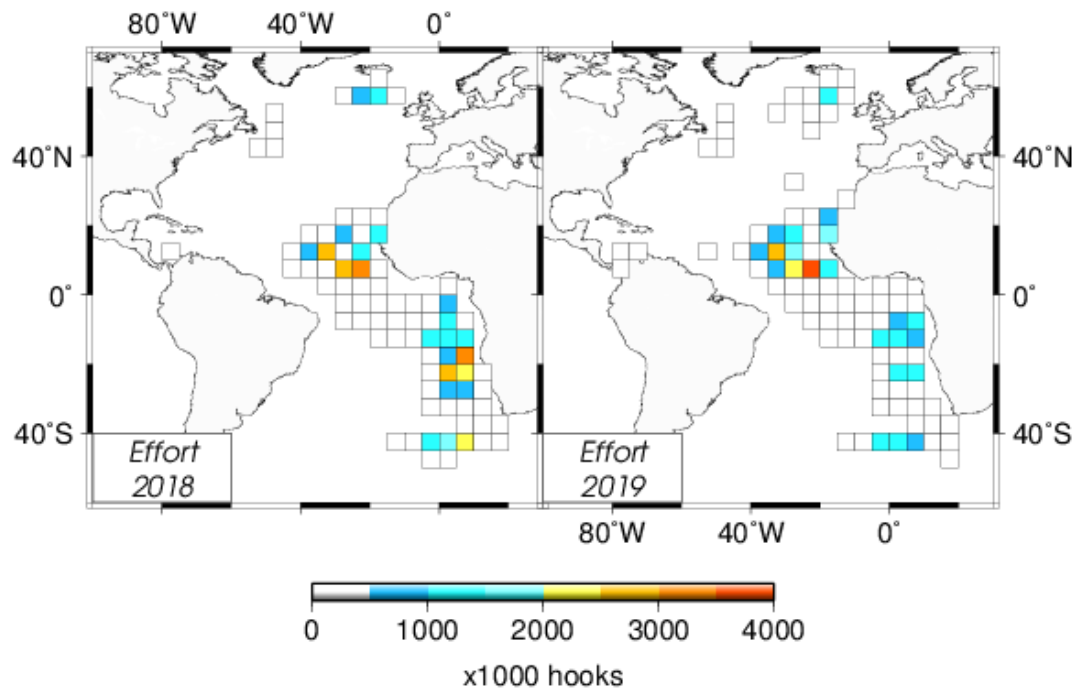


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic, for 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

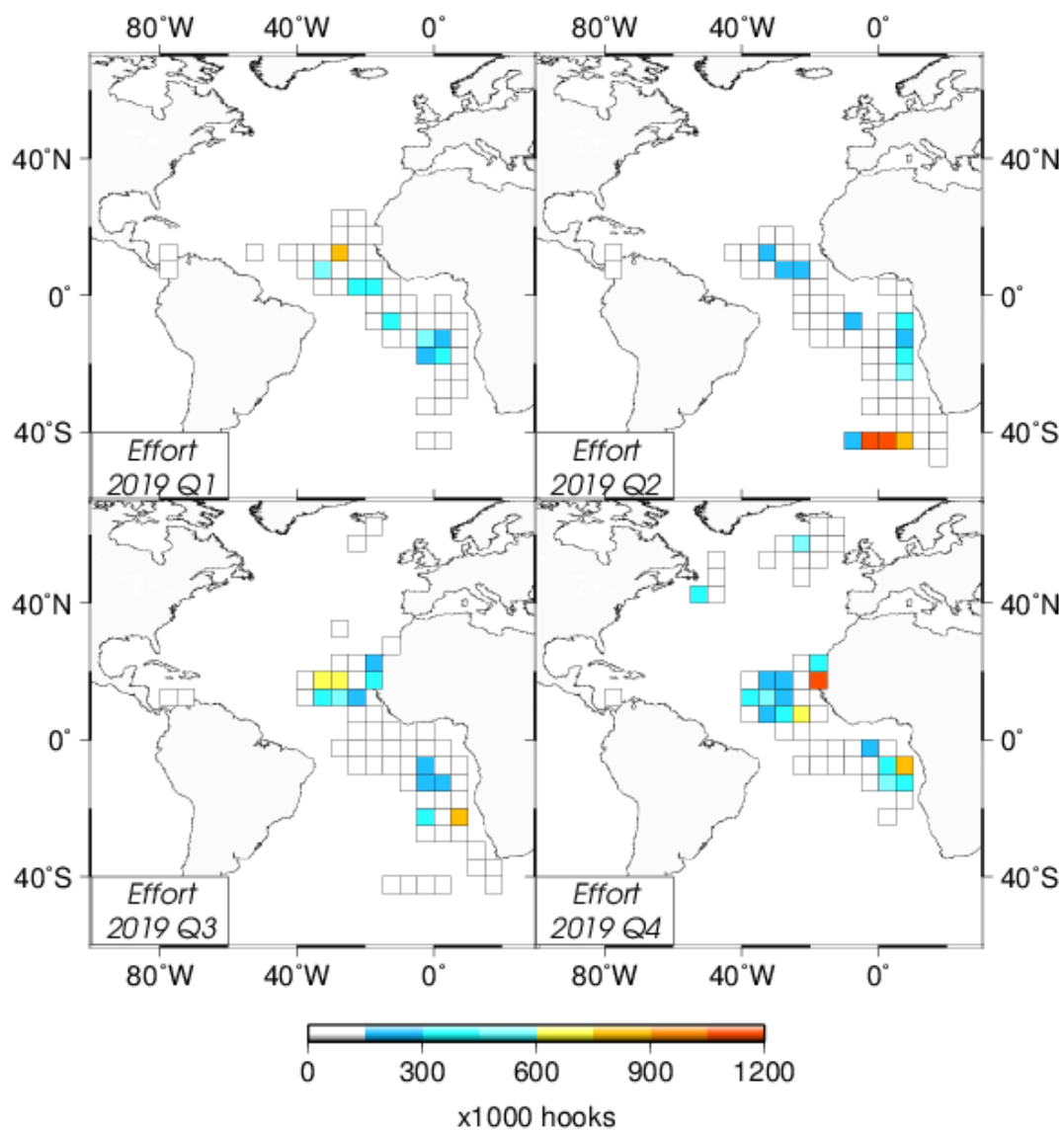


Figure 3. Quarterly distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2019.

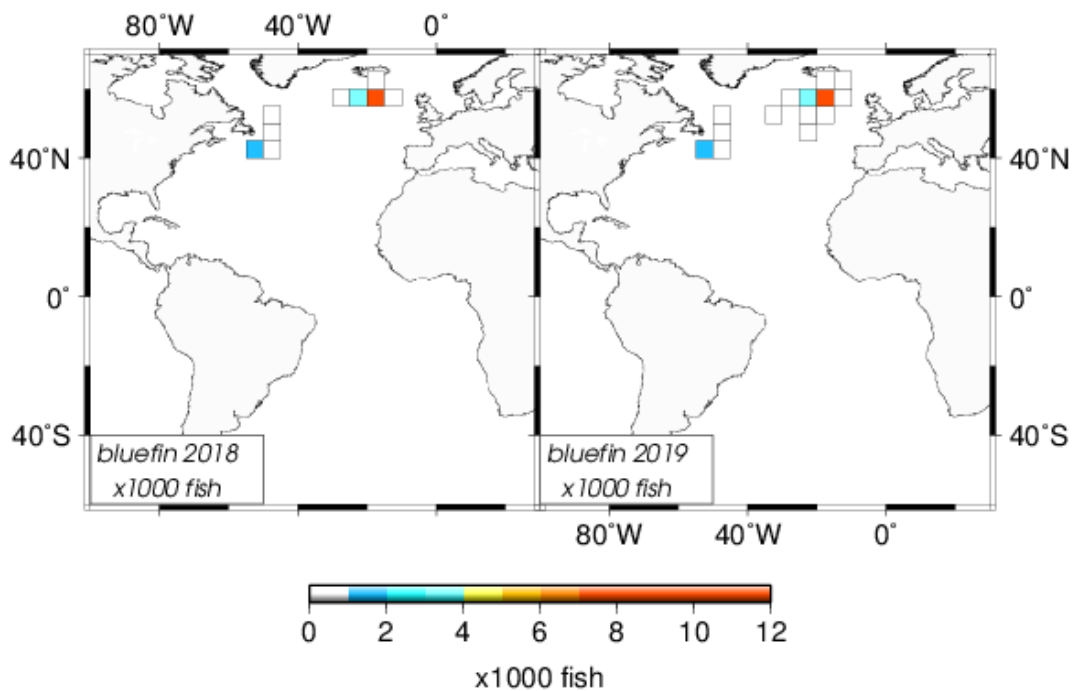


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of **bluefin tuna** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

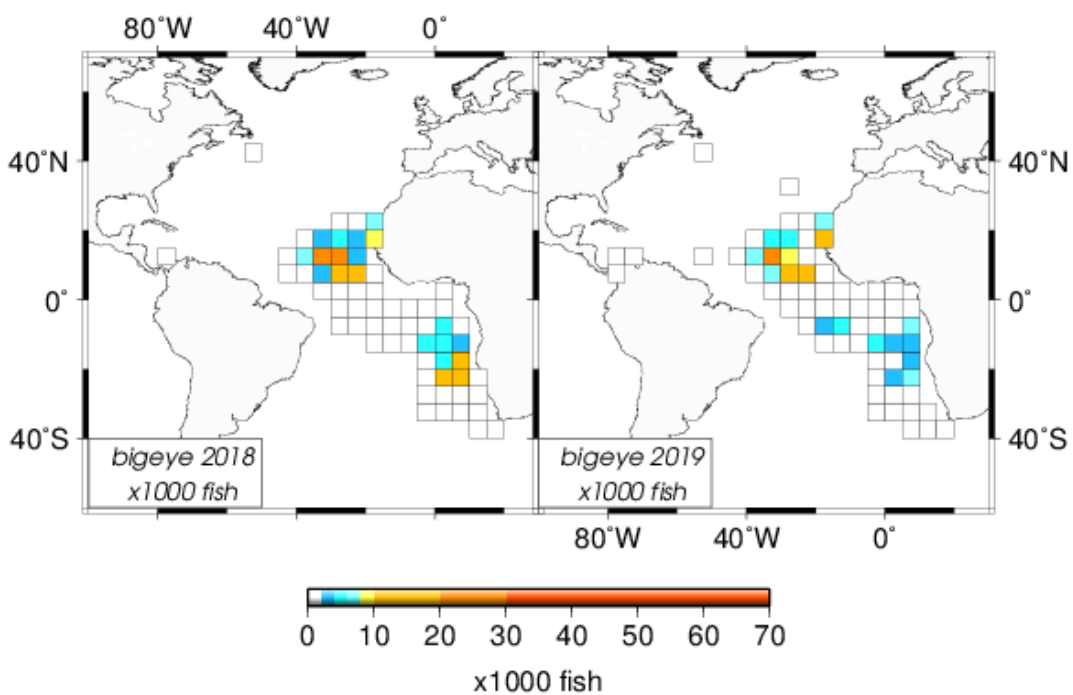


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of **bigeye tuna** catch in number in the Atlantic for 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

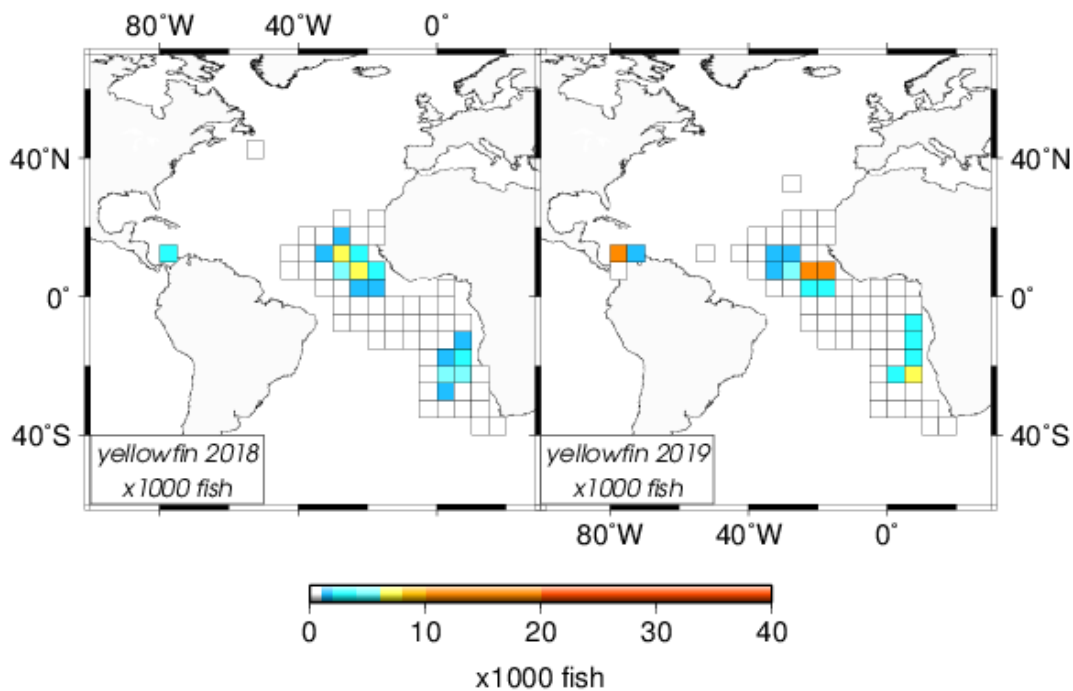


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of **yellowfin tuna** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

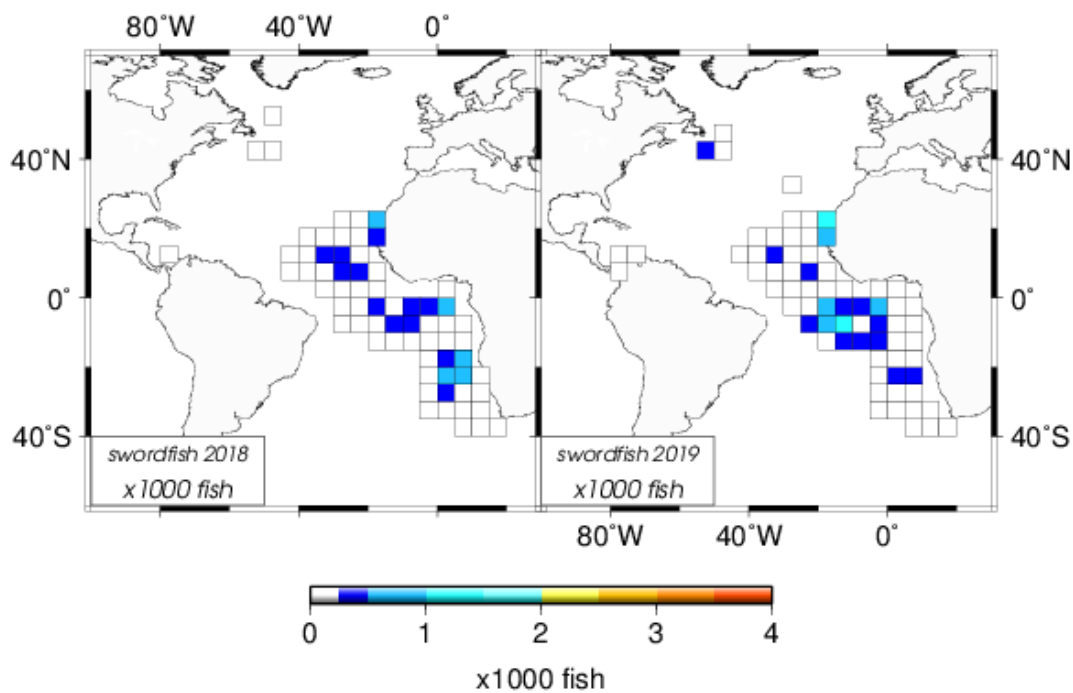


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of **swordfish** catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

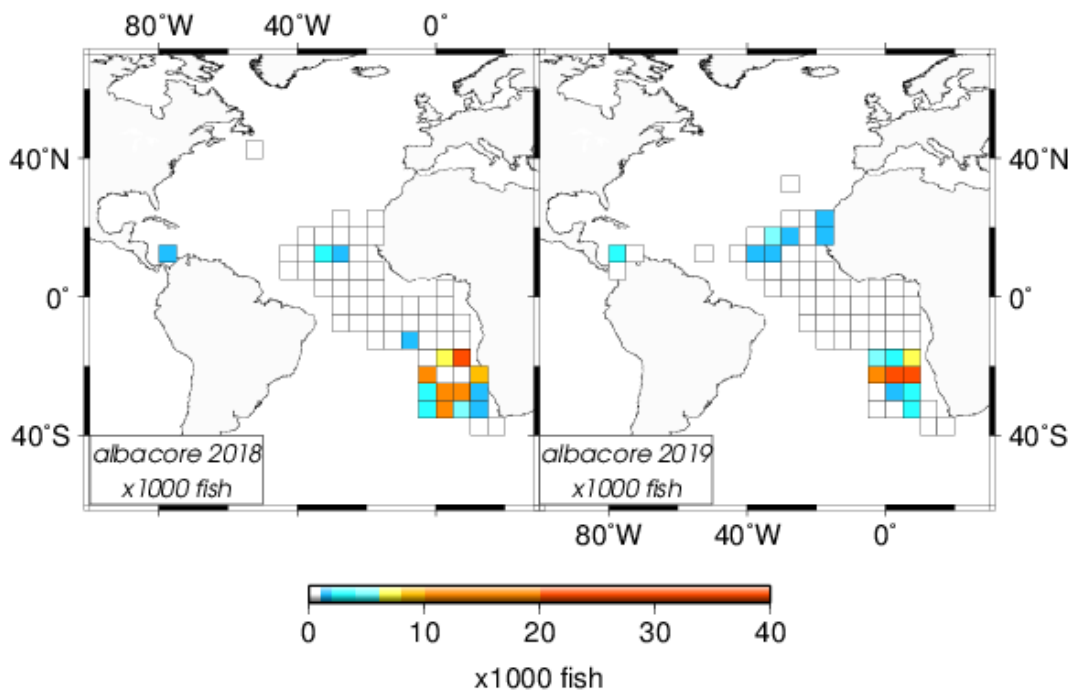


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of albacore catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

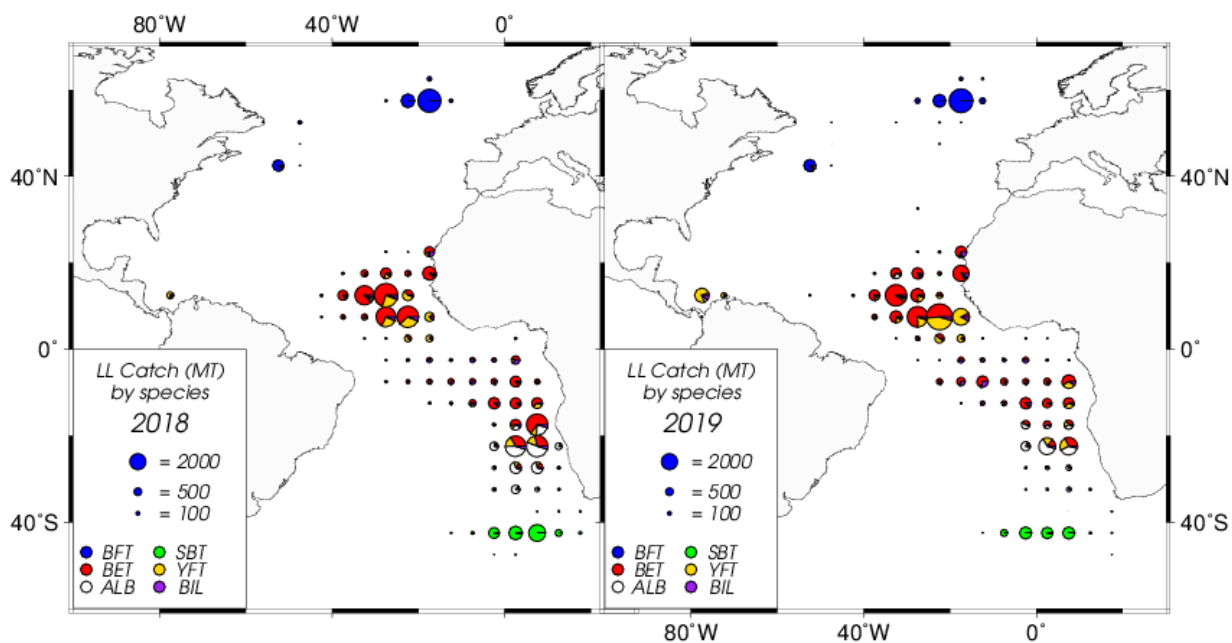


Figure 9. Species composition in the Japanese longline catch in weight for 2018 (left) and 2019 (right). Species are categorized into six groups: BFT (bluefin tuna), SBT (southern bluefin tuna), BET (bigeye tuna), YFT (yellowfin tuna), ALB (albacore) and BIL (swordfish and all billfishes).

ANNUAL REPORT OF KOREA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CORÉE
INFORME ANNUAL DE COREA

SUMMARY

In 2019, Korea engaged in longline fisheries only in the ICCAT Convention area. There are two groups in Korea's longline fisheries – tropical tuna fisheries and E-BFT fisheries. Therefore, this report focuses on the compliance with the binding measures of ICCAT by such fisheries as well as other administrative and reporting requirements.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2019, Korea engaged in longline fisheries only in the ICCAT Convention area. There are two groups in Korea's longline fisheries – tropical tuna fisheries and E-BFT fisheries. Therefore, this report focuses on the compliance with the binding measures of ICCAT by such fisheries as well as other administrative and reporting requirements.

RESUMEN

In 2019, Korea engaged in longline fisheries only in the ICCAT Convention area. There are two groups in Korea's longline fisheries – tropical tuna fisheries and E-BFT fisheries. Therefore, this report focuses on the compliance with the binding measures of ICCAT by such fisheries as well as other administrative and reporting requirements.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Total catch

In 2019, Korea had only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean. The total catch caught by Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean in 2019 was 3,175 t, which was almost the same with the last (3,195 t) year and was higher than the average of the last 5 years for 2014–2018 (2,619 t). The dominant species in 2019 were bigeye tuna, accounting for 17.0% (540 t), and followed by yellowfin tuna (16.0%, 507 t), and Atlantic bluefin tuna (7.3%, 232 t). In billfishes, 18 t of swordfish, 13 t of blue marlin and 8 t of sailfish were caught, and white marlin was caught less than 1 t (**Table 1**).

In terms of quota allocated species, no species exceeded of their catch limits (**Table 2**).

The retained catch and the number of discards and releases of key sharks, which are blue shark, shortfin mako shark and porbeagle shark were presented in **Table 3**.

The distributions of catch of major species by Korean tuna longline fishery in 2018 and 2019 were shown in **Figure 1** (Total), **Figure 2** (Atlantic bluefin tuna), **Figure 3** (bigeye tuna), **Figure 4** (yellowfin tuna), **Figure 5** (albacore tuna), **Figure 6** (swordfish) and **Figure 7** (blue marlin), respectively. Since the catch of white marlin was too small, the catch distribution of this species was excluded. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught within only the area of 55°N–60°N and 20°W–25°W.

1.2 Fishing effort

11 longline vessels operated in the Atlantic Ocean in 2019, which was same with 2018. The number of days fished and hooks in 2019 were 1,641 and 4,996 thousand hooks, respectively, and both of them were 13% decrease compared to 2018 (**Table 4**).

¹ Distant Water Fisheries Resources Division, National Institute of Fisheries Science & International Cooperation Division, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries.

The distribution of the Korean longline fishing effort in 2018 and 2019 had similar patterns, however, fishing efforts in 2019 were lower in the area between 0° and 40°S compared to 2018 (**Figure 8**). Seasonal distribution showed different patterns due to changing target species, which were yellowfin and bigeye tunas in the first quarter (Q1), southern bluefin tuna in the second quarter (Q2), albacore tuna in the third quarter(Q3) and Atlantic bluefin tuna and blue marlin in the fourth quarter (Q4) (**Figure 9**).

1.3 Nominal CPUE

Figure 10 shows the nominal CPUE of Korean longline fishery from 1979 to 2019. It showed a decrease trend until early of 2000s except for 1987-1988 when showed a big increase and has been increasing thereafter.

1.4 Size frequency data

The length frequency of Atlantic bluefin tuna ranged from 167 cm to 253 cm (mean FL 210.3 cm), bigeye tuna ranged from 61 cm to 208 cm (mean FL 122.2 cm), yellowfin tuna ranged from 79 cm to 180 cm (mean FL 132.6 cm), albacore tuna ranged from 54 cm to 115 cm (mean FL 89.1 cm), blue shark ranged from 65 cm to 258 cm (mean FL 178.1 cm) and shortfin mako shark ranged from 63 cm to 175 cm (mean FL 97.9 cm), respectively (**Figure 11**).

1.5 Bycatches

The incidental bycatch of seabirds by Korean fishery in 2019 was 26 individuals, which were 15 of Grey-headed Albatross, 6 of Black-browed Albatross, 3 of Light mantled Albatross and 2 of Wandering Albatross (**Table 5**). No marine turtle was bycaught in 2019.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Statistical data collection

Since 1st September 2015, the Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting has obliged fishermen of distant water fisheries to report catch information to the National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS) in real time through the electronic reporting (ER) system. It includes data collection and reporting requirements recently adopted by the all tRFMOs regarding information on ecologically important species (sharks, seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals, etc.) and discard/release by species. The data coverage in 2019 was 100%.

2.2 GBYP tagging activity

In 2019, 3 satellite tags were released for tagging research on the Korean longline vessel by a scientific observer program to actively cooperate with the ICCAT GBYP tagging activities and biological studies (**Table 6**). Related data is currently under analysis and will be submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

2.3 Observer program

In 2019, 5 observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the coverage (based on the No. of days fished) were 31% for Atlantic bluefin tuna and 11% for tropical tuna. During these trips, they observed 15,588 individuals of 45 species.

2.4 Improving data collection for sharks and other species

NIFS provides regular training program for captains who are scheduled to start fishing trip. Through the program, NIFS offers information of the newest conservation and management measures, identification of ecologically important species, guideline for safe releasing for ecologically important species. They are strongly encouraged to report better accurate and detailed data of not only main target species but also other bycatch species with discard and release information and size data. All those data are submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat as part of Task I and II in an annual basis.

2.5 Results of scientific programs for billfishes

Since Korea has no fishing vessels targeting for billfishes, no scientific program related to billfishes was conducted in 2019.

2.6 Research for bycatch mitigation and discards reduction

Through the regular training programs for captains and observers, NIFS encourages them to thoroughly implement bycatch mitigation measures and delivers detailed information on relevant conservation measures. Also, NIFS provides how to safely release bycatch species including marine mammals to be easily taken actions onboard. The contents of those parts be updated according to the newest relative conservation measures from all tRFMOs in a regular manner.

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 2020/09/15 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 2020/07/31 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 2020/07/31 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 2020/07/31 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | 2020/07/31 |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | 2020/07/31 |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | 2020/07/31 |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | 2020/07/31 |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | 2020/07/31 |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | 2020/07/31 |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | 2020/07/31 |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | NA/ Korea has no information and data on Sargassum. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | NA/No Korean tuna longline fleets operated in the Mediterranean in 2019. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | NA/Korea has no farming for BFT. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | NA |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | NA |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | 2020/07/31 |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | NA/Korean tuna longline fleets for BFT only operated in the Eastern area(E-BFT) in 2019. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | Korea has no updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | 2020/07/31 |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | Korea did not conduct any scientific activities in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program. |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | 2020/07/31 |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | NA/ Korea had no purse fishery in the Atlantic Ocean in 2019. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | NA/ Korea had no purse fishery in the Atlantic Ocean in 2019. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | NA/ Korea had no support vessel operated in the Atlantic Ocean in 2019. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | 2020/07/31 |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | NA |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | NA |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | Not applicable / Korea had no purse seine fishery in the Atlantic Ocean in 2019. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | Korea collected all information related to dead and live discards of marlins/roundscale spearfish through electronic reporting system with 100% coverage. So it is not needed to estimate their total amount. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | NA/ Korean has no artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | See Section 2(2.1, 2.4) |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | There was no research on shortfin mako in 2019. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | 2020/07/31 |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | See Section 1 (Table 3) |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | | | | |
| | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | Korea has identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles for captain's education and scientific observer survey. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | No sea turtle was caught in 2019. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | See Section 1 (Table 5) |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | Not applicable / Korea has no artisanal fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | See Section 2 |

Part II (Management implementation)

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

This section should comprise the list of reporting requirements and the response as appropriate. Below is the template circulated early in the year by the Secretariat which should be followed and inserted in the Report.

Responses should indicate:

- Where information is required in a specific format by a deadline, the date on which this was sent should be entered.
- Where the requirement is not applicable, this should be noted, with one sentence as to why it is not applicable.
- Where information is required by a Recommendation to be included in the Annual Report, the text should be written under the heading of that requirement.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------|------|--|---|--|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | 20/09/14 |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | See above |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | 20/08/13 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable because no vessel chartering by Korea took place in 2019 or 2020. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Not applicable because no vessel chartering by Korea took place in 2019 or 2020. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | 20/09/14 |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | 20/09/14 |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | 4 |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | 20/08/19 |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | 20/04/18, 20/06/16 |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | 17/October/2013 and there were no subsequent modifications. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | 17/October/2013 and there were no subsequent modifications. |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | 17/October/2013 and there were no subsequent modifications. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | 17/October/2013 and there were no subsequent modifications. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | Not applicable because there were no cases of denial of entry or denial of use of port. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | 4 * None of these reports contained findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement |
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | Not applicable. Korea does not have bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection. |
| GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | Not applicable because Korea has no Access agreements. | |
| GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Not applicable because Korea has no Access agreements. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | 19/07/31 |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | Not applicable. There were no infringements related to vessels 20m or greater authorized to operate in the ICCAT convention area and therefore no punitive actions or sanctions were taken in 2019. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | Not applicable because Korea has no sport or recreational fisheries. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Not applicable because there were no Korean vessels involved in IUU fishing.. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Not applicable because there were no IUU allegations related to Korean vessels. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | 20/09/11 |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | Not applicable because there were no cases of non-compliance. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Not applicable because there were no allegations of non-compliance. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Not applicable because there were no vessel sightings. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Not applicable because there were no vessel sightings. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the scheme currently. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the scheme currently. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the program currently. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any vessels on IUU vessel list. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Korea will submit the EAP for observer recovery by the end of 2020. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | Not applicable because there were no reported incidents triggering provisions of the EAP. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | Not applicable because there were no reported retrieval of lost fishing gears. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | Not applicable because there were no reported losses of fishing gears. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | Not applicable because Korea has not designated points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting yet. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|---|---|
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable because Korea does not have bluefin tuna trap fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | 20/02/07 |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | 20/03/05 |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | 19/09/11 Rec. 18-02 did not change significantly from the previous Recommendation. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries notifies fishing companies/vessel operators of the new requirement, with translations as appropriate. National Institute of Fisheries Science, on behalf of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of Korea, trains the Captains of fishing vessels on the ICCAT. Korea's Distant Water Fisheries Development Act requires that all fishing vessels operating in waters outside Korea's jurisdiction comply with relevant measures adopted by RFMOs. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | 20/07/31 |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | 20/07/20, 3 |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Not applicable because Korea does not have any other bluefin tuna vessels. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Not applicable because Korea does not have any JFO. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Yes |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | 20/02/13 |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | 20/02/13 |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | 5 |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | 1 |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | Not applicable because Korea didn't utilize its quota of bluefin tuna entirely. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | Whenever any binding measure is adopted by ICCAT, the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries notifies fishing companies/vessel operators of the new requirement, with translations as appropriate. National Institute of Fisheries Science, on behalf of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries of Korea, trains the Captains of fishing vessels on the ICCAT Recommendations prior to their departure from Korea. Korea's Distant Water Fisheries Development Act requires that all fishing vessels operating in waters outside Korea's jurisdiction comply with relevant measures adopted by RFMOs. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | 20/09/11 |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | 20/03/03, 20/08/11 |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | 20/03/03, 20/08/11 |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Korea has not changed its BCD legislation in place but implemented eBCD since 2016. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Not applicable because Korea had no cases to report. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Not applicable because Korea did/does not have such vessels. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Data has been entered directly through the system. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | 30 |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | 20/08/05 |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any BET/YFT/SKJ vessels which engaged in IUU activities. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 20/09/02 20/09/04 |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|------------------|------|---|---|
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | 20/03/03, 20/08/11 |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | 20/04/27 20/09/04 |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable because Korea does not have purse seine fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | 20/01/30 |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | 20/01/30 |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | 7 |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | 0 |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable because Korea didn't utilize its quota of bigeye tuna entirely. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not applicable because Korea didn't have any support vessels. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Not applicable because all Korean vessels on ICCAT record of vessels are authorized to fish for tropical tunas. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Not applicable because TRO 2016 is not applicable to Korea. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021 |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021 |
| | SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs |
| SWO | | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | 20/03/03, 20/08/11 |
| SWO | | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Not applicable because Korea does not have vessels targeting MED-SWO. |
| SWO | | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable because Korea does not have sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO. |
| SWO | | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean. |
| SWO | | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean. |
| SWO | | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | 20/09/11 |
| SWO | | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean. |
| SWO | | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean. |
| SWO | | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Not applicable because Korea doesn't have any tagging programme for SWO. |
| SWO | | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-----------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | | | | Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | 12 |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | 12 |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. SWO. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for S. SWO. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | 12 |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | 12 |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. ALB. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for S. ALB. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | 20/09/15 |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | Not applicable because Korea didn't request such an exemption. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Not applicable because Korea didn't conduct any trials on electronic monitoring for billfish. |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | 20/09/15 |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------------|------|------|--|--|
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | 28/September/2018 and there were no subsequent updates. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | 20/09/11 |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | 28/September/2018 and there were no subsequent updates. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable because Korea doesn't have any pilot electronic statistical document systems. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | Not applicable because Korea has not lodged any objections to ICCAT Recs. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

The Distant Water Fisheries Development Act of Korea stipulates that Korean vessels operating in waters beyond Korea's jurisdiction shall comply with all measures and requirements adopted RFMOs.

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

None.

Table 1. Species-specific catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2010-2019.

| Year | | | | | | | | | | | | unit: t |
|------|-----|-------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|-----|---------|
| | BFT | BET | YFT | ALB | SKJ | SWO | BUM | WHM | SAI | SBT | OTH | Total |
| 2010 | - | 2,745 | 384 | 240 | - | 257 | 71 | 2 | - | 20 | 85 | 3,804 |
| 2011 | - | 3,100 | 491 | 130 | - | 317 | 78 | - | 5 | 28 | 649 | 4,798 |
| 2012 | - | 2,138 | 566 | 289 | - | 228 | 72 | - | 14 | 281 | 662 | 4,250 |
| 2013 | - | 1,151 | 212 | 218 | - | 123 | 24 | - | 7 | 454 | 510 | 2,699 |
| 2014 | 80 | 1,039 | 116 | 66 | - | 91 | 10 | <1 | 10 | 658 | 376 | 2,446 |
| 2015 | - | 675 | 47 | 8 | <1 | 6 | 3 | - | 2 | 789 | 308 | 1,838 |
| 2016 | 162 | 562 | 368 | 61 | 1 | 26 | 26 | - | 5 | 967 | 619 | 2,798 |
| 2017 | 181 | 432 | 411 | 94 | <1 | 28 | 25 | <1 | 12 | 1,081 | 570 | 2,819 |
| 2018 | 208 | 623 | 455 | 194 | <1 | 24 | 25 | <1 | 8 | 1,104 | 565 | 3,195 |
| 2019 | 232 | 540 | 507 | 219 | <1 | 18 | 13 | <1 | 8 | 1,202 | 436 | 3,175 |

* BFT: Bluefin tuna, BET: Bigeye tuna, YFT: Yellowfin tuna, ALB: Albacore tuna, SKJ: Skipjack tuna, SWO: Swordfish, BUM: Blue marlin, WHM: White marlin, SAI: Sailfish, SBT: Southern bluefin tuna, OTH: Other tunas, sharks and fishes (not identified)

Table 2. Catches and discards of ICCAT quota allocated species of the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2015-2019.

| | unit: R (t), A and D (no. of individuals) | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------|---|----|---|-----|-----|---|-------|---|---|-------|---|---|
| | BFT | | | BET | | | ALB-N | | | ALB-S | | |
| | R | A | D | R | A | D | R | A | D | R | A | D |
| 2015 | - | - | - | 675 | 48 | - | 4 | - | - | 4 | - | - |
| 2016 | 162 | 4 | - | 562 | 197 | - | 13 | - | - | 48 | - | - |
| 2017 | 181 | 14 | 3 | 432 | 48 | - | 8 | - | - | 86 | - | - |
| 2018 | 208 | 3 | - | 623 | - | - | 27 | - | - | 167 | - | - |
| 2019 | 232 | 3 | - | 540 | - | - | 48 | - | - | 170 | - | - |

| | SWO-N | | | SWO-S | | | BUM | | |
|------|-------|---|---|-------|---|---|-----|---|---|
| | R | A | D | R | A | D | R | A | D |
| 2015 | - | - | - | 6 | - | - | 3 | - | - |
| 2016 | 9 | - | - | 20 | - | - | 26 | - | - |
| 2017 | 19 | - | - | 11 | - | - | 25 | - | - |
| 2018 | 9 | - | - | 18 | - | - | 25 | - | - |
| 2019 | 9 | - | - | 9 | - | - | 13 | - | - |

* R : retained catch, A : release alive, D : discard dead

** ALB-N: Northern albacore, ALB-S: Southern albacore, SWO-N: Northern swordfish, SWO-S: Southern swordfish

Table 3. Catches and discards of key shark species by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2015-2019.

unit: R (t), A and D (no. of individuals)

| | BSH | | | SMA | | | POR | | | OTH | | |
|------|-----|-------|-------|-----|----|-----|-----|----|----|-----|----|---|
| | R | A | D | R | A | D | R | A | D | R | A | D |
| 2015 | 161 | - | 1,131 | 15 | - | - | - | - | 15 | - | - | - |
| 2016 | 261 | 2,262 | 100 | 20 | 38 | 1 | - | 2 | - | 4 | 42 | - |
| 2017 | 190 | 2,310 | 4,931 | 11 | 21 | 7 | - | - | 1 | 13 | 44 | - |
| 2018 | 284 | 363 | 7,760 | 13 | - | - | 4 | - | 45 | 12 | - | - |
| 2019 | 269 | 1,323 | 4,919 | 5 | - | 147 | - | 44 | - | - | - | - |

* R : retained catch, A : release alive, D : discard dead

** BSH: Blue shark, SMA: Shortfin mako shark, POR: Porbeagle shark, OTH: Thresher sharks and other sharks (not identified)

Table 4. Annual fishing efforts of Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2010-2019.

| | No. of vessels | No. of days fished | No. of hooks (x1,000) |
|------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| 2010 | 20 | 3,561 | 9,496 |
| 2011 | 19 | 4,570 | 11,900 |
| 2012 | 22 | 3,779 | 10,100 |
| 2013 | 17 | 1,973 | 5,454 |
| 2014 | 12 | 1,536 | 4,437 |
| 2015 | 9 | 1,004 | 3,168 |
| 2016 | 11 | 1,731 | 5,602 |
| 2017 | 12 | 1,751 | 5,439 |
| 2018 | 11 | 1,892 | 5,766 |
| 2019 | 11 | 1,641 | 4,996 |

Table 5. Information on incidental bycatch of seabirds by Korean tuna longline fishery, 2019.

| Species | No. of individuals | Wing length (cm) |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------------------|
| Grey-headed Albatross | 15 | 73-171 |
| Black-browed Albatross | 6 | 77-81 |
| Light mantled Albatross | 3 | - |
| Wandering Albatross | 2 | 116-225 |

Table 6. Information of tagging activities related to ICCAT GBYP program conducted by Korean scientific observer program, 2019.

| Species | Tagging 1 | | Tagging 2 | | Release Information | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|----------|---------------------|-------|--------|-------------|
| | Code | Type | Code | Type | Date | Lat | Long | Length (cm) |
| 1 BFT | 19P0439 | POP-ARC | BYP029360 | ST-DART1 | 2019-10-10 | 58.63 | -19.97 | 190 |
| 2 BFT | 18P0441 | POP-ARC | BYP029361 | ST-DART1 | 2019-10-12 | 58.48 | -21.77 | 214 |
| 3 BFT | 18P0443 | POP-ARC | BYP029367 | ST-DART1 | 2019-10-13 | 58.47 | -20.73 | 193 |

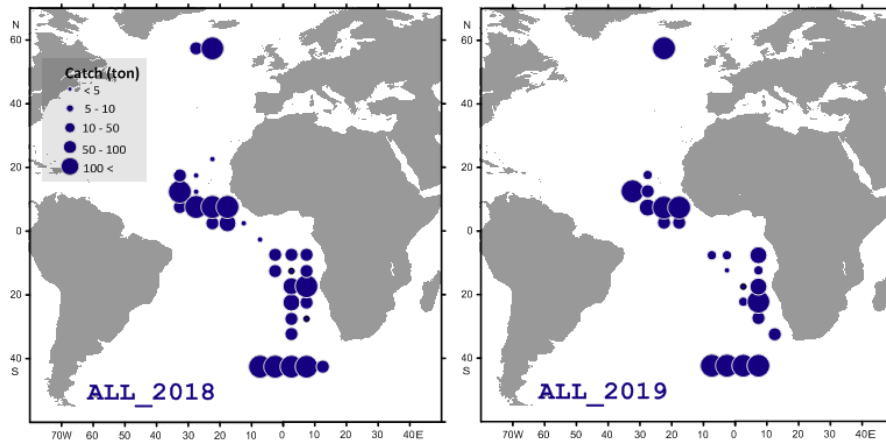


Figure 1. Geographic distribution of total catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

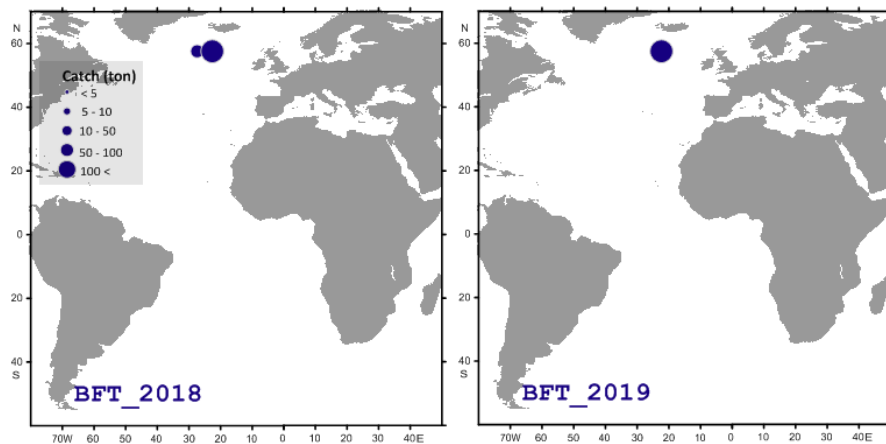


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of Atlantic bluefin tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

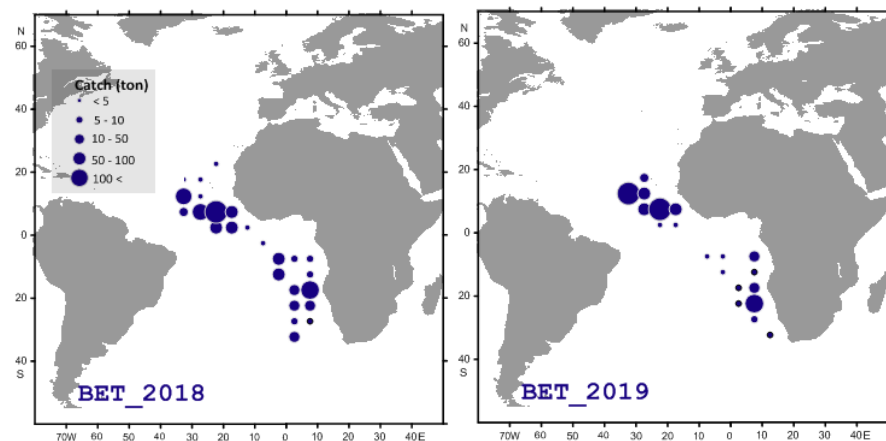


Figure 3. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

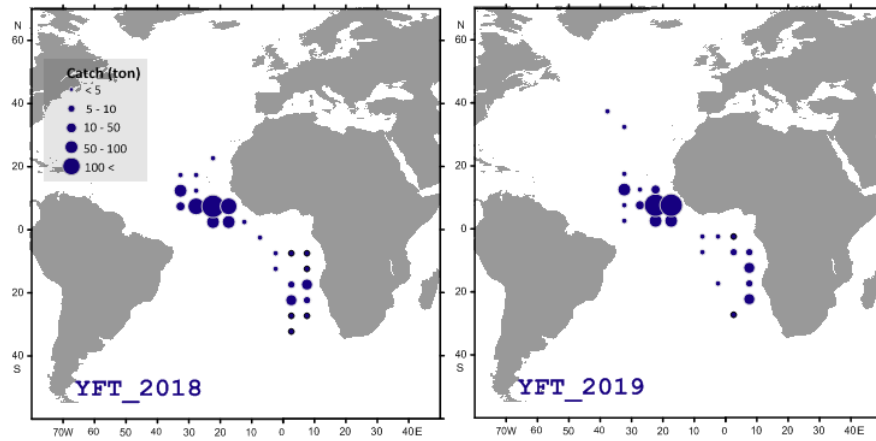


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

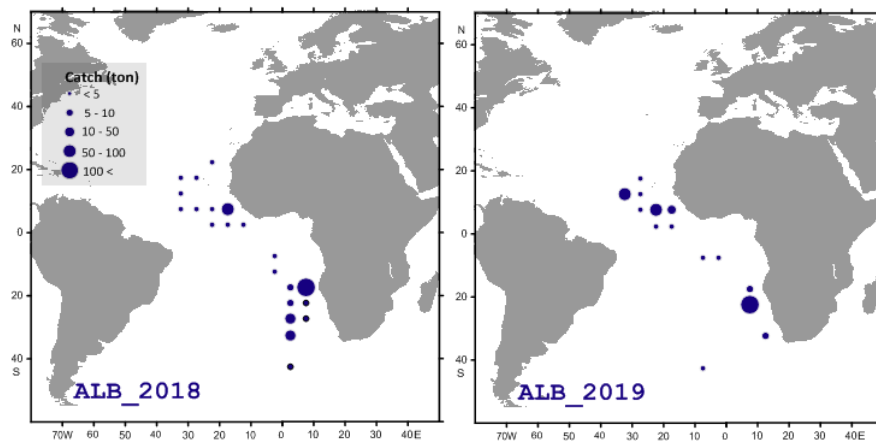


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of albacore tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

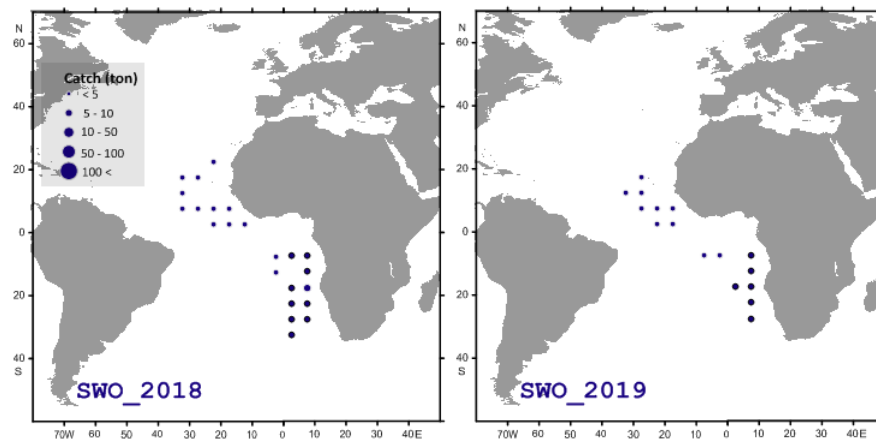


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of swordfish catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

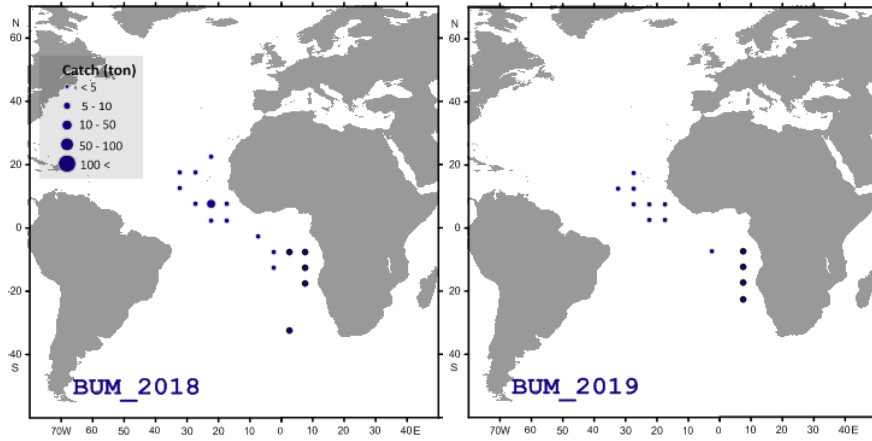


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of blue marlin catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

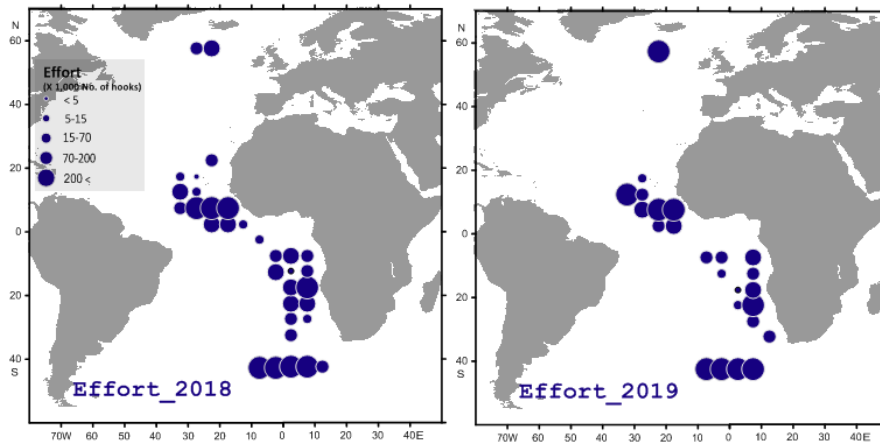


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of the Korean longline fishing effort (No. of hooks) in the Atlantic Ocean, 2018 (left) and 2019 (right).

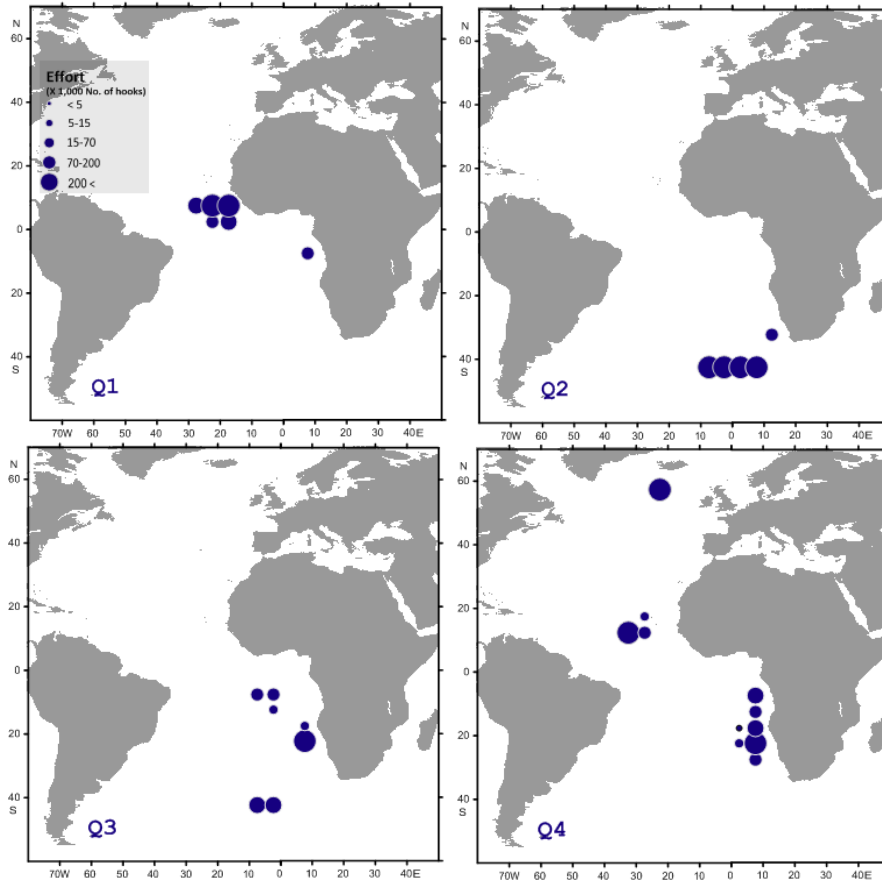


Figure 9. Quarterly distributions of the Korean longline fishing effort (No. of hooks) in the Atlantic Ocean for 2019.

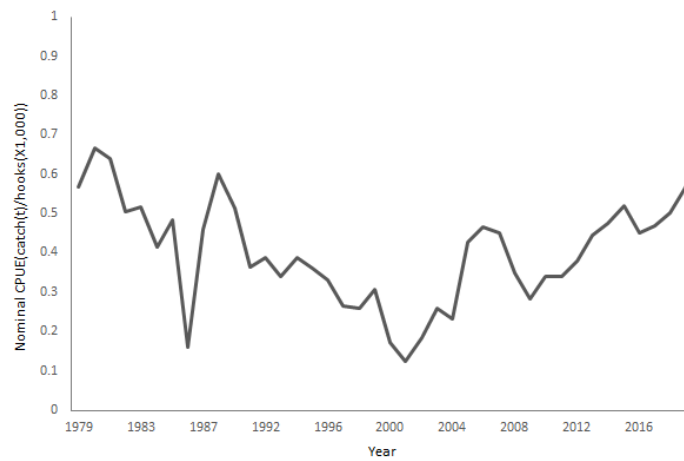


Figure 10. Nominal CPUE of Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 1979-2019.

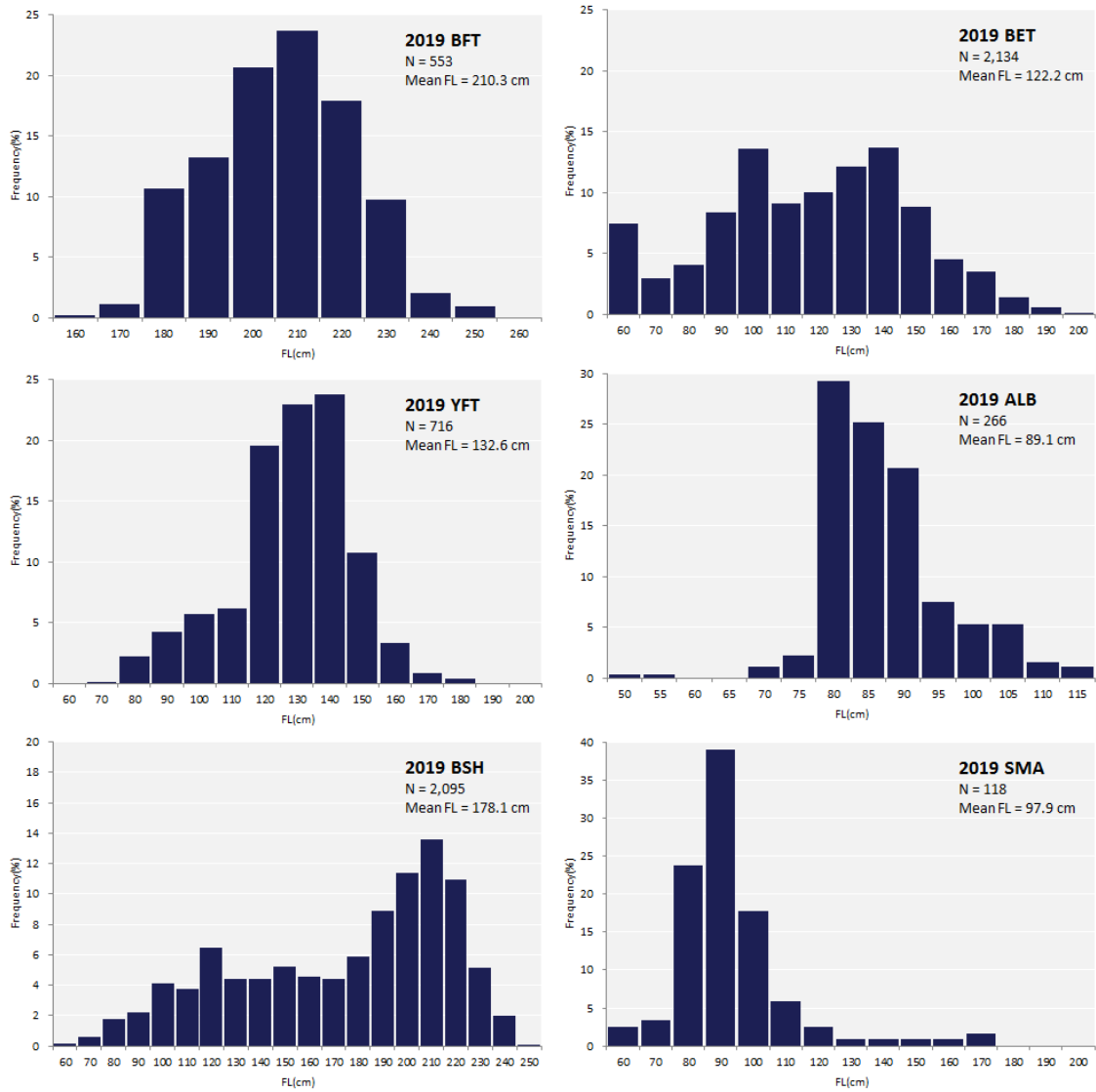


Figure 11. Length frequency of major species of tunas and sharks caught by the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2019.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU LIBÉRIE
INFORME ANNUEL DE LIBERIA**

SUMMARY

This report covers the period of one year (from January 1st to December 31, 2019) and is divided into two parts; namely, Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics) and Part II (General Management Information). Nominal catches were reported for the period under review to ICCAT on August 25, 2020. Some management measures have been put in place to ensure the proper management of Liberia's tuna fisheries such as: a more comprehensive access agreement guideline for foreign tuna fishing fleet, effective Monitoring Control and Surveillance Unit, VMS requirement for all tuna fishing vessels and a minimum of 15% Observer coverage for all tuna companies and daily reporting of catches and logbook by individual vessel to NaFAA through the Research and Statistics Division.

RÉSUMÉ

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RESUMEN

This report covers the period of one year (from January 1st to December 31, 2019) and is divided into two parts; namely, Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics) and Part II (General Management Information). Nominal catches were reported for the period under review to ICCAT on August 25, 2020. Some management measures have been put in place to ensure the proper management of Liberia's tuna fisheries such as: a more comprehensive access agreement guideline for foreign tuna fishing fleet, effective Monitoring Control and Surveillance Unit, VMS requirement for all tuna fishing vessels and a minimum of 15% Observer coverage for all tuna companies and daily reporting of catches and logbook by individual vessel to NaFAA through the Research and Statistics Division.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The exploitation of tuna and tuna-like species has become a major component of the revenue generating sources of Liberia. Gains have been made in the sector; Sustainable Fisheries Partnership Agreement (SFPA) with European Union (EU) was concluded in 2015 June for five (5) years period starting 2016. Other private tuna companies concluded negotiation with the Government of Liberia for access to its EEZ. These agreements have been transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat. There are approximately 650 canoes targeting tuna and tuna like species throughout the 114 fish landing sites along the nine coastal counties of Liberia. The catch from these artisanal vessels are caught by set bottom gillnets, hook and line and are landed locally. These artisanal boats commonly called "fanti canoes" ranges in size of 20-40 meters long with outboard motors of 9-40 horse power.

Liberia is endowed with tropical tuna and tuna-like species (mainly Bigeye, Yellowfin, Skipjack, Albacore and many tuna-like species such as the billfishes, small tunas, etc.). Liberia as a flag state is cognizant of its responsibilities and is making every effort to ensure proper management and conservation measures of tuna and tuna-like species in fulfilling its obligations as a CPC of ICCAT.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Research and Statistics Division of the National Fisheries & Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA) collect all data and information about the marine fisheries, including aquaculture and inland fisheries. Fisheries observers, inspectors and fisheries enumerators have been trained to collect data on vessels and fish landing sites.

Fisheries observers are both trained locally and internationally for placement on tuna vessels to collect fisheries and biological datasets. All Companies vessels are required to have an active Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), compatible with the Faria Watch Dog VMS system and a minimum of 15% Liberian observer coverage. Dockside inspection team has been established to inspect all licensed tuna vessels and collect data on species landed (length frequency, total catch landed and catch composition/ port sampling) at Liberia's port or designated port out of Liberia. Data collection from the artisanal fisheries sector has improved significantly with regards to enumerators' capacity in the area of species identification. Moreover, Liberia has graduated from the paper based system of data collection to an electronic system using mobile phones.

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 2020/10/01 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 2020/08/25 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 2020/08/25 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 2020/08/25 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | 2020/08/25 |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | 2020/08/25 |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | N/A. No scientific tagging surveys were conducted. |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | N/A. There was no tag release or recover during the period under review. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | N/A. no information was collected. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | Liberia is in the process of implementing this recommendation. The first phase of training for observers have been completed and all of the access agreements Liberia and EU and other private companies have the minimum requirement of 15% Liberia observers' coverage. |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | N/A. Liberia has no flagged vessels during the period under review. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | N/A. No information was collected. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | No vessel was authorized or licensed issued to carryout pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | N/A. No ICCAT species are culture or farm in Liberia. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | N/A. there is no Bluefin tuna fishery in Liberia. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | N/A. there is no Bluefin tuna fishery in Liberia. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | N/A. there is no Bluefin tuna fishery in Liberia. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | N/A. there is no Bluefin tuna fishery in Liberia. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | N/A. there is no Bluefin tuna fishery in Liberia. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | N/A. there is no Bluefin tuna fishery in Liberia. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by | N/A. there is no Bluefin tuna fishery in |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| | | | vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | Liberia. |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | Liberia has no flag vessels. Production from Access Agreements vessels are recorded in GEN 0019 of this report. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | N/A. But the Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law of 2019 provides that vessels wishing to deploy FADs in Liberia waters must submit to the Director General the characteristics of the FADs with a management plan which is approve by the Director General. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | N/A. Liberia does not tuna have flag fishing vessels, this information is provided by the flag state of tuna vessels fishing in Liberia. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | N/A. Liberia does not have tuna flag fishing vessels, this information is provided by the flag state of tuna vessels fishing in Liberia. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | There is a minimum coverage level of 15% observers agreed the access agreements and there are plans for deployment of observers on vessels in those agreement. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | N/A. No information was collected during the period under review. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | N/A. Liberia does not have the infrastructures for tuna vessels to dock. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | N/A. No historical data on FADs are available in Liberia. |
| BILLFISH | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | Roundscale spearfish are only caught in the artisanal fishery and landed dead. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | 2020/08/25 |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | Annex 1 of Liberia 2018 annual report is the NPOA-Shark that is currently being implemented by EJF and NaFAA. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | 03/07/2018 (SRCS_P_2018_043) |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | 03/07/2018 (SRCS_P_2018_043) |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | N/A. No information was collected on this species in 2019. |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | N/A. Liberia is using ICCAT species guides. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | N/A. No activities were recorded. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | N/A. No activities were recorded. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | 40 fisheries enumerators have trained to collect data on tuna and its related species targeted or bycatch. The issue with discard is still a problem because most of the artisanal fishermen are not school and there is no means by which fisheries enumerators will account for discard in their reportage. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | Mitigation measures to be develop. |

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

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------|------|---|---|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | Liberia has made significant improvements on its reporting obligations to ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | Progress has been made to abide by all ICCAT reporting obligations. 100% of tuna vessels operating in our EEZ during the reporting period are foreign own and Liberia cannot report nominal catch statistics. Meanwhile, we are reporting on our local artisanal catches. However, Liberia has now flagged two purse seine vessels and these vessels were authorized by ICCAT. The vessels started operation in 2020. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | 2020/08/25 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | N/A. No charter agreement was signed during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | N/A. No charter agreement was signed during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | 2020/09/15 |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | 2020/09/15 |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | 66 at-sea declarations sent. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | 18 carrier vessels; information sent on an ongoing basis. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | N/A. there are no authorized Liberian carrier vessels to tranship in this regards. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | Transshipment@liscr.com ; Transshipment@nafaa.gov.lr |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | Transshipment@liscr.com ; Transshipment@nafaa.gov.lr . |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | N/A. Liberia maritime authority does not have specific port for said purpose. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | At least 24 hours prior to the estimated time of entry into port as per the 2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law and the 2020 Fisheries Regulation. |
| GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | No vessel was denied entry or use of port during the reporting period. . | |
| GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | No inspection report was sent because during the period under reviewed there were no potential non-compliance or apparent infringement. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------|---|--|-------------|------------|-------|-----------|-------------------|----------|---------|----------|-----------------|--------|---------|--------|----------------|---------|---------|-------|-----------------|---------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|------|----------|--------|---------|------|-------------|--------|---------|------|------------|--------|---------|-------|----------|------------|---------|------|------------------|---------|---------|------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | N/A. No infringement was committed. If an infringement is found, Liberia Maritime Law and Regulations provides for imposition of penalty for violations and or non-compliance. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | N/A. No infringement was committed. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | N/A. There is no such agreement. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | 2019/08/07 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | <p>During this period there were two categories of agreements (EU-Liberia Sustainable Fisheries Partnership agreement and the Private tuna agreement). Catches from vessels of these categories are reported below. Please see below catch report.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SPECIES</th> <th>TON</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>YFT</td> <td>6,970.33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SKJ</td> <td>6,383.43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BET</td> <td>1,353.23</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MELVA</td> <td>39.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>OTHER</td> <td>514.38</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FRI</td> <td>88.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ALB</td> <td>16.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>BLT</td> <td>30.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>TOTAL</td> <td>15,394.37</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | SPECIES | TON | YFT | 6,970.33 | SKJ | 6,383.43 | BET | 1,353.23 | MELVA | 39.00 | OTHER | 514.38 | FRI | 88.00 | ALB | 16.00 | BLT | 30.00 | TOTAL | 15,394.37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SPECIES | TON | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| YFT | 6,970.33 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SKJ | 6,383.43 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BET | 1,353.23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MELVA | 39.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OTHER | 514.38 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FRI | 88.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ALB | 16.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BLT | 30.00 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 15,394.37 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | <p>There were 48 tuna vessels. Please see below:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Vessel Name</th> <th>Flag State</th> <th>IMO #</th> <th>Call Sign</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Albacan 22090 ESP</td> <td>Spanish</td> <td>8906468</td> <td>EACO</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Albacora Caribe</td> <td>Panama</td> <td>8716825</td> <td>H9HB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Albacora Neuve</td> <td>Curacao</td> <td>7403639</td> <td>JPXU</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Albacora Quince</td> <td>Spanish</td> <td>8206296</td> <td>EDUS</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Alboniga/ESP-15591</td> <td>Spanish</td> <td>8613267</td> <td>EDKU</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Avel Vor</td> <td>France</td> <td>8908038</td> <td>FGPK</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cap Bojador</td> <td>France</td> <td>8908026</td> <td>FGPI</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cape Coral</td> <td>Panama</td> <td>9699050</td> <td>3FEM8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Egalabur</td> <td>Cape Verde</td> <td>9710995</td> <td>D4GX</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Egaluze-ESP 8227</td> <td>Spanish</td> <td>8109620</td> <td>EFHD</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Galerna</td> <td>Curacao</td> <td>7409140</td> <td>PJQD</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Vessel Name | Flag State | IMO # | Call Sign | Albacan 22090 ESP | Spanish | 8906468 | EACO | Albacora Caribe | Panama | 8716825 | H9HB | Albacora Neuve | Curacao | 7403639 | JPXU | Albacora Quince | Spanish | 8206296 | EDUS | Alboniga/ESP-15591 | Spanish | 8613267 | EDKU | Avel Vor | France | 8908038 | FGPK | Cap Bojador | France | 8908026 | FGPI | Cape Coral | Panama | 9699050 | 3FEM8 | Egalabur | Cape Verde | 9710995 | D4GX | Egaluze-ESP 8227 | Spanish | 8109620 | EFHD | Galerna | Curacao | 7409140 | PJQD |
| Vessel Name | Flag State | IMO # | Call Sign | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albacan 22090 ESP | Spanish | 8906468 | EACO | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albacora Caribe | Panama | 8716825 | H9HB | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albacora Neuve | Curacao | 7403639 | JPXU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albacora Quince | Spanish | 8206296 | EDUS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alboniga/ESP-15591 | Spanish | 8613267 | EDKU | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Avel Vor | France | 8908038 | FGPK | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cap Bojador | France | 8908026 | FGPI | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cape Coral | Panama | 9699050 | 3FEM8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egalabur | Cape Verde | 9710995 | D4GX | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Egaluze-ESP 8227 | Spanish | 8109620 | EFHD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Galerna | Curacao | 7409140 | PJQD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

LIBERIA

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions | | | |
|-------|-----|------|--|---|----------------|---------|-------------|
| | | | | Gevred | France | 9741097 | FIUO |
| | | | | Granada | Senegal | 8102907 | 6WLH |
| | | | | Gueotec | France | 8912986 | FGPG |
| | | | | Gueriden | France | 8912998 | FGQC |
| | | | | Kurtzio ESP 10037 | Spanish | 7385461 | EAUN |
| | | | | Mar De Sergio | Spanish | 8212075 | EHNB |
| | | | | Montealegre | El Salvador | 8021763 | YSC 2005 |
| | | | | Montecelo | El Salvador | 7409152 | YSC 2216 |
| | | | | Montefrisa Neuve | El Salvador | 7409176 | YSC 3216 |
| | | | | Montelape | El Salvador | 8021775 | YSC 2004 |
| | | | | Montemaioir | Spanish | 7817323 | EHTT |
| | | | | PACIFIC STAR | Curacao | 8716837 | PJEW |
| | | | | Pendruc | France | 9741102 | FIXF |
| | | | | Playa De Azkorri | Belize | 9476111 | V3ML9 |
| | | | | Playa De Noja- ESP 20232 | Spanish | 8806955 | EFAO |
| | | | | Playa De Ris – ESP 27578 | Spanish | 9684548 | EAKV |
| | | | | Sant Yago Tres | Guatemala | 8918427 | TGSY3 |
| | | | | Sant Yago Uno | Guatemala | 8919439 | TGQU |
| | | | | Sterenn | France | 952548 | FIYL |
| | | | | Txori Berri | Belize | 9006033 | V3U09 |
| | | | | Via Avenir | France | 8812186 | FGPJ |
| | | | | Via Euros | France | 9017862 | FGRS |
| | | | | Via Mistral | France | 9107850 | FGRY |
| | | | | Western Kim | Senegal | 8003242 | 6WLN |
| | | | | XIXILI | Senegal | 7413828 | 6WMG |
| | | | | Zuberoa | Spanish | 8906456 | EGVV |
| | | | | Oriental Kim | Senegal | 7827495 | 6WNE |
| | | | | PANOFI PATH FINDER | Ghana | 9568861 | 9GIK |
| | | | | PANOFI FRONTIER | Ghana | 8988806 | 9GIF |
| | | | | PANOFI VOLUNTEER | Ghana | 8988818 | 9GIG |
| | | | | PANOFI FORE RUNNER | Ghana | 9568859 | 9GIJ |
| | | | | PANOFI DISCOVERER | Ghana | 9565352 | 9GIL |
| | | | | PANOFI MASTER | Ghana | 8976815 | 9GIH |
| | | | | PONT SAINT LOUIS | Senegal | 8222422 | 6WLC |
| | | | | SOLEVANT | Senegal | 8104204 | 6WLG |
| | | | | SEA DEFENDER | Senegal | 8996190 | 6WNF |
| | | | | AFRICA STAR | Ghana | 8010386 | 9GNP |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | All of the above vessels were licensed to fish for tuna and tuna like species in 2019. | | | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | Recreational fisheries in Liberia is still not of significance but it is a likely area where growth and new opportunities are arising both in marine and inland locations. Liberia manage its sport and recreational fisheries through licensing. None of the 22 recreational and sport vessels were licensed during the period under review. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | N/A. No tuna vessels were involved in IUU fishing. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | N/A. No tuna vessels were involved in IUU fishing |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | N/A. Liberia did not flag tuna fishing vessels during this reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | N/A. there were no non-compliance activities for the period under reviewed. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | N/A. there were no non-compliance issues for the period under reviewed. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | No vessel was sighted during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | No vessel was sighted during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | The national authority responsible for at sea inspection is the Ministry of Defense through the Liberian Coastguard and assisted by other agencies based on the type of inspection. The other agencies are the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA) for fisheries and its related patrols, the Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA) and the Liberia Immigration Services (LIS). |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | fmc@nafaa.gov.lr |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | No activities were carryout. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | N/A, no request was sent to ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | 2020/09/16 |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | N/A. The EAP was developed this year. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | N/A. No activities was recorded. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | N/A. No activities was recorded. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | fmc@nafaa.gov.lr |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|--------------|-----|------|---|---------------------------------------|
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | N/A. Liberia is not into BFT farming. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting these species, only have signed access agreements which have already been transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting these species, only have signed access agreements which have already been transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | No IUU activities for vessels targeting tuna was reported during this period. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 2020/08/25 |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | SDPs were not validated nor signed. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting these species, only have signed access agreements which have already been transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | The use of Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs), including deployment and retrieval, while in the Liberian fisheries waters may be conducted, as long as the required written regulatory permission of the Director General is obtained on an annual basis in accordance with the 2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law. This permission is dependent on the requirement that the Company submits annual reports on the number of FADs deployed and the numbers of FAD sets for each Company vessel in Liberian EEZ only. In addition, the FAD management plan of the Flag state of the authorized fishing vessels that is required by ICCAT must include the relevant information on FAD use during fishing in the Liberian fisheries waters and a copy must be submitted to the Liberian Government. Failure to submit information shall be deemed as contravention of Law. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting these species, only have signed access agreements which have already been transmitted to ICCAT Secretariat. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | 2019/11/22 |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | N/A. Liberia did not had vessels during the reporting period. No report was submitted. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | N/A. Liberia did not had vessels during the reporting period. No report was submitted. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | N/A. Liberia did not had vessels during the reporting period. No report was submitted. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | N/A. Liberia did not had vessels during the reporting period. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | N/A. Liberia did not had vessels during the reporting period. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | N/A. Liberia did not had vessels during the reporting period. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-----------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | | | vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | N/A. Liberia doesn't have vessels targeting Med-SWO. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | N/A. Liberia does not have flag vessels targeting Albacore or as bycatch. |
| BILLFISH | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | 2019/08/08 |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | N/A. No claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF has been made to ICCAT. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | No trials was conducted |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | 2019/08/08 |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|--|---|
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | N/A. Liberia don't have flag vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species or other ICCAT species to even include bycatch. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | N/A. Liberia don't have flag vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species or other ICCAT species to even include bycatch. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | N/A. Liberia don't have flag vessels targeting tuna and tuna like species or other ICCAT species to even include bycatch. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Liberia has transitioned to an electronic data collection system using ODK and mobile phones. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | Nothing had been done in this regard. Liberia is just beginning to understand the working of ICCAT and will need more training. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Not applicable. Liberia does not have flag tuna fishing vessels. Tuna species are target or bycatch of Artisanal and semi-industrial canoes/ boats.

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

Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures is a priority to the fisheries management of Liberia; as such Liberia is making every effort to comply with all ICCAT conservation and management measures. In 2019, there were 48 licensed tuna fishing vessels through Access Agreement to fish in the EEZ of Liberia. Liberia in an effort to ensure that it tracks the implementation of ICCAT's conservation and management measures, has staff delegated with specific responsibilities to the execution of adopted recommendations of ICCAT.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MAURITANIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA MAURITANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE MAURITANIA**

SUMMARY

*En Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces parties contractantes qui ont atteint en 2018 environ 47 thoniers débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités hauturières de petits pélagiques. Les statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche hauturière a atteint, en 2019, 9126 tonnes (soit une diminution de 10% par rapport à l'année 2019) composée essentiellement de *Sarda sarda* avec une contribution de 58% contre 30% pour *Euthynnus sp* et 12% pour *Auxis thazard*. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière sont subies une forte diminution de 56% 16% en 2019. Il est à noter que les débarquements des thonidés pêchés par la senne tournante en Mauritanie se font généralement la nuit ce qui n'est pas couvert par le système de suivi actuel. Un programme de suivi axé sur ces pêcheries devrait être envisagé pour renforcer la collecte des données sur les thons mineurs et tropicaux pendant les horaires qui n'ont pas été couverts par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). En fin plusieurs programmes de recherches axés sur l'étude de certaines espèces des thons ont été lancés par l'IMROP en 2016 et 2017 avec l'appui financier de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit en particulier d'un programme visant la collecte des données et les informations disponibles sur la présence des thons rouges dans la zone Mauritanienne en 2016 et un programme de collecte des données biologiques en vue d'étudier les structures des tailles et les paramètres de croissance mais le développement des approches de reconstitution des captures de ces espèces de 2000 à 2016. La délégation Mauritanienne de l'ICCAT a transmis une requête à l'ICCAT depuis 2018 pour renforcer le suivi des pêcheries et les prises accessoires de ces espèces de thons.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces parties contractantes qui ont atteint en 2018 environ 47 thoniers débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités hauturières de petits pélagiques. Les statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche hauturière a atteint, en 2019, 9126 tonnes (soit une diminution de 10% par rapport à l'année 2019) composée essentiellement de *Sarda sarda* avec une contribution de 58% contre 30% pour *Euthynnus sp* et 12% pour *Auxis thazard*. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière sont subies une forte diminution de 56% 16% en 2019. Il est à noter que les débarquements des thonidés pêchés par la senne tournante en Mauritanie se font généralement la nuit ce qui n'est pas couvert par le système de suivi actuel. Un programme de suivi axé sur ces pêcheries devrait être envisagé pour renforcer la collecte des données sur les thons mineurs et tropicaux pendant les horaires qui n'ont pas été couverts par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). En fin plusieurs programmes de recherches axés sur l'étude de certaines espèces des thons ont été lancés par l'IMROP en 2016 et 2017 avec l'appui financier de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit en particulier d'un programme visant la collecte des données et les informations disponibles sur la présence des thons rouges dans la zone Mauritanienne en 2016 et un programme de collecte des données biologiques en vue d'étudier les structures des tailles et les paramètres de croissance mais le développement des approches de reconstitution des captures de ces espèces de 2000 à 2016. La délégation Mauritanienne de l'ICCAT a transmis une requête à l'ICCAT depuis 2018 pour renforcer le suivi des pêcheries et les prises accessoires de ces espèces de thons.*

RESUMEN

*En Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces parties contractantes qui ont atteint en 2018 environ 47 thoniers débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités hauturières de petits pélagiques. Les statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche hauturière a atteint, en 2019, 9126 tonnes (soit une diminution de 10% par rapport à l'année 2019) composée essentiellement de *Sarda sarda* avec une contribution de 58% contre 30% pour *Euthynnus sp* et 12% pour *Auxis thazard*. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière sont subies une forte diminution de 56% 16% en 2019. Il est à noter que les débarquements des thonidés pêchés par la senne tournante en Mauritanie se font généralement la nuit ce qui n'est pas couvert par le système de suivi actuel. Un programme de suivi axé sur ces pêcheries devrait être envisagé pour renforcer la collecte des données sur les thons mineurs et tropicaux pendant les horaires qui n'ont pas été couverts par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). En fin plusieurs programmes de recherches axés sur l'étude de certaines espèces des thons ont été lancés par l'IMROP en 2016 et 2017 avec l'appui financier de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit en particulier d'un programme visant la collecte des données et les informations disponibles sur la présence des thons rouges dans la zone Mauritanienne en 2016 et un programme de collecte des données biologiques en vue d'étudier les structures des tailles et les paramètres de croissance mais le développement des approches de reconstitution des captures de ces espèces de 2000 à 2016. La délégation Mauritanienne de l'ICCAT a transmis une requête à l'ICCAT depuis 2018 pour renforcer le suivi des pêcheries et les prises accessoires de ces espèces de thons.*

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

En Mauritanie la pêche est pratiquée par des flottilles hauturières, artisanales et côtières, nationales et étrangères. La gestion des pêches relève du Ministère des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime. Depuis l'année 2016, l'accès à la ressource est régi par un système de quotas accordés par ce dernier. On distingue actuellement deux régimes d'accès qui sont le régime d'acquisition réservé aux flottilles nationales et le régime de licence libre qui s'adresse aux navires de pêche étrangers travaillant dans le cadre d'accords bilatéraux.

La recherche est la mission principale de l'Institut Mauritanien des Recherches Océanographiques et des Pêches (IMROP), basée à Nouadhibou. Il joue à ce titre le rôle d'outil d'aide à la décision pour le Ministère de Tutelle qui est le Ministère des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport dresse d'une part un aperçu global sur l'activité de la pêche de thons en Mauritanie et d'autre part donne une description détaillée des prises accessoires de la flottille artisanale, côtière et hauturière ciblant les petits pélagiques. Jusqu'à 2015 la Mauritanie ne disposait pas d'une flottille thonière pour les pêches des grands pélagiques côtiers et hauturiers. Deux palangriers Mauritaniens ont effectué deux marrées dans la zone durant l'année 2016. En 2017, 2018 et 2019 aucun bateau national n'a pris de Licence thoniers.

En ce qui concerne, la pêcherie thonière travaillant dans la ZEE mauritanienne et les zones adjacentes au large, trois (3) espèces de thons hauturiers font l'objet d'une exploitation, exclusivement par des flottilles étrangères opérant dans le cadre d'accord de pêche. Les flottilles observées au cours des trois dernières années sont majoritairement originaires de l'union européenne (Espagne et France) et du Sénégal, et ne débarquent pas en Mauritanie.

Le nombre des thonidés (senneurs, canneurs et palangriers) travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux a atteint 52 navires en 2016 et 47 navires en 2017 et 57 en 2018. Trente un (31) navires ont travaillé dans le cadre de l'accord de pêche UE-Mauritanie signé en 2015 dont 21 navires de nationalité espagnole et 10 français. Les thonidés ayant travaillé dans la zone utilisent trois types d'engins de pêche : la canne, la palangre et la senne. La flottille de l'UE était composée de 6 canneurs, 5 palangriers et 21 senneurs (**Figure 1**).

Les prises de la flottille thonière sont composées majoritairement des trois principales espèces des thons tropicaux : le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) (SKJ) qui domine largement les prises, (94 % des prises de ce groupe en moyenne sur les vingt dernières années) suivi par l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) (YFT) et enfin le patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) (BET). Depuis 2019, l'IMROP reçoit la capture journalière des bateaux de l'UE travaillant la zone Mauritanienne dont le service statistique est en train de constituer une base de données pour mieux exploiter ces données.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

La recherche dans le domaine des pêches est confiée à IMROP qui compte actuellement 259 personnes dont plus de 150 scientifiques (chercheurs, ingénieurs et techniciens) répartis entre les 6 laboratoires et services, implantés dans trois différentes villes. Il regroupe en son sein 17 spécialités différentes nécessaires à la bonne conduite des ses programmes de recherche (évaluation des stocks, biologie et écologie des espèces, océanographie physique et chimique, géologie, sciences sociales, statistique et informatique...).

L'IMROP dispose de deux navires de recherche (un bateau hauturier de 36 m et un Catamaran côtier de 17 m) qui lui permettent de prospecter l'ensemble de la ZEE mauritanienne. Il conduit chaque année quatre campagnes de prospection (2 démersales et 2 pélagiques) en vue de suivre l'état de la ressource halieutique. Ces campagnes se limitent pour le moment aux profondeurs en deçà de 500 mètres. Elles ne couvrent que partiellement la zone de distribution des thons hauturiers.

Il mène également des missions mensuelles de l'évaluation de l'état de l'environnement marin à travers un suivi des paramètres hydro-chimiques.

Du fait que la Mauritanie n'a adhéré à l'ICCAT que récemment, l'IMROP n'a pas développé un programme de recherche spécialisé dans ce domaine dans ses plans quinquennaux antérieurs. En revanche dans son nouveau plan quinquennal 2014-2018, ces ressources font l'objet d'une attention toute particulière notamment par la constitution d'une équipe de modélisateurs et de statisticiens. Plus globalement et pour des besoins scientifiques et conformément à sa mission, l'IMROP met en œuvre un certain nombre de système de collecte de données et de suivi des pêcheries y compris celles des thons.

Les données statistiques sur l'effort et les captures de la pêche hauturière et côtière sont obtenues à l'aide des données consignées dans des journaux de pêche qui sont obligatoires depuis 2015 pour l'ensemble de la flottille pontée. Ces données sont saisies dans une base gérée par les Gardes Côtes Mauritanienes, structure civile affiliée au Département des Pêches. Elles sont ensuite transmises à l'IMROP qui les intègre à sa base de données puis les compile et en produit les statistiques de l'effort et des captures de la pêche industrielle.

L'IMROP a mis en place à son niveau d'autres systèmes de collecte de données complémentaires. Il est doté d'un corps d'observateurs scientifiques qu'il déploie régulièrement sur les flottilles actives en Mauritanie. Une base de données créée à cet effet est gérée par les services de l'IMROP. Il est à noter que les flottilles thonières ne font pas encore l'objet de suivi par le programme d'observation en mer de l'IMROP.

Pour ce qui est de la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière, l'IMROP conduit depuis 1980 un système de suivi des activités de la pêche artisanale. Ce système a connu deux temps importants. Un premier système basé sur le comptage matin et soir des embarcations visualisées au niveau des points de débarquement pour estimer l'effort de pêche du jour a été mis en œuvre jusqu'en 2005. A partir de 2006, il a été remplacé par un second système qui tient compte de la très forte dynamique de la pêche artisanale et côtière. Quatre principales enquêtes sont réalisées dans le cadre du ce système :

- Enquête retour de mer durant laquelle, tous les jours ouvrables, les enquêteurs collectent les données sur les caractéristiques des embarcations qui débarquent ce jour, l'origine géographique du produit débarqué, les caractéristiques de la sortie et procèdent à des mensurations d'échantillons.
- Recensement mensuel du parc actif catégorisé dans chaque site de pêche,
- Enquêtes lot auprès des usines où les enquêteurs, pour chaque lot enquêté, prélèvent le nom scientifique de l'espèce, sa catégorie ou taille, son poids total, le nombre d'individus de cette espèce, les fréquences de taille de l'échantillon.

- Récupération des registres des usines où pour chaque usine et par mois, les enquêteurs prélèvent la catégorie d'achat (espèces/catégories), l'origine (Pêche Artisanale (PA), Pêche côtière (PC) et la Pêche Hauturière (PH)) et le poids total.

Lors de l'enquête lot initiée en 2010, plusieurs espèces de thonidés ont été échantillonnées pour étude des structures des tailles. Malgré l'absence d'un programme spécifique pour l'étude de ces espèces, le nombre mesuré par le *scomberomorus tritor* et le *sarda sarda* était représentatif (**Tableau 1**).

2.1 Programme de recherches sur le suivi des thons en Mauritanie

Un programme de recherches pour améliorer le suivi de collecte des données sur les thons en Mauritanie a été transmis par le chef de la délégation Mauritanienne depuis 2017. La Mauritanie attend jusqu'à présent la réponse définitive de l'ICCAT sur cette proposition.

En outre, l'IMROP a initié en 2016 et 2017 des protocoles d'accord avec l'ICCAT pour récupérer les *données historiques et le prélèvement des échantillons biologiques aux fins d'études sur la croissance et la maturité des thonidés mineurs*. L'appui financier de l'ICCAT accordé en 2017 a concerné les deux volets affichés dans ce programme de recherche. Le premier volet de ce programme concerne la récupération des séries historiques des données de capture et de l'effort relatives aux thonidés mineurs ainsi que la révision des estimations des données de la pêche hauturière à partir des données observateurs. Les données mobilisées sont analysées et discutées dans un atelier de validation à l'IMROP. Pour l'échantillonnage biologique, il s'agit de récupérer des échantillons biologiques sur ces espèces en vue d'estimer les paramètres de croissance et d'évaluer la maturité (taille/âge à la première maturité, période de reproduction). L'accent a été mis en 2017 sur les deux principales espèces débarquées à savoir : Bonite à dos rayé (*Sarda sarda*) et Auxide (*Auxis thazard*). Un rapport détaillé sur les résultats obtenus sur les deux activités a été soumis à l'ICCAT en janvier 2018.

2.2 La pêche hauturière de petits pélagiques

Cinq espèces de la famille des Scombridés sont pêchées de façon accessoire par la flottille hauturière ciblant les petits pélagiques. Il s'agit de la sarde (*Sarda sarda*), de l'auxide (*Auxis rochei* et *Auxis thazard*), et de la thonine (*Euthynnus alletteratus*).

Dans le journal de pêche, ces espèces sont déclarées sous la rubrique divers-thons et ne sont donc pas ventilées par espèce. Les prises réalisées par ce segment sont présentées pour la période 2006 à 2019 (**Tableau 2**).

Sur la base des données des observateurs embarqués à bord de ces navires, la ventilation de cette rubrique « divers thons » a été conduite afin de disposer de résultats par espèce. De 2006 à 2019, la répartition par espèce a été très variable. La sarde (*sarda sarda*), domine largement les captures (67 % en moyenne) sur la série 2006-2019 mais la baisse constatée au cours de la période 2013 – 2014 est responsable du déclin des captures pour ce groupe, en raison principalement de la chute drastique de l'effort de pêche industriel pélagique étranger suite à l'introduction de nouvelles zones de pêche jugées très contraignantes pour les flottilles étrangères. La contribution moyenne des autres espèces de thons mineurs varient de 12% pour l'*Auxis sp* à 21 % pour *Euthynnus sp*.

2.3 La pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière

C'est le seul segment qui peut être considéré comme une pêcherie domestique. Dans cette flottille, les thons sont presque exclusivement côtiers. Leurs captures ont doublé entre 2012 et 2013 passant de 800 tonnes à 1660 tonnes environ (**Tableau 3**). Une baisse importante est observée en 2014 où les captures des petits pélagiques ciblées par la pêche artisanale et côtière étaient faibles dans la zone nord de la Mauritanie. En 2016, les captures réalisées par la pêche artisanale et côtière ont atteint environ 14500 tonnes constituées principalement de 92% d'*Acanthocybium Solandri*. La présence des autres espèces était marginale. Cette importante quantité du thésard noir observé en 2016 n'a pas été enregistrée en 2017 ni en 2018. Cette espèce représente en 2018 environ 37%.

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

| | Information requise | Réponse |
|-----|---|--|
| | GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces | |
| S1 | Rapports annuels (scientifiques) | (18/09/2020) |
| S2 | Caractéristiques des flottilles | Pas de flottille nationale. |
| S3 | Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I) | Seulement les prises accessoires. |
| S4 | Prise & Effort (Tâche II) | Seulement les prises accessoires. |
| S5 | Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II) | Seulement les prises accessoires. |
| S6 | Prise estimée par taille | Seulement les prises accessoires. |
| S7 | Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique) | Pas encore |
| S10 | Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs | NON |
| S11 | Approche alternative de suivi scientifique | NON |
| S12 | Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique | NON |
| S13 | Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure | Pas concerné. |
| | THON ROUGE | |
| S15 | Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes | NON |
| S17 | Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages) | Pas concerné. |
| S18 | Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge | NON |
| S19 | Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris | Non observé. |
| S21 | Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place | NON |
| S22 | Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries | Pas concerné. |
| S23 | Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique | Décrit dans le rapport scientifique. |
| | THONIDÉS TROPICAUX | |
| S24 | Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao | Seulement prises accessoires dans le rapport. |
| S25 | Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP) | NON, pas concerné. |
| S44 | Nombre de DCP réellement déployés trimestriellement, par type de DCP ; nombre de balises/bouées et nombre moyen suivi et perdu | NON, pas concerné. |
| S45 | Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs | Pas de flottille. |
| S46 | Informations recueillies par les observateurs | pas d'embarquement des observateurs nationaux. |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| S47 | Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01 | pas d'embarquement des observateurs nationaux. |
| ISTIOPHORIDÉS | | |
| S27 | Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés | Rien |
| S28 | Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp. | Rien |
| REQUINS | | |
| S32 | Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce | Aucun |
| S48 | Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu | Aucun |
| AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES | | |
| S37 | Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention | Aucun |
| S38 | Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin | Aucun |
| S39 | Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année. | Aucun |
| S41 | Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs | Aucun |
| S42 | Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente | Aucun |

Ile Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

En Mauritanie, la surveillance et le contrôle en mer constituent la tâche principale des Gardes Côtes mauritaniennes (GCM) qui veillent au respect de la réglementation (nationale et internationale) en vigueur en Mauritanie par les unités autorisées à opérer dans les eaux sous sa juridiction.

Etant donné que la Mauritanie, n'a pas encore de flotte thonière nationale, l'inspection concerne essentiellement le contrôle des unités de pêche, à travers le dénombrement des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons de ces unités, et la conformité des captures avec les clauses des licences détenues par ces unités et avec les mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT. C'est ainsi que la présence des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons des chalutiers pélagiques est suivie.

Lors la conférence de l'ICCAT tenue à Cap Town (Afrique du Sud), la Mauritanie a obtenu un quota de 100 tonnes d'espadon qui devrait être exploitées par la pêche artisanale côtière. Du fait du retard de la délivrance du certificat de capture par les Gardes de Côtes Mauritaniennes jusqu'à fin 2015, aucune flottille n'a été développée pour exploiter ce quota.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

| Catégorie | N° | Information requise | Réponse |
|-----------|------|--|--|
| GEN | 0001 | Rapports annuels (Commission) | La Mauritanie a délivré en 2016 deux licences, pour expérimenter l'exploitation des thons, à deux navires battant pavillon national. Ces deux navires se sont confrontés à des difficultés lors de leur enregistrement sur la liste de l'ICCAT car ils ne détenaient pas des numéros IMO. De ce fait, ils étaient dans l'obligation d'arrêter leur activité après leur première marée. Cette marée a été échantillonnée lors des débarquements et les données ont été transmises à l'ICCAT. En 2017 et 2018 aucun bateau national n'a pris la Licence thonier. |
| GEN | 0002 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins | La Mauritanie a délivré en 2016 deux licences, pour expérimenter l'exploitation des thons, à deux navires battant pavillon national. Ces deux navires se sont confrontés à des difficultés lors de leur enregistrement sur la liste de l'ICCAT car ils ne détenaient pas des numéros IMO. De ce fait, ils étaient dans l'obligation d'arrêter leur activité après leur première marée. Cette marée a été échantillonnée lors des débarquements et les données ont été transmises à l'ICCAT. |
| GEN | 0003 | Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application | 20/07/2020 |
| GEN | 0004 | Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif | Néant : pas de flotte nationale. |
| GEN | 0005 | Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation | Néant : pas de flotte nationale. |
| GEN | 0006 | Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port) | Néant : pas de flotte nationale. |
| GEN | 0007 | Déclaration de transbordement (en mer) | Néant : pas de flotte nationale. |
| GEN | 0008 | Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port. | Néant |
| GEN | 0009 | LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures. | Néant |
| GEN | 0010 | Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port et points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspections au port | La Mauritanie ne détient pas de flotte thonière nationale et pour le moment les navires étrangers qui opèrent dans la zone débarquent en dehors des ports Mauritanien. Des demandes ont été formulées par certains armateurs thoniers (européens et japonais) pour les autoriser à débarquer à Nouadhibou. L'étude du dossier est en cours et la liste des points focaux sera envoyée à l'ICCAT. |

| Catégorie | N° | Information requise | Réponse |
|------------------|-----------|--|---|
| GEN | 0011 | Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée. | La Mauritanie ne détient pas de flotte thonière nationale et pour le moment les navires étrangers qui opèrent dans la zone débarquent en dehors des ports Mauritaniens. Cependant pour le débarquement des thoniers, seuls les deux ports de Nouadhibou et de Nouakchott peuvent être sollicités. |
| GEN | 0012 | Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger | La Mauritanie ne détient pas de flotte nationale pour la pêche du thon et les thoniers étrangers ne débarquent pas pour le moment en Mauritanie. Les procédures actuellement en vigueur préconisent pour les autres flottilles (nationale et étrangères) un délai de 48 heures pour la notification de débarquement. |
| GEN | 0013 | Copies des rapports d'inspection au port | Néant |
| GEN | 0014 | Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes | Néant |
| GEN | 0015 | Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée | Néant |
| GEN | 0016 | Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port | Néant |
| GEN | 0017 | Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port | La Mauritanie membre de la CSRP et de la COMHAFAT adhère à l'accord sur les mesures du ressort de l'état du port. |
| GEN | 0018 | Accords d'accès et modification | Néant |
| GEN | 0019 | Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées | Néant |
| GEN | 0020 | Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Pas de flottille nationale. |
| GEN | 0021 | Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus | Pas de flottille nationale. |
| GEN | 0023 | Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives | Pas de pêcheries sportive et récréative en Mauritanie. |
| GEN | 0024 | Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU | Néant |
| GEN | 0025 | Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU | Néant |
| GEN | 0026 | Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement | Pas de flottille nationale. |
| GEN | 0027 | Données sur la non-application | Pas concerné. |
| GEN | 0028 | Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application | Pas concerné. |
| GEN | 0029 | Observations de navires | Néant |
| GEN | 0030 | Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires | Néant |
| GEN | 0031 | Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas | 02/11/2017 |
| GEN | 0032 | Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme | 02/11/2017 |
| GEN | 0033 | Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection | 02/11/2017 |
| GEN | 0034 | Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale | 02/11/2017 |
| BFT | 1001 | Fermes de thon rouge | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |

| Catégorie | N° | Information requise | Réponse |
|------------------|-----------|---|------------------------------|
| BFT | 1002 | Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1003 | Report de poissons restés en cages | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1004 | Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1005 | Madragues de thon rouge | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1007 | Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour 2017 | Néant |
| BFT | 1008 | Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage | Néant |
| BFT | 1009 | Modifications des plans de pêche ou des quotas individuels | Néant |
| BFT | 1010 | Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02 | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1011 | Prises de thon rouge de 2016 | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1012 | Navires de capture de thon rouge | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1013 | Autres navires de thon rouge | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1014 | Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO) | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1015 | Messages VMS | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1016 | Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1017 | Liste des navires d'inspection | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1018 | Liste des inspecteurs [et agences] | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1019 | Copies des rapports d'inspection | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1020 | Ports de transbordement du thon rouge | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1021 | Ports de débarquement du thon rouge | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1022 | Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises) | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1023 | Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1024 | Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1025 | Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm. | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1027 | Rapport annuel sur le BCD | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1028 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1029 | Points de contact pour les BCD | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1030 | Législation relative au BCD | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1031 | Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1032 | Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1033 | Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD | Pas de pêche de thons rouge. |
| BFT | 1034 | Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires | Pas de flottille nationale. |
| TRO | 2001 | Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao et modification ultérieure | Pas de flottille nationale. |
| TRO | 2002 | Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure | Néant |
| TRO | 2003 | Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao | Pêche IUU non constatée. |
| TRO | 2004 | Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao | Néant |
| TRO | 2006 | Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT | Néant |
| TRO | 2007 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP | Pas de concerné. |

| Catégorie | N° | Information requise | Réponse |
|---------------------------|-----------|---|--|
| TRO | 2009 | Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse | Soumission 05/05/2020. |
| TRO | 2010 | Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (cf. aussi exigence S25) | Pas concerné. |
| TRO | 2011 | Plan de gestion de la pêche de thonidés tropicaux | Pas de flottille nationale. |
| SWO | 3001 | Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT | Néant |
| SWO | 3002 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP | Pas concerné. |
| SWO | 3003 | Liste des navires ciblant l'espardon de la Méditerranée | Pas concerné. |
| SWO | 3004 | Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espardon de la Méditerranée | Pas concerné. |
| SWO | 3005 | Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure | Pas concerné. |
| SWO | 3006 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espardon de la Méditerranée | Pas concerné. |
| SWO | 3007 | Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espardon de l'Atlantique Nord | Pas concerné. |
| SWO | 3008 | Liste des navires de moins de 7 m, s'ils n'ont pas déjà été inclus dans SWO 3003 | Pas concerné. |
| SWO | 3009 | Choix de la fermeture de saison pour le MED-SWO. | Pas concerné. |
| SWO | 3010 | Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO | Pas concerné. |
| SWO | 3011 | Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO. | Pas concerné. |
| SWO | 3012 | Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage | Pas concerné. |
| SWO | 3013 | Liste des navires d'inspection | Pas concerné. |
| SWO | 3014 | Liste des inspecteurs [et agences] | Néant, pas de liste spécifique aux thons et espèces apparentées. |
| SWO | 3015 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espardon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Pas de flottille nationale. |
| SWO | 3016 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espardon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Pas de flottille nationale. |
| SWO | 3017 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espardon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord | Néant |
| SWO | 3018 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espardon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord | Pas concerné. |
| SWO | 3019 | Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS | Pas concerné. |
| SWO | 3020 | Plan de pêche pour l'espardon de la Méditerranée | Pas concerné. |
| ALB | 4003 | Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée. | Pas concerné. |
| ALB | 4004 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Pas de flottille nationale. |
| ALB | 4005 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Pas concerné. |
| ALB | 4006 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord | Néant |
| ALB | 4007 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord | Pas concerné. |
| ISTIOPH ORIDÉS | 5001 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 15-05 / 18-04 et 16-11 [billfish check sheet] | Pas de pêche de ces espèces à l'état actuel. |

| Catégorie | N° | Information requise | Réponse |
|-----------|------|--|--|
| BIL | 5002 | Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre en œuvre la Rec. 12-04/15-05 par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance | Non capturé par la flottille nationale. |
| BIL | 5003 | Description de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Rec. 16-11 | Non capturé par la flottille nationale. |
| SHK | 7001 | Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international | Néant |
| SHK | 7002 | Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international | Espèces non capturées par la flottille nationale. |
| SHK | 7003 | Rapport sur les mesures prises pour contrôler les prises au niveau national et pour conserver et gérer le requin-taube bleu | Espèces non capturé par la flotte nationale. |
| SHK | 7004 | Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre | Néant |
| SHK | 7005 | Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins | 10/08/2018 |
| SHK | 7006 | Rapport sur les mesures prises au niveau national pour contrôler les prises et conserver et gérer le requin peau bleue | les requins ne sont pêchés qu'accessoirement et ne dosent pas faire Object de ciblage au sens de la réglementation. Toutefois les petits sequins pélagiques cités ou les grands spécimens hauturiers tombent parfois dans les captures de pêche. Le contrôle peut se faire de façon inopinée en zone de pêche par les patrouilleurs de la GCM, lots des débarquement a quai ou encore au niveau des usines de traitement avant l'export. |
| SHK | 7007 | Volume de requin-taube bleu capturé et retenu à bord ainsi que rejets morts au cours des six premiers mois de 2018 | 01/10/2018 |
| BYC | 8001 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, para 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO. | Pas de flottille nationale ciblant les thonidés. |
| BYC | 8002 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer | Néant |
| BYC | 8003 | Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine. | Néant |
| SDP | 9001 | Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques | Pas concerné. |
| MISC | 9002 | Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT | Néant |

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

Pour les thons hauturiers, la Mauritanie ne dispose d'aucuns moyens de captures propres. Les flottilles qui ciblent ces espèces dans la ZEE mauritanienne battent pavillon de l'Union européenne, du Sénégal et autres nationalités, qui déclarent leurs statistiques de pêche effectuées dans notre zone directement à l'ICCAT. Nous avons présenté ici les captures accessoires réalisées par la flottille artisanale et côtière domestique. Les captures des thons de ce segment, malgré une forte augmentation, enregistrée en 2013, restent assez faibles (environ 1600 tonnes en 2013). L'apparition du thazard noir *Acanthocybium solandri*, de façon timide en 2012, 2014 et 2015 mais exceptionnelle en 2016 est à signaler. Cette espèce est fortement rencontrée dans la zone nord de la Mauritanie où les conditions environnementales sont favorables (upwelling permanent, présence des zones de rétention etc.).

En outre, les prises, déclarées par les flottilles des petits pélagiques hauturières étrangères qui opèrent dans notre zone dans le cadre d'accord bilatéraux, sont passées de presque 16 000 tonnes en 2011 à moins de 8300 tonnes en 2016 avant de connaître une légère augmentation en 2017 (environ 12000 tonnes). Cette légère augmentation pourrait s'expliquer par la présence d'une flottille côtière type RSW travaillant dans la zone en 2017.

Etant donné que ces pêcheries de petits pélagiques ne sont pas couvertes par le mandat de l'ICCAT et par conséquent aucune mesure y compris la déclaration n'est appliquée, nous avons jugé important de procéder à la communication de ces informations en place et lieu des pays pêcheurs pour éviter toute perte d'informations.

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

A partir de 2015, la Mauritanie a élaboré et mis en œuvre une nouvelle réforme de son secteur des pêches ; introduisant ainsi le paradigme du système de gestion par quota. Ce système repose sur les connaissances scientifiques les plus récentes et fiables disponibles, permettant de définir un TAC global, puis par groupes d'espèces ou espèces qui sont ensuite répartis par opérateur.

D'ores et déjà, au niveau de la pêcherie des thons un gap d'information existe quant au suivi du niveau de l'exploitation des différents groupes de la pêcherie thonière aussi bien en termes d'espèces capturées accessoirement par les opérateurs non minus de concession sur le thon (licence thon) qu'en termes de quantité (données agrégées au niveau du journal de pêche et autre déclarations de débarquement).

Cette situation constatée et signalée par nos services de gestion chargés du suivi régulier de l'exploitation des concessions de droit d'usage allouées dans le cadre de la nouvelle réforme du système de gestion, constitue une insuffisance qui pourrait impacter la durabilité de la pêcherie des thon (**Tableau 4**).

Tableau 1. Nombre d'individus mesurés par espèces des thonidés (base enquête lots).

| Étiquettes de lignes | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2016 | 2017 | Total général |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---------------|
| <i>Scomberomorus tritor</i> | 69 | 3 | 35 | 234 | 12 | 35 | 388 |
| <i>Sarda sarda</i> | 24 | 17 | 7 | 123 | 7 | 65 | 243 |
| <i>Auxis thazard</i> | 8 | | | | 5 | | 13 |
| <i>Auxis rochei</i> | 3 | | | | 2 | | 5 |
| Total général | 104 | 20 | 42 | 357 | 26 | 100 | 649 |

Tableau 2. Evolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers réalisées par la pêche hauturière de petits pélagique (ventilées par espèce suivant les données observateurs scientifiques embarqués de l'IMROP)

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|
| <i>Auxis thazard</i> | 246 | 140 | 377 | 307 | 1842 | 1899 | 627 | 97 | 212 | 493 | 950 | 1337 | 1163 | 1050 |
| <i>Euthynnus sp</i> | 849 | 574 | 1100 | 1803 | 2418 | 0 | 1656 | 257 | 529 | 1303 | 2511 | 3533 | 3073 | 2775 |
| <i>Sarda sarda</i> | 1139 | 686 | 1666 | 1688 | 7253 | 13929 | 3163 | 491 | 1022 | 2489 | 4796 | 6747 | 5869 | 5299 |
| Total (Tonnes) | 2234 | 1400 | 3144 | 3798 | 11513 | 15828 | 5446 | 845 | 1763 | 4286 | 8259 | 11619 | 10107 | 9126 |

Tableau 3. Evolution des captures accessoires des thons côtiers de la pêche artisanale et côtière (ventilées par espèce suivant les données enquêtes de l'IMROP).

| | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| <i>Acanthocybium Solandri</i> | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 47,28 | 1575,3 | 44 | 161 | 13346 | 268 | 1987 | 678 |
| <i>Auxis thazard</i> | 1,4 | 0 | 0 | 2,8 | 3,6 | 0 | | 0 | | | 199 | 0 | 400 | |
| <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> | | | | | | | 0 | 0,01 | | 1 | 14 | 0 | 88 | |
| <i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i> | | | | | | | 5,28 | 3,33 | | | 31 | 30 | 10 | 147 |
| <i>Sarda sarda</i> | | | | | | | 616,59 | 0,01 | 45 | 70 | 427 | 3495 | 144 | 38 |
| <i>Scomberomorus tritor</i> | | | | | | | 122,93 | 84,77 | 399 | 545 | 498 | 697 | 1254 | 1454 |
| <i>Thunnus obesus</i> | 0,1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0,1 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 678 |
| <i>Pomatomus saltatrix</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1346 | |
| Total (tonnes) | 508 | 591 | 490 | 223 | 201 | 114 | 809 | 1663 | 489 | 787 | 14530 | 4489 | 5229 | 2317 |

Tableau 4. Evolution des captures de la pêche artisanale des principales espèces de requins concernées par le suivi de l'ICCAT de 2006 à 2017 (bases de données de l'IMROP).

| Années | <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> | <i>Sphyrna makarran</i> | <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> | Total général |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| 2006 | 190 | 0 | 1 | 190 |
| 2007 | 266 | 0 | 22 | 288 |
| 2008 | 124 | 0 | 1 | 126 |
| 2009 | 113 | 23 | 15 | 151 |
| 2010 | 350 | 53 | 12 | 415 |
| 2011 | 60 | 14 | 1 | 76 |
| 2012 | 126 | 23 | 0 | 148 |
| 2013 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 53 |
| 2014 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 22 |
| 2015 | 60 | 0 | 0 | 60 |
| 2016 | 65 | 0 | 5 | 70 |
| 2017 | 136 | 0 | 104 | 240 |
| 2018 | 623 | 0,026 | 78,18 | 701 |
| 2019 | 303 | 4 | 24 | 330 |
| Total général | 1566 | 113 | 161 | 2870 |

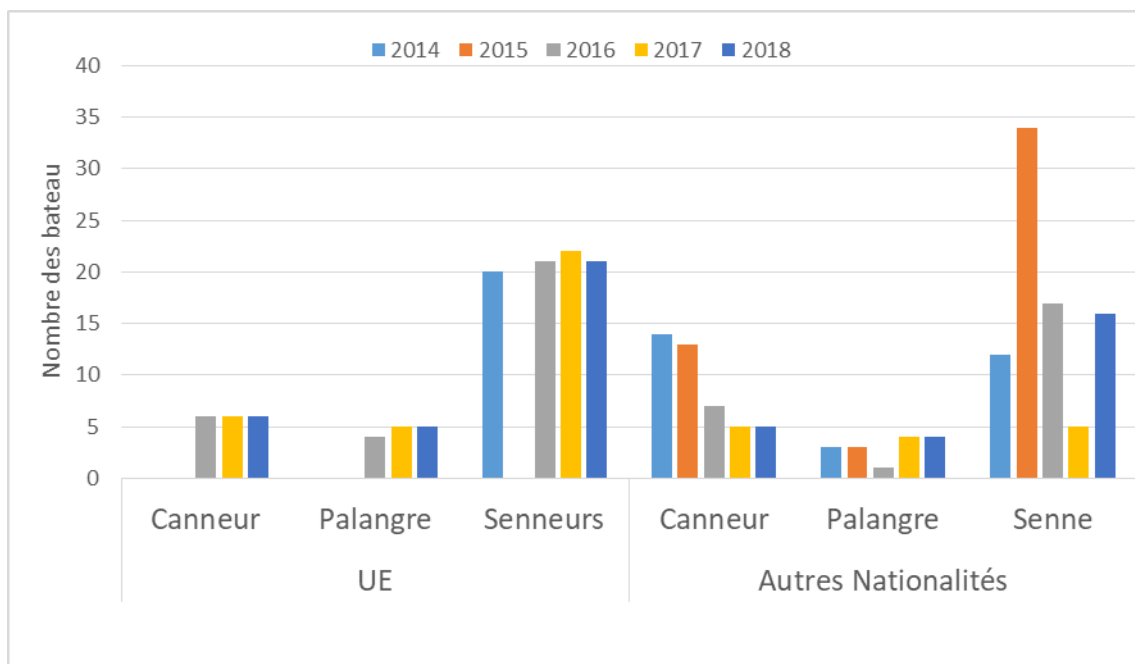


Figure 1. Nombre des thoniers pêchés dans la zone Mauritanienne par type d'engins.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MEXICO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MÉXIQUE
INFORME ANUAL DE MÉXICO^{1,2}**

SUMMARY

El presente informe describe las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (Thunnus albacares) con palangre en el Golfo de México, y las especies que integran la captura incidental, haciendo énfasis en el cumplimiento a las regulaciones nacionales y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA). Cabe mencionar, que la pesca de atún aleta amarilla o rabil en el Golfo de México se lleva a cabo por embarcaciones de mediana altura a través del palangre. Además de la especie objetivo, se capturan incidentalmente otras especies como: el barrilete o listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), el patudo (Thunnus obesus), el atún aleta azul o atún rojo del Atlántico (Thunnus thynnus), tiburones y pez espada, entre otros. El marco legal normativo que regula esta pesquería en México incluye a la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables (LGPAS), y la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 Que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, la cual se actualiza periódicamente para incorporar las regulaciones adoptadas por CICAA. La Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER) a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA) es la autoridad nacional encargada de implementar las políticas, programas y normatividad que faciliten el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola de México. Por su parte, el Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (INAPESCA) es el responsable de desarrollar la investigación científica y recopilar las estadísticas sobre la pesca del atún con palangre en el Golfo de México.

RÉSUMÉ

El presente informe describe las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (Thunnus albacares) con palangre en el Golfo de México, y las especies que integran la captura incidental, haciendo énfasis en el cumplimiento a las regulaciones nacionales y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA). Cabe mencionar, que la pesca de atún aleta amarilla o rabil en el Golfo de México se lleva a cabo por embarcaciones de mediana altura a través del palangre. Además de la especie objetivo, se capturan incidentalmente otras especies como: el barrilete o listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), el patudo (Thunnus obesus), el atún aleta azul o atún rojo del Atlántico (Thunnus thynnus), tiburones y pez espada, entre otros. El marco legal normativo que regula esta pesquería en México incluye a la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables (LGPAS), y la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 Que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, la cual se actualiza periódicamente para incorporar las regulaciones adoptadas por CICAA. La Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER) a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA) es la autoridad nacional encargada de implementar las políticas, programas y normatividad que faciliten el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola de México. Por su parte, el Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (INAPESCA) es el responsable de desarrollar la investigación científica y recopilar las estadísticas sobre la pesca del atún con palangre en el Golfo de México.

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RESUMEN

*El presente informe describe las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) con palangre en el Golfo de México, y las especies que integran la captura incidental, haciendo énfasis en el cumplimiento a las regulaciones nacionales y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA). Cabe mencionar, que la pesca de atún aleta amarilla o rabil en el Golfo de México se lleva a cabo por embarcaciones de mediana altura a través del palangre. Además de la especie objetivo, se capturan incidentalmente otras especies como: el barrilete o listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), el atún aleta azul o atún rojo del Atlántico (*Thunnus thynnus*), tiburones y pez espada, entre otros. El marco legal normativo que regula esta pesquería en México incluye a la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables (LGPAS), y la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 Que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, la cual se actualiza periódicamente para incorporar las regulaciones adoptadas por CICAA. La Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER) a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA) es la autoridad nacional encargada de implementar las políticas, programas y normatividad que faciliten el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola de México. Por su parte, el Instituto Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura (INAPESCA) es el responsable de desarrollar la investigación científica y recopilar las estadísticas sobre la pesca del atún con palangre en el Golfo de México.*

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Tipo de pesquería

El palangre tipo americano es el único arte de pesca que utiliza México para la captura dirigida al atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) en el Golfo de México.

1.2 Cobertura de estadísticas

El INAPESCA a través de la Dirección General Adjunta de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico (DGAIPA) se encarga de la compilación de los informes de viajes de pesca por parte del Programa Nacional de Observadores del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y Protección de Delfines (PNAAPD) en el Golfo de México con una cobertura del 100% de los viajes de pesca en 2019.

1.3 Esfuerzo pesquero

El esfuerzo pesquero de la flota palangrera mexicana del Golfo de México dirigido a la captura de atún aleta amarilla durante 2019 registró 27 barcos que realizaron 267 viajes en los que se realizaron 3,025 lances en 6,147 días de pesca con un intervalo de 3 a 36 días, se utilizaron 1,712'739 anzuelos. Asimismo, el número de viajes por barco fue de 9.89, el número de días por barco fue de 227.67, el número de lances por barco fue de 112.04, el número de anzuelos por barco fue de 63,434.78 el número de anzuelos por lance fue de 566.19, el número de días por viaje fue de 23.02. Durante 2019 en el Golfo de México la distribución geográfica del esfuerzo ejercido se presentó en el suroeste de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) mexicana del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, frente a las costas del Estado de Veracruz.

Para la representación por trimestre se registraron en el primer trimestre 374,251 anzuelos (22%) en el segundo trimestre 518,823 anzuelos (30%), en el tercer trimestre 499,601 anzuelos (29%) y en el cuarto trimestre 320,064 anzuelos (19%). En lo que respecta al número de lances en el primer trimestre se registraron 653 lances (22%), el segundo 897 lances (30%), en el tercero 884 lances (29%) y el cuarto 591 lances (19%). Se presentan variaciones espaciales del esfuerzo pesquero entre trimestres, siendo el primero y cuarto los que registran distribución amplia, mientras que el segundo y tercero presentan una distribución más concentrada en la parte suroeste de la ZEE.

1.4 Captura

Durante 2019 se registró una captura embodegada de 760 t de atún aleta amarilla, 51 t de marlín azul, 39 t de atún aleta azul, 27 t pez vela, 30 t de pez espada y 18 t de otras especies de peces en la que se incluye al aceitoso, dorado, barracuda, principalmente (**Tabla 1**).

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

El INAPESCA a través de la DGAIPA mantiene en mejora continua al Sistema de Información de Atún del Golfo de México (SIA), que facilita la integración y el manejo de la información que genera el Programa Nacional de Observadores del PNAAPD. El SIA ha permitido dar seguimiento al conocimiento biológico-pesquero de las especies que conforman la captura incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla. El SIA se relaciona a compromisos internacionales ante la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) por parte de México como miembro activo desde 2002. Dentro de los compromisos se encuentra el proveer de información estadística relacionada con captura (Tarea I), esfuerzo (Tarea II) y estructura de tallas (Tarea II) y las reuniones intersesionesales del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS). La cobertura de observadores a bordo continúa con el 100% en los viajes vía la pesca.

2.1 Datos pesqueros y evaluación de poblaciones

Durante 2019 se continuó con el programa de pelágicos mayores para el periodo 2016-2019, con el objetivo de asegurar la sostenibilidad de los pelágicos mayores en las pesquerías en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Se participó en la en la Reunión de 2019 de preparación de datos de aguja blanca que se llevó a cabo del 12 al 15 de marzo de 2019 en Madrid, España, así mismo se participó en la Reunión de preparación de datos sobre rabil 2019 que se llevó a cabo del 22 al 26 de abril de 2019 en Madrid, España. Por otra parte, del 06 al 08 de noviembre de 2019 en Mazatlán, Sinaloa, México se llevó a cabo el XX Foro Nacional sobre el Atún en el que se presentó el trabajo “Análisis de la captura incidental del pez espada en la pesca del atún con palangre en el Golfo de México”. Asimismo, también se tuvo participación en la 26ª Reunión Ordinaria de CICAA, que se llevó a cabo en Palma de Mallorca, del 18 al 25 noviembre de 2019, así como en la Reunión del Grupo de trabajo conjunto de las OROP de túnidos sobre captura fortuita, del 16 a 18 de diciembre de 2019, Oporto, Portugal. Además, se participó en la XXXII Reunión científica-Tecnológica, Forestal y Agropecuaria, en la que se presentó el trabajo titulado “El mercado del atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) capturado en el Golfo de México”. Por otra parte, se llevó a cabo la publicación del libro “La pesca del atún aleta amarilla en el Golfo de México”.

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

| Grupo | Nº de Req. | [Nº anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---|------------|---------------|---|-------------|
| GENERAL (todas las especies) | S: GEN01 | S01 | Informes anuales (científico) | 14/09/2020. |
| | S: GEN02 | S02 | Tarea I Características de la flota (T1FC) | 23/07/2020. |
| | S: GEN03 | S03 | Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea I (T1NC) | 23/07/2020. |
| | S: GEN04 | S04 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CE) | 23/07/2020. |
| | S: GEN05 | S05 | Muestras de talla de Tarea II (T2SZ) | 23/07/2020. |
| | S: GEN06 | S06 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CS) | 23/07/2020. |

| Grupo | Nº de Req. | [Nº anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|------------------|------------|---------------|---|--|
| | S: GEN07 | S07 | Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios) | 23/07/2020. |
| | S: GEN08 | S08 | Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación) | No aplicable, dado que México no atiende actividades de marcado. |
| | S: GEN09 | S09 | Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación) | No aplicable, dado que México no atiende actividades de marcado. |
| | S: GEN10 | S10 | Información recopilada en el marco de programas de observadores nacionales | 23/07/2020. |
| | S: GEN11 | S11 | Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14. | 23/07/2020. |
| | S: GEN12 | S12 | Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico | No aplicable, dado que México no cuenta con información y datos referentes a Sargassum pelágico. |
| | S: GEN13 | S13 | Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | No aplicable, dado que México no pesca en el área del Mediterráneo. |
| ATÚN ROJO | S: BFT01 | S15 | Muestreo de tallas de ejemplares (sacrificados) en granjas | No aplicable, dado que México no cuenta con granjas de atún rojo en el Golfo de México. |
| | S: BFT02 | S16 | Muestreo de tallas (resultado de datos brutos) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo | No aplicable, dado que México no cuenta con granjas de atún rojo en el Golfo de México. |
| | S: BFT03 | S17 | Datos de muestreo de tallas (con informes de introducción en jaulas) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) | No aplicable, dado que México no cuenta con granjas de atún rojo en el Golfo de México. |

| Grupo | Nº de Req. | [Nº anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------|--|--|
| | S: BFT04 | S18 | Información sobre y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas de observadores nacionales de atún rojo | No aplicable. La información de México se proporciona a través de la Tarea I y Tarea II. 23/07/2020 |
| | S: BFT05 | S21 | Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender | Se reportó la información al SCRS de los resultados de investigación. |
| | S: BFT06 | S22 | Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería | El plan de trabajo 2020 incluye llevar a cabo el desarrollo de índices de abundancia estandarizados del atún rojo de México y Estados Unidos. |
| | S: BFT07 | S23 | Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas | México no ha implementado muestreos biológicos durante el 2019, no obstante ha desarrollado protocolos de las técnicas de muestreo biológico en colaboración con expertos de la Comisión. |
| | S: BFT09 | S53 | Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica | 23/07/2020. |
| TÚNIDOS TROPICALES | S: TRO01 | S24 | Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes | 23/07/2020. |
| | S: TRO02 | S25 | Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico). | No aplicable. México no emite planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México. |
| | S: TRO03 | S44 | Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc. | No aplicable. México no emite el número de DCP plantados por mes y cuadrículas, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México. |

| Grupo | N° de Req. | [N° anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--|---|
| | S: TRO04 | S45 | Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB | No aplicable. México no emite información sobre buques de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, asociado a PS/BB, dado que la actividad de pesca únicamente utiliza el arte de pesca de palangre la cual no está asociada a la utilización de DCP en el Golfo de México. |
| | S: TRO09 | S46 | Información recopilada por los observadores (incluye niveles de cobertura) | 23/07/2020. |
| | S: TRO10 | S46b | Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) | 23/07/2020. |
| | S: TRO06 | S47 | Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto | 23/07/2020. |
| | S: TRO07 | S48 | Datos históricos de lances en DPC | No aplicable. México no emite el número de DCP plantados por mes y cuadrículas, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México. |
| ISTIOFÓRIDOS | | | | |
| | S: BIL03 | S55 | Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto | 23/07/2020. |
| | S: BIL04 | S56 | Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala | 23/07/2020. |
| TIBURONES | S: SHK01 | S32 | Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies | 14/09/2020. |
| | S: SHK02 | S50 | Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso | 14/09/2020. |
| | S: SHK03 | S51 | Información sobre tintorera | 14/09/2020. |

| Grupo | Nº de Req. | [Nº anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|--|--|
| | S: SHK04 | S54 | Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos. | 23/07/2020. |
| OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS | S: BYC01 | S37 | Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio | Toda información de identificación se encuentra contenida en los manuales de observadores a bordo. |
| | S: BYC02 | S38 | Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte | 14/02/2020. |
| | S: BYC03 | S39 | Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente | México no obtuvo ningún registro de captura incidental de aves marinas en las actividades de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México. |
| | S: BYC04 | S41 | Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos. | 23/07/2020. |
| | S: BYC05 | S42 | Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente | 23/07/2020. |

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

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|---------|-------|---|--|--|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Informes anuales | 14/09/2020. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones | 14/09/2020. |
| | GEN | 0003 | Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT | 14/08/2020. |
| | GEN | 0004 | Fletamento de buques - informe resumido | No aplicable. México no realiza ese tipo de actividad. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización | No aplicable. México no realiza ese tipo de actividad. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Informes de transbordo en el mar | No aplicable. México no realiza transbordo. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Informes de transbordo en puerto | No aplicable. México no realiza transbordo. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Declaración de transbordo (en el mar) | No aplicable. México no realiza transbordo. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto | No aplicable. México no realiza transbordo. |
| | GEN | 0009 | Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente) | No aplicable. México no realiza transbordo. |
| GEN | 0010a | Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto | 08/05/2020. | |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------|-----|-------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0010b | Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria | 08/05/2020. |
| | GEN | 0011 | Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada | 08/05/2020. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros | 08/05/2020. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto | No aplicable. No se identificaron denegaciones. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable) | No aplicable. México no ha presentado incumplimientos. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción | No aplicable. México no ha presentado incumplimientos. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto | No aplicable. México no ha presentado incumplimientos. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación. | No aplicable. México no tiene vigentes acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Acuerdos de acceso y cambios | No aplicable. México no tiene vigentes acuerdos bilaterales. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas | No aplicable. México no tiene vigentes acuerdos bilaterales. |
| | GEN | 0020 | Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o | 08/05/2020. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------|-----|------|---|---|
| | | | superior | |
| | GEN | 0021 | Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más | 08/05/2020. |
| | GEN | 0022 | Redundante | |
| | GEN | 0023 | Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo | Se sigue trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de Internet de la CONAPESCA https://www.gob.mx/conapesca donde se puede encontrar información sobre el número de permisos por entidad federativa, embarcación, el valor de los permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcaciones, entre otros datos. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU | No aplicable. En México no se tiene buques implicados en la pesca IUU. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU | No aplicable. No se tienen comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque | No aplicable. No se tiene registro sobre este tema. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Datos sobre incumplimiento | No aplicable. México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos | No aplicable. México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Avistamientos de buques | No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca ilegal. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques | No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca ilegal |
| | GEN | 0031 | Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo | No aplicable. México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0032 | Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa | No aplicable. México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección | No aplicable. México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU | No aplicable. En México no se tiene buques implicados en pesca IUU. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores | No aplicable. 1 de enero de 2021 y actualizaciones si procede posteriormente. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada | No aplicable. 1 de enero de 2021 y actualizaciones si procede posteriormente. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados | No aplicable. No se registran pérdidas de artes de pesca. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados | No aplicable. No se registran pérdidas de artes de pesca. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional) | No aplicable. México no ha realizado avistamientos de buques. |
| ATÚN ROJO | BFT | 1001 | Granjas de atún rojo | No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Informes sobre cría de atún rojo | No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas | No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------|-----|------|--|--|
| | BFT | 1004 | Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas | No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Almadrabas de atún rojo | No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad. |
| | BFT | 1006 | <i>Redundante</i> | |
| | BFT | 1007 | Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad | No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión si procede) | No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modificaciones al plan de pesca | No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de engorda de atún en granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec.18-02 | No aplicable. México no realiza la actividad de pesca del atún rojo en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Capturas de atún rojo de 2019 | 23/07/2020. Fueron reportadas en Tarea I y Tarea II. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Buques de captura de atún rojo | 23/07/2020. Fueron reportadas en Tarea I y Tarea II. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Otros buques de atún rojo | No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca dirigida del atún rojo en el Golfo de México. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Operaciones de pesca conjuntas | No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área. |
| | BFT | 1015 | Mensajes VMS | No aplicable. Las embarcaciones cuentan con VMS. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Planes del programa de | No aplicable. México no participa en el programa |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------|-----|------|--|---|
| | | | inspección conjunta | conjunto de inspección internacional. |
| | BFT | 1017 | Lista de buques de inspección | No aplicable. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional. |
| | BFT | 1018 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | No aplicable. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS | No aplicable. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo | No aplicable. En México no se realizan transbordos de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo | No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas) | No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Informes mensuales de capturas de atún rojo | Se enviaron en tiempo y forma 12 informes mensuales correspondientes al 2019. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo | No aplicable. Esta recomendación aplica para el Atlántico Este y Mar Mediterráneo. No obstante México cumple con reportar su captura anualmente. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm | Se implementó la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, la cual establece que las capturas incidentales de atún aleta azul o rojo únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen como mínimo un peso de 30 kg o bien, una longitud de 115 cm. |
| | BFT | 1027 | Informe anual BCD | 30/06/2020. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD | 14/10/2019. No se produjeron cambios. |
| | BFT | 1029 | Puntos de contacto para el BCD | 08/05/2020. |
| | BFT | 1030 | Legislación para el BCD | La NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, establece que todos los embarques de atún aleta azul (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, además de los documentos que se acrediten su legal procedencia, deberán usar el programa electrónico de documentación de captura de atún rojo (eBCD) de la CICAA. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|----------------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | BFT | 1031 | Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD | No aplicable. México no cuenta con programas de marcado con marcas de cola. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este | No aplicable. No se cuenta con ningún registro. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD | No aplicable. Los datos ya se encuentran registrados. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios | No aplicable. No se realizan transferencias. |
| ESPECIES TROPICALES | TRO | 2001 | Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes | 15 buques comunicados para su inclusión (01/05/2020). |
| | TRO | 2002 | Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior | 23/07/2020. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ | No aplicable. No se cuenta con registros de actividades de IUU. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | 08/05/2020. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | 15/08/2019. No se realizaron cambios. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales | 29/04/2020, 31/07/2020. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S: TRO02). | No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca con DCP. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Plan de pesca/ ordenación de la capacidad para los túnidos tropicales | No aplica porque las capturas no excedieron 1000 toneladas. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | TRO | 2012 | Declaración de intenciones de aumentar la participación en las pesquerías de túnidos tropicales | No se presentó la declaración de intención para el 2020, pero se reserva el derecho. Lo anterior con base a la mejor evidencia científica. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT) | 31/08/2020. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Capturas semanales de patudo | No aplicable. México no rebasó el 80%. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de patudo | No aplicable. México no rebasó el 80%. |
| | TRO | 2016 | Lista de buques de apoyo y actividad en 2019 | 01/05/2020, 23/07/2020 |
| | TRO | 2017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales | 14/09/2020. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2016 | 14/09/2020. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020 | No se requiere hasta 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico | No se requiere hasta 2021. |
| PEZ ESPADA | SWO | 3001 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | 08/05/2020. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | 15/08/2019. Sin cambios. |
| | SWO | 3003 | Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3004 | Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------|-----|------|---|--|
| | SWO | 3005 | Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | No aplicable. México no cuenta con permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo. | No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte | 08/05/2020. |
| | SWO | 3010 | Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED | No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado | México no implemento ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte. |
| | SWO | 3013 | Lista de buques de inspección | México no implemento ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte. |
| | SWO | 3014 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | No aplicable. No se participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte | 01/05/2020. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur | No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca del pez espada del sur. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo | No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca del pez espada del norte. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo | No aplicable. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del norte. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copias de los informes de | No aplicable. No se participa en el Programa |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|----------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | | | inspección de JIS | conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo. |
| ATÚN BLANCO | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. México no cuenta con buques autorizados en el Mediterráneo. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte | No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del norte. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Autorización específica para buques con eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur | No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del sur. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo | No aplicable. México reporta las capturas del atún blanco del norte. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo | No aplicable. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del sur. |
| ISTIO-FÓRIDOS | | | | |
| | BIL | 5001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 18-04/19-05 y 16-11. | 27/04/2020. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías | No aplicable. Aún no se ha especificado algún plazo. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL | No aplicable. A partir del 2021. |
| TIBU- | | | | |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|---|------|------|---|-------------|
| RONES | SHK | 7005 | Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones | 26/05/2020. |
| OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA | BYC | 8001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO | 14/09/2020. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas | 14/09/2020. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo | 14/09/2020. |
| MISCE-LÁNEA | SDP | 9001 | Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico | 14/09/2020. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT | 14/09/2020. |

Sección 4. Implementación de otras Medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICAA

Datos y talla mínima

96-14 párrafo 1. Recomendación sobre el cumplimiento en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte. (Párrafo 1)

Los datos fueron reportados en tiempo y forma por México en la Tarea I. De lo que se desprende que no se excedieron los límites de captura en 2019 en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte.

97-01. Recomendación para incrementar el cumplimiento de las regulaciones de talla mínima. (Párrafo 2)

El 16 de abril de 2014 se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación la “Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, Que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe” misma que en su numeral 4.6 establece que las capturas que incidentalmente se obtenga de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen, como mínimo un peso de 30 kilogramos o bien, una longitud furcal de 115 cm. Los ejemplares con peso o talla inferior a la establecida deben ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia (vigente desde el 15/06/14).

*Documentos estadísticos***01-21 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el patudo (Párrafo 6).**

México no realiza capturas de patudo en el área y por lo tanto, no se cuenta con registros de captura en la zona.

01-22 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el pez espada (Párrafo 6).

México no realiza exportación de pez espada, no obstante los datos estadísticos se presentan anualmente en Tarea I y Tarea II.

*Medidas relacionadas con especies individuales***15-05. Recomendación para un mayor reforzamiento del plan de recuperación de las poblaciones de aguja azul y aguja blanca.**

En México, no existe una pesquería comercial dirigida a dichas especies, las cuales están reservadas para la pesca deportivo-recreativa, aunque una pequeña parte es capturada de manera incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla con palangre, por lo que se ha establecido una cuota de captura incidental anual para pez espada y marlines con valores específicos (porcentajes), contribuyendo con ello a disminuir la presión por pesca ejercida sobre las citadas especies.

El 10 de mayo de 2019 fue publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el “Acuerdo por el que se establece el volumen de captura para el aprovechamiento del marlín azul (*Makaira nigricans*) y el marlín blanco (*Tetrapturus* spp), en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe para el año 2019”, establece una cuota de captura anual de marlín azul de 70 t y de 25 t de marlín blanco durante el año citado, a distribuirse entre la captura incidental de la flota palangrera atunero y la flota deportivo-recreativa en las aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, con base a lo estipulado en la recomendación de la CICAA (Rec. 18-04).

Adicionalmente, la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables (DOF 24/07/07), establece en su artículo 68: “Las especies denominadas marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado, en todas sus variedades biológicas, quedan destinadas de manera exclusiva para la pesca deportivo-recreativa, dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial”.

Asimismo, la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, establece en el numeral 4.4 una tasa anual de captura incidental para pez espada, pez vela, atún rojo, marlín (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no mayor al 20% de la captura nominal obtenida durante un año calendario de dicha pesquería, lo cual contribuye a la recuperación de estas poblaciones. Para los efectos de esta disposición, todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente.

En el numeral 4.7, se establece que las especies de marlín (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

Otra de las medidas adoptadas por México para conducir a la recuperación de las especies de aguja blanca y azul es la penalización del comercio de dichas especies capturadas en la pesca deportivo recreativa, esto con fundamento en el Artículo 55 fracción IX de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables donde se establece que la SAGARPA procederá a la revocación de la concesión o permiso, cuando sus titulares comercialicen, bajo cualquier título jurídico, las capturas de la pesca deportivo-recreativa.

03-04. Recomendación sobre el pez espada del mediterráneo

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en dicha área.

17-02 Recomendación de ICCAT para la conservación del pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 11)

México tiene un límite de captura anual de 200 t para el año 2018, 2019, 2020 y 2021.

Esta pesquería se encuentra regulada por la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables y la Norma Oficial Mexicana vigente NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, las cuales regulan el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

El 23 de mayo de 2019, se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación, el “Acuerdo por el que se establece la talla mínima de captura comercial para el pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) en aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe”, el cual establece que para proteger al pez espada pequeño, se adoptarán las medidas necesarias para prohibir la captura y desembarque en todo el Atlántico de pez espada con un peso en vivo inferior a 25 kg, o en su alternativa 125 cm de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla (LJFL). Sin embargo, se podrá conceder un margen de tolerancia a los buques que hayan capturado ejemplares pequeños de forma incidental, con la condición de que estas capturas incidentales no superen el 15 % del número de peces espada por desembarque de la captura total de pez espada de dichos buques, conforme a la Recomendación 17-02 de la CICAA.

06-08. Resolución sobre la pesca de atún rojo en el Océano Atlántico. (Párrafo 1)

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en la zona al norte de 10°N y entre 30° W y 45°W.

05-05. Recomendación para enmendar la recomendación [Rec. 04-10] sobre la conservación de tiburones capturados en asociación con las pesquerías que son competencia de ICCAT

México ha tomado las medidas normativas necesarias para requerir que los pescadores utilicen integralmente la totalidad de las capturas de tiburones, como lo señala la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, en su numeral 4.2.1 (DOF 14/02/07). Asimismo, anualmente se comunica información sobre la implementación de estas medidas y se ha realizado seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a Bordo.

07-06. Recomendación suplementaria sobre tiburones. (Párrafo 4)

En México se han adoptado varias medidas de regulación pesquera que promueven se mantenga el rendimiento máximo sostenible las poblaciones capturadas de tiburón.

En primera instancia el aprovechamiento sostenible de los tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, dentro de la cual se enuncia no aumentar el esfuerzo pesquero sobre el recurso la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente, además implementa medidas de protección a especies de tiburones que se encuentra en condiciones de protección a nivel internacional como el caso del tiburón ballena (*Rhincodon typus*), tiburón

peregrino (*Cetorhinus maximus*), tiburón blanco (*Carcharodon carcharias*) pez sierra (*Pristis perotteti*, *P. pectinata* y *P. microdon*) mantarraya gigante (*Manta bisrostris*, *Mobula japonica*, *M. thurstoni*, *M. munkiana*, *M. hypostomata* y *mobula tarapacana*). Cualquier ejemplar de estas especies capturado incidentalmente deberá de ser regresado al agua.

Estas especies no podrán ser retenidas, vivas, muertas, enteras o alguna de sus partes y en consecuencia, no podrá ser objeto de consumo humano ni comercialización.

Además de forma complementaria a la citada Norma, la SAGARPA publicó el “Acuerdo por el que se establece veda permanente para la pesca de tiburón blanco (*Carcharodon carcharias*) en aguas de jurisdicción federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos”, publicado el 27 de enero de 2014 en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

La actualización de la Carta Nacional Pesquera, publicada el 11 de junio de 2018, reitera como recomendaciones de manejo, que no se expiden nuevos permisos para captura de tiburón, excepto en el caso de que se sustituyan embarcaciones descartadas o renueven permisos y el cancelar los permisos de pesca no utilizados.

Desde 2012, se tienen establecidos periodos de veda anuales para todas las especies de tiburones en ambos litorales, las fechas correspondientes al Golfo de México y Mar Caribe son las siguientes: Para los estados Tamaulipas, Veracruz y Quintana Roo, del 1 de mayo al 30 de junio y para los estados de Tabasco, Yucatán y Campeche, del 15 de mayo al 15 de junio y del 1 al 29 de agosto (DOF 15/05/14).

09-07. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación de los tiburones zorro capturados en asociación con las pesquerías en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT

A efecto de reducir la mortalidad por pesca sobre las poblaciones de tiburón zorro (*Alopias* spp.) se estableció en el numeral 4.3 de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, un límite máximo permisible de 34 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra es revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería.

México ha cumplido con las recomendaciones del SCRS de CICAA, referentes a la conservación del Tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*), mediante la instrumentación de los programas de investigación que ha llevado a cabo el INAPESCA, así como el control de las estadísticas de captura obtenidas a través del programa de observadores a bordo y de los reportes de las bitácoras de los propios productores. Con ésta información se tienen avances para establecer la línea base respecto al estado de distribución y abundancia de estas especies con objeto de establecer medidas de ordenación para la protección de las mismas.

10-06. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre marrajo dientuso del Atlántico capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1)

México comunica en los datos de Tarea I el seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, en cuanto a las recomendaciones de la CICAA, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Por su parte, el Numeral 4, 2, 2, 1 del Proyecto de Modificación a la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, publicado a consulta el 11 de febrero de 2015, establece la incorporación del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) y tiburón zorro (*Alopias superciliosus*) dentro de la prohibición de su retención, almacenamiento o transporte, dentro el Área de convención de la CICAA, cabe señalar que se sigue trabajando en la publicación de la NOM definitiva.

10-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre peces martillo (familia Sphyrnidae) capturados en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 3, 5, 6)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranchios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

13-11. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT. (Párrafo 8)

Se incluyeron dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, en el Numeral 4.8 Segundo Párrafo (Cualquier ejemplar de delfín u otro mamífero marino, tortuga marina o ave que pudiera ser atrapado durante las operaciones de pesca, deberá ser liberado en las mejores condiciones de sobrevivencia, quedando prohibida la retención a bordo de ejemplares vivos, muertos o de algunas de sus partes).

Se trabaja en fomentar la liberación de las tortugas marinas que sean capturadas vivas de forma fortuita, así como en procedimientos técnicos para reducir la captura fortuita de tortugas y garantizar una cuidadosa manipulación de todas las tortugas que sean liberadas, con el fin de contribuir a su supervivencia.

Asimismo, la pesquería de camarón en el Golfo de México, está regulada por la NOM-002-SAG/PESC-2013 para ordenar el aprovechamiento de las especies de camarón en aguas de jurisdicción federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos (DOF 11/07/13) donde se incluye el uso obligatorio del Dispositivo excluidor de Tortugas Marinas (DET), lo que se complementa con la NOM-061-SAG-PESC/SEMARNAT-2016, Especificaciones Técnicas de los Excluidores de Tortugas Marinas Utilizados por la Flota de Arrastre Camaronera en Aguas de Jurisdicción Federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos (DOF 13/12/16).

11-08 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación del tiburón jaquetón capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir al aprovechamiento sustentable de elasmobranchios y otras especies que son capturadas comercial e incidentalmente. Asimismo, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la Modificación de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 (en proceso de emisión en su versión final) y en la versión vigente de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

11-09 Recomendación de ICCAT para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en la pesquería de palangre de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso. Dentro de los registros del Programa de observadores, no se ha observado y registrado la presencia de aves marinas en las maniobras de pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México.

Otros

05-11. Resolución de ICCAT sobre Sagassum pelágico (Párrafo 1)

No aplica.

General

12-07. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre un sistema ICCAT para unas normas mínimas para la inspección en puerto. (Párrafo 7)

México no tiene embarcaciones que entren, desembarquen o transborden sus capturas en puertos que no sean los propios en el área regulada por esta Comisión.

No obstante la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura y Pesca Sustentable establece disposiciones para regular las descargas en puertos, las cuales establecen que los interesados en descargar en puertos extranjeros, con embarcaciones de matrícula y bandera mexicanas, deberán cumplir para ello los requisitos que establezcan el reglamento de esta Ley y los Tratados o Acuerdos Internacionales de los que México sea parte, así como con los requisitos y permisos que para este efecto los países les requieran. Los permisos respectivos los expedirá la Secretaría únicamente a personas de nacionalidad mexicana.

99-07. Resolución sobre la mejora de estadísticas de las pesquerías de recreo. (Párrafo 2)

México destina exclusivamente 9 especies de forma exclusiva a la pesca deportiva dentro de una franja costera de 50 millas medidas desde la línea a partir de la cual se mide el Mar Territorial: 6 de ellas pertenecen a los denominados "Picudos" (contándose 4 especies distintas de Marlín; Pez Vela y Pez Espada) y 3 especies afines (sábalo o chiro; pez gallo y dorado), dentro de una franja de 50 millas náuticas contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial.

Se ha seguido trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA www.conapesca.gob.mx, donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcación, entre otros datos.

Por otra parte, se han tenido avances importantes en el fomento y regulación de la pesca deportivo-recreativa, actualmente la totalidad de los trámites para obtener un permiso de pesca se realiza totalmente por medios electrónicos. Los prestadores de servicios turísticos de pesca deportivo recreativa están obligados a presentar bitácoras de pesca donde informen las incidencias de la operación, así como el número de ejemplares capturados.

Asimismo, mediante programas de observadores a bordo se realiza el seguimiento de una parte representativa de esta actividad, con objeto de contar con elementos para la toma de decisiones administrativas y regulatorias.

También cabe destacar que existe la obligación de entregar a las oficinas de pesca, el formato CONAPESCA-01-042-C: Bitácora de Pesca Deportiva en Aguas Marinas, donde se detallan las operaciones realizadas y las especies capturadas, conforme a la Modificación a la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-017-PESC-1994, para regular las actividades de pesca deportivo-recreativa en las aguas de jurisdicción federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, publicada el 9 de mayo de 1995 (DOF 25/11/13).

05-08. Resolución sobre anzuelos circulares (párrafo 1-2)

México lleva a cabo la promoción e investigación para el uso de anzuelos circulares (16/0), con objeto de que sean utilizados en los lances que se efectúan con palangres pelágicos, considerando su adecuada selectividad y la reducción en la captura incidental.

Cabe destacar, que en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, se establece el uso de palangres o cimbras de deriva con anzuelos rectos o circulares para pesca de tiburones y rayas, sin embargo en el numeral 4.7.1 se hace obligatorio el uso del anzuelo tipo circular con un tamaño mínimo igual o superior a 64 mm de largo por 22 mm de abertura, en las profundidades más someras de operación, inferiores a 40 metros, frente a la costa occidental de la Península de Baja California. Lo anterior, considerando que dicha profundidad es donde existe mayor probabilidad de que una tortuga marina pueda ser capturada incidentalmente. A nivel nacional el uso de anzuelos circulares en pesquerías de palangre pelágico ha sido propuesto como un método para reducir la captura incidental de tortugas marinas y otras especies prioritarias para la conservación.

Adicionalmente, la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 establece en su numeral 4.2 que la pesca comercial de túnidos con el sistema de palangre, únicamente podrá realizarse mediante el uso de embarcaciones mayores, operando un palangre atunero de superficie a la deriva por embarcación. Las características del palangre autorizado son las siguientes: a) Longitud máxima de 60,000 metros, b) 100% de anzuelos circulares No. 16/0, c) Un máximo de 800 anzuelos por palangre.

01-18. Resolución acerca del alcance de la pesca IUU

A nivel nacional existen diversas disposiciones encaminadas a combatir tanto la pesca ilegal como la pesca IUU.

De manera permanente existe la disposición de utilizar la guía de pesca para regular la movilización de los productos pesqueros, así como el incremento de las operaciones de inspección y vigilancia en aguas de jurisdicción nacional, a través de las unidades de superficie de la CONAPESCA y la Secretaría de Marina-Armada de México.

Cabe mencionar, que en materia pesquera y acuícola, se han definido cinco ejes estratégicos de política pública en materia pesquera y acuícola, entre ellas el Cumplimiento y Observancia Normativa, precepto en que se incluye el rubro de Inspección y Vigilancia, para prevenir la pesca ilegal e inducir el uso sustentable de los recursos marinos.

Entre las acciones que se realizan se incluyen los recorridos marítimos a bordo de unidades de superficie. Estas operaciones permiten controlar y verificar las pesquerías que se desarrollan en las aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal, que es en donde la flota atunera palangrera doméstica del Golfo de México concentra sus actividades. De esta forma además, es posible detectar las incursiones de buques extranjeros sin autorización para pescar dentro de la ZEE de nuestro país.

La ventaja de las fiscalizaciones en el mar, en comparación con las que se realizan en puerto, es que permiten supervisar las características de los equipos de pesca y su manipulación, la revisión de la documentación requerida para la actividad (permiso o concesión, bitácora de pesca, certificado de matrícula), la inspección ocular del producto pesquero almacenado a bordo y la verificación de los sistemas utilizados para el manejo del producto pesquero desechado.

Otras actividades que se llevan a cabo son la verificación documental y de producto en los puertos de descarga, la constatación del registro de su producción, a través de los avisos de arribo, las inspecciones en los centros de acopio, la revisión de las guías de pesca de los documentos y demás documentos con los que se acredite la legal procedencia de los embarques de producto en tránsito y tratándose de embarques de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, la comprobación del "Certificado de Exportación del Atún Aleta Azul o Rojo".

03-16. Recomendación para adoptar medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada

Se ha publicado la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-062-PESC-2007, para reglamentar la utilización del Sistema Satelital de Monitoreo de Embarcaciones Pesqueras, la cual es de observancia obligatoria para quienes realicen actividades de captura en embarcaciones pesqueras con motor estacionario (intraborda), potencia nominal superior a 80 Hp, con cubierta corrida y eslora superior a 10 m, que operen en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Océano Pacífico, Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva, así como para aquellas embarcaciones de bandera mexicana que realicen actividades de pesca en alta mar.

Asimismo, en la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables se señala que en las acciones de inspección y vigilancia de actividades pesqueras que se realicen en sistemas lagunarios, estuarinos, mar territorial y la zona económica exclusiva, la Secretaría podrá utilizar sistemas de localización y monitoreo satelital. Para estos efectos, dicha autoridad determinará, mediante disposiciones reglamentarias o en las concesiones y permisos, las embarcaciones que requieran el equipo especializado de monitoreo, para la operación de dichos sistemas.

03-12. Recomendación respecto a los deberes de las Partes contratantes y partes, entidades o entidades pesqueras no contratantes colaboradoras en relación con sus barcos que pescan en la zona del Convenio ICCAT

Los barcos bajo su bandera de México cumplen con las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión.

A través de la LGPAS se controla a los barcos autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del convenio, se ha establecido que las actividades de pesca comercial requieren la expedición de un permiso y/o concesión, previo cumplimiento de los requisitos que se establezcan en esta Ley y en sus disposiciones reglamentarias.

De tal manera que el concesionario o permisionario deberá tener siempre a bordo el documento que demuestre que la embarcación está autorizada para operar, la cual deberá tener matrícula y bandera mexicanas y estar registrada en el Registro Público Marítimo Nacional, en los términos de la Ley de Navegación, así como en el Registro Nacional de Pesca y Acuicultura. Las embarcaciones pesqueras tienen la obligación de entregar el libro de registro que se denomina bitácora de pesca y el cual es específico para la pesquería en cuestión.

Asimismo, se tiene establecido y mantiene actualizado un registro de barcos de pesca autorizados a enarbolar su bandera y autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del Convenio.

05-09. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de comunicar las estadísticas (Párrafo 3)

México ha facilitado a la CICAA las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo con las observaciones relativas a la fuente de información y trabaja continuamente para la aplicación de medidas correctivas a través del trabajo directo de sus instituciones involucradas con el Programa de Observadores a Bordo, el sector productivo y el sector gubernamental.

16-15 Recomendación sobre un programa para el transbordo. (ANEXO 3 Párrafo 6)

El control de los transbordos en el mar se lleva a cabo conforme a lo establecido en los Artículos 41 Fracción XV y 73 de la LGPAS, a través de la Secretaría, mediante el otorgamiento de permisos para descargar en puertos extranjeros o transbordar especies capturadas por embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera mexicana, siempre y cuando los interesados proporcionen, adjunta a la solicitud del permiso y presenten información del número y fecha de la concesión, permiso al amparo del cual se realizó la captura; las especies y su volumen a descargar o transbordar; la fecha y lugar de traslado o transbordo; los datos que identifiquen la embarcación a la que se transbordarán los productos, y el puerto de destino final. Cabe mencionar, que, a pesar de que dicho supuesto está contemplado en la ley, a la fecha es obligatorio para todo titular de un permiso o concesión el realizar el arribo de la captura en puerto.

De igual manera el Artículo 74 de la LGPAS se establece que se requiere permiso para la descarga en puertos mexicanos, que realicen embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera extranjera, de productos pesqueros vivos, frescos, enhielados o congelados provenientes de la pesca comercial.

10-10. Recomendación de ICCAT para establecer normas mínimas para los programas de observadores científicos de buques pesqueros (Párrafo 5)

México ha proporcionado a la Comisión en tiempo y forma los informes sobre el programa nacional de observadores a bordo, describiendo cada uno de los apartados solicitados, así como la proporción de material adjunto (manual, fichas, guías de identificación, etc.).

11-10 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre recopilación de información y armonización de datos sobre captura fortuita en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1 C y 1 E)

La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del Programa Nacional de Observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso, así como al cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el contexto internacional de manejo de la pesquería.

Por otro lado, las acciones emprendidas para reducir los descartes en la pesquería son el establecimiento de un límite máximo permisible de 34 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra será revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería según lo establecido en el numeral 4.3 de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, así mismo para cada embarcación se ha autorizado una tasa anual de captura incidental de atún azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*), marlín (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*), pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no debe ser mayor del 20% de su captura nominal (captura total que incluye los peces liberados vivos), obtenida durante un año calendario. Para verificar esta disposición todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente, conforme a lo establecido en el numeral 4.4 de la Norma.

Dentro del mismo contexto una de las medidas adoptadas para reducir la captura fortuita en la pesquería de túnidos con palangre se encuentra contenida en el numeral 4.7 de la Norma NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, donde se establece que las especies de marlín (géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

11-15 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre penalizaciones aplicables en caso de incumplimiento de las obligaciones en materia de comunicación (Párrafo 1)

México ha mantenido una mejora continua sobre los procedimientos en materia de comunicación para las especies capturadas incidentalmente, particularmente sobre tiburones.

11-16 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre acuerdos de acceso (Párrafo 5)

No se ha registrado ninguna actividad al respecto.

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

No aplica.

Tabla 1. Captura desembarcada de atunes y especies afines por la flota palangrera mexicana en 2019.

| Código | Captura | Captura |
|-------------------|---------|--------------|
| | (t) | (ejemplares) |
| YFT | 760 | 20,104 |
| BFT | 39 | 153 |
| BET | 3 | 50 |
| SKJ | 4 | 759 |
| BLF | 3 | 710 |
| ALB | 0 | 8 |
| WAH | 14 | 1,126 |
| BUM | 51 | 1,005 |
| SAI | 27 | 1,494 |
| SWO | 30 | 703 |
| WHM | 9 | 494 |
| FAL | 8 | 110 |
| SMA | 2 | 31 |
| THR | 3 | 39 |
| BSH | 0 | 0 |
| OCS | 0 | 5 |
| SPN | 1 | 11 |
| OTRO ^a | 18 | 1,945 |
| OTRO ^b | 7 | 92 |
| OTRO ^c | 1 | 52 |

Otro^a, otros peces; Otro^b, otros tiburones; Otro^c otros peces picudos.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF MOROCCO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MAROC
INFORME ANUAL DE MARRUECOS**

SUMMARY

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 15 221 TM au cours de l'année 2019 contre 15 680 TM au cours de l'année 2018 en termes de volume soit une diminution de 2.9%. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le listao, les thonidés mineurs, et les requins. La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Département de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Sur le plan scientifique, l'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique -INRH-, à travers ses Centres Régionaux (au nombre de six), couvrant tout le littoral marocain, a renforcé la collecte de données biologiques des principales espèces (thon rouge et l'espadon. Le Centre Régional de l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte et d'analyse de toutes ces données. Au cours de ces dernières années, d'autres espèces ont commencé à être suivies, notamment celles des thonidés tropicaux (thon obèse entre autres) les thonidés mineurs, et les requins pélagiques notamment dans les zones situées au Sud du Royaume du Maroc. Un grand progrès a été ainsi enregistré en matière de collecte de données statistiques et biologiques, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche II, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 15 221 TM au cours de l'année 2019 contre 15 680 TM au cours de l'année 2018 en termes de volume soit une diminution de 2.9%. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le listao, les thonidés mineurs, et les requins. La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Département de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Sur le plan scientifique, l'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique -INRH-, à travers ses Centres Régionaux (au nombre de six), couvrant tout le littoral marocain, a renforcé la collecte de données biologiques des principales espèces (thon rouge et l'espadon. Le Centre Régional de l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte et d'analyse de toutes ces données. Au cours de ces dernières années, d'autres espèces ont commencé à être suivies, notamment celles des thonidés tropicaux (thon obèse entre autres) les thonidés mineurs, et les requins pélagiques notamment dans les zones situées au Sud du Royaume du Maroc. Un grand progrès a été ainsi enregistré en matière de collecte de données statistiques et biologiques, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche II, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

RESUMEN

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 15 221 TM au cours de l'année 2019 contre 15 680 TM au cours de l'année 2018 en termes de volume soit une diminution de 2.9%. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le listao, les thonidés mineurs, et les requins. La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Département de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Sur le plan scientifique, l'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique -INRH-, à travers ses Centres Régionaux (au nombre de six), couvrant tout le littoral marocain, a renforcé la collecte de données biologiques des principales espèces (thon rouge et l'espadon. Le Centre Régional de

l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte et d'analyse de toutes ces données. Au cours de ces dernières années, d'autres espèces ont commencé à être suivies, notamment celles des thonidés tropicaux (thon obèse entre autres) les thonidés mineurs, et les requins pélagiques notamment dans les zones situées au Sud du Royaume du Maroc. Un grand progrès a été ainsi enregistré en matière de collecte de données statistiques et biologiques, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche II, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 Exploitation des thonidés

Les principales espèces de thonidés exploitées par les pêcheurs marocains sont :

- le thon rouge,
- l'espadon,
- le thon obèse,
- le listao,
- l'albacore,
- les requins,
- les thonidés mineurs (bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, etc.) ainsi que bien d'autres espèces.

Ces espèces sont exploitées par un armement national diversifié, constitué de navires de pêche armés à la senne, à la palangre et à la ligne à main. Des madragues sont également mises en service pour l'exploitation du thon rouge. Les débarquements sont effectués au niveau des ports, des villages de pêcheurs et des points de débarquement aménagés le long des côtes marocaines.

1.2 Zones de pêche

Le thon rouge, le thon obèse et les thonidés mineurs (Bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, palomette, etc.) sont principalement pêchés sur la côte atlantique marocaine. Quelques unités artisanales capturent accessoirement le thon rouge en Méditerranée marocaine durant la période allant du 15 juin au 15 octobre. Des espèces de thonidés mineurs sont également capturées en Méditerranée marocaine.

L'espadon est capturé essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu'au sud de Dakhla.

Quant au germon, thon obèse et à l'albacore, ils sont pêchés en Atlantique au moyen de navires côtiers, dans les eaux de la ZEE marocaine.

Pour ce qui est des requins capturés en association avec les espèces de thonidés, leurs principales zones de pêche se situent dans les côtes atlantiques.

1.3 Techniques de pêche

Les thonidés et espèces apparentées sont pêchées essentiellement par quatre (4) techniques de pêche :

La madrague :

Cet engin cible principalement le thon rouge et accessoirement les thonidés mineurs. En 2019, 17 madragues ont été autorisées à caler, dans les eaux nationales de la façade Atlantique. Habituellement, la période d'activité des madragues se situe entre les mois d'avril et juillet de chaque année.

Ligne à main et palangre de surface :

Elles sont utilisées principalement par une importante communauté de pêcheurs artisanaux qui comptent dans leur flottille des centaines de barques artisanales (petits métiers) opérant au niveau du Déroit de Gibraltar et le long des côtes méditerranéennes et atlantiques, de longueur inférieure à 7m et de TJB < 3 tonneaux.

Cette activité de pêche, utilisant ces engins de pêche, capture des grandes tailles de thon rouge et parfois même le thon obèse dans les régions sud du Maroc. Cette activité est presque continue durant toute l'année.

L'espadon est principalement capturé par la palangre dérivante de surface et la ligne. D'autres espèces sont également capturées accessoirement par ces engins, notamment les thonidés mineurs et les espèces de requins.

Senne tournante :

Cette technique de pêche est utilisée par les senneurs (dits sardiniers) qui ne pratiquent la pêche aux thonidés que de manière occasionnelle et accidentelle. L'activité se pratique essentiellement en Atlantique, et les espèces capturées, notamment des thonidés majeurs, sont d'un poids et d'une taille inférieurs aux individus capturés par d'autres techniques de pêche comme la madrague.

Il est à noter que cette technique réalise des quantités importantes de prises accessoires constituées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs et de thonidés tropicaux (listao).

Elle est également pratiquée par deux navires de type thonier, spécialisés dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée. En 2019, un thonier a opéré dans le cadre d'opérations de pêche conjointes.

1.4 Engraissement des thonidés

L'établissement d'engraissement de thon rouge vivant, dénommé « BLUE FARM » enregistré sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet sous l'identifiant AT001MAR00002, a été autorisée au titre de l'année 2019 avec une capacité d'engraissement de 2 476 TM

La ferme marocaine a été approvisionnée à partir de thon rouge vivant provenant des madragues dont le transfert et la mise en cage ont été réalisées en présence d'un observateur régional ICCAT.

Les opérations de mise à mort du thon rouge vivant après engraissement dans la ferme BLUE FARM, ont été réalisées en présence aussi de l'observateur régional ICCAT.

Les déclarations de mise en cage et le rapport d'élevage avec un taux de croissance provisoire ont été transmises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais requis conformément aux dispositions et exigences de l'ICCAT.

Chapitre II : Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Déclaration des statistiques Tâche I et II

La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Département de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Les données de prises par taille des Principales espèces de thonidés sont basées sur l'échantillonnage de 20% minimum des captures en mer ou à terre. Un récapitulatif des données Tâche I et II communiquées, est donnée aux tableaux **2, 3, 4, 5, 6 et 7**.

2.2 Données de capture de la pêche sportive et récréative en Méditerranée

Aucune capture d'espèces de thonidés par la pêche sportive n'a été enregistrée en 2019.

2.3 *Echantillon de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport*

En 2019, le navire thonier sennear marocain, Mediouna /AT000MAR01418 a opéré dans le cadre de la JFO 2019-005, avec les navires turcs. Aucune mortalité accidentelle ni mise à mort de poisson pour échantillonnage n'a été enregistrée durant les opérations de transfert et de transport impliquant ces navires. En conséquence aucun échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge n'a pu être réalisé.

2.4 *Echantillons de taille de thon rouge prélevés pendant les transferts dans les cages associées aux déclarations de report des fermes*

En 2019, les données de taille de 2670 individus de thon rouge estimées par la caméra stéréoscopique lors des opérations de mis en cage, ont été obtenues auprès de la société Bluefarm. Ces données ont été saisies dans les formulaires ST05-T2CS et communiquées au secrétariat ICCAT dans les délais fixés.

La longueur à la fourche des individus mis en cage variait entre 141 cm et 277 cm SFL avec une longueur moyenne de 221 cm.

2.5 *Activités de recherche*

En 2019, l'Institut National de Recherche halieutique (INRH) a continué sa contribution en matière de recherche sur les thonidés, aussi bien dans le cadre du projet GBYP, qu'au sein du SCRS, en vue d'améliorer des connaissances sur la biologie, la structure ainsi que l'état des stocks des thonidés en particulier le thon rouge. En témoignent notamment les documents scientifiques présentés par l'équipe scientifique marocaine aux réunions SCRS, notamment les réunions intersession du groupe d'espèce sur le thon rouge, la réunion du groupe technique MSE sur le thon rouge ainsi que les réunions des groupes d'espèces du SCRS (septembre 2019). Aussi, durant cette année-là, et conformément à la recommandation 19-02, le Maroc a entamé l'étude du taux de croissance de thon rouge engraisé dans sa ferme installée en Atlantique, dont les résultats préliminaires ont été présentés à la réunion du groupe d'espèce sur le thon rouge en septembre 2019 (SCRS/2019/193).

Conformément au paragraphe 1c de la Rec. 06-07, il a été précédé également à l'échantillonnage de taille de plus de 1800 spécimens de thon rouge engraisé lors des opérations de mise à mort dans les fermes d'engraissement.

Aussi, durant l'année 2019, le Maroc a poursuivi sa collaboration pour la quatrième année consécutive, au projet de recherche ICCAT sur les thonidés mineurs (SMTYP), et ce à travers la collecte, le traitement et l'analyse des données biologiques de la bonite à dos rayé, exploitée au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, en vue d'estimer les paramètres de croissance, la taille de première maturité et la structure génétique des stocks pour des fins d'évaluation des stocks de cette espèce au sein de l'ICCAT.

2.6 *Résumé des principaux résultats du programme observateur scientifique*

En application de la Rec. 16-14, un programme d'observateur scientifique a été mis en place depuis 2018 pour la flottille palangrière réfrigérée ciblant l'espadon et opérant au large de la côte atlantique sud marocaine. L'objectif est de collecter toutes les données biologiques et de capture sur l'espèce cible, mais aussi sur les prises accessoires et les rejets, notamment le requin taupe bleu.

Au total quatre embarquements ont été réalisés en 2019, dont les principaux résultats sont :

- La zone de pêche la plus fréquentée par ce segment est située entre les latitudes 26N et 21N, à des profondeurs comprises entre 2000 et 4000 mètres.
- Les captures les plus importantes du requin taupe bleu, sont réalisées entre les latitudes 21N et 23N. Un gradient décroissant des captures avec la profondeur a été observé avec plus de capture à la côte qu'au large.
- La taille des individus capturés, varie entre un minimum de 110 cm (FL) et un maximum de 245 cm (FL), avec une moyenne de 138.4 cm. Pour les femelles, la fraction accessible est dominée par les tailles comprises entre 115 et 126 cm avec un mode principal situé à 125cm (18 %). Chez les mâles, la distribution de fréquences de taille est similaire à celle des femelles avec plus d'individus de grandes tailles (>200cm) qui représente environ 3.5% de la capture totale.

- Les zones côtières sont généralement des zones de mélange des petits et de grands individus, avec une dominance des tailles comprises entre 105 et 135 cm. Les zones situées entre les latitudes 24° et 25° sont dominées par des tailles supérieures à 185 cm, et abritent généralement des individus de grandes tailles.

2.7 Prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer & taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer

Il ressort des enquêtes menées sur le terrain auprès des marins pêcheurs des palangriers artisanaux ciblant les thonidés et espèces voisines, ce qui suit :

- Les deux principales espèces de tortues pêchées accidentellement sont la Tortue Caouane (*Caretta caretta*) et la Tortue Luth (*Dermochelys Coriacea*). Cette dernière est nettement la plus dominante avec environ 70% de la capture totale en effectif. Ces espèces sont rarement rencontrées lors des opérations de pêche. A titre indicatif, ces tortues peuvent être prises dans les palangres une fois sur toutes les 10 marées réalisées.
- Quand la tortue est prise vivante dans leurs palangres, les pêcheurs procèdent au décrochage de l'hameçon de l'animal avant sa remise dans l'eau. Si la tortue est morte ou a déjà avalé l'hameçon, les pêcheurs coupent la ligne la plus proche de l'hameçon puis relâchent la tortue en mer.
- Concernant les oiseaux de mer, aucune information n'est actuellement disponible sur les prises accidentelles de ces espèces, bien que les pêcheurs signalent que ces derniers sont souvent observés dans le ciel, mais ils ne sont jamais pris dans leurs engins.

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

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------|--|--|
| GÉNÉRAL (toutes les espèces) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Rapports annuels (scientifiques) | 2020/09/15 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Caractéristiques des flottilles de la tâche I (T1FC) | 2020/02/28, 2020/04/10, 2020/09/03 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche I (T1NC) | 2020/02/28 ; 2020/04/10 ; 2020/06/01 ; 2020/06/15 ; 2020/09/03 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Prise et effort de la tâche II (T2CE) | 2020/02/28 ; 2020/04/10 ; 2020/09/03 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Échantillons de tailles de la tâche II (T2SZ) | 2020/02/28 ; 2020/04/10 ; 2020/09/03 |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche II (T2CS) | 2020/02/28 ; 2020/04/10 ; 2020/09/03 |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires) | Non applicable : aucun programme de marquage n'a été mis en place en 2019. |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations) | Non applicable : aucun programme de marquage n'a été mis en place en 2019. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations) | Non applicable : aucun programme de marquage n'a été mis en place en 2019. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes d'observateurs nationaux | 2020/09/04 |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14 | L'information collectée dans le cadre du programme observateur scientifique est synthétisée dans la partie 1 du rapport annuel. Le détail est communiqué dans le formulaire ST09-Domobprg. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique | Non applicable : Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par la mer de Sargasse. |

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--|--|
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure | Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries au harpon. Les données concernant les palangriers ont été communiqués dans le formulaire ST01-T1FC, le 2020/02/28 et 2020/04/10. |
| THON ROUGE | S:BFT01 | S15 | Échantillonnage de tailles (de poissons mis à mort) dans les fermes | Communiquées le 2020/04/10. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Échantillonnage de tailles (résultats de données brutes) réalisé au moyen de systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques (couverture à 100% des mises en cages) OU au moyen d'une autre méthodologie d'estimation de la taille du thon rouge | Communiquées le 2020/04/10. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Données concernant l'échantillonnage de tailles (et rapports de mise en cage) réalisé au moyen de systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques (couverture à 100% des mises en cages) | Communiquées le 2020/04/10. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge | Le formulaire ST09-Domobprg , 2020/09/04. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place | Non applicable : le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock de thon rouge ouest. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries | SCRS/2019/133. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique | Aucun document SCRS présenté. Présentation power point soumise par le coordinateur du programme d'échantillonnage au groupe BFT en 2019. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique | Non applicable : Maroc n'est intégré dans aucune de ces activités. |
| | THONIDÉS TROPICAUX | S:TRO01 | S24 | Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris |
| S:TRO02 | | S25 | Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de | Non applicable : le Maroc n'opère pas DCP. |

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---|--|
| | | | concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique) | |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc. | Non applicable : le Maroc n'opère pas DCP. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB | Non applicable : le Maroc n'opère pas DCP. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture | Non applicable : le Maroc n'opère pas DCP. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS) | Non applicable : le Maroc n'opère pas DCP. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port | Non applicable : le Maroc n'opère pas DCP. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP | Non applicable : le Maroc n'opère pas DCP. |
| ISTIOPHORIDÉS | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée | Non applicable : le Maroc a interdit la pêche de makaires. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers. | Non applicable : le Maroc a interdit la pêche de makaires. |
| REQUINS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce | Non applicable. Le Maroc communique les statistiques de capture de requins par espèce. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce | SCRS/2019/083. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Informations sur le requin peau bleue | 2020/09/03 ST02-T1NC , ST01-T1FC. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants | Le formulaire ST09-Domobprg, 2020/09/04. |
| AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES | S:BYC01 | S37 | Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention | Non applicable. Aucun guide n'est actuellement disponible. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les | Information disponible figure dans le rapport national sur la pêche thonière. |

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|--------|------------------|-------------|---|--|
| | | | pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin | |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année | Information disponible figure dans le rapport national sur la pêcherie thonière. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs | Des enquêtes sont réalisées auprès des pêcheurs artisanaux pour collecter cette information. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente | L'information disponible est incluse dans le rapport national. |

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

3.1 Limites de taille minimale

Conformément aux Recommandations de l'ICCAT, le Département des Pêches maritimes interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et ce, aux termes d'un arrêté ministériel, modifiant et complétant l'arrêté du 03 octobre 1988 fixant la taille marchande minimale des espèces pêchées dans les eaux marocaines.

3.2 Limitation de l'effort de pêche

En application de la note circulaire 3887 du 18 août 1992, les investissements en matière de construction navale ont été suspendus depuis cette date afin d'assurer une compatibilité entre effort de pêche et niveau de l'état des stocks. Par ailleurs, la circulaire n° 001 du 01/02/2005, fixant les conditions d'octroi et de prorogation des autorisations de reconversion, de refonte et de remplacement des navires de pêche permet, d'apporter certaines modifications techniques aux navires de pêche actifs.

Pour la pêcherie du thon rouge, le Maroc souscrit pleinement aux dispositions de la recommandation ICCAT [19-04] amendant la Recommandation [18-02] en matière de limite de la capacité à celle des madragues, des fermes et des navires autorisés au 1er juillet 2008.

3.3 Suivi, contrôle et inspection des activités de la pêche

Les modalités de suivi, contrôle et observations de pêche interviendront conformément à la réglementation nationale et aux recommandations ICCAT en vigueur matérialisées par une méthodologie de contrôle et de surveillance des activités de la pêche des thonidés.

Cette méthodologie rentre dans le cadre de la mise en application du plan national de contrôle des activités de la pêche maritime. Elle inclut des mesures pour se conformer aux dispositions ICCAT en matière de contrôle et inspection. Ainsi, cette méthodologie comporte les mesures relatives aux actions suivantes :

- Tenue de registres pour le suivi des notifications préalables de l'entrée au port soumises par tous les navires de capture, de transformation et auxiliaires ;
- Le suivi et le contrôle des opérations de pêche au niveau des madragues et de mise à mort au niveau des madragues et des fermes d'engraissement notamment à l'aide de la présence d'observateurs ;
- Le suivi et le contrôle systématique des débarquements de la flottille côtière et artisanale avec obligation de pesée effective avant la première vente et respect du système de documentation des captures mis en place au niveau national. Ce système de documentation national permet le contrôle par recoupement systématique direct entre la déclaration des captures au débarquement et les données de la première vente et permet un outil supplémentaire de vérification pour la validation des actes du processus eBCD ;
- Le suivi et le contrôle des opérations de transfert de thon rouge et des opérations de mise en cage dans les fermes d'engraissement, sont appuyés notamment par la présence systématique d'observateurs, l'enregistrement vidéo des opérations de transfert et de mise en cage et l'utilisation des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques conformément aux conditions énumérées dans la Recommandation 19-04 amendant la recommandation 18-02 ;
- Un Contrôle du thon rouge vivant présent dans une cage d'élevage par ferme d'engraissement dans la période allant de la fin des opérations de mise en cage jusqu'à la première opération de mise en cage de l'année suivante. Ce contrôle concerne également le système de traçabilité interne mis en place par la ferme d'engraissement ;
- La surveillance par VMS des navires de pêche assujettis effectuée par le Fishing Monitoring Center (FMC) du Département de la pêche avec une disponibilité en ligne à temps réel des données de position pour l'administration régionale des pêches maritimes (les Délégations des Pêches Maritimes) ;
- L'instauration d'un processus de communication et d'enregistrement des informations de capture, de transfert et de mise en cage, notamment via la mise en application du programme de documentation des captures eBCD ;
- L'application des dispositions relatives aux mesures d'inspection au port des navires étrangers, et le respect des engagements internationaux du Royaume du Maroc auprès de la Commission Internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique.

La surveillance en mer est aussi assurée par les autres autorités habilitées dans le cadre des attributions conférées par la réglementation nationale.

3.5 Données commerciales

Au niveau des exportations, des recoupements sont effectués avec les services de l'Office des changes, organisme étatique chargé d'édicter les mesures relatives à la réglementation des opérations de change. Il autorise à titre général ou particulier les transferts à destination de l'étranger et en veillant au rapatriement des avoirs obligatoirement cessibles (recettes d'exportations de biens et services), et de l'administration des douanes qui sont sous la tutelle du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances afin de vérifier l'authenticité des quantités déclarées à l'exportation et les croiser avec le montant des devises rapatriées.

Toutes ces procédures ont été mises en place pour renforcer davantage les dispositifs de contrôle des opérations commerciales des espèces thonières.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|---------|------|------|---|--|
| GÉNÉRAL | GEN | 0001 | Rapports annuels | Transmis le 15/09/2020. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins | Transmis le 15/09/2020. |
| | GEN | 0003 | Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application | Transmis le 28/07/2020. |
| | GEN | 0004 | Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif | Non applicable, Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|------|--------|---|--|
| | GEN | 0005 | Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation | Non applicable, Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires. |
| | GEN | 0006 a | Rapports sur les transbordements en mer | Réponse transmise le 11/09/2020. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Rapports sur les transbordements au port | Réponse transmise le 11/09/2020. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Déclaration de transbordement (en mer) | Non-applicable, Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port. | Non applicable, Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de charges autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures). | Le Maroc n'autorise pas de palangriers à transborder en mer dans la zone de convention ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0010 a | Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port | Réponse transmise le 14/02/2020. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port | Réponse transmise le 13/08/2020. |
| | GEN | 0011 | Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée. | Transmis le 14/02/2020. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger | Il est de 72 Heures, transmis le 14/02/2019. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port | NEANT, le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a refusé l'entrée dans ses ports à aucun navire de pêche étranger. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible) | Cinq rapports d'inspection d'entrance transmis : - Le 25/08/2020 : 2 rapports ; - Le 31/08/2020 : 1 rapport ; - Le 09/09/2020 : 1 rapport ; - Le 11/09/2020 : 1 rapport. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée | NEANT, le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas constaté d'infraction lors des inspections menées dans ses ports. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port | NEANT, le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu aucun rapport d'inspection au port concluant une infraction apparente. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération | Réponse transmise le 09/09/2020. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Accords d'accès et modification | Transmis le 11/09/2020. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|------|------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0019 | Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées | Transmis le 11/09/2020. |
| | GEN | 0020 | Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Transmis : - Le 31/01/2020 - Le 09/03/2020 - Le 24/04/2020 - Le 20/08/2020 - Le 25/08/2020 |
| | GEN | 0021 | Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus | Le Maroc n'a pas d'informations actualisées à déclarer au sujet des actions internes pour les navires de 20m ou plus. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives | Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêche. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU | Réponse transmise le 01/09/2020. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU | Liste IUU Par. 3 de la Rec. 18-08 pas encore reçue pour pouvoir faire des commentaires. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement | Le Maroc n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer concernant les mesures commerciales. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Données sur la non-application | Réponse transmise le 06/07/2020. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application | Néant, Le Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu de la part du Secrétariat aucune information sur des allégations de non application. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Observations de navires | Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas, à ce jour, d'informations pertinentes à transmettre. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires | Aucune correspondance n'a été envoyée à l'ICCAT, étant donné que le Royaume du Maroc ne dispose pas, à ce jour, d'informations pertinentes à transmettre. |
| | GEN | 0031 | Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas et/ou autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage de thon rouge | NEANT Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas participé jusqu'à présent, à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection dans le cadre de la Rés. 19-17. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme | NEANT Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas participé jusqu'à présent, à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection dans le cadre de la Rés. 19-17. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour | NEANT Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas participé jusqu'à présent, à l'échange volontaire de |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|-------------------|------|------|---|---|
| | | | l'échange de personnel d'inspection | personnel d'inspection dans le cadre de la Rés. 19-17. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale | NEANT Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas de navire qui figure sur la liste IUU finale. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour le sauvetage de l'observateur | Applicable à partir du 1er janvier 2021. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Rapports sur les incidents impliquant les observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise | Aucun incident impliquant les observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT en mission d'observation à bord des navires, madragues et fermes marocaines n'a été enregistré en 2020. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Rapport concernant la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu | Néant, aucune opération de récupération des engins de pêche perdus, autres que les palangres n'a été enregistrée en 2020. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Rapport concernant la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu | Néant, aucun engin de pêche n'a été déclaré perdu en 2020. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points de contact afin de faciliter la coopération concernant l'observation de navires (facultatif) | Néant, car points de contact non encore désigné. |
| THON ROUGE | BFT | 1001 | Fermes de thon rouge | Transmis : - Le 28/05/2020 - Le 24/06/2020 - Le 15/07/2020 |
| | BFT | 1002 | Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge | Transmis le 28/08/2020. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages | Néant, le report du poisson resté en cages n'est pas autorisé |
| | BFT | 1004 | Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge | Transmis : - Le 28/05/2020 - Le 24/08/2020 - Le 26/08/2020 |
| | BFT | 1005 | Madragues de thon rouge | Transmis le 13/02/2020. |
| | BFT | 1006 | <i>Redondant</i> | |
| | BFT | 1007 | Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité | Transmis le 13/02/2020. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, le cas échéant | Transmis le 13/02/2020. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications des plans de pêche | Transmis : - Le 05/03/2020 - Le 22/06/2020 |
| | BFT | 1010 | Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02 | Transmis le 10/09/2020. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Prises de thon rouge de 2019 | Transmis Le 23/07/2020. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Navires de capture de thon rouge | Transmis : - Le 11/04/2020 - Le 17/04/2020 |

MAROC

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|------|------|---|---|
| | | | | - Le 15/06/2020 |
| | BFT | 1013 | Autres navires de thon rouge | Transmis : - Le 12/03/2020 - Le 20/08/2020 |
| | BFT | 1014 | Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO) | Néant, Les navires marocains n'ont pas participé à aucune opération de pêche conjointe. |
| | BFT | 1015 | Messages VMS | Oui, applicable. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe | Réponse transmise le 14/02/2020. |
| | BFT | 1017 | Liste des navires d'inspection | Non-applicable Aucun navire BFT battant pavillon marocain n'a exercé en dehors de la ZEE national pendant la saison 2020 et donc Le Royaume du Maroc ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. |
| | BFT | 1018 | Liste des inspecteurs [et agences] | Non-applicable Aucun navire BFT battant pavillon marocain n'a exercé en dehors de la ZEE national pendant la saison 2020 et donc Le Royaume du Maroc ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS | Non-applicable Aucun navire BFT battant pavillon marocain n'a exercé en dehors de la ZEE national pendant la saison 2020 et donc Le Royaume du Maroc ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Ports de transbordement de thon rouge | Transmis le 14/02/2020. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Ports de débarquement de thon rouge | Transmis le 14/02/2020. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises) | 20 rapports durant la période du 08/05/2020 au 13/09/2020. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge | Suite à une notification du Secrétariat du 03/07/2020, les rapports mensuels ne sont plus exigés. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée | La pêche n'est pas encore fermée. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm. | Le Maroc n'est pas concerné, il fait partie de la zone Atlantique Est et Méditerranée. |
| | BFT | 1027 | Rapport annuel sur le BCD | Rapport transmis le 09/09/2020. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD | Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : - Le 07/02/2020 - Le 13/03/2020 - Le 19/03/2020 |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|---------------------------|------|------|--|---|
| | | | | - Le 24/03/2020 - Le 23/07/2020 |
| | BFT | 1029 | Points de contact pour les BCD | Réponse transmise le 26/04/2016. |
| | BFT | 1030 | Législation relative au BCD | Le Maroc a utilisé le système eBCD pendant la saison de pêche de thon rouge 2020, et ce, pour tous les segments intervenant dans cette pêcherie. |
| | BFT | 1031 | Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD | Néant, le Maroc n'a pas de programmes d'apposition de marques sur la queue du BFT. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT | Néant, le Maroc n'a pas relevé que des navires ne figurant pas sur le Registre ICCAT des navires de capture du thon rouge ont capturé du thon rouge de l'Est. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD | Toutes les données ont été saisies directement par l'administrateur CPC ; à l'exception des données dont il n'a pas la main pour les introduire. Ces dernières sont introduites par le Secrétariat/consortium ; |
| | BFT | 1034 | Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires | Rapport transmis le 09/09/2020. |
| ESPÈCES TROPICALES | TRO | 2001 | Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure | Transmis : - Le 31/01/2020 - Le 09/03/2020 - Le 24/04/2020 - Le 25/08/2020 |
| | TRO | 2002 | Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure | Le Maroc n'a pas de liste de navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse au cours de l'année antérieure. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ | NEANT, le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu aucune notification sur une éventuelle infraction en vertu du par. 51 de la recommandation 19-02. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT | Non applicable, il n'y a pas eu d'importation déclarée ou détectée de thon obèse congelé |
| | TRO | 2007 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP | Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : - Le 07/02/2020 - Le 13/03/2020 - Le 19/03/2020 - Le 24/03/2020 - Le 23/07/2020 |
| | TRO | 2008 | <i>Redondant</i> | |
| | TRO | 2009 | Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux | Transmis : - Le 28/04/2020 - Le 14/07/2020 |
| | TRO | 2010 | Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02) | Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas DCP. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|----------------|------|------|---|--|
| | TRO | 2011 | Plans de gestion de la capacité/de pêche de thonidés tropicaux | Le 20/01/2020 |
| | TRO | 2012 | Déclaration d'intention d'accroître la participation aux pêcheries ciblant les thonidés tropicaux | Transmis le 20/01/2020. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Prises mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Transmis le 07/09/2020. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse | Le Maroc n'a pas encore atteint 80% de leur quota. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon obèse a été utilisée | La pêche n'est pas encore fermée. |
| | TRO | 2016 | Liste des navires de support et activité en 2019 | Le Maroc n'a pas de liste de navires de support et activité en 2019. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord | 3 % du volume total des captures effectuées par navire au cours de la même année. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence TRO 2016 | L'arrêté n°4196-14 du 02 safar1436 (du 25 novembre 2014) relatif à la pêche des petits pélagiques de l'Atlantique nord-Méditerranée et à la pêche des petits pélagiques de l'Atlantique centre lequel a été par l'arrêté n°1515.17 du 20 ramadan 1438. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Différence entre l'effort de pêche de 2018 et l'effort de pêche de 2020 | Non requis avant 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique | Non requis avant 2021. |
| ESPADON | SWO | 3001 | Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT | Non-applicable, il n'y a pas eu d'importation déclarée ou détectée d'espardon congelé. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP | Les dates d'envoi des demandes de mises à jour : - Le 07/02/2020 - Le 13/03/2020 - Le 19/03/2020 - Le 24/03/2020 - Le 23/07/2020 |
| | SWO | 3003 | Liste des navires ciblant l'espardon de la Méditerranée | Transmis le 14/01/2020. |
| | SWO | 3004 | Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espardon de la Méditerranée | Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêches sportives/récréatives dans la Méditerranée. |
| | SWO | 3005 | Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure | Le Maroc ne délivre pas de permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en méditerranée. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espardon de la Méditerranée | Transmis le 01/09/2020. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|---------------|------|---|--|
| | SWO | 3007 | Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord | Transmis le 01/09/2020. |
| | SWO | 3010 | Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO | Transmis le 14/02/2020. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO. | Transmis : - Le 13/01/2020 - Le 04/04/2020 - Le 06/07/2020 |
| | SWO | 3012 | Résumé de la mise en oeuvre du programme de marquage | Le Maroc n'opère pas de pêche sportive /récréative de l'espadon en méditerranée. |
| | SWO | 3013 | Liste des navires d'inspection | Non-applicable Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection. |
| | SWO | 3014 | Liste des inspecteurs [et agences] | Non-applicable Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | 832 navires |
| | SWO | 3016 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique sud pour la pêcherie de l'Espadon. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord | Non applicable : Le Maroc n'a pas fixé de limite de prise accessoire. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord | Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique sud pour la pêcherie de l'Espadon. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS | Non-applicable Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée | Transmis le 28/02/2020. |
| | GERMON | | | |
| ALB | | 4003 | Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée. | Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher le germon de la Méditerranée. |
| ALB | | 4004 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord. |
| ALB | | 4005 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud. |
| ALB | | 4006 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord | Le Maroc n'a pas de limite de prise accessoire maximum de Germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--|------|------|--|--|
| | ALB | 4007 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord | Le Maroc n'a pas de limite de prise accessoire maximum de Germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord. |
| ISTIOPHORIDÉS | BIL | 5001 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 18-04 / 19-05 et 16-11 | Transmis le 14/09/2020. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Demande de dérogation de remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries | Le Maroc ne fait pas partie des CPC côtières qui ne sont pas des États en développement qui capturent des makaires/SPF à des fins de consommation locale dans le cadre de pêcheries côtières artisanales, de subsistance et de petits métiers. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL | Le Maroc ne fait pas partie des CPC testant des systèmes de surveillance électronique avec des interactions de BIL |
| REQUINS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins | Transmis le 14/09/2020. |
| AUTRES ESPÈCES PRISES ACCESSOIRES | BYC | 8001 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragr. 1, 2 et 7, amendée par la Rec. 13-11, et mesures pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO. | Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer | Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine. | Cf Exigence scientifique « S4 »de l'annexe de la 1ère partie du rapport annuel. |
| DIVERS | SDP | 9001 | Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques | NEANT, le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas mis en œuvre un système électronique pilote de documents statistiques électroniques. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT | Le Maroc n'a pas soulevé d'objection à l'égard d'aucune recommandation ICCAT adoptée conformément aux procédures fixées par la Convention. |

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

4.1 Limites de taille minimale

Conformément aux Recommandations de l'ICCAT, le Département des Pêches maritimes interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et ce, aux termes d'un arrêté ministériel, modifiant et complétant l'arrêté du 03 octobre 1988 fixant la taille marchande minimale des espèces pêchées dans les eaux marocaines.

4.2 Limitation de l'effort de pêche

En application de la note circulaire 3887 du 18 août 1992, les investissements en matière de construction navale ont été suspendus depuis cette date afin d'assurer une compatibilité entre effort de pêche et niveau de l'état des stocks. Par ailleurs, la circulaire n° 001 du 01/02/2005, fixant les conditions d'octroi et de prorogation des autorisations de reconversion, de refonte et de remplacement des navires de pêche permet, d'apporter certaines modifications techniques aux navires de pêche actifs.

Pour la pêcherie du thon rouge, le Maroc souscrit pleinement aux dispositions de la recommandation ICCAT [19-04] amendant la Recommandation [18-02] en matière de limite de la capacité à celle des madragues, des fermes et des navires autorisés au 1er juillet 2008.

4.3 Suivi, contrôle et inspection des activités de la pêche

Les modalités de suivi, contrôle et observations de pêche interviendront conformément à la réglementation nationale et aux recommandations ICCAT en vigueur matérialisées par une méthodologie de contrôle et de surveillance des activités de la pêche des thonidés.

Cette méthodologie rentre dans le cadre de la mise en application du plan national de contrôle des activités de la pêche maritime. Elle inclut des mesures pour se conformer aux dispositions ICCAT en matière de contrôle et inspection. Ainsi, cette méthodologie comporte les mesures relatives aux actions suivantes :

- Tenue de registres pour le suivi des notifications préalables de l'entrée au port soumises par tous les navires de capture, de transformation et auxiliaires ;
- Le suivi et le contrôle des opérations de pêche au niveau des madragues et de mise à mort au niveau des madragues et des fermes d'engraissement notamment à l'aide de la présence d'observateurs ;
- Le suivi et le contrôle systématique des débarquements de la flottille côtière et artisanale avec obligation de pesée effective avant la première vente et respect du système de documentation des captures mis en place au niveau national. Ce système de documentation national permet le contrôle par recoupement systématique direct entre la déclaration des captures au débarquement et les données de la première vente et permet un outil supplémentaire de vérification pour la validation des actes du processus eBCD ;
- Le suivi et le contrôle des opérations de transfert de thon rouge et des opérations de mise en cage dans les fermes d'engraissement, sont appuyés notamment par la présence systématique d'observateurs, l'enregistrement vidéo des opérations de transfert et de mise en cage et l'utilisation des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques conformément aux conditions énumérées dans la Recommandation 19-04 amendant la recommandation 18-02 ;
- Un Contrôle du thon rouge vivant présent dans une cage d'élevage par ferme d'engraissement dans la période allant de la fin des opérations de mise en cage jusqu'à la première opération de mise en cage de l'année suivante. Ce contrôle concerne également le système de traçabilité interne mis en place par la ferme d'engraissement ;
- La surveillance par VMS des navires de pêche assujettis effectuée par le Fishing Monitoring Center (FMC) du Département de la pêche avec une disponibilité en ligne à temps réel des données de position pour l'administration régionale des pêches maritimes (les Délégations des Pêches Maritimes) ;
- L'instauration d'un processus de communication et d'enregistrement des informations de capture, de transfert et de mise en cage, notamment via la mise en application du programme de documentation des captures eBCD ;

- L'application des dispositions relatives aux mesures d'inspection au port des navires étrangers, et le respect des engagements internationaux du Royaume du Maroc auprès de la Commission Internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique.

La surveillance en mer est aussi assurée par les autres autorités habilitées dans le cadre des attributions conférées par la réglementation nationale.

4.4 Données commerciales

Au niveau des exportations, des recoupements sont effectués avec les services de l'Office des changes, organisme étatique chargé d'édicter les mesures relatives à la réglementation des opérations de change. Il autorise à titre général ou particulier les transferts à destination de l'étranger et en veillant au rapatriement des avoirs obligatoirement cessibles (recettes d'exportations de biens et services), et de l'administration des douanes qui sont sous la tutelle du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances afin de vérifier l'authenticité des quantités déclarées à l'exportation et les croiser avec le montant des devises rapatriées.

Toutes ces procédures ont été mises en place pour renforcer davantage les dispositifs de contrôle des opérations commerciales des espèces thonières.

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

Le Maroc n'a pas de remarques ou commentaires à soulever concernant les difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT.

Tableau 1 : Répartition des quantités de thon rouge livrées à Blue Farm au titre de l'année 2019.

| Madrague | N° ICCAT | Quantité Destinée à BLUE FARM | |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|------------------|
| | | Poids (Kg) | Nombre de pièces |
| KENITRA 2 | AT002MAR00010 | 141 760 | 697 |
| LOS CENIZOSOS | AT002MAR00004 | 134 104 | 706 |
| LAS CUEVAS | AT002MAR00012 | 250 883 | 1303 |
| ES SAHEL | AT002MAR00011 | 594 147 | 3177 |
| PUNTA NEGRA | AT002MAR00005 | 547 036 | 2846 |
| PRINCIPE | AT002MAR00002 | 434 644 | 2176 |
| GHARB | AT002MAR00015 | 97 997 | 535 |
| LA GARIFA | AT002MAR00003 | 138 609 | 731 |
| KENITRA 1 | AT002MAR00006 | 136 767 | 689 |
| TOTAL | | 2 475 947 | 12 860 |

Tableau 2 : Statistiques générales.

| <i>Espèces (code ICCAT)</i> | <i>TOTALTM 2019</i> | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Atlantique</i> | <i>Méditerranée</i> |
| Albacore (YFT) | 228,1 | 0 |
| Germon (ALB) | 25,0 | 0,0 |
| Thon obèse (BET) | 850,0 | 0,0 |
| Thon rouge (BFT) | 2 476,0 | 444,0 |
| Bacorette (LTA) | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Listao (SKJ) | 1 242,0 | 16,0 |
| Bonite à dos rayé (BON) | 5 679,0 | 60,2 |
| Auxide (FRI) | 92,6 | 49,8 |
| Palomette (BOP) | 52,9 | 5,5 |
| Espadon (SWO) | 950,0 | 982,3 |
| Makaire blanc (WHM) | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Makaire Bleu (BUM) | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Makaire noir | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Voilier de l'Atlantique (SAI) | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Grand requin blanc (WSH) | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Grand requin marteau (SPK) | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Requin gris (SBL) | 36,1 | 0,0 |
| Requin HÂ (GAG) | 3,9 | 0,0 |
| Requin marteau commun (SPZ) | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL) | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Requin perlon (HXT) | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Requin sombre (DUS) | 1,1 | 0,0 |
| Taupe bleu (SMA) | 501,1 | 0,0 |
| Peau bleue | 1 524,3 | 0,0 |
| Taupe commune (POR) | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Autres squalidés et requins (SHK) | 0,0 | 0,0 |
| Autres thonidés | 0,0 | 1,0 |
| SOUS TOTAL (Tm) | 13 662,2 | 1 558,8 |
| TOTAL GENERAL (TM) | 15 221,1 | |

Tableau 3 : Données statistiques des Pêcheries de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'Espadon (SWO).

| <i>BFT</i> | <i>Engins</i> | <i>Volume</i> |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Atl | Trap | 2 476 |
| Atl | PS | 00 |
| Atl | LL | 00 |
| Atl | Gill | 00 |
| | | |
| Méd | Hand (HL) | 265 |
| Méd | Gill | 00 |
| Méd | PS | 130 |
| Méd | LL | 49 |
| Méd | Trap | 00 |
| | | |
| Tot-Atl | | 2 476 |
| Tot-Méd | | 444 |
| Tot | | 2920 |

| <i>SWO</i> | <i>Engins</i> | <i>Volume</i> |
|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Atl | Trap | 00 |
| Atl | PS | 00 |
| Atl | Gill | 00 |
| Atl | HL | 00 |
| Atl | LL | 950 |
| | | |
| Méd | LL | 982.3 |
| Méd | Gill | 00 |
| Méd | PS | 00 |
| Méd | Hand | 00 |
| Méd | Trap | 00 |
| | | |
| Tot-Atl | | 950 |
| Tot-Méd | | 982.3 |
| Tot | | 1932.3 |

Tableau 4 : Données statistiques de la pêche des thonidés mineurs.

| | <i>Engins</i> | <i>Bacorette (LTA)</i> | <i>B. Sarda (BON)</i> | <i>Auxide (FRI)</i> | <i>Palomette (BOP)</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------|---------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|---------------|
| Atl | Trap | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Atl | Hand | 0 | 1817 | 57 | 29.6 | 1903.6 |
| Atl | Gill | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Atl | LL | 0 | 2499 | 15 | 15.3 | 2529.3 |
| Atl | PS | 0 | 1363 | 20.6 | 8 | 1391.6 |
| | | | | | | |
| Méd | Trap | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Méd | Hand | 0 | 0 | 30 | 3.5 | 33.5 |
| Méd | Gill | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Méd | LL | 0 | 46 | 7.5 | 1 | 84.5 |
| Méd | PS | 0 | 14.2 | 12.3 | 1 | 27.5 |
| | | | | | | |
| Tot-Atl | | 0 | 5679 | 92.6 | 52.9 | 5824.5 |
| Tot-Méd | | 0 | 60.2 | 49.8 | 5.5 | 115.5 |
| Total | | 0 | 5739.2 | 142.4 | 58.4 | 5940 |

Tableau 5 : Données statistiques des autres espèces thonières.

| | <i>Engins</i> | <i>Voilier (SAI)</i> | <i>Makaire bleu (BUM)</i> | <i>Albacore (YFT)</i> | <i>Germon (ALB)</i> | <i>Thon obèse (BET)</i> | <i>Listao (SKJ)</i> | <i>TOTAL</i> |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Atl | Trap | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Atl | PS | 0 | 0 | 69.1 | 19 | 0 | 373 | 461.1 |
| Atl | Gill | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Atl | Hand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 638 | 869 | 1507 |
| Atl | LL | 0 | 0 | 159 | 6 | 212 | 0 | 377 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | |
| Méd | LL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Méd | Gill | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Méd | PS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Méd | Hand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 11 |
| Méd | Trap | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | |
| Tot-Atl | | 0 | 0 | 228.1 | 25 | 850 | 1242 | 2345.1 |
| Tot-Méd | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 16 |
| Total | | 0 | 0 | 228.1 | 25 | 850 | 1258 | 2361.1 |

Tableau 6 : Données statistiques des requins et squalidés.

| | <i>Engin</i> | <i>Grand requin blanc (WSH)</i> | <i>Grand requin marteau (SPK)</i> | <i>Requin gris (SBL)</i> | <i>Requin HÅ (GAG)</i> | <i>Requin marteau commun (SPZ)</i> | <i>Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)</i> | <i>Requin perlon (HXT)</i> | <i>Requin sombre (DUS)</i> | <i>Requin Taupe bleue (SMA)</i> | <i>Requin Peau bleue</i> | <i>Requin Taupe commune (POR)</i> | <i>Autres Squales & Requins</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Atl | Trap | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Atl | PS | 0 | 0 | 10 | 1.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 144 | 915 | 0 | 0 | 1070.6 |
| Atl | Gill | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Atl | LL & Hand | 0 | 0 | 26.1 | 2.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 357.1 | 609.3 | 0 | 0 | 995.9 |
| Méd | LL | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Méd | Gill | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Méd | PS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Méd | Hand | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Méd | Trap | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tot-Atl | | 0 | 0 | 36.1 | 3.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 501.1 | 1524.3 | 0 | 0 | 2066.5 |
| Tot-Méd | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | | 0 | 0 | 36.1 | 3.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1.1 | 501.1 | 1524.3 | 0 | 0 | 2066.5 |

Tableau 7 : Récapitulatif des données générales de captures par zones et par espèces (TM).

| <i>Espèce</i> | <i>Atlantique</i> | <i>Méditerranée</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| Thon rouge | 2476 | 444 | 2920 |
| Thon obèse | 850 | 0 | 850 |
| Thon germon | 25 | 0 | 25 |
| listao | 1242 | 16 | 1258 |
| Thon albacore | 228.1 | 0 | 228.1 |
| Makaire blanc | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Makaire bleu | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Espadon | 950 | 982.3 | 1932.3 |
| Petits thonidés | 5824.5 | 115.5 | 5940 |
| Autres thonidés | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| requins & Squalidés | 2066.5 | 0 | 2066.5 |
| TOTAL | 13662.2 | 1558.8 | 15221.1 |

Tableau 8 : Récapitulatif des données Tâche I et II disponibles pour l'année 2019 (voir données détaillées sur support électronique en annexe à ce rapport)

| <i>Espèce/stock</i> | <i>Type données</i> | <i>Code engin</i> |
|---|--|-------------------|
| Thon rouge Atlantique Est (BFT) | - Données de prises nominales par engin et par zone - Caractéristiques des flottilles par engin - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles de prises par taille | Trap & HL |
| | - Données de tailles de thon rouge vivant estimées par la caméra stéréoscopique - Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge engraisé | Trap |
| Espadon de la Méditerranée (SWO) | - Données de prises nominales par zone - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille | LL |
| Espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO) | - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille | LL |
| Albacore (YFT) | - Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort | LL |
| Thon obèse (BET) | - Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort | LL |
| Taupe bleu (SMA) et peau bleu (BSH) | - Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille (SMA) | LL |
| Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON) | - Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort ; Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille | Hand |

ANNUAL REPORT OF NAMIBIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NAMIBIE
INFORME ANNUAL DE NAMIBIA

SUMMARY

Namibia, as a member of ICCAT, strives to fully implement all ICCAT Conservation and Management measures. Foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and any other RFMO's or International Organisations. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed LSPLVs fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documents. In 2019, Namibia continued to undertake research on all ICCAT species caught by boats operating in Namibian waters. Data obtained from log sheets supplied to fishing vessels, as well as data collected by Fisheries Inspectors deployed at all landing points and those data collected by Fisheries Observers onboard fishing vessels were analysed and the results were submitted to ICCAT on 30 July 2020. Fisheries observers were also deployed on board large pelagic vessel to observe and monitor the activities of fishing vessels at sea and report any violations for possible action to be taken against the offenders. Furthermore, Namibia had deployed Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours, to ensure strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, including those adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMO's and International Organisations. Namibia has also ratify in June 2017 to the FAO Port State Measures agreements.

RÉSUMÉ

Namibia, as a member of ICCAT, strives to fully implement all ICCAT Conservation and Management measures. Foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and any other RFMO's or International Organisations. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed LSPLVs fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documents. In 2019, Namibia continued to undertake research on all ICCAT species caught by boats operating in Namibian waters. Data obtained from log sheets supplied to fishing vessels, as well as data collected by Fisheries Inspectors deployed at all landing points and those data collected by Fisheries Observers onboard fishing vessels were analysed and the results were submitted to ICCAT on 30 July 2020. Fisheries observers were also deployed on board large pelagic vessel to observe and monitor the activities of fishing vessels at sea and report any violations for possible action to be taken against the offenders. Furthermore, Namibia had deployed Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours, to ensure strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, including those adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMO's and International Organisations. Namibia has also ratify in June 2017 to the FAO Port State Measures agreements.

RESUMEN

Namibia, as a member of ICCAT, strives to fully implement all ICCAT Conservation and Management measures. Foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and any other RFMO's or International Organisations. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed LSPLVs fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documents. In 2019, Namibia continued to undertake research on all ICCAT species caught by boats operating in Namibian waters. Data obtained from log sheets

¹ Control Officer Operations, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources.

supplied to fishing vessels, as well as data collected by Fisheries Inspectors deployed at all landing points and those data collected by Fisheries Observers onboard fishing vessels were analysed and the results were submitted to ICCAT on 30 July 2020. Fisheries observers were also deployed on board large pelagic vessel to observe and monitor the activities of fishing vessels at sea and report any violations for possible action to be taken against the offenders. Furthermore, Namibia had deployed Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours, to ensure strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, including those adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMO's and International Organisations. Namibia has also ratified in June 2017 to the FAO Port State Measures agreements.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

During 2019, 5 bait boats and 22 longline vessels operated in the Namibian waters. A summary of the catches landed by both the bait boat and longline vessels since 2016 is shown in **Table 1**.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Namibia collects statistical data from its Large Pelagic fishing fleet, through information gathered from the log-sheets supplied to Masters of fishing vessels, landings data supplied by the fishing companies, as well as data collected at sea by Fisheries Observers (RESDAT). All this data is then worked-up into the ICCAT excel worksheets and submitted annually to ICCAT by the end of July.

2.1 Logsheets

The following information is noted on each of these log-sheets:

- Vessel License No
- IRCS
- Captain's name
- Trip No
- Year and Month of the trip
- log-sheet Serial No
- the date & time of set/shoot plus lat & long
- date & time of haul/catch plus lat & long,
- effort (hooks/poles)
- number of each species in the catch
- Captain's estimate of the catch (in kg) for each species.

The information collected on these log-sheets will enable one to calculate the catch per unit of effort for each set and for any specified period of time.

2.2 RESDAT Form 1A and 2C

These forms are filled in by the Fisheries Observers on board commercial fishing vessels in which the Observer notes station- and catch information (form 1A), as well as biological data (form 2C). Information, such as total catch in kg, number of fish sampled, weight in kg, length, sex, Vessel ID, Trip No, Station No, Date and First Sampler No and Sampler name is recorded for tunas (albacore, yellow fin tuna, and big eye tuna) and tuna-like species (Swordfish and Skipjack) on forms 1A and 2C. For large pelagic sharks, sex is also noted on Form 2C (Biological data).

2.3 Observer Programme

Namibia deploys Fisheries Observers on all Namibian licensed fishing vessels, as well as foreign chartered fishing vessels operating within the Namibian EEZ and in International waters, that have enough space to accommodate fisheries observers. Their primary duties are as follows:

- Observe compliance to fisheries legislations governing fishing operations
- Ensure correct and accurate logbook completion,
- Ensure accurate reporting of areas of operation, catches and quantities,
- Observe processing methods onboard fishing vessels to ensure that no discarding of commercial fish species takes place,
- Collecting research scientific data, such as species identification, length measurements, sexing and collection of Otoliths, as indicated on the biological sampling forms supplied by the Ministry's scientists.

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|---|--|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 2020/09/15 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 2020/07/30 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 2020/07/30 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 2020/07/30 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | 2020/07/30 |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | 2020/07/30 |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | Not applicable. Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags. |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable. Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable. Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 2020/07/30. |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | None |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | Not applicable. Namibia does not catch Pelagic Sargassum. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Not applicable. Namibia does not carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopically cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopical cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the | Not applicable. Namibia does not target blue fin tuna. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | | | context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | Task I data for BET and YFT, as well as Task II data for BET, sent on 2020/07/30. However, Namibia does not target BET or YFT and these species are only caught as by-catches. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 2020/07/30 |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | Not applicable. Namibia does not use electronic monitoring systems (EMS) |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 2020/07/30. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 2020/07/30. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 2020/07/30. |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 2020/07/30. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 2020/07/30. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 2020/07/30. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 2020/07/30. |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | See Field Guide to the Living Marine Resources of Namibia, by G. Bianchi et al, FAO, Rome (1999). |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | Not applicable No reports were received from fleet of any interactions with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with | NPOA for Seabirds, together with regulations, currently in force. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-------|---------|----------|--|---|
| | | | the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | Not applicable. Namibia does not have an artisanal fishery for ICCAT managed species. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | NPOA for sharks Sent on 2019/07/25. |

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|----------------|-----|-------|--|--|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | 2020/09/15 |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | Namibia submitted Task I data for all ICCAT species caught during the reporting period. For some species, Task II data could not be provided, due to limited sampling by Fisheries Observers. To improve the quality of these data and increase sampling coverage, especially for sharks, on-board observers are to be given refresher courses in future on how to collect these data. Namibia also requires assistance from ICCAT in further training of her Observers to collect the much needed scientific data, including from sharks. Inspectors also need further training to prevent and discourage the targeting and exporting of species prohibited by ICCAT, such as Hammerheads, Silky and Thresher sharks. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | 2020/08/14 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | 2020/08/21 |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | 2020/08/21 |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | 2020/09/15 |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | Not applicable. No Transshipment in - port took place. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | 4 |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and | Not applicable. Do not have Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|-------|---|---|
| | | | tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | 2018/11/30 |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | 2014/02/24 |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | 2014/02/24 |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | 2014/02/24 |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | 48 hours is required. Submitted in the past and no changes were made in 2014 and thereafter. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | No vessels was denied entry or usage of port. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | 60 reports were submitted. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | No infringements were recorded during this reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | No infringements were recorded during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | Not applicable. Namibia has not entered into any bilateral agreements during this reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | Not applicable. Namibia has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Not applicable. No access agreements were entered into during the reporting period. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | 20 |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Namibia. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Namibia in the ICCAT Convention area. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Namibia has no information to report on alleged IUU activities. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Not applicable. Namibia has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | Not applicable. Namibia has no relevant information to report. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | Not applicable. Namibia has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Not applicable. Namibia has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Not applicable. Namibia has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Not applicable. Namibia has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Not applicable. No other supporting maritime agencies are involve in at-sea inspection. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Not applicable. No other supporting maritime agencies are involve in at-sea inspection. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Not applicable Namibia is currently not interested in participating in any pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable. Namibia has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Not applicable. Namibia has no (EAP) for observer recovery. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | Not applicable. Namibia has no (EAP) for observer recovery. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | Not applicable |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | Not applicable |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------|------|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | 2014/02/24 |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry-over of caged fish declaration | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | Not applicable. Namibia does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | Not applicable. Namibia does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | Not applicable. Namibia does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E. |
| BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | | | | operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Not available. Namibia has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | Not available. Namibia has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | Not applicable. Namibia does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Not applicable. Namibia has no information to report regarding such vessels. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Not applicable. Namibia is not involved in catching or trading BFT. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | Not applicable. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | Not applicable. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|------------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | Not applicable. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Not applicable. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by Namibia. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | Not applicable. Namibia does not catch any BET. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable. Namibia does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | Not applicable |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | Not applicable. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Not applicable. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not applicable. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Not applicable. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Not applicable. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Not applicable. Namibia did not import any SWO during 2019. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by Namibia. |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable. Namibia does not have any sport/recreational vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Not applicable. Namibia does not grant any permits for harpoons or longliners to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Not applicable. Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-----------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | Not applicable. Namibia does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery. |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not available. Namibia does not fish for SWO-MED. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Not available. Namibia does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Not applicable. Namibia does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | Not applicable. Namibia does not fish for N.SWO. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | 20 |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Not applicable. Namibian does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Not applicable. Namibia does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable Namibia does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Not applicable. Namibia does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Not applicable. Namibia does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | 2 |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | 20 |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | Not applicable. Namibia does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | Not applicable. Namibia does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | See billfish check sheet submitted by Namibia (2019/09/13). |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------------|------|------|--|---|
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | Not applicable. Namibia has no exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Not applicable. Namibia has no electronic monitoring system for BIL. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | See Shark check sheet submitted by Namibia. |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | | | | |
| | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | Not applicable. No sea turtles catches were recorded in ICCAT managed fisheries in Namibia during the reporting period. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | Namibia has an NPOA for seabirds, together with regulations in place. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | As part of Namibian domestic laws, dumping at sea is prohibited and all by-catches have to be landed. The on-board observers are tasked to monitor this and report any violations to the Fisheries Authorities. By-catch fees are applicable for commercial species to avoid deliberate targeting of by-catch species that are commercially attractive. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | | | |
| | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Namibia. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | Not applicable. Namibia had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

All Namibian licensed Large Pelagic vessels ensure that all products of tuna and tuna-like species, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by necessary documents. For vessels operating under a charter arrangement, Namibia validates the documents for those on the ICCAT record. Re-export certificates for foreign catches landed in Namibian ports are also issued.

Management measures in force in the large pelagic fishery are: the ICCAT Catch Documentation Scheme, TACs for Albacore and Swordfish, catch limit on big eye tuna as by-catch in the Albacore fishery and a sharing arrangement quota on Albacore and gear restrictions for long-line & bait boat vessels only. In addition, value-added processing as a license condition for bait boat vessels and limited entry (number of licences) for the long-line fishery are the other management measures in place.

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

All Namibian licensed Large Pelagic vessels ensure that all products of tuna and tuna-like species, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by necessary documents. For vessels operating under a charter arrangement, Namibia validates the documents for those on the ICCAT record. Re-export certificates for foreign catches landed in Namibian ports are also issued.

Management measures in force in the large pelagic fishery are: the ICCAT Catch Documentation Scheme, TACs for Albacore and Swordfish, catch limit on big eye tuna as by-catch in the Albacore fishery and a sharing arrangement quota on Albacore and gear restrictions for long-line & bait boat vessels only. In addition, value-added processing as a license condition for bait boat vessels and limited entry (number of licences) for the long-line fishery are the other management measures in place.

Table 1. Landings (in mt) of ICCAT species caught by bait boats and longline vessels operating in Namibia during the period 2016 to 2019.

| <i>Year</i> | <i>BB vessels</i> | <i>LL Vessels</i> | <i>Albacore (ALB)</i> | <i>Swordfish (SWO)</i> | <i>Bigeye Tuna (BET)</i> | <i>Yellowfin Tuna (YFT)</i> | <i>Blue Shark (BSH)</i> | <i>Shortfin Mako (SMA)</i> | <i>Blue Marlin (BUM)</i> | <i>Bluefin Tuna (BFT)</i> | <i>Oilfish (OIL)</i> | <i>Thresher sharks (THR)</i> |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 2016 | 13 | 24 | 1062 | 225 | 465 | 42 | 2137 | 661 | 8 | 0 | 21 | 0 |
| 2017 | 5 | 11 | 366 | 717 | 123 | 53 | 1357 | 194 | 57 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| 2018 | 5 | 15 | 888 | 881 | 109 | 424 | 0 | 0 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2019 | 5 | 22 | 966.5 | 811.5 | 69.65 | 81.76 | | | 52.72 | 0 | 38.73 | 0 |

Table 2. Level of observer coverage during July 2017 to June 2020.

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Tuna P&L</i> | | <i>Tuna Longline</i> | |
|------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>Fishing Trips</i> | <i>Observer Trips</i> | <i>Fishing Trips</i> | <i>Observer Trips</i> |
| Jul 17 to Jun 18 | 22 | 20 (91%) | 9 | 4 (44.44%) |
| Jul 18 to Jun 19 | 21 | 18 (85.7%) | 40 | 21 (52.5%) |
| Jul 19 to Jun 20 | 27 | 25 (93%) | 45 | 31 (75%) |

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NICARAGUA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NICARAGUA
INFORME ANUAL DE NICARAGUA**

SUMMARY

La República de Nicaragua no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en el área de la ICCAT, debido a que aún no tiene flotas pesqueras nacionales ni fletadas, no obstante, se cumple con la obligación de provisionar datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera.

RÉSUMÉ

La República de Nicaragua no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en el área de la ICCAT, debido a que aún no tiene flotas pesqueras nacionales ni fletadas, no obstante, se cumple con la obligación de provisionar datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera.

RESUMEN

La República de Nicaragua no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en el área de la ICCAT, debido a que aún no tiene flotas pesqueras nacionales ni fletadas, no obstante, se cumple con la obligación de provisionar datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

En Nicaragua no se han dado cambios en los reportes a la ICCAT respecto de la situación de las pesquerías que se desarrollan en nuestros espacios marítimos, el Instituto Nicaragüense de Pesca y Acuicultura INPESCA es la autoridad nacional para la gestión técnica de las pesquerías que se ejercen en aguas nacionales e internacionales. Esta labor incluye el manejo del Sistema Nacional de Estadísticas Pesqueras y Acuícolas, así como las investigaciones en estos rubros lo cual incluye la colecta y procesamiento de los datos de las pesquerías costeras que se realizan tanto en el litoral Pacífico como en el mar Caribe.

Nicaragua no reporta en este informe datos sobre sus pesquerías costeras ya que las especies objetivos de esas pesquerías no son especies bajo la jurisdicción de la ICCAT (especies ICCAT). Las pesquerías tradicionales de Nicaragua las componen especies de crustáceos tales como los camarones costeros (*Litopenaeus duorarum*, *Litopenaeus schmitti*, *Litopenaeus aztecus*) y son capturados principalmente por embarcaciones industriales con esloras desde 15.1 hasta 26 metros, y en menor medida por embarcaciones artesanales menores a los 15 metros de eslora. Pesca industrial y artesanal de la langosta del Caribe (*Panulirus argus*), moluscos como el Caracol rosado (*Lobatus gigas*) y pepino de mar (*Holoturidae* Spp), así como algunas especies de escama tales como los pargos (*Lutjanus* Spp.) y meros (*Epinephelus* Spp.). Estas pesquerías no se encuentran enlistadas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT), por lo que sus datos no son objeto de reporte, sin embargo, son objeto de seguimiento por el Sistema Nacional de Estadísticas Pesqueras y Acuícolas del país, así como del monitoreo, control y vigilancia para garantizar el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación, entre ellas vedas, tallas mínimas, cuotas de captura, entre otras.

Con relación a las especies enlistadas por la ICCAT, Nicaragua mantiene un interés permanente en participar y desarrollar pesquerías de pelágicos mayores entre ellos, los túnidos tropicales. El Gobierno de Nicaragua desarrolla esfuerzos para, a corto plazo, ingresar una flota pesquera para participar de la pesquería de túnidos tropicales en el área de la ICCAT.

Una vez incorporada la flota pesquera nacional a la pesquería de la ICCAT, se realizara una actividad pesquera de los túnidos tropicales (YFT, BET, SKJ) aleta amarilla, patudo y listado, cuyos datos estadísticos serán reportados de manera oportuna a la Comisión, pretendemos hacer uso eficaz y eficiente de los recursos de cooperación para el mejoramiento de nuestras capacidades institucionales, informáticas y humanas en función de garantizar el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenamiento pesquero establecidas por la ICCAT.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

En el país no se realizan investigaciones de las pesquerías de interés del ICCAT; tal y como se informa en la tabla resumen de requisitos científicos de la ICCAT, Nicaragua aún no posee flota para la pesca de tunidos tropicales y especies asociadas en el área de la ICCAT; no obstante, la captura de algunas especies pelágicas ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca artesanal costera de pargos y meros, la estadística de desembarque es recopilada por los inspectores de pesca directamente en los centros de acopio y plantas de proceso, la información de los pelágicos capturados como fauna de acompañamiento no se clasifica a nivel de especies, los datos son reportados y se ingresan en la base de datos en el grupo de otras especies.

Nicaragua cuenta con un efectivo sistema de monitoreo y seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS) actualmente en funcionamiento que abarca toda la flota industrial (camaronera, langostera de nasas y buzos, caracolera y pepinera), medidas que deberán cumplir las embarcaciones de la flota pesquera de cerco que incorporará el país en un futuro cercano; sistema que será complementado con un programa de observadores de conformidad con las normas de la ICCAT para este fin.

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

| Grupo | Nº de Req. | [Nº anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| GENERAL (todas las especies) | S: GEN01 | S01 | Informes anuales (científico) | (01/09/2020) |
| | S: GEN02 | S02 | Tarea I Características de la flota (T1FC) | No aplicable. (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota capturando especies reguladas por la ICCAT). |
| | S: GEN03 | S03 | Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea I (T1NC) | No aplicable. (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota capturando especies reguladas por la ICCAT). |
| | S: GEN04 | S04 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CE) | No aplicable. (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota capturando especies reguladas por la ICCAT). |
| | S: GEN05 | S05 | Muestras de talla de Tarea II (T2SZ) | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota capturando especies reguladas por la ICCAT). |
| | S: GEN06 | S06 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CS) | No aplicable. (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota capturando especies reguladas por la ICCAT). |
| | S: GEN07 | S07 | Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios) | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha realizado prospecciones para el marcado científico de atunes debido a que el país aún no tiene flota capturando especies reguladas por la ICCAT). |
| | S: GEN08 | S08 | Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación) | No aplicable, (Nicaragua no ha realizado declaraciones de marcado convencional, debido a que el país aún no tiene flota capturando especies reguladas por la ICCAT). |
| | S: GEN09 | S09 | Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación) | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha realizado prospecciones para el marcado electrónico de atunes, debido a que el país aún no tiene flota capturando especies reguladas por la ICCAT). |

| Grupo | N° de Req. | [N° anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|------------------|------------|---------------|---|--|
| | S: GEN10 | S10 | Información recopilada en el marco de programas de observadores nacionales | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha recopilado información en el marco de los observadores atuneros nacionales, debido a que el país aún no tiene flota capturando especies reguladas por la ICCAT). |
| | S: GEN11 | S11 | Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14. | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha implementado un programa de observadores científicos, debido a que el país aún no tiene flota capturando especies reguladas por la ICCAT). |
| | S: GEN12 | S12 | Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha remitido información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico, debido a que el país aún no tiene flota capturando especies reguladas por la ICCAT). |
| | S: GEN13 | S13 | Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha tenido buques pesqueros palangreros pelágicos y de arpón autorizados para operar en el área de Mediterráneo en años anteriores). |
| ATÚN ROJO | S: BFT01 | S15 | Muestreo de tallas de ejemplares (sacrificados) en granjas | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no posee granjas atuneras, por lo tanto no realiza muestreo de atún rojo). |
| | S: BFT02 | S16 | Muestreo de tallas (resultado de datos brutos) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene granjas para la crianza y engorde de atún rojo en jaulas, por lo tanto, no se aplica ninguna metodología de filmación para la estimación del crecimiento de estas especies). |
| | S: BFT03 | S17 | Datos de muestreo de tallas (con informes de introducción en jaulas) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no granjas para la crianza y engorde del atún rojo en jaulas, por lo tanto, no se aplica ninguna metodología de filmación para la estimación del crecimiento de estas especies). |
| | S: BFT04 | S18 | Información sobre y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas de observadores nacionales de atún rojo | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera ni observadores nacionales en buques que pescan el atún rojo). |
| | S: BFT05 | S21 | Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no participa en los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT). |
| | S: BFT06 | S22 | Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no participa en los programas de investigación donde se estimen los índices de abundancia y otros indicadores del estado de las pesquerías). |
| | S: BFT07 | S23 | Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera atunera en la zona de la ICCAT, y no ha participado en actividades científicas de campo en el área de la ICCAT). |

| Grupo | N° de Req. | [N° anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------|--|---|
| | S: BFT09 | S53 | Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha participado en programas de ningún instituto de investigación integrado en el área de la ICCAT). |
| TÚNIDOS TROPICALES | S: TRO01 | S24 | Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no posee información en cuadernos sobre los BET/YFT/SYJ ni de los descartes debido a que no tiene flota pesquera atunera en las zonas de la ICCAT). |
| | S: TRO02 | S25 | Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico). | No aplicable. (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera atunera en la zona de la ICCAT, por lo tanto, no cuenta con planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces). |
| | S: TRO03 | S44 | Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc. | No aplicable. (Nicaragua aún no posee flota atunera ni DCP que estén operando en la zona de la ICCAT). |
| | S: TRO04 | S45 | Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB | No aplicable. (Nicaragua aún no posee flota atunera ni buques de apoyo que operen en la zona de la ICCAT). |
| | S: TRO09 | S46 | Información recopilada por los observadores (incluye niveles de cobertura) | No aplicable. (Nicaragua aún no posee flota atunera ni observadores nacionales operando en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | S: TRO10 | S46b | Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha remitido información sobre EMS ya que aún no posee flota atunera operando en la zona de pesca de la ICCAT). |
| | S: TRO06 | S47 | Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto | No aplicable. (Nicaragua aún no tiene puertos habilitados para realizar descargas, por lo tanto, aún no cuenta con programas de muestreo en puerto). |
| | S: TRO07 | S48 | Datos históricos de lances en DCP | No aplicable. (Nicaragua aún no posee flota atunera de cerco operando en el área de la ICCAT). |
| ISTIOFÓRIDOS | | | | |
| | S: BIL03 | S55 | Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto | No aplicable. (Nicaragua aún no posee flota para la pesca de aguja/marlín/peto operando en el área de la ICCAT; no obstante, la captura de algunas especies pelágicas ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca artesanal de pargos y meros, las estadísticas de desembarque es recopilada por los inspectores de pesca directamente en los centros de acopio y plantas de proceso, la información de los pelágicos no se clasifica a nivel de especies, estos son reportados en la base de datos en el grupo de otras especies). |

| Grupo | N° de Req. | [N° anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|--|--|
| | S: BIL04 | S56 | Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala | Nicaragua recopila información estadística de su pesquería artesanal por medio de sus inspectores de pesca directamente en centros de acopio y plantas de proceso, la información se obtiene por grupos de especie de acuerdo a su nombre común, la oficina central de estadísticas procesa la información de manera mensual y anual, según su procedencia y es publicada en los anuarios pesqueros y acuícolas del INPESCA. |
| TIBURONES | S: SHK01 | S32 | Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies | Nicaragua recopila información estadística de la pesca incidental de tiburones por medio de sus inspectores de pesca directamente en centros de acopio y plantas de proceso, la información se obtiene por grupos de especie de acuerdo a su nombre común, la oficina central de estadísticas procesa la información de manera mensual y anual, según su procedencia y es publicada en los anuarios pesqueros y acuícolas del INPESCA. |
| | S: SHK02 | S50 | Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso | No aplicable (Nicaragua no realiza investigaciones ni realiza muestreos biológicos del marrajo dientuso). |
| | S: SHK03 | S51 | Información sobre tintorera | No aplicable (Nicaragua no realiza investigaciones ni realiza muestreos biológicos de las tintoreras). |
| | S: SHK04 | S54 | Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos. | No aplicable (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota que captura marrajo dientuso en el área de la ICCAT). |
| OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS | S: BYC01 | S37 | Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio | Para la identificación de los tiburones, aves marinas, las tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos, Nicaragua utiliza diferentes guías de identificación, principalmente las guías de la FAO publicadas en su sitio web. |
| | S: BYC02 | S38 | Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota participando en las pesquerías de la ICCAT). |
| | S: BYC03 | S39 | Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota participando en las pesquerías de la ICCAT, ni programa de observadores funcionando en esta área). |
| | S: BYC04 | S41 | Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos. | No aplicable (Nicaragua no realiza recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita a través de medios alternativos, solamente recopila a través de los inspectores de pesca descritos en el apartado S56). |

| Grupo | N° de Req. | [N° anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|-------|------------|---------------|---|---|
| | S: BYC05 | S42 | Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota dirigida a capturar especies de la ICCAT). |

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

INFORME ANUAL PART II, SECCIÓN 3

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|----------------|-----|-------|--|--|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Informes anuales | Nicaragua, a pesar de no contar aún con una flota operando en el área ICCAT (ni propia ni fletada) anualmente se realizan los ajustes para el envío oportuno de los informes de acuerdo a los formatos establecidos por la ICCAT, utilizando las vías correspondientes. El último informe fue enviado el 30/10/2019. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones | Nicaragua, a pesar de no contar aún con una flota operando en el área ICCAT (ni propia ni fletada) anualmente se realizan los ajustes para el envío oportuno de los informes de acuerdo a los formatos establecidos por la ICCAT, utilizando las vías correspondientes. |
| | GEN | 0003 | Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT | Nicaragua, a pesar de no contar aún con una flota operando en el área ICCAT (ni propia ni fletada) anualmente se realizan los ajustes para el envío oportuno de la tabla de transmisión de información a la ICCAT, utilizando las vías correspondientes. |
| | GEN | 0004 | Fletamento de buques - informe resumido | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota propia ni fletada operando en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0005 | Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota propia ni fletada operando en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0006a | Informes de transbordo en el mar | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota propia ni fletada operando en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0006b | Informes de transbordo en puerto | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota propia ni fletada operando en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0007 | Declaración de transbordo (en el mar) | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota propia ni fletada operando en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0008 | Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota propia ni fletada operando en el área de la ICCAT). |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------|-----|-------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0009 | Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente) | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota de grandes palangreros pelágicos operando en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0010a | Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota propia ni fletada operando en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0010b | Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota propia ni fletada operando en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0011 | Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene puertos designados para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros). |
| | GEN | 0012 | Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene puertos designados para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros). |
| | GEN | 0013 | Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene puertos designados para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros). |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable) | No aplicable (Nicaragua no ha recibido buques de bandera extranjera en puertos nicaragüenses). |
| | GEN | 0015 | Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción | No aplicable (Nicaragua no ha recibido buques de bandera extranjera en puertos nicaragüenses). |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto | No aplicable (Nicaragua no ha recibido buques de bandera extranjera en puertos nicaragüenses). |
| | GEN | 0017 | Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación. | No aplicable (Nicaragua no ha suscrito acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales para intercambio de observadores ya que aún no tiene flota operando en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0018 | Acuerdos de acceso y cambios | No aplicable (Nicaragua no ha suscrito acuerdos de acceso o cambios ya que aún no tiene flota operando en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0019 | Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas | No aplicable (Nicaragua no realizado ningún resumen de actividades tomando en cuenta que no ha suscrito acuerdos de acceso o cambios). |
| | GEN | 0020 | Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0021 | Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0023 | Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo | Nicaragua se encuentra en proceso la elaboración de la normativa para regular la pesca deportiva y recreativa, con el propósito de incentivar el desarrollo de la pesca deportiva y recreativa en el país. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota de pesca en el área de la ICCAT). |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|------------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | GEN | 0025 | Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota de pesca en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0026 | Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota de pesca en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0027 | Datos sobre incumplimiento | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota de pesca en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0028 | Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota de pesca en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0029 | Avistamientos de buques | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene reportes de avistamientos de buques). |
| | GEN | 0030 | Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques | No aplicable (No existen reportes de avistamientos). |
| | GEN | 0031 | Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota de atún rojo y no cuenta con flota que realice pesca de esta especie en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0032 | Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0033 | Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT, por lo que no participa en los programas pilotos de intercambio de personal de inspección). |
| | GEN | 0034 | Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU | No aplicable (Nicaragua nunca ha tenido ningún buque en lista IUU de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0035 | Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene un programa de observadores activos en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0036 | Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene un programa de observadores activos en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0037 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0038 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | GEN | 0039 | Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional) | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| ATÚN ROJO | BFT | 1001 | Granjas de atún rojo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene granjas para atún rojo). |
| | BFT | 1002 | Informes sobre cría de atún rojo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene granjas para atún rojo). |
| | BFT | 1003 | Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene granjas para atunes, ni mantiene peces en jaulas). |
| | BFT | 1004 | Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene peces en jaulas). |
| | BFT | 1005 | Almadrabas de atún rojo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no utiliza almadrabas). |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------|-----|------|--|---|
| | BFT | 1007 | Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1008 | Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión si procede) | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no realiza esta actividad por lo tanto no realiza ajustes a planes de capacidad de cría). |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modificaciones al plan de pesca | No aplicable No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1010 | Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec.18-02 | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1011 | Capturas de atún rojo de 2019 | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1012 | Buques de captura de atún rojo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1013 | Otros buques de atún rojo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1014 | Operaciones de pesca conjuntas | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1015 | Mensajes VMS | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1016 | Planes del programa de inspección conjunta | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1017 | Lista de buques de inspección | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1018 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1020 | Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota, flota pesquera, ni puertos habilitados para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1021 | Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota, flota pesquera, ni puertos habilitados para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1022 | Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas) | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1023 | Informes mensuales de capturas de atún rojo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1024 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|----------------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | BFT | 1025 | Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1027 | Informe anual BCD | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1028 | Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1029 | Puntos de contacto para el BCD | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1030 | Legislación para el BCD | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1031 | Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1032 | Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1033 | Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | BFT | 1034 | Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT). |
| ESPECIES TROPICALES | TRO | 2001 | Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | TRO | 2002 | Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | TRO | 2003 | Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | TRO | 2006 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | No aplicable (Nicaragua no realiza capturas de especies ICCAT, en vista que aún no tiene una flota pesquera en el área ICCAT, por lo que no ha emitido documento estadístico para ninguna especie ICCAT que lo requiera). |
| | TRO | 2007 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | No aplicable (Nicaragua no ha emitido documentos estadísticos). |
| | TRO | 2009 | Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en la zona de la ICCAT). |
| | TRO | 2010 | Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S: TRO02). | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en la zona de la ICCAT). |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | TRO | 2011 | Plan de pesca/ ordenación de la capacidad para los túnidos tropicales | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | TRO | 2012 | Declaración de intenciones de aumentar la participación en las pesquerías de túnidos tropicales. | Nicaragua envió una declaración de intención de desarrollo para una participación efectiva en la pesquería de túnidos tropicales, mediante comunicación oficial enviada el pasado 10 de enero del año en curso. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT) | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | TRO | 2014 | Capturas semanales de patudo | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | TRO | 2015 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de patudo | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | TRO | 2016 | Lista de buques de apoyo y actividad en 2019 | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | TRO | 2017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | TRO | 2018 | Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2016 | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | TRO | 2019 | Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020 | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | TRO | 2020 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| PEZ ESPADA | SWO | 3001 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | No aplicable (Nicaragua no realiza capturas de especies ICCAT, en vista que aún no tiene una flota pesquera en el área ICCAT, por lo que no ha emitido documento estadístico para ninguna especie ICCAT que lo requiera). |
| | SWO | 3002 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | No aplicable (Nicaragua no ha emitido documentos estadísticos). |
| | SWO | 3003 | Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada de la zona en el Mediterráneo). |
| | SWO | 3004 | Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera deportiva para el pez espada en el Mediterráneo). |
| | SWO | 3005 | Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de arpón o palangre dirigida a los stock del pez espada del Mediterráneo). |
| | SWO | 3006 | Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo. | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada de la zona en el Mediterráneo). |
| | SWO | 3007 | Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del norte). |
| | SWO | 3010 | Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene puertos autorizados ni flota pesquera en el Mediterráneo). |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|----------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | SWO | 3011 | Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada de la zona en el Mediterráneo, por lo tanto no elabora informes de capturas). |
| | SWO | 3012 | Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene programa de marcado del pez espada, ya que aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | SWO | 3013 | Lista de buques de inspección | No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT). |
| | SWO | 3014 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene inspectores ni flota pesquera en el Mediterráneo). |
| | SWO | 3015 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del norte). |
| | SWO | 3016 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del sur). |
| | SWO | 3017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del norte). |
| | SWO | 3018 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del sur). |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS | No aplicable (Nicaragua no envía informes de inspección por que no tiene flota pesquera en la zona de ICCAT) |
| | SWO | 3020 | Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo | No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera en el Mediterráneo). |
| ATÚN BLANCO | ALB | 4003 | Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atún blanco en el Mediterráneo). |
| | ALB | 4004 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atún blanco en el Atlántico norte). |
| | ALB | 4005 | Autorización específica para buques con eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atún blanco en el Atlántico sur). |
| | ALB | 4006 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atún blanco en el Atlántico norte). |
| | ALB | 4007 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atún blanco en el Atlántico sur). |
| ISTIO-FÓRIDOS | BIL | 5001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 18-04/19-05 y 16-11. | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera que capture las especies referidas en estas recomendaciones). |
| | BIL | 5004 | Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera que capture las especies indicadas, por lo tanto no ha solicitado exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención). |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|---|------|------|---|---|
| | BIL | 5005 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL | No aplicable (Nicaragua no realiza ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL). |
| TIBURONES | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones | Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT, razón por la cual no tiene un plan de medidas de conservación y ordenación de la ICCAT relacionada con los tiburones, no obstante, siendo país miembro de SICA-OSPESCA, Nicaragua cumple con las disposiciones establecidas por ese organismo para la conservación y ordenación de los tiburones, siendo estos, los siguientes: PAR-TIBURÓN 2011 y el Reglamento Regional OSP-05-11 Para prohibir el aleteo del tiburón en los países de Centroamérica. |
| OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA | BYC | 8001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT capturando especies ICCAT, razón por la que no se remite informe sobre la implementación de dichas Recomendaciones). |
| | BYC | 8002 | Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas | No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT capturando especies ICCAT que tengan interacción con aves marinas, razón por la que no se remite informe sobre la implementación de las medidas de mitigación). |
| | BYC | 8003 | Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo | No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no tiene flota atunera en la zona de la ICCAT y no envía informes de acciones para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes). |
| MISCELÁNEA | SDP | 9001 | Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico | No aplicable (Nicaragua no desarrolla ningún programa piloto de documento estadístico electrónico). |
| | MISC | 9002 | Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT | Nicaragua, en el período que se informa, no solicitó ninguna aclaración, ni realizó ninguna objeción a las recomendaciones de ICCAT. |

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

Nicaragua no ha implementado otras medidas adicionales de conservación y ordenación en el marco de la ICCAT debido a que aún no posee flota para la pesca de túnidos tropicales y especies asociadas en el área de esta Comisión.

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

Ausencia de dificultades sustantivas para la implementación y cumplimiento

Nicaragua no ha tenido dificultades para la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación del ICCAT, haremos todos los esfuerzos para evitar incumplimientos en las medidas establecidas por la Comisión.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NORWAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NORVÈGE
INFORME ANNUAL DE NORUEGA**

SUMMARY

*Norway was allocated a quota of 239 tonnes of Eastern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) for 2019. Due to bad weather conditions, the quota was not exhausted. Numerous observations of bluefin tuna were made along the coast and offshore waters of Norway from 57° N to 76° N from July to December 2019. Norway put a lot of effort to obtain biological, ecological and genetic samples and data from all individual Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in 2019. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on tuna and tuna-like species and aims at incorporating the data on these species into an ecosystem perspective. Norway participated at Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) related meetings on bluefin tuna and at the SCRS annual science meeting in 2019.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Norway was allocated a quota of 239 tonnes of Eastern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) for 2019. Due to bad weather conditions, the quota was not exhausted. Numerous observations of bluefin tuna were made along the coast and offshore waters of Norway from 57° N to 76° N from July to December 2019. Norway put a lot of effort to obtain biological, ecological and genetic samples and data from all individual Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in 2019. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on tuna and tuna-like species and aims at incorporating the data on these species into an ecosystem perspective. Norway participated at Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) related meetings on bluefin tuna and at the SCRS annual science meeting in 2019.*

RESUMEN

*Norway was allocated a quota of 239 tonnes of Eastern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) for 2019. Due to bad weather conditions, the quota was not exhausted. Numerous observations of bluefin tuna were made along the coast and offshore waters of Norway from 57° N to 76° N from July to December 2019. Norway put a lot of effort to obtain biological, ecological and genetic samples and data from all individual Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in 2019. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on tuna and tuna-like species and aims at incorporating the data on these species into an ecosystem perspective. Norway participated at Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) related meetings on bluefin tuna and at the SCRS annual science meeting in 2019.*

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Norwegian fishing season in 2019 was characterized by very poor weather conditions which made it difficult to conduct a fishery for bluefin tuna. Eight Norwegian vessels, four purse seiners and four longliners, were authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in 2019. Three of the four purse seiners caught a total of 232 bluefin tuna, with a combined weight of 48,3 tonnes. The longliner caught only one tuna, with a weight of 168 kilos. Furthermore, 2106 kilos of bluefin tuna were taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries in 2019. Hence, a total of 50,5 tonnes of bluefin tuna was caught by Norway in 2019.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Numerous observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna were made along the Norwegian coast and in offshore waters from 59° N - 71° N between July and October, with the majority of observations made between 58° N and 64° N, suggesting that the species is re-establishing and feeding in Norwegian waters to a larger and larger extent. For instance, the number of observations of bluefin tuna increased with nearly 300 % from 2018 to 2019 and 100 times from 2012 to 2018 (Nøttestad et al., 2020). Norway puts a lot of effort into obtain biological, ecological and genetic samples and data from all individual Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in directed fisheries and as bycatch in other fisheries (non-ICCAT fisheries) in Norwegian waters. Sampling in Norwegian waters was conducted in September 2019. Samples were taken from three Norwegian purse seine vessels, M/V “Brennholm”, M/V “Orfjord” and M/V “Vibeke Helene”. Samples have also been taken from bycatches in other fisheries. Totally 184 large (>100 kg)

Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) were sampled along the coast and in the Norwegian Sea in 2019. A total number of 165 genetic samples, 153 spines and 26 pair of otoliths have been taken from large specimen in 2019 (ICCAT 2020). Because most of the BFT are sold with heads on, it was not possible to extract the otoliths from most of the fish.

The number of Atlantic bluefin tuna literally catching themselves after penetrating Atlantic salmon farms along the coast of Norway, seem to have increased over the last few years. DNA-analyses indicate that 83% of the BFT caught in Norway originate from the Mediterranean Sea, a few (4%) originate from Gulf of Mexico, whereas approximately 13% are coming from unknown spawning areas (Rodríguez-Ezpeleta et al. 2019). Some preliminary multi-beam sonar recordings on Atlantic bluefin tuna were conducted in 2019. Numbers of BFT per observation ranged from single solitary individuals up to very large schools of approximately 2000 individuals. A major objective will be to develop and at some stage establish a fishery independent index on abundance from sonar mapping, biological sampling and observations of adult bluefin tuna within Norwegian waters.

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|--|---|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 15/09/2020 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 05/04/2020 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 05/04/2020 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 05/04/2020 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | 05/04/2020 |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | 05/04/2020 |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | 05/04/2020 |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | 05/04/2020 |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | 05/04/2020 |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | 05/04/2020 |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | Norway did not have a specific National Scientific Observer Program for the purse seine fisheries for bluefin tuna in 2019. Following the requirements in recommendation 18-02, the Norwegian vessels fishing for bluefin tuna in 2019 carried regional observers 100 % of the time, and national scientists from the Norwegian Institute of Marine Research were also on board some of the vessels fishing actively for bluefin tuna. Almost 78% of the BFT landed by Norwegian purse seine vessels in 2019 were sampled. The longliners participating in the BFT fishery in 2019 were all under 15 meters. For these vessels, Norway had a national observer onboard 18% of the trips. We have used available information from the scientific observers and the regional observers and combined this with the electronic reports from the vessels. By combining these data, we have been able to provide the necessary information in ST09, and the data were forwarded to the SCRS 05/04/2020. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | Norwegian vessels have no activity that impact pelagic Sargassum in the Convention area on the high seas. Hence, no data on pelagic Sargassum was collected. |

| | | | | |
|----------------------|---------|------|---|--|
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Norwegian vessels are not authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries or harpoon fisheries in the Mediterranean. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Norway is not involved in farming of BFT. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | Norway is not involved in farming of BFT. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Norway is not involved in farming of BFT. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | There were no pelagic trawlers, longline vessels > 15 m, baitboats or towing vessels involved in the Norwegian fishery for bluefin tuna in 2019. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | I Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | 05/04/2020 |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs in ICCAT fisheries. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs. |
| BILLFISH | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | Blue and white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish do not occur in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch these billfishes neither in a directed fishery or as bycatch in other fisheries. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | Blue and white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish do not occur in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch these billfishes neither in a directed fishery or as bycatch in other fisheries. |

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| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | Norway had, for the four purse seiners and four longliners targeting BFT in 2019, no specific plan to improve data collection for sharks on a species specific level. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | Not applicable. Shortfin mako is not found in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels. Hence, no research has been undertaken by Norway on this species. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | Norwegian vessels do not target blue sharks. This species is rarely found in our waters and hence, no scientific research has been conducted. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | Not applicable. Shortfin mako is not found in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels. Hence, Norway does not have any data to report. |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | There were no by-catches of sharks, seabirds, turtles or marine mammals by the two vessels targeting BFT in 2019. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | The vessels targeting BFT in 2019 had no interaction with sea turtles. There are no known observations of sea turtles in Norwegian waters. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | The vessels targeting BFT in 2019 had no interaction with seabirds. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | There was no artisanal fishery conducted by Norwegian vessels on ICCAT regulated species in 2019. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | The vessels targeting BFT in 2019 had zero by-catch. Norway has a general ban on discards. |

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Bluefin tuna is the only tuna species in ICCAT's Convention Area to which Norway is a coastal state. Norway has no long distance fisheries for other tuna or tuna-like species in the Convention Area.

In light of the critical stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted in 2007 regulations providing for a prohibition for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. These regulations were repealed in 2014, and following ICCAT Recommendation 13-07, Norway opened up for a limited exploratory fishery for bluefin tuna in the Norwegian Economic Zone in 2014. Norway pursued the limited exploratory fishery in 2015 and 2016. For 2017 Norway was allocated a bluefin tuna quota of 52,48 tonnes, and the fishery was regulated as an ordinary fishery. It was opened up for a targeted fishery for one longliner and one purse seiner. The longline quota was, however, transferred to the purse seiner. The purse seiner was licensed for a vessel quota of 42 tonnes, made six landings and caught all together 46,44 tonnes. 4,18 tonnes were taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries. Norway was allocated a quota of 104 tonnes of eastern bluefin tuna for 2018. Two Norwegian vessels, both purse seiners, were authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in 2018. One of the vessels caught a total of 7,8 tonnes in one haul. The other vessel caught a total of 2,6 tonnes in one haul. The two Norwegian vessels caught a total of 10,4 tonnes in two hauls. Furthermore, 699 kilos of bluefin tuna were taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries. Hence, a total of 11.1 tonnes of bluefin tuna were caught by Norway in 2018. The Norwegian fishing season in 2018 was characterized by very poor weather conditions which made it difficult to conduct the fishery and to catch the allocated quota. The 2019 season was also characterized by very poor weather conditions. Norway was allocated a quota of 239 tonnes. 4 longliners and

4 purse seiners were authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in 2019. Three purse seiner under 40 meters were allocated an individual quota of 45 tonnes, and one purse seiner over 40 meter was allocated a quota of 52 tonnes. Each of the 4 longlines were allocated an individual quota of 6 tonnes. 27 tonnes of bluefin tuna was set aside for by-catch. In addition to this Norway authorised 4 tag and release vessels, in accordance with Rec 19-04 paragraph 45, to fish for bluefin tuna. None of the longliners caught any bluefin tuna- A quota of 1 tonne for bluefin tuna was set aside for fish which died during the tagging process. Three of the four purse seiners caught a total of 232 bluefin tuna, with a combined weight of 48,3 tonnes. The longliner caught only one tuna, with a weight of 168 kilos. Furthermore, 2 106 kilos of bluefin tuna were taken as bycatch in non-ICCAT fisheries in 2019. Hence, a total of 50,5 tonnes of bluefin tuna was caught by Norway in 2019.

Norway adopted 20 March 2009 a regulation relating to catch documentation for Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). The regulation that entered into force 6 April 2009, establishes a catch documentation scheme whereby the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries will issue catch documents for bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish upon landing. Furthermore, when bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish landed in Norway is subject to domestic trade, the regulation stipulates that each consignment shall be accompanied by a valid catch document issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. The regulation further stipulates that import of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by catch documents validated by the responsible authority in the flag State. The importer shall immediately send a copy of the valid catch documents to the Directorate of Fisheries. This also applies to foreign vessels landing bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish in Norway. Furthermore, export of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by a catch document validated by the Directorate of Fisheries. Re-exports shall be accompanied by valid catch documents and re-export documents issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. When issuing catch documents and re-export documents the Directorate of Fisheries shall use the relevant ICCAT documents. The Customs Authorities and the Directorate of Fisheries may carry out controls according to this regulation. Any wilful or negligent contravention of the regulation is subject to penalty in accordance with Norwegian law.

All fishing operations in waters under Norwegian fisheries jurisdiction are subject to resource control. This control is directed at the entire production chain, from the moment of capture in the sea, at the landing site, through storage and sale/export. Both Norwegian and foreign fishing vessels are subject to stringent controls in all Norwegian fishing waters. The Coast Guard annually performs around 2000 inspections of Norwegian and foreign vessels operating in Norwegian waters. Vessels over 15 meters are required to carry satellite transponders that permit their activities to be tracked 24 hours a day, all year round. Once catches have been landed, the landing data are crosschecked against the fishing rights of the vessel.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
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| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | Please see enclosure 1. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | Norway has complied with its reporting obligations, including Task I and Task II data. Applicable reporting is also specified below. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | Forwarded 13/8/2020 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regards to tuna or tuna-like species. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regards to tuna or tuna-like species. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species. |

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| GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species. |
| GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species. |
| GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species. |
| GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | Forwarded 27.6.2013 and 28.2.2014. |
| GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | Not applicable. Norwegian vessels fishing for BFT do not enter foreign ports. |
| GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | Forwarded 27/6/2013 and subsequently amended when relevant. |
| GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | Forwarded 27/6-2013. |
| GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports |
| GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports. |
| GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports. |
| GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports. |
| GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | Norway has not entered into any bilateral agreement with any CPC regarding inspector exchange programmes to promote compliance with ICCAT management measures. |
| GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreement with regards to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species. |
| GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreement with regards to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species. |
| GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | 4 vessels of 20 metres or greater were authorized to fish for BFT in 2019. Information regarding the vessels was forwarded to ICCAT. |
| GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | Forwarded 7/10-2015. The information provided has not changed. |
| GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for sport and recreational fisheries of tuna or tuna-like species in 2019. |
| GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding presumed IUU activities, as there has not been any IUU |

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| | | | | allegations brought against any Norwegian vessels. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | There has not been IUU allegations brought against Norwegian vessels. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | There is no relevant information to report regarding the Norwegian import and landing in 2019. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding suspected non-compliance, as there has not been any allegations of non-compliance against any Norwegian vessels. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | There have not been any allegations of non-compliance against any Norwegian vessels. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Norway does not have information on vessel sightings as referred to in Recommendation 94-09. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | There has not been any report of sightings of Norwegian vessels. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Not applicable. Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Not applicable. Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Not applicable. Norway has not participated in the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable. Norway does not have any vessels on the IUU list. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Norway has not yet established an EAP, but will do so before 1 January 2021. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | After the entry into force for recommendation 19-10, Norwegian vessels have not carried regional observers due to the Covid-19 pandemic. Hence no incidents triggering provisions of the EAP have been identified. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | Norwegian vessels have not lost any gear in ICCAT-fisheries since this provision came into force |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | Norwegian vessels have not lost any gear in ICCAT-fisheries since this provision came into force |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | Norway has not yet reported on points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway. |

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| BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway. |
| BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway. |
| BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | Forwarded to ICCAT 14/2/2020 |
| BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway. |
| BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | Forwarded to ICCAT 21/8/2020 |
| BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | Forwarded 15/9/2020 |
| BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | Forwarded to ICCAT 5/4/2020 |
| BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | Forwarded to ICCAT 14/5/2020. In 2020, eleven vessels, eight purse seiners and three longliners, have been authorized. A revised version was sent to ICCAT 10/7/2020. |
| BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Not applicable. Norway does not have any other BFT vessels than catching vessels. |
| BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in joint fishing operations for BFT. |
| BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | VMS messages for the Norwegian purse seine vessels fishing for BFT were forwarded to the ICCAT secretariat every hour in the required period. |
| BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Not applicable. The Norwegian BFT vessels were operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. |
| BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. In 2019 only eight Norwegian vessels were authorized to fish for BFT. All vessels were operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. However, the Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea. Furthermore, the landings by the vessels targeting BFT was inspected by inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries. |
| BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. In 2019 only eight Norwegian vessels were authorized to fish for BFT. All vessels were operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. However, the Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea. Furthermore, the landings by the vessels targeting BFT was inspected by inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries. |
| BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. In 2019 only eight Norwegian vessels were authorized to fish for BFT. All vessels were operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only. However, the Norwegian Coast Guard inspects all Norwegian fisheries at sea. Furthermore, the landings by the vessels targeting BFT was inspected by inspectors from the Directorate of Fisheries. |

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| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Not applicable. Norway has not designated any port for transshipments, only for landings of bluefin tuna and tuna-like species. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | Forwarded 24/2-2016, 27/2, 28/2-2018, 15/2-2019 and 21/2/-2020 |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | So far in this year's fishing season, which started 24/8 2020, two weekly catch reports have been sent. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Norwegian vessels do not fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | Due to bad weather conditions, the Norwegian quota of BFT was not utilized in 2019. The 2020-fishing season is still ongoing. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | Not applicable. No BFT specimen at such low individual size has been recorded in Norwegian fisheries. The Norwegian Sea-Water regulations do, however, provide a prohibition against fishing for bluefin tuna less than 30 kg/115cm. |
| | BFT | 1026 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | Forwarded to ICCAT 12/09-2020 |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | The Norwegian Regulations relating to Catch Documentation for Bluefin tuna, Bigeye and Swordfish was forwarded to ICCAT 08/05/2009. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Not applicable. Norway did not have a tail tagging scheme in 2019. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Norway has no information indicating that vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels have carried out targeted fishery for BFT. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Registration of the vessels targetting BFT in 2019 was forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat in the CP01-form Updated information on exporters, importers, vessel representatives, etc. has subsequently been added directly to the eBCD system at time of changes. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable. Norway does not have any BFT farms. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in previous year. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2019. There has not been any IUU allegations brought against any Norwegian vessels. |

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| | TRO | 2004 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | TRO | 2005 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 31/3/2019 and 15/9/2020 |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015. |
| | TRO | 2008 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | Not applicable. Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels were authorized to catch bigeye in 2019 and no Norwegian vessels caught bigeye in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable. No Norwegian vessels caught bigeye in 2019. There are no Norwegian vessels deploying FADs. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | Not applicable. There are no tropical tunas in Norwegian waters, hence Norwegian vessels do not catch tropical tunas, and there are no plans on establishing/increasing capacity in this fishery. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | Not applicable. There are no tropical tunas in Norwegian waters, hence Norwegian vessels do not catch tropical tunas, and there are no plans on establishing/increasing capacity in this fishery. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable. Norway does not have a quota for bigeye tuna. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian support vessels operating in tropical tuna fisheries in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Not applicable. Tropical tunas do not occur in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch these billfishes neither in a directed fishery or as bycatch in other fisheries. As a consequence, there are no established by-catch limits for tropical tunas. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Not applicable. Tropical tunas do not occur in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch these billfishes neither in a directed fishery or as bycatch in other fisheries. As a consequence, there are no established by-catch limits for tropical tunas. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021 |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 31/3/2019 and 15/9/2020 |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. |

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| | | | | Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015. |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Not applicable. There were no special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3008 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | SWO | 3009 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2019. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for SWO in 2019. |
| ALBACORE | ALB | 4001 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | ALB | 4002 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2019. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2019. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2019. |

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| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2019 |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for ALB in 2019 |
| BILLFISH | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | Forwarded to ICCAT 15/09/2020. |
| | BIL | 5002 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | BIL | 5003 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | These species are not found in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch marlins/SPF for local consumption. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | These species are not found in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norway has no trials on electronic monitoring systems with BIL interactions. |
| SHARKS | SHK | 7001 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | SHK | 7002 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | SHK | 7003 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | SHK | 7004 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | Forwarded to ICCAT 15/09/2020. |
| | SHK | 7006 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | SHK | 7007 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | Not applicable. There are no reports from the fisheries, or from the scientific community on sea turtles in Norwegian waters. Norwegian waters are outside the area of distribution of sea turtles. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | Not applicable. There were no by-catches of sea birds in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2019. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | Not applicable. There were no by-catches in the Norwegian fishery for BFT in 2019. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable. There is no pilot electronic statistical document system in Norway. |

| | | | | |
|--|------|------|--|--|
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | Norway has no objection to any of the current ICCAT recommendations. |
|--|------|------|--|--|

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Not applicable. Norway has not taken any additional measures to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures not included in Section 3.

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

Not applicable. Norway has not encountered any difficulties in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.

References

- ICCAT 2020. Short term contract for the biological studies (ICCAT GBYP 06/2019) of the Atlantic-wide research program for bluefin tuna (GBYP Phase 9). Final report. 107 p.
- Nøttestad, L., Boge, E., Ferter, K. 2020. The comeback of Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) to Norwegian waters. Fisheries Research, Volume 231, November 2020.
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ANNUAL REPORT OF RUSSIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RUSSIE
INFORME ANUAL DE RUSIA

SUMMARY

In 2019-2020, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in the catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a by-catch. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2019-2020. In Russia, work related to research of tunas and other species of tuna fishery is carried out by the Atlantic branch of the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography “VNIRO” (“AtlantNIRO”), Kaliningrad. This institution collects fishery and biological statistics, analyzes collected data, carries out operative fishery monitoring, prepares proposals and recommendations required for tuna fishing vessels operation. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on “Tropical Tunas” and Panel 2 on “Northern Temperate Tunas”. Research carried out in 2019-2020 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2019-2020, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in the catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a by-catch. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2019-2020. In Russia, work related to research of tunas and other species of tuna fishery is carried out by the Atlantic branch of the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography “VNIRO” (“AtlantNIRO”), Kaliningrad. This institution collects fishery and biological statistics, analyzes collected data, carries out operative fishery monitoring, prepares proposals and recommendations required for tuna fishing vessels operation. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on “Tropical Tunas” and Panel 2 on “Northern Temperate Tunas”. Research carried out in 2019-2020 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

RESUMEN

In 2019-2020, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in the catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a by-catch. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2019-2020. In Russia, work related to research of tunas and other species of tuna fishery is carried out by the Atlantic branch of the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography “VNIRO” (“AtlantNIRO”), Kaliningrad. This institution collects fishery and biological statistics, analyzes collected data, carries out operative fishery monitoring, prepares proposals and recommendations required for tuna fishing vessels operation. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on “Tropical Tunas” and Panel 2 on “Northern Temperate Tunas”. Research carried out in 2019-2020 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2019 trawl fishing vessels caught 75 t of bullet tuna *Auxis rochei*, 305 of frigate tuna *Auxis thazard*, 478 t of Atlantic black skipjack *Euthynnus alletteratus*, 25 t of oceanic skipjack *Katsuwonus pelamis* and 617 t of Atlantic bonito *Sarda sarda* as a by-catch in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (ECA). There are 1500 t of tunas in total.

According to preliminary figures, in the first half of 2020 in the ECA, trawl vessels caught 134 t of frigate tuna, 27 t of bullet tuna, 226 t of Atlantic black skipjack, 11 t of oceanic skipjack and 216 t of Atlantic bonito. There are 614 t of tunas in total.

Section 2: Research and statistics

In 2019 AtlantNIRO observers were sampling biological material on tunas aboard trawlers in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (area BIL94B according to ICCAT classification). Fish length, weight, sex and maturity stages of gonads as well as stomach fullness were measured. Species from the group “Small Tunas” occurred in trawls as a by-catch, individually or up to several tones. The material on frigate tuna, bullet tuna, Atlantic black skipjack, oceanic skipjack and Atlantic bonito was collected in amount of 4176 specimens for mass measurements, 1518 specimens for biological analyses.

Bullet tuna occurred in catches within the area of 16° 13′- 28° 24′ N in January-February and June-December. Fish length varied from 27.0 up to 40.0 cm, the mean length was 33.9 cm. During the mentioned period immature (37%), partially spawned (23%) and maturing (22%) tuna specimens dominated in the catches.

Frigate tuna occurred in the catches within the area of 16° 29′-25° 59′ N in January-March, May, July, September and November-December. In the observation period fish length varied from 25,0 up to 42.0 cm, the mean length was 35.7 cm. The species was represented by post-spawning (52%), maturing (23%) and immature (19%) tunas.

Atlantic black skipjack occurred individually within the area of 17° 18′-17° 29′ N in July. Fish length varied from 33.0 up to 37.0 cm. The mean length was 35.2 cm. Tuna was immature and partially spawned.

Oceanic skipjack occurred in the catches within the area of 22° 05′-25° 42′ N in January – February, August and October-December. Fish length varied from 38.0 up to 65.0 cm. The mean length was 54.8 cm. Species was predominantly presented by immature (71 %) and maturing (18%) specimens.

Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the area of 16° 13′-30° 29′ N all year round, except for April. The catches contained 26.0-76.0 cm specimens. The mean length made up 45.6 cm. The proportion of immature and maturing fish made up 30%, partially spawned – 27% and post-spawning fish – 24%.

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|--|--------------|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | (2020/08/24) |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | (2020/07/07) |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | (2020/07/07) |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | (2020/07/07) |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | (2020/07/07) |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | (2020/07/07) |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|---------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | Russia does not carry out the specialized fishery for fish species in the Convention area after 2009. Small tunas and sharks occur in the trawl by-catch. Appropriate data on these species are annually submitted to the ICCAT in the form of tables Task I and Task II. In this regard, S07 has no concern with Russia or it is partially related with it (2020/07/07). There are no scientific tagging surveys (inventories). |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable. Specialized fishing and tagging do not carry out. There is no tagging declaration. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable. Specialized fishing and tagging do not carry out. There is no tagging declaration. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | Observers collect annually data on by-catch during trawl fishing (Annex 1). Observer program is submitted to the ICCAT (2019/08/02). Appropriate data on these species are annually submitted to the ICCAT in the form of tables Task I and Task II (2020/07/07). |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | Observers covered 10% fishing days of trawl fisheries (2020/07/07). |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | Not applicable. There are no fishery vessels in the region. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Not applicable. There is no fishery in the Mediterranean. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Not applicable. No tuna production under farm conditions. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopical cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | Not applicable. No tuna production under farm conditions. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopical cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Not applicable. No tuna production under farm conditions. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Not applicable. There is no fishery and BFT observer programs. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | Not applicable. There is no fishery and W-BFT research programs. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and information resulting from GBYP. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | Not applicable. Russia does not carry out the fishery for bluefin tuna, neither farms it nor participates in relevant scientific programs. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | Not applicable. Not specialized fishery of tunas. Data on oceanic skipjack by-catch in 2019 in the trawl fishery are presented (2020/07/07). |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | Not applicable. FADs (fish aggregating devices) are not used. Specialized fishery for tropical tunas does not carry out. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | Not applicable. FADs (fish aggregating devices) are not used. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Not applicable. No specialized fishery and support vessels . |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | Observer data on fish by-catch in trawls. Submitted to the ICCAT (2020/07/07). Observers cover 10% of the time of the work of trawlers. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | (2018/07/27) |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | Not applicable. Data are not collected in ports. Data are collected by observers at sea. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | Not applicable. FADs are not used in the trawl fishery. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | Not applicable. There are no specialized artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | Not applicable. Not specialized fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in the trawler by-catch. Data are collected in accordance with the observer programme (Annex 1). |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | (2020/07/07) (Annex 2). |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | (2020/07/07) (Annex 2). |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | (2020/07/07) (Annex 2). |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | In identifying by-catch species, observers onboard the trawlers use the «ICCAT By-catch Coordination Study» that includes identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | Not applicable. There is no ICCAT fishery in Russia. In 2019 observers did not encounter sea turtles in the trawl catches. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | Not applicable. In 2019 Russia did not conduct longline and purse seine fisheries for tunas. Observers did not encounter sea birds in the trawl catches. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | Not applicable. There is no ICCAT artisanal fishery in Russia. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | Observers onboard the vessels record species of fish by-catch. Data are collected on the number of by-catch by species, length and biological state of species (2020/07/07). |

Part II (Management implementation)

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

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------|-----|-------|--|--|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | (2020/08/24) |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | In 2019, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a by-catch. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2010-2019. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is planned in 2021. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia carried out in 2019-2020 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials (2020/07/07). |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | (2020/07/23) |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable. There are no charter vessels. Not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Not applicable. There are no charter vessels. Not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | Not applicable. There is no specialized tuna fishery and transshipment at sea. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | Not applicable. There is no specialized tuna fishery and transshipment in-port. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | Not applicable. There is no specialized tuna fishery and transshipment at sea. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|-------|---|---|
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | Not applicable. There is no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean either at-sea or in-port. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Not applicable. There are no LSPLVs vessels and any modifications of vessels are permitted to tranship. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | List of Russian ports was submitted to the ICCAT in 2018. Russian ports are located in the inland waters (the Baltic and Black Seas) afar from fishing areas. Foreign vessels fishing for tuna did not enter the ports in 2019. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | List of Russian ports was submitted to the ICCAT in 2018. Russian ports are located in the inland waters (the Baltic and Black Seas) afar from fishing areas. Foreign vessels fishing for tuna did not enter the ports in 2019. |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | Russian ports opened for foreign vessels. The Baltic Sea: Kaliningrad, Saint-Petersburg, Vyborg. The Black Sea: Sochi, Tuapse, Feodosia, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Anapa, Yalta (Executive order of the Russian Federation Government dated 29 September, 2014 № 1912-p) (2018/09/20) |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | 30 days (2018/09/20) |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | Not applicable. No Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | Not applicable. No vessels entries to the ports. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | Not applicable. No vessels entries to the ports. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | Not applicable. No vessels entries to the ports. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | Not applicable. There is no Russia specialized fishery. Foreign countries and their vessels did not have any requests relating to the port inspection. No vessels entries to the ports. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | Not applicable. There were no agreements. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Not applicable. There were no agreements. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | There are 18 currently authorised vessels in the ICCAT. Information on vessels is available in the “Active Vessels List” on the ICCAT website in section the ICCAT Record of Vessels. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | (2018/07/27) |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | Not applicable. There is no sport and recreational fisheries. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Not applicable. There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Not applicable. No information regarding any presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels and additional information to report. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | Not applicable. There is no trade measures; submission of import and landing data to report. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | Not applicable. No data on non-compliance. No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Not applicable. No allegations of non-compliance. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Not applicable. Vessel sightings were not conducted. Not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Not applicable. Vessel sightings were not conducted. Not received any reports of vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery vessels. No national authority responsible for at-sea inspection. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery vessels. No national authority responsible for at-sea inspection. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery vessels. There is no POC for program implementation. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery vessels and no activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | There is no ICCAT fishery. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | There is no ICCAT fishery. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | There is no information about lost fishing gear retrieved. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | There is no information about lost fishing gear not retrieved. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | Not applicable. Vessel sightings were not conducted. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Not applicable. There is no specialized farming fishery. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Not applicable. There is no specialized farming fishery. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Not applicable. There is no specialized caged fishery. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery (traps). |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and plans. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Not applicable. There is no specialized farming fishery. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery, fishing plans or individual quotas. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery of bluefin tuna and related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | Not applicable. There is no bluefin tuna fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and vessels. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and vessels. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Not applicable. No Joint Fishing Operations to operate for BFT . |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery BFT or other operations pertaining to BFT. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|--|---|
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans BFT. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans BFT. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans BFT. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans BFT. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery BFT. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery BFT and no any authorized ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery (including traps). |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery of bluefin tuna and activities pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and activities pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | Russia does not carry out bluefin tuna fishery. In the framework of eBCD information system, in 2019 there were no requests for import or export of bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Submitted as required 2018/01/22. Russia is not involved in catching or trading BFT. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | Submitted as required 2018/01/22. Russia is not involved in catching or trading BFT. eBCD Contact point: Atlantic branch of «VNIRO» («AtlantNIRO»). |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Not applicable. Russia is not involved in catching BFT. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Not applicable. From Rec. 10 - 04 and 12-03, Russia does not participate in the BFT fishery. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Submitted as required 22/01/2018. Russia is not involved in catching or trading E-BFT. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Submitted as required 22/01/2018. Data has been entered directly through the system. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|------|--|--|---|
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable. No such transfer or controls were carried out. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | Not applicable. There were no Russian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2019. There is no specialized fishery. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | Not applicable. There were no Russian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2019. There is no specialized fishery. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | Not applicable. No data of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Not applicable. Russia does not import or re-export any Tropical Tuna. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Not applicable. Russia does not catch or trade Tropical Tuna. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | Not applicable. There is no fishery Tropical Tunas. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery. Russia does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | Not applicable. The Russian Federal Agency for Fishery is currently planning to fish for tropical tuna in 2021 and may submit a plan in November-December 2020. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | Not applicable. The Russian Federal Agency for Fishery is currently planning to fish for tropical tuna in 2021 and may submit a plan in November-December 2020. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT). |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery and bigeye tuna catches. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery and bigeye tuna catches. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery and support vessels and activity in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | By-catch limit for bigeye tuna is 1575 t (Rec.19-02). |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery. |
| TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021. | |
| TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions | |
|------------------|-----------------|------|---|--|--|
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery or trading SWO. | |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery or trading SWO. | |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery MED-SWO. | |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable. There are no sport/recreational vessels to catch Med-SWO. | |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Not applicable. There are no harpoons or longline fishery in the Mediterranean for the previous year. | |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Not applicable. There is no fishery of Med-SWO. | |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | Not applicable. There is no fishery of North swordfish. | |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and authorised ports. | |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery. | |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and tagging program | |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and inspection vessels. | |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. There are no specialized fishery inspectors [and agencies]. | |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ for N. SWO. | |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | Not applicable. here is no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ for S. SWO. | |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery. | |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery. | |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and inspection. | |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and fishing plan. | |
| | ALBACORE | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and no list of Vessels. |
| | | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and no list of Vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore. |
| ALB | | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and no list of Vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery and by-catch of N. ALB. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | Not applicable. There is no by-catch of S. ALB. |
| BILLFISH | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | There is no fishery and any dead discards of marlins and Atlantic sailfish. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | Not applicable. There is no specialized fishery, so no catch of BUM/WHM/SP. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Not applicable. There is no fishery and electronic monitoring for BIL. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | Applicable only partially. There is no specialized fishery. ICCAT resolutions and recommendations for ban on hammerhead shark, silk shark, shortfin mako shark species trade were submitted to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and to the vessel owners as well. Monitoring and control on sharks by-catch in the trawl fishery were carried out in the Eastern-Central Atlantic area. Detailed information on sharks is provided in the statistical tables Task I and Task II (2020/07/07). Blue shark occurred in the trawl fishery in the Eastern-Central Atlantic area. Appendix 2. Detailed information on sharks is provided in the statistical tables Task I and Task II (2020/07/07). |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | Not applicable. Russia does not carry out longline and purse-seine fisheries in the Convention area and hence can take no by-catch. Based on the observer data, turtles did not occur in the trawl by-catches in 2019. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | Not applicable. Russia does not carry out longline and purse-seine fisheries in the Convention area and hence can take no by-catch. Based on the observer data, sea birds did not occur in the trawl by-catch in 2019. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | Not applicable. Statistical data on fish by-catch of the group "Small Tunas" were submitted to the ICCAT (2020/07/07). |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------|------|------|--|---|
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | There are no objections to ICCAT Recs. After 2009 Russia does not carry out the specialized fishery for fish species of the Convention area. Small tunas and sharks occur in the trawler by-catch. Relevant data on these species are annually submitted to the ICCAT in the form of tables Task I and Task II. In this regard, many recommendations have no relation to Russia or can be partially related to it. Russia did not lodge an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

In 2019-2020 Russia did not carry out a specialized tuna and tuna-like species fishery. Small tunas and Atlantic bonito occasionally occurred as a by-catch during trawling for small coastal pelagic species.

During fishery in the areas where tunas and tuna-like species are supposed to occur in by-catches, the ICCAT requirements and recommendations concerning restrictions on tuna fishery and a ban on fishery of quoted species were observed.

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

In 2019 Russia did not carry out the specialized fishery for tunas in the Atlantic Ocean. Tunas from the group "Small Tunas" occasionally occurred in trawl catches during target fishing for other species (horse-mackerel, mackerel, sardine and other species). In 2019 the catch of tunas was 1500 tons.

Difficulties are encountered in collecting of scientific materials by observers on board fishing trawlers.

1. With periodic by-catch of tunas and in small quantities (sometimes singly) difficulties are encountered in collecting materials on fish length and their biological parameters. At certain periods, it is not possible to provide monthly data for some tuna species.
2. In the case of the low by-catch of tunas, difficulties are encountered in assessing the proportion of by-catch in the total catch by trawl. Observers who periodically carry out work in the vessel's hold on a conveyor feeding the catch for processing, cannot make an accurate assessment on the by-catch per day.

In order to more fully collect by-catch materials, two observers per vessel are sent to Russian fishing vessels. The work schedule of observers at sea is optimized for a more complete and efficient use of working time.

Program of Russia's scientific research works carried out by observers in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018-2022

Justification. Tuna fishing is one of the most profitable among other types of fishing. This is due to the high consumer qualities of tunas and significant market price. The total catch of tunas by all Countries fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, has varied between 540 000 and 643 000 t in the last five years. Yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas as well as the Small Tunas Species Group are the most dominate species. Purse seine fishing accounts for 75% of the catch of these species.

The scale of the catch of tunas by Russia in the eastern tropical Atlantic has been small since 2008. During trawl fishing for small pelagic fish tunas occur as a by-catch. The annual by-catch does not exceed 3500 t. At the same time, according to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and expert estimates of the Atlantic branch of VNIRO (AtlantNIRO), the total residual resource for the Tropical Tunas Species Group (mostly skipjack tuna) is not less than 90 000 t. The current catch of these species is estimated at 490 000 - 500 000 t.

Small Tunas (frigate tuna, bullet tuna, Atlantic black skipjack, etc.) make up a large reserve for fishing which amounts to 400 000 t with the existing catch of 70 000 – 100 000 t.

Currently, it is the International Commission (ICCAT) which assesses the stocks of Atlantic tunas and developments fisheries management measures. Russia is a founder of the Commission and since 1977 it has been its member. In accordance with the current ICCAT recommendations, Russia has the right to tuna fishing. However, Russia does not currently conduct a specialized tuna fishery and forms a purse seine fleet to renew tuna fishing in the Eastern Atlantic.

Thus, the relatively stable state of the fishery resources of the Tropical Tunas and Small Tunas Species Groups in the Atlantic Ocean, the stable legislative and legal position of Russia in the ICCAT and the existing reserve in the fishing effort suggest favourable environment for expanding fisheries.

Purpose of the work is to provide fishery resources and defend the interests of the Russian fisheries in the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean, the EEZs of the coastal States by collecting biological and fishery information on tunas and tuna-like species, assess the state of stocks of most dominate tuna species that form the basis of the fishery, the maximum sustainable catch as well as possible catch by the national tuna fleet. It is also to compliance with the obligations imposed by the ICCAT Convention to Contracting Parties of the Commission.

List of the main species under study

| |
|--|
| 1. Yellowfin tuna (<i>Thunnus albacares</i>) |
| 2. Bigeye tuna (<i>Thunnus obesus</i>) |
| 3. Oceanic skipjack (<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>) |
| 4. Atlantic black skipjack (<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>) |
| 5. Atlantic bonito (<i>Sarda sarda</i>) |
| 6. Frigate tuna (<i>Auxis thazard</i>) |
| 7. Bullet tuna (<i>Auxis rochei</i>) |
| 8. Sharks |
| 9. Swordfish and billfishes |
| 10. By-catch species (bony fishes, turtles, seabird, marine mammals) |

Sources of informational support

4-12 Russian fishing trawlers operating year-round. Observers collect biological and fishery information onboard trawl vessels; Research vessels (RVs) of the Atlantic branch of VNIRO (AtlantNIRO) (tuna by-catches in trawls). Works are carried out by the Scientific Group. Information on the occurrence of tunas and tuna-like species, fishery and biological parameters;

Fishery and biological information on tunas received by AtlantNIRO through Vessel Daily Reports.

Content of Works

Processing fishery information on catch volumes, fishing effort, catch per unit of effort, catches by age, species composition of catches.

Processing samples collected at sea (age, maturity stages of gonads, nutrition).

Statistical processing biological information on size and age composition of catches, physiological state of tunas. Calculating biological parameters.

Estimating abundance and biomass of tunas on the basis of the production models.

Studying inter-annual variability in the distribution of aggregations of tunas as target species of trawl fishing based on data from national and foreign fisheries.

Works are carried out according to the manual “Methodological justification of search, fishing and biological research of tunas, billfishes and sharks in the Atlantic Ocean” (AtlantNIRO, Kaliningrad, 1985. – p. 1 – 152) and the ICCAT Field Manual (<http://www.iccat.int/en/ICCATManual.htm>).

Expected results

1. Tables in the ICCAT format based on the results of collecting scientific samples of tunas as target species. Tables on conversion of fishery data based on scientific materials by areas, squares of 1 by 1 degrees, fish species, months, quarters, fish length.
2. National annual report of Russia based on materials from observers and scientific groups worked within the ICCAT Convention Area.
3. Annual estimates of tuna abundance indices based on fishery data. Biomass estimates of dominate tuna species using mathematical models of exploited populations.
4. Characteristics of the development of hydrometeorological and oceanological processes involved in the formation of tuna aggregations based on satellite, vessels observations and other sources of information.
5. Ecological and population parameters determining the characteristics of the distribution and behavior of tuna fishes.
6. Main patterns of variability of abundance and distribution of tuna populations as well as nature of the fishery.
7. Recommendations for tuna fishing by the Russian fleet in the high seas and exclusive economic zones of Coastal States of the Atlantic Ocean.

Observer data on sharks by-catch by the Russian trawlers and some parameters of sharks in 2019

| <i>Species (English name)</i> | <i>Species (Latin name)</i> | <i>Months</i> | <i>Measure- ment Analysis</i> | <i>Coordinates</i> | <i>Fish length TL from-to cm</i> | <i>Mean length TL</i> |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Blue shark | <i>Prionace glauca</i> | 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 | $\frac{81}{0}$ | 20°27' - 24°43' N | 73-167 | 100,7 |
| Bigeye thresher | <i>Alopias superciliosus</i> | 5 | $\frac{1}{0}$ | 16°07' N | 170 | 170,0 |
| Porbeagle | <i>Lamna nasus</i> | 8 | $\frac{1}{0}$ | 63°17' N | 196 | 196,0 |
| Spined pygmy shark | <i>Squaliolus laticaudus</i> | 10 | $\frac{2}{0}$ | 29°09' N | 12-15 | 14,0 |
| Shortfin shark mako | <i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i> | 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 | $\frac{15}{0}$ | 17°08' - 24°09' N | 75-200 | 103,4 |
| Smooth hammerhead | <i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> | 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 | $\frac{5}{0}$ | 16°23' - 22°46' N | 70-350 | 136,3 |

ANNUAL REPORT OF SAO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE SAO TOMÉ ET PRÍNCIPE
INFORME ANUAL DE SAO TOMÉ Y PRÍNCIPE

SUMMARY

La République Démocratique de São Tomé et Príncipe se composé de deux principales îles volcaniques qui appartiennent à un archipel qui en comprend quatre et qui s'étend linéairement sur plus de 700 kilomètres du mont Cameroun au sud-ouest. La zone économique exclusive (ZEE) de São Tomé et Príncipe est située entre celles de la Guinée équatoriale au sud, du sud-ouest et du nord-est, le Gabon à l'est, le Nigéria au nord et les eaux internationales à l'ouest. La ZEE de São Tomé et Príncipe couvre une superficie d'environ 165 000 km², y compris la zone de développement conjoint (ZDC) avec le Nigéria, d'une superficie d'environ 35 000 km². La surface inférieure de moins de 200 mètres (plateau continental) est extrêmement petite, d'environ 1 800 km², essentiellement concentrée autour de l'île de Príncipe.

RÉSUMÉ

La République Démocratique de São Tomé et Príncipe se composé de deux principales îles volcaniques qui appartiennent à un archipel qui en comprend quatre et qui s'étend linéairement sur plus de 700 kilomètres du mont Cameroun au sud-ouest. La zone économique exclusive (ZEE) de São Tomé et Príncipe est située entre celles de la Guinée équatoriale au sud, du sud-ouest et du nord-est, le Gabon à l'est, le Nigéria au nord et les eaux internationales à l'ouest. La ZEE de São Tomé et Príncipe couvre une superficie d'environ 165 000 km², y compris la zone de développement conjoint (ZDC) avec le Nigéria, d'une superficie d'environ 35 000 km². La surface inférieure de moins de 200 mètres (plateau continental) est extrêmement petite, d'environ 1 800 km², essentiellement concentrée autour de l'île de Príncipe.

RESUMEN

La République Démocratique de São Tomé et Príncipe se composé de deux principales îles volcaniques qui appartiennent à un archipel qui en comprend quatre et qui s'étend linéairement sur plus de 700 kilomètres du mont Cameroun au sud-ouest. La zone économique exclusive (ZEE) de São Tomé et Príncipe est située entre celles de la Guinée équatoriale au sud, du sud-ouest et du nord-est, le Gabon à l'est, le Nigéria au nord et les eaux internationales à l'ouest. La ZEE de São Tomé et Príncipe couvre une superficie d'environ 165 000 km², y compris la zone de développement conjoint (ZDC) avec le Nigéria, d'une superficie d'environ 35 000 km². La surface inférieure de moins de 200 mètres (plateau continental) est extrêmement petite, d'environ 1 800 km², essentiellement concentrée autour de l'île de Príncipe.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Cette configuration limite considérablement les habitats disponibles à l'abondance des ressources démersales et pélagiques côtières accessibles aux pêcheries artisanales. Au contraire, l'extension de la ZEE offre des possibilités de capture d'espèces, de grands pélagiques migrateurs, d'espèces associées, ainsi que de requins et de raies pélagiques.

En ce qui concerne les ressources démersales, il y a eu une évaluation dans les années 80 par Nostron et complétée dans les années 90 par Fridjof Nansen, mais des travaux ont été menés par la Direction des pêches pour évaluer les captures nationales des pêcheries.

¹ Chef du Département: José Evas Aurelio ; Responsable pour la statistique : Mirian Gorett Cravid

Autour de l'île de Príncipe, la pression est nettement moindre et permet à la pêche semi-industrielle (petits bateaux découverts et autres cabines) de maintenir des rendements acceptables. Ces deux pêcheries ne suffisent qu'à satisfaire la demande nationale de produits à haute valeur protéique, une part importante de la population consomme principalement des espèces à faible teneur en protéines, de petits pélagiques dont l'abondance n'est pas régulière.

En ce qui concerne le thon et les espèces associées, les évaluations sur la pêche existante sont menées à différentes échelles régionales par la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thons de l'Atlantique (CICTA), qui comprend plusieurs dizaines de pays membres.

L'estimation des captures réalisées dans la zone côtière para la pêche artisanale à São Tomé et Príncipe se heurte à de nombreuses difficultés :

- Les zones statistiques et les zones d'échantillonnage utilisées par l'ICCAT ne correspondent pas naturellement à la ZEE des pays côtiers.
- Les différentes flottes qui ciblent ces espèces migratrices contribuent de manière très inégale à la fourniture des données nécessaires à l'ICCAT, les palangriers, en particulier, ne sont pas soumis aux mêmes contraintes de déclaration. Alors que les palangriers ciblent souvent plus d'espèces, y compris l'espadon et les requins.
- La variabilité de l'abondance annuelle relative de ces espèces dans une zone donnée subit parfois des changements très rapides dans les stratégies des pays de pêche, et d'autre part, les temps passés dans les eaux de São Tomé et Príncipe sont parfois très courts.
- Outre les captures minimales réalisées par les pêcheries artisanales nationales, aucun débarquement n'est effectué à São Tomé et Príncipe, et le pays ne dispose pas des données jusqu'à présent. Aucun moyen de surveillance aérienne ou maritime, tandis que le système de surveillance des navires (VMS) est seulement partiellement opérationnel.
- L'estimation des captures réalisées dans la ZEE de São Tomé et Príncipe ne peut être qu'extrêmement partielle, essentiellement basée sur les déclarations des flottes étrangères et leur validation par l'ICCAT, qui exclut une part significative des palangriers.

La pêche nationale est essentiellement artisanale, faite avec des petits bateaux de 5 à 9 mètres, non ou légèrement motorisés, n'utilisant pas de moyens de conservation à bord et très peu équipés de glacières.

Ce sous-secteur a connu une évolution complexe au cours des 20 dernières années, avec une petite flotte (pirogues) de 1840 lors du recensement de 1995, à plus de 2808 pirogues recensées en 2019.

Historique des captures

Les estimations des prises de la pêche artisanale nationale sont de 6.120 tonnes. Cette moyenne est composée de 25% d'espèces démersales, soit environ 1.530 tonnes, et 75% d'espèces pélagiques diverses, soit 4.590 tonnes.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Au cours de cette année 2020, le Département de la recherche et des statistiques de la Direction de la pêche a mené des travaux liés à la pêche étrangère, principalement européenne dans la ZEE, obtenant des résultats comme indiqué ci-dessous

Observateur à bord

Dans le cadre du programme d'embarquement des observateurs de l'Union européenne, le pays a bénéficié de 6 lieux d'embarquement. La sélection des observateurs a été basée sur des exigences bien établies et après une formation théorique, dispensée par la Direction des pêches. Les observateurs ont reçu des pratiques sur les navires de pêche tout au long de l'année 2019.

En 2020, il n'a pas eu d'embarquement des observateurs face à la Pandémie de Corona virus.

Inspection de la pêche

L'inspection des pêcheries ainsi que des patrouilles dans le cadre de l'accord de partenariat établi entre São Tomé et Príncipe, le Portugal et le Brésil, dont le «navire Zaire» est situé à São Tomé et Príncipe. Face à la pandémie, les inspections ont été réduites.

Aspect juridique

La mise à jour de la législation des pêches et de l'aquaculture réalisée Août 2020.

Signature de l'accord de pêche STP / U.E, pour une période de 5 ans:

- 28 senneurs
- 6 palangriers soit 34 navires
- 3 navires auxiliaires.

Signature de l'accord avec AGAC / STP annuelle:

- 13 senneurs.
- 10 navires auxiliaires

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

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

Tableau 1. Relation entre les prises et les espèces en avril, mai, juin et juillet 2020.

| SIMBOLO | ESPECIE | TONELADA |
|----------------|--|-----------------|
| YFT | THUNNUS albacares (ôlêdê) | 1163 |
| BET | THUNNUS obesus (flôgô) | 84 |
| SWO | Xiphias gladius (Espa. stromba) | 82 |
| SKJ | Katsuwonus pelamis (Sin.Judeu) | 1157 |
| BSH e SMA | Prionace Glauca(Tubarão) / Isurus oxyrinchus | 444 |
| | Outras | 162 |
| tOtAL | | 3092 |

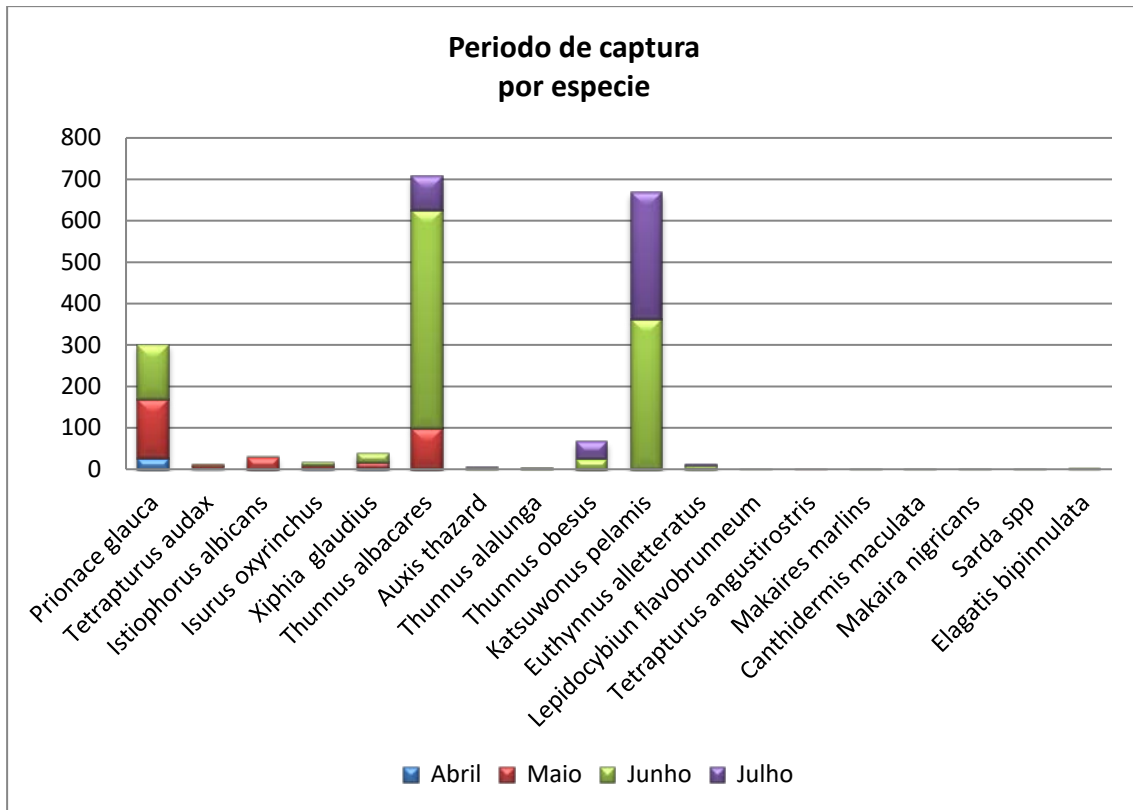


Figure 1. Principales espèces capturées en avril, mai, juin et juillet par certaines flottilles européennes.

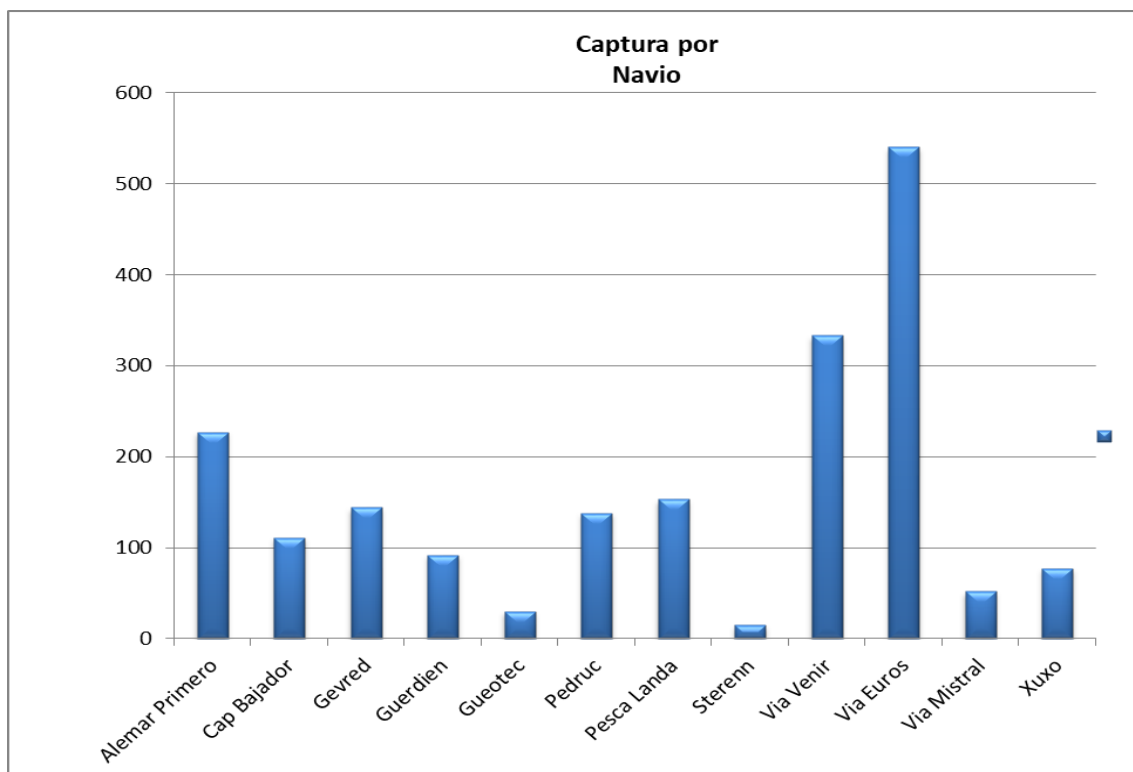


Figure 2. Liste des navires européens ayant participé à cette pêche.

Illustration des espèces les plus communes dans ces pêcheries



Figure 1. *Thunnus albacares*.



Figure 2. *Thunnus obesus*.

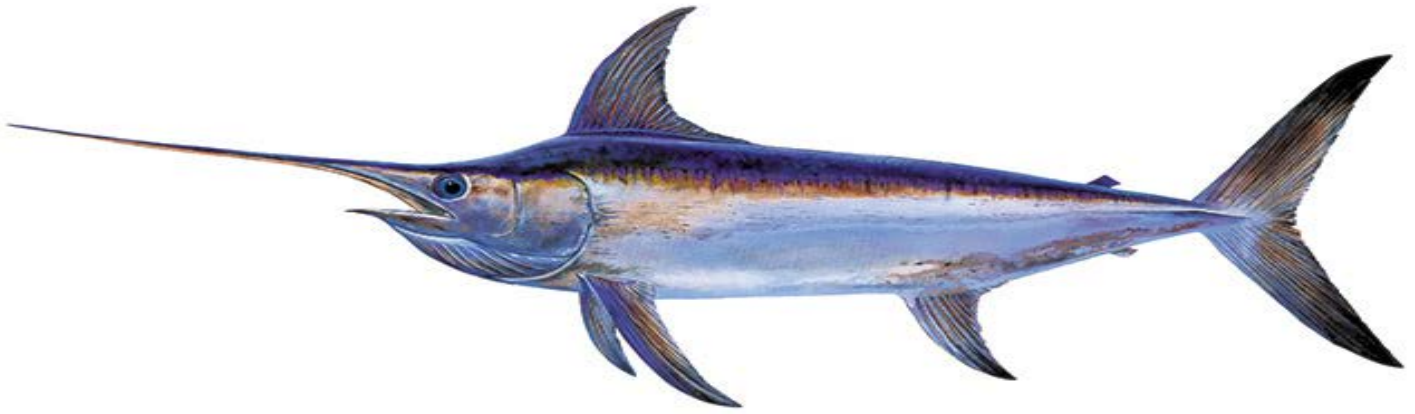


Figure 5. *Xiphius gladius*.



Figure 3. *Katsuwonus pelamis*.

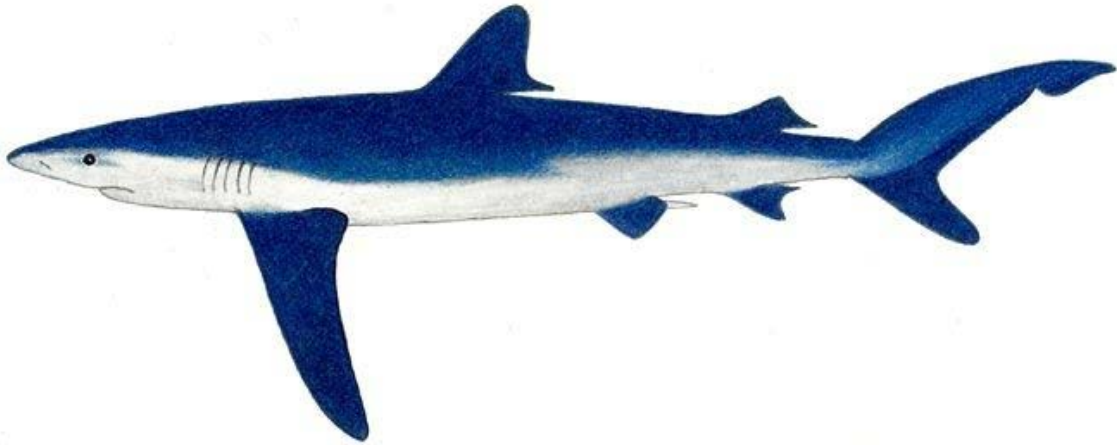


Figure 4. *Prionace Glauca.*



Figure 5. *Isurus oxyrinchus.*

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SENEGAL
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SÉNÉGAL
INFORME ANUAL DE SENEGAL¹**

SUMMARY

Au Sénégal, les thonidés et espèces voisines et apparentées sont pêchées par les flottilles industrielle et artisanale. La flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise est composée en 2019 de six (6) canneurs et cinq (7) senneurs qui exploitent essentiellement les thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique notamment l'albacore (Thunnus albacares), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis) et six (6) palangriers et de trois (3) petits cordiers qui ciblent l'espadon. En outre, une partie des pêcheries artisanales qui utilise les engins de pêche tels que la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne, la senne tournante et les filets capturent les poissons porte-épée (marlins et voilier) et les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau bonite, bonite à dos rayé, auxide etc.) et les requins. En 2019, les prises totales de thonidés tropicaux des engins des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais s'élèvent autour de 42126 t (36118 tonnes en 2018). La capture totale des cinq (6) canneurs sénégalais est estimée à 2433 en 2019 (1542 t en 2018) dont 1419 t de listao, 779 t d'albacore, 222 t de thon obèse, et 12 t d'auxide. Les Prises de thons tropicaux des senneurs sénégalais sont estimées à 39 694 t (34574 t en 2018) dont 9968 t d'albacore, 27 233 t de Listao, 1724 t de thon obèse et 4 t de germon et 764 t de petits thonidés. A noter que 93 % des captures sont effectuées sous objets flottants (FOB). En 2019, les efforts de pêche déployés par les flottilles thonières industrielles sont de 840 jours de pêche et 972 jours de mer pour les canneurs et 1712 jours de pêche et 1762 jours de mer pour les senneurs sénégalais. En 2019, la capture totale toutes espèces confondues des flottilles ciblant l'espadon s'élèvent à 502 t dont 166 t d'espadon pêchés par les palangriers et 14 t par les petits cordiers qui utilisent la ligne. A noter que les prises ont enregistré une très forte hausse par rapport à 2018 (183 t). Pour les pêcheries artisanales de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées, les prises sont estimées à 11 007 t.

RÉSUMÉ

Au Sénégal, les thonidés et espèces voisines et apparentées sont pêchées par les flottilles industrielle et artisanale. La flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise est composée en 2019 de six (6) canneurs et cinq (7) senneurs qui exploitent essentiellement les thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique notamment l'albacore (Thunnus albacares), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis) et six (6) palangriers et de trois (3) petits cordiers qui ciblent l'espadon. En outre, une partie des pêcheries artisanales qui utilise les engins de pêche tels que la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne, la senne tournante et les filets capturent les poissons porte-épée (marlins et voilier) et les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau bonite, bonite à dos rayé, auxide etc.) et les requins. En 2019, les prises totales de thonidés tropicaux des engins des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais s'élèvent autour de 42126 t (36118 tonnes en 2018). La capture totale des cinq (6) canneurs sénégalais est estimée à 2433 en 2019 (1542 t en 2018) dont 1419 t de listao, 779 t d'albacore, 222 t de thon obèse, et 12 t d'auxide. Les Prises de thons tropicaux des senneurs sénégalais sont estimées à 39 694 t (34574 t en 2018) dont 9968 t d'albacore, 27 233 t de Listao, 1724 t de thon obèse et 4 t de germon et 764 t de petits thonidés. A noter que 93 % des captures sont effectuées sous objets flottants (FOB). En 2019, les efforts de pêche déployés par les flottilles thonières industrielles sont de 840 jours de pêche et 972 jours de mer pour les canneurs et 1712 jours de pêche et 1762 jours de mer pour les senneurs sénégalais. En 2019, la capture totale toutes espèces confondues des flottilles ciblant l'espadon s'élèvent à 502 t dont 166 t d'espadon pêchés par les palangriers et 14 t par les petits cordiers qui utilisent la ligne. A noter que les prises ont enregistré une très forte hausse par rapport à 2018 (183 t). Pour les pêcheries artisanales de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées, les prises sont estimées à 11 007 t.

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RESUMEN

Au Sénégal, les thonidés et espèces voisines et apparentées sont pêchées par les flottilles industrielle et artisanale. La flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise est composée en 2019 de six (6) canneurs et cinq (7) senneurs qui exploitent essentiellement les thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique notamment l'albacore (Thunnus albacares), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis) et six (6) palangriers et de trois (3) petits cordiers qui ciblent l'espadon. En outre, une partie des pêcheries artisanales qui utilise les engins de pêche tels que la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne, la senne tournante et les filets capturent les poissons porte-épée (marlins et voilier) et les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau bonite, bonite à dos rayé, auxide etc.) et les requins. En 2019, les prises totales de thonidés tropicaux des engins des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais s'élèvent autour de 42126 t (36118 tonnes en 2018). La capture totale des cinq (6) canneurs sénégalais est estimée à 2433 en 2019 (1542 t en 2018) dont 1419 t de listao, 779 t d'albacore, 222 t de thon obèse, et 12 t d'auxide. Les Prises de thons tropicaux des senneurs sénégalais sont estimées à 39 694 t (34574 t en 2018) dont 9968 t d'albacore, 27 233 t de Listao, 1724 t de thon obèse et 4 t de germon et 764 t de petits thonidés. A noter que 93 % des captures sont effectuées sous objets flottants (FOB). En 2019, les efforts de pêche déployés par les flottilles thonières industrielles sont de 840 jours de pêche et 972 jours de mer pour les canneurs et 1712 jours de pêche et 1762 jours de mer pour les senneurs sénégalais. En 2019, la capture totale toutes espèces confondues des flottilles ciblant l'espadon s'élèvent à 502 t dont 166 t d'espadon pêchés par les palangriers et 14 t par les petits cordiers qui utilisent la ligne. A noter que les prises ont enregistré une très forte hausse par rapport à 2018 (183 t). Pour les pêcheries artisanales de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées, les prises sont estimées à 11 007 t.

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

Le Sénégal de part sa position sur le parcours migratoire des thonidés occupe une place importante dans la gestion des ressources hauturières. La pêche thonière est pratiquée par les unités industrielles et artisanales. Le Sénégal pays membre de l'ICCAT, adhère pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation pour une gestion rationnelle et adéquate des ressources thonières. Le présent rapport est axé sur les statistiques de pêche et des actions menées en 2019 dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 La pêche industrielle thonière

La flottille nationale qui cible les thons majeurs est composée de 06 canneurs, 07 senneurs sénégalais et 06 palangriers et 03 cordiers.

1.1.1 Les prises de thonidés majeurs des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais en 2019

En 2019, les prises totales de thonidés majeurs s'élèvent à 42 126 tonnes (**Tableau 1**). La capture totale de thonidés tropicaux des six (6) canneurs sénégalais en 2019 est estimée à 2432 t dont 1419 t de listao (58 %), 779 t d'albacore (32%) et 159 t de thon obèse (9 %) et 12 t d'auxide (1 %) (**Tableau 2**). La capture totale des canneurs de 2019 a connu une hausse de 58% par rapport à celle de 2018 (1542 t).

Les prises totales des senneurs sénégalais en 2019 sont estimées à 39 694 t soit une hausse de 15 % par rapport à 2018 (34 574 t) et les captures sous objets flottants (FOB) représentent 93 % de la capture totale (**Tableau 3**). Le listao (SKJ) reste toujours l'espèce dominante dans les captures sous bancs objets et sous bancs libres, avec 70 %, contre 55 % sous bancs libres, Les captures les plus importantes sous FOB ont été réalisées au cours des trimestres 3, 4 et 2 (**Figure 1**).

En 2019, L'effort de pêche déployé par les canneurs sénégalais est de 972 jours de mer et 840 jours de pêche contre 915 jours de mer et 787 jours de pêche en 2018. L'effort de pêche des senneurs est estimé à 1712 à 1762 jours de mer et jours de pêche en 2019 contre **1590** et 1543 en 2018 (**Tableaux 4 et 5**). Les efforts déployés par les canneurs ont fortement baissés par rapport à 2017 en revanche ceux des senneurs ont fortement augmenté. Les **Figures 2 et 3** illustrent la distribution spatiale des captures et de l'effort des canneurs et des senneurs sénégalais dans l'Atlantique en 2019.

1.1.2 Les prises des flottilles ciblant l'espadon

Les prises de la flottille palangrière et des cordiers ciblant l'espadon en 2019 sont estimées à 502 t soit une hausse de – 24 % par rapport à 2018 (241 t). La capture de la flottille palangrière proprement s'élève à 483 t dont 166 t de d'espadon, 7 t de requins taupe, 39 t de requins peau bleue, 12 t de marlins bleus, 219 t de thons obèses, 24 t de germon et 6 t de requins. Concernant les cordiers qui utilisent la ligne comme engin de pêche principal, leur capture totale toutes espèces confondues a été estimée à 19 t dont 14 t constitué d'espadon., 4 t d'abacore et 1t de Coryphène. Le **tableau 6** montre la composition spécifique des captures des palangriers et cordiers.

1.2. Les prises des pêcheries artisanales

Les prises de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées et de requins des pêcheries artisanales utilisant la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et les filets sont estimées à **11 007 t** en 2019 (**Tableau 7**). La thonine est toujours l'espèce dominante dans les prises (4 757 t) suivie de la bonite à dos rayé (3.982 t), du thazard blanc (961 t) du Listao (479 t) et du voilier (397 t). Les prises de requins des pêcheries artisanales les plus importants sont les Sphyrnidae (243 t), Carcharhinidae (28 t) et *Isurus spp* (29 t).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

1. Recherche

Au Sénégal, le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) qui est la structure de l'Institut Sénégalais de Recherches Agricoles chargée de la Recherche halieutique assure la recherche sur les ressources thonières et espèces apparentées. Ainsi, le CRODT est impliqué dans plusieurs programmes de recherche mis en place par l'ICCAT tels que « SMTYP » portant sur les thonidés mineurs, les activités relatives à la reproduction, la croissance et la génétique des thonidés mineurs, EPBR dédié aux **istiophoridés**, sur l'étude de la croissance à travers les pièces dures, et sur la génétique. Les scientifiques du CRODT sont activement impliqués présentement dans les activités des deux composantes du programme marquage des thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique (AOTTP) à savoir le marquage des thonidés en mer proprement dit et la sensibilisation et récupération des marques. En effet, depuis 2016 un bureau dédié à la récupération des marques a été ouvert au sein des locaux du CRODT sis au port de Dakar. La lecture d'âge des poissons marqués à l'Oxxytetracycline (OTC) à partir des otolithes et épines des thons tropicaux.

2. Les Statistiques

Pêcheries Industrielle

Senneurs et canneurs : Thons tropicaux :

Le CRODT assure le suivi des activités de tous les thoniers nationaux et étrangers (EU et autres) ciblant les thonidés tropicaux de l'Atlantique et qui utilisent le port Autonome de Dakar pour débarquer et/ou transborder leurs produits de pêche. Le recueil des statistiques relatives aux captures et effort de pêche à travers les carnets de pêche repose sur une enquête détaillée journalière, auprès des patrons thoniers lors de chaque débarquement, complétée par des informations de diverses sources (Douane, usines, armements, Direction des pêches maritimes, la Direction de l'Industrie et de la Transformation des produits de la pêche etc.). Des échantillonnages multi spécifiques sont également réalisés par les enquêteurs du CRODT lors des débarquements des canneurs et senneurs au port de Dakar. La gestion des données se fait en partenariat avec l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) et l'Institut Espagnol d'Océanographie (IEO). Le CRODT reçoit un appui financier de l'IEO et l'IRD pour le suivi des activités de leurs navires thoniers senneurs et canneurs débarquant et/ou transbordant au port de Dakar.

Palangriers et les Cordiers : Espadon et autres

Le recueil des informations en collaboration avec la DPM à travers les carnets de pêche remplis par les capitaines / commandants des navires. Dans les carnets de pêche sont consignées les informations portant sur la totalité des marées Date de pêche, position géographique, les captures la composition spécifique des traits etc.

Les pêcheries artisanales : Thons mineurs, Requins et Istiophoridés

Depuis les années 70, le CRODT a développé et mis en place un système d'enquête et de collecte des statistiques de la pêche artisanale au niveau des principaux sites de débarquement situés le long du littoral sénégalais (surtout Grande Côte, Dakar et Petite Côte). Ces statistiques de la pêche artisanale sont recueillies par des enquêteurs (appuyés par des aides de plage) suivant un protocole d'échantillonnage établi scientifiquement par le CRODT. Il s'agit d'enquête au débarquement visant à recueillir des données de capture et d'effort en nombre de sortie des pirogues sénégalaises. Les espèces de thonidés et espèces apparentés sont prises en compte par le Système d'information du CRODT.

Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), le suivi des débarquements et l'échantillonnage des tailles des istiophoridés (le voilier-*Istiophorus albicans*) est toujours réalisé dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale, notamment à Soumbédioune, Yoff, Mbour et kayar.

En 2018, la collecte des échantillons biologiques sur les trois espèces de istiophoridés (BUM, WHM et SAI) est menée au CRODT. Des prélèvements des trois premières épines anales, et des otolithes sont effectués en vue de réaliser l'étude de la croissance des trois espèces. Du mucus est aussi prélevé sur le marlin blanc pour faire l'étude de la génétique.

A Mbour, le suivi des captures des Istiophoridés au niveau de la pêche artisanale se fait en collaboration avec la Direction de la surveillance et de la Protection de la Pêches (DPSP) et le Comité Local de gestion de la Pêche artisanale (CLPA). Il s'agit de collecter les données de captures, d'effort par nombre de sortie de chaque pirogue et des mensurations des individus débarqués.

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

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|--|------------------|-------------|--|---|
| GÉNÉRAL (toutes les espèces) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Rapports annuels (scientifiques) | 18/09/2020 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Caractéristiques des flottilles de la tâche I (T1FC) | 19/08/2020 (Thons tropicaux et les autres (Pêcheries artisanales et LL). |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche I (T1NC) | 22/09/2020 (Thons tropicaux et les autres (Pêcheries artisanales et LL). |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Prise et effort de la tâche II (T2CE) | 19/08/2020 (Thons tropicaux et les autres (Pêcheries artisanales et LL). |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Échantillons de tailles de la tâche II (T2SZ) | 19/08/2020 (Thons tropicaux et les autres (Pêcheries artisanales et LL). |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche II (T2CS) | 19/08/2020 (Thons tropicaux et les autres (Pêcheries artisanales et LL). |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires) | Les données de marquage collectées dans le cadre du Programme AOTTP. |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations) | Les déclarations des données du Programme AOTTP. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations) | Les déclarations des données du Programme AOTTP (marques conventionnelle, électroniques, fausses marques). |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes d'observateurs nationaux | Les rapports des observateurs (Inspecteurs) en format papier sont partiellement disponibles. Le CRODT est en train de constituer une base de données pour la saisie des données collectées par les inspecteurs embarqués seulement à bord des senneurs. |

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|-------------------|------------------|-------------|--|---|
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14 | La recommandation 16-14 visant à établir des normes minimales pour les programmes d'observateurs a été transposée par arrêté N°22787 du 22 août 2019. Sa mise en œuvre est en cours et le Sénégal est en train d'élaborer un projet d'appui au programme d'observateur. Le vieillissement et le nombre réduit des observateurs font qu'il est difficile de mettre en œuvre le programme national d'observateurs scientifiques. A cet effet, il y a un besoin de formation et de renforcement des capacités en matière de collecte des données, d'identification des espèces, d'échantillonnage biologiques, de mise à niveau pour pouvoir accomplir les tâches scientifiques à bord. Dans ce cadre, la Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance et des Pêches (DPSP), a organisé une session de formation axée sur la systématique, l'identification des espèces et l'estimation de la capture accessoire et des rejets en pêche industrielle à 54 inspecteurs de pêche. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique | Non applicable pour le Sénégal. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Informations spécifiques sur les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure | Non applicable car le Sénégal ne dispose pas de pêcherie en Méditerranée. |
| THON ROUGE | S:BFT01 | S15 | Échantillonnage de tailles (de poissons mis à mort) dans les fermes | Non applicable car le Sénégal ne dispose pas de fermes dédiées au thon rouge. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Échantillonnage de tailles (résultats de données brutes) réalisé au moyen de systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques (couverture à 100% des mises en cages) OU au moyen d'une autre méthodologie d'estimation de la taille du thon rouge | Non applicable car le Sénégal ne dispose pas de fermes dédiées au thon rouge. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Données concernant l'échantillonnage de tailles (et rapports de mise en cage) réalisé au moyen de systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques (couverture à 100% des mises en cages) | Non applicable car le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge. |

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|--|--|
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge | Non applicable car le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place | Le Sénégal ne participe pas à des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries | Non applicable car le Sénégal n'a pas de flottille qui cible le thon rouge. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique | Les Scientifiques du Sénégal ne participe pas aux travaux de recherche du GBYP. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique | Le Sénégal ne participe pas à des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest. |
| THONIDÉS TROPICAUX | S:TRO01 | S24 | Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris | Les informations soumises le 19/08/2020. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique) | Un plan de gestion des DCP a été transmis à l'ICCAT le 21/09/2018. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc. | Un plan de gestion des DCP a été transmis à l'ICCAT le 21/09/2018. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB | Le Sénégal ne dispose qu'un seul navire de support, les informations soumises le 19/08/2020. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y | L'information provenant de quelques armements est disponible dans une feuille Excel en nombre de DCP déployé par |

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|----------------------|------------------|-------------|---|---|
| | | | compris les niveaux de couverture | jour avec les coordonnées géographiques. Mais nous avons des difficultés pour remplir le formulaire DCP. Le format n'est adapté. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS) | |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port | Les données sont soumise le 19/08/2020. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP | Les données historiques d'opérations sous DCP ne sont pas disponibles. |
| ISTIOPHORIDÉS | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée | Le traitement des données d'enquête s'inscrit principalement dans le cadre d'une procédure de calcul aboutissant à l'estimation de l'effort et des captures au niveau de chaque centre d'enquête et de la région maritime. Dans un premier temps, pour chaque centre et pour chaque engin de pêche, l'effort de pêche est cumulé puis agrégé par quinzaine en tenant compte du nombre de jours sans collecte d'effort dans la quinzaine. Pour les captures, les données issues de l'enquête permettent d'abord d'estimer les captures par unité d'effort (cpue en kg par sortie) par quinzaine et par engin. Ensuite, la combinaison des cpue avec l'effort agrégé aboutit à la détermination des captures extrapolées par entre. Enfin, l'utilisation des coefficients d'extrapolation régionaux en fonction de la saison et des groupes d'engins permettent l'estimation des statistiques de pêche (effort et captures) au niveau régional et national. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers. | Depuis les années 1970, le Centre de recherches Océanographique de Dakar Thiaroye a développé et mis en place un système d'enquête et de collecte et de traitement des statistiques de la pêche artisanale au niveau des principaux sites de débarquement situés le long du littoral sénégalais (surtout Grande Côte, Dakar et Petite Côte). Ces statistiques de la pêche artisanale sont recueillies par des enquêteurs (appuyés par des aides de plage) suivant un protocole d'échantillonnage établi scientifiquement par le CRODT. Les Istiophoridés sont pris en charge par ce système. |
| REQUINS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce | Les requins sont pris en compte dans le système d'information du Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar / Thiaroye (CRODT). Les données ont été soumises le 19/08/2019. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et | Le Sénégal n'a pas conduit de recherche sur le requin bleu mais les informations |

| Groupe | N° de l'exigence | (Ancien n°) | Exigence | |
|--|------------------|-------------|---|---|
| | | | de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce | sur les captures des pêcheries artisanales et Palangrière ont été soumises à l'ICCAT le 19/08/2020. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Informations sur le requin peau bleue | Les informations sur les captures des pêcheries artisanales et Palangrière ont été soumises à l'ICCAT le 19/08/2020. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants | les informations sur les captures des pêcheries artisanales et Palangrière ont été soumises à l'ICCAT le 19/08/2020. |
| AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES | S:BYC01 | S37 | Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention | Guides : FAO, ICCAT sur les requins Birdlife (Oiseaux de mer) |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin | Aucune information relative aux interactions de la flottille du Sénégal avec les tortues marines n'a été signalée. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année | Aucune donnée sur prises accidentelles n'a été reportée par les observateurs. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs | Dans les pêcheries artisanales toutes les prises sont collectées (Espèces cibles et accessoires). Il n'y a quasiment pas de rejets. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente | Formation, Information et sensibilisation des armements et des observateurs sur ces questions Les armements ont été formés sur les impacts écologiques des DCP et les dispositions de la rec 16-01 sont transposées dans la réglementation nationale |

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPITRE 3

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|---------|------|------|---------------------|--|
| GÉNÉRAL | | | | <p>Le 15/09/2020</p> <p>La nouvelle Loi (2015-18) portant code de la pêche maritime et ses textes réglementaires d'application fixent le cadre de gestion des ressources halieutiques. Des dispositions particulières de lutte contre la pêche INN sont contenues dans ce code notamment celles relatives à l'application des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port.</p> <p>Ainsi tous les navires thoniers touchant le port de Dakar sont systématiquement inspectés. Un suivi des activités de certains navires est en cours avec l'embarquement des observateurs à bord.</p> <p>Globalement un suivi des activités de suivi contrôle et surveillance avec des patrouilles maritimes, aériennes et un régime d'inspection permanente à quai sont en vigueur.</p> <p>Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, le Sénégal intervient de manière ponctuelle sur les activités de cette pêcherie car il est constaté une extension des opérations de pêche vers les espèces couvertes par l'ICCAT. C'est pourquoi la surveillance participative avec une forte implication des acteurs de pêche est en train d'être mise en œuvre.</p> <p>En outre, le Sénégal, suit les opérations de pêche des navires battant son pavillon en activité dans d'autres zones économiques exclusives et en Haute mer avec le VMS.</p> <p>Application des dispositions relatives à l'inspection et au contrôle des navires conformément aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port : la vérification de l'autorisation de pêche ; la demande d'entrée au port, l'autorisation de débarquement ; la fiche de</p> |
| | GEN | 0001 | Rapports annuels | |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|------|--------|---|--|
| | | | | contrôle de captures, l'autorisation de transbordement ; l'inscription au registre). Un journal de pêche institué par arrêté en mars 2017. Il fixe les conditions dans lesquelles les informations sur les captures sont consignées dans le journal de pêche en conformité avec les directives de l'ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins | Le suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers est toujours assuré par l'équipe mise en place au port par le centre de recherches océanographiques de Dakar thiaroye. Ce travail est complété par les informations provenant de diverses sources (Direction des pêches maritimes, armateurs). Des échantillonnages multi-spécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et en pêche artisanale. Grace aux fonds du programme de recherches « istiophoridés », l'échantillonnage des captures et de l'effort et des tailles est mené dans les centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale. |
| | GEN | 0003 | Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application | 15/08/2020 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif | Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'affrète aucun navire. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation | Non applicable le Sénégal n'a pas d'accord d'affrètement. |
| | GEN | 0006 a | Rapports sur les transbordements en mer | 14/09/2020 |
| | GEN | 0006b | Rapports sur les transbordements au port | 14/09/2020 |
| | GEN | 0007 | Déclaration de transbordement (en mer) | Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a aucun navire de charge. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port. | Non applicable. Le Sénégal n'a aucun navire de charge. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures). | 30/03/ 2018 et 20/04/2019. |
| | GEN | 0010 a | Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port | Port de Dakar et Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches (DPSP). |
| | GEN | 0010b | Points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port | Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches (DPSP) |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|------|------|---|--|
| | GEN | 0011 | Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée. | Port de Dakar |
| | GEN | 0012 | Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger | 72 heures. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port | Aucun refus d'entrée ou d'utilisation du port. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible) | Aucun rapport ne contient des constatations de non application potentielles. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée | Application de la loi 2015-18 portant code de la pêche maritime et ses textes réglementaires d'application. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port | Non applicable. Aucune infraction apparente constatée. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération | Non applicable. Aucune accord/arrangement à ce sujet. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Accords d'accès et modification | Le Sénégal et l'union européenne et l'UE ont signé le 20 novembre 2014 un accord de partenariat de pêche portant principalement sur le thon. Il prend fin en 2019 (une durée de 5 ans) et est renouvelable par tacite reconduction. Le protocole prévoit des possibilités de pêche pour 28 senneurs et 8 canneurs. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées | En 2019, 21 senneurs et 8 canneurs de l'UE ont été autorisés à pêcher en ZEE sénégalaise. |
| | GEN | 0020 | Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus | 19 navires autorisés dont un navire d'appui. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus | Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives | Les pêches récréatives et sportives de thonidés tropicaux et espèces apparentées au Sénégal devront être gérées avec les permis de pêche sportive et de pêche de loisirs prévus dans le nouveau cadre réglementaire de la pêche maritime du Sénégal (décret de 2016). La pêche sportive est regroupée autour d'une fédération nationale de la pêche sportive qui suit les activités de ses membres. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|-------------------|------|------|--|--|
| | | | | Un projet de décret de réglementation de la pêche sportive est en cours. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU | Non applicable. Aucun navire impliqué dans des activités IUU. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU | Aucun navire de pavillon sénégalais n'a fait l'objet d'allégation de pêche INN et le Sénégal n'a pas d'informations supplémentaires à fournir. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement | 28/01/2020 : S2 2019. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Données sur la non-application | Aucune |
| | GEN | 0028 | Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application | Non applicable : aucune enquête. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Observations de navires | Les observateurs embarquent à bord des navires thoniers étrangers et des senneurs nationaux. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires | Les rapports sont transmis par l'organe de la surveillance au centre de recherches océanographiques pour exploitation. Pas d'action spécifique prise. |
| | GEN | 0031 | Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas et/ou autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage de thon rouge | Ministère des Pêches et de L'Economie Maritime Direction de la Protection et De La Surveillance des Pêches. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en oeuvre du programme | 19/04/2019 |
| | GEN | 0033 | Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection | Aucune activité conduite. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale | Aucune demande. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour le sauvetage de l'observateur | Aucun plan d'urgence. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Rapports sur les incidents impliquant les observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise | Non applicable aucun incident relevé. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Rapport concernant la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu | Non applicable aucun engin récupéré relevé |
| | GEN | 0038 | Rapport concernant la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu | Non applicable aucun engin récupéré relevé. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points de contact afin de faciliter la coopération concernant l'observation de navires (facultatif) | |
| THON ROUGE | BFT | 1001 | Fermes de thon rouge | Non applicable, le Sénégal n'a aucune ferme de thon rouge. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|------|------|---|--|
| | BFT | 1002 | Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge | Non applicable, le Sénégal n'élève pas de thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages | Non applicable, le Sénégal n'a aucune ferme de thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge | Non applicable, le Sénégal n'a aucune ferme de thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Madragues de thon rouge | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas de thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas de thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, le cas échéant | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications des plans de pêche | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge |
| | BFT | 1010 | Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02 | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas de thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Prises de thon rouge de 2019 | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Navires de capture de thon rouge | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Autres navires de thon rouge | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO) | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1015 | Messages VMS | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1017 | Liste des navires d'inspection | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1018 | Liste des inspecteurs [et agences] | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Ports de transbordement de thon rouge | 27/09/2018 |
| | BFT | 1021 | Ports de débarquement de thon rouge | 27/09/2018 |
| | BFT | 1022 | Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises) | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge . |
| | BFT | 1025 | Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm. | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Instructions |
|--------|------|------|---|--|
| | BFT | 1027 | Rapport annuel sur le BCD | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1029 | Points de contact pour les BCD | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1030 | Législation relative au BCD | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1031 | Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires | Non applicable, le Sénégal ne pêche pas le thon rouge. |

| ESPÈCES TROPICALES | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| TROPICALES | TRO | 2001 | Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure | 04/05/2018 19/05/2018 31/05/2018 02/07/2019 05/07/2018 12/08/2018 29/08/2018 16/11/2018 |
| | TRO | 2002 | Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure | |
| | TRO | 2003 | Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ | Aucune allégation de pêche IUU déclarée et pas d'enquête. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT | 05/04/2018 13/06/2019 |
| | TRO | 2007 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP | 28/11/2018 20/12/2018 |
| | TRO | 2009 | Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux | TRIM 1 2029 : 17/05/2019. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02) | Les armements ont été formés sur les impacts écologiques des DCP et les dispositions de la rec 16-01 sont transposées dans la réglementation nationale Un plan de gestion des DCP a été transmis à l'ICCAT le 21/09/2018. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Plans de gestion de la capacité/de pêche de thonidés tropicaux | |
| | TRO | 2012 | Déclaration d'intention d'accroître la participation aux pêcheries ciblant les thonidés tropicaux | Non applicable |
| | TRO | 2013 | Prises mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET; SKJ; YFT) | TRIM 1 2019 : 21/05/2020. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse | Non applicable |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon obèse a été utilisée | Non applicable |

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | TRO | 2016 | Liste des navires de support et activité en 2019 | 28/01/2020 |
| | TRO | 2017 | Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord | Aucune limite de prise accessoire. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence TRO 2016 | Suivi activités par VMS et réglementation nationale. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Différence entre l'effort de pêche de 2018 et l'effort de pêche de 2020 | Non requis avant 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique | Non requis avant 2021. |
| ESPADON | SWO | 3001 | Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT | TRIM 1 2019 : 06/08/2019. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP | 28/11/2018 20/12/2018 |
| | SWO | 3003 | Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée | Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de méditerranée. |
| | SWO | 3004 | Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée | Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de méditerranée. |
| | SWO | 3005 | Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure | Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de méditerranée. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée | Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de méditerranée. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord | 15/09/2020 |
| | SWO | 3010 | Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO | Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de méditerranée. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO. | Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de méditerranée. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Résumé de la mise en oeuvre du programme de marquage | Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de méditerranée. |
| | SWO | 3013 | Liste des navires d'inspection | Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de méditerranée. |
| | SWO | 3014 | Liste des inspecteurs [et agences] | Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de méditerranée. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | neuf (09). |
| | SWO | 3016 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | neuf (09). |

SÉNÉGAL

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | SWO | 3017 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord | 5% fixé par arrêté. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord | 5% fixé par arrêté. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS | 5% fixé par arrêté. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée | Non applicable. Sénégal ne pêche pas l'espadon de méditerranée. |
| GERMON | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée. | Non applicable. Sénégal n'a pas de navire qui ciblent le germon de la Méditerranée. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Non applicable. Sénégal n'a pas de navire qui ciblent le germon de la Méditerranée. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Non applicable. Sénégal n'a pas de navire qui ciblent le germon de la Méditerranée. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord | Non applicable. Sénégal n'a pas fixé une limite de prise accessoires pour le germon de l'atlantique nord. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord | Non applicable. Sénégal n'a pas fixé une limite de prise accessoires pour le germon de l'atlantique nord. |
| ISTIOPHORIDÉS | BIL | 5001 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 18-04 / 19-05 et 16-11 | 09/09/2019 |
| | BIL | 5004 | Demande de dérogation de remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries | Non applicable |
| | BIL | 5005 | Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL | Non applicable |
| REQUINS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins | 09/09/2019 |

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|--|------|------|--|---|
| AUTRES ESPÈCES PRISES ACCESSOIRES | BYC | 8001 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragr. 1, 2 et 7, amendée par la Rec. 13-11, et mesures pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO. | Ateliers de formation tenues pour les capitaines et membres d'équipage sur les bonnes pratiques de la pêche sous DCP pour limiter les impacts sur les oiseaux de mer et d'autres animaux marins. Poursuite de la sensibilisation. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer | Les mesures d'atténuation portent essentiellement sur la sensibilisation aux bonnes pratiques. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine. | Formation, Information et sensibilisation des armements et des observateurs sur ces questions. |
| DIVERS | SDP | 9001 | Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques | Aucun programme pilote conduit au niveau national. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT | Aucune objection soulevée. |

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

Ce chapitre contiendra le texte sur les mesures prises pour mettre en œuvre les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT qui ne sont pas incluses dans le chapitre 3 ci-dessus et toute autre information pouvant intéresser la Commission. Ce chapitre ne dépassera pas quatre pages.

La loi portant code de la pêche (2015-18) prend en compte de nouveaux concepts et instruments de conservation et de gestion des ressources halieutiques. Elle s'inspire aussi des mutations intervenues au niveau national et international.

Les services techniques de l'Administration des pêches du Sénégal chargés de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT échangent des informations et des données avec les armateurs, la recherche nationale pour assurer une bonne mise en œuvre des recommandations.

En termes de Schéma d'inspection, les inspections et les contrôles sont réalisées :

- au port de Dakar : par une équipe d'inspection journalière au port de pêche de Dakar et les stations côtières au niveau des sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.
- par les vedettes, les patrouilleurs de la Marine nationale et les pinasses des stations côtières par moyen aérien avec les aéronefs des éléments français au Sénégal et de l'Armée de l'Air sénégalaise.
- Par les senseurs (VMS –AIS-RADAR) : Ces différents senseurs permettent de suivre toutes les activités des navires dans la ZEE du Sénégal et ou au-delà. Ils aident aussi à la prise de décision avant toute certification de capture des produits destinés à l'exportation
- Au niveau des usines de traitement du poisson : par une équipe qui effectue des visites inopinées pour inciter au respect de la réglementation en matière de protection et de surveillance des pêches.

- A travers des missions conjointes dans le cadre de la coopération sont réalisées pour couvrir les besoins de surveillance avec plusieurs pays limitrophes avec l'implication des inspecteurs de la sous région avec un très bon niveau d'échange d'expérience.
- Au niveau des pêcheries artisanales le concept de surveillance participative est de mise avec la sensibilisation des acteurs de la pêche sur les bonnes pratiques et une meilleure mise en œuvre des mesures de gestion.
- Toutes ces inspections et contrôles sont réalisés sur base d'un manuel de procédure en conformité avec les lois et règlements en vigueur au Sénégal.

Depuis 2016, une brigade de veille fonctionnelle 24 heures sur 24 est opérationnelle au niveau du port de pêche de Dakar dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre effective des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port.

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

Des difficultés d'ordre administratif, de gestion et techniques peuvent être évoquées pour une bonne observation des règles de gestion de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit de:

- la transposition de l'ensemble des recommandations pertinentes dans le cadre juridique de la pêche du Sénégal qui est en cours ;
- l'implication de plusieurs services administratifs nécessite une synergie et une coordination qui se mettent en place progressivement ;
- Les bases de données disponibles qui n'offrent pas un traitement optimal des informations ;
- le vieillissement et le nombre réduit des observateurs font qu'il est difficile de mettre en œuvre le programme national d'observateurs scientifiques. A cet effet, il y a un besoin de formation et de renforcement des capacités en matière de collecte des données, d'identification des espèces, d'échantillonnage biologiques, de mise à niveau pour pouvoir accomplir les tâches scientifiques à bord.

Tableau 1. Prises totales par espèce des canneurs et senneurs de 2019

| <i>Espèces</i> | <i>YFT</i> | <i>SKJ</i> | <i>BET</i> | <i>ALB</i> | <i>FRI</i> | <i>TOTAL</i> |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| Canneurs | 779 | 1419 | 222 | - | 12 | 2432 |
| Senneurs | 9968 | 27233 | 1724 | 4 | 764 | 39694 |
| Total | 10747 | 28653 | 1948 | 4 | 775 | 42 127 |

Tableau 2. Prises par espèce et par trimestre des canneurs sénégalais de 2019

| <i>Mois</i> | <i>YFT</i> | <i>SKJ</i> | <i>BET</i> | <i>FRI</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--------------|------------|-------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| Trim 1 | 271 | 251 | 28 | 10 | 560 |
| Trim 2 | 53 | 870 | 14 | 2 | 939 |
| Trim 3 | 252 | 187 | 112 | 0 | 551 |
| Trim 4 | 204 | 111 | 67 | 0 | 382 |
| Total | 779 | 1419 | 222 | 12 | 2432 |

Tableau 3. Prises par espèce selon les types types de bancs des senneurs sénégalais en 2019.

| Type de Banc | YFT | SKJ | BET | ABL | AUTRES | Total |
|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|----------|------------|--------------|
| Bancs libres | 1206 | 1524 | 42 | 0 | 20 | 2793 |
| Bancs objets | 8762 | 25709 | 1682 | 4 | 744 | 36901 |
| Total | 9968 | 27233 | 1724 | 4 | 764 | 39694 |

Tableau 4. Efforts en jours de mer et jours de pêche par trimestre des canneurs sénégalais de 2019

| Trimestre | Jours de mer | Jours de pêche |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|
| Trim 1 | 247 | 200 |
| Trim 2 | 265 | 251 |
| Trim 3 | 275 | 244 |
| Trim 4 | 185 | 145 |
| Total | 972 | 840 |

Tableau 5. Efforts en Jours de mer et jours de pêche et nombre de calées des senneurs sénégalais de 2019

| Type de bancs | Nb calées positives | Nb calées nulles | Nb calées total | Jours de de mer | Jours de pêche |
|---------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Objets | 2256 | 241 | 2497 | 1764 | 1712 |
| libres | 2081 | 136 | 2217 | | |
| inconnus | 175 | 105 | 280 | | |

Tableau 6. Composition des Prises de la flottille ciblant l'espadon en 2019.

| Espèce | Palangriers | Cordiers | Total (tonnes) |
|--------------|--------------|-----------|----------------|
| Espadon | 166 | 14 | 180 |
| Requin taupe | 7 | - | 7 |
| Peau bleu | 39 | | 39 |
| Marlin | 12 | - | 12 |
| Albacore | 0 | 4 | 4 |
| Thon obèse | 219 | | 219 |
| Germon | 24 | | 24 |
| Requins | 6 | - | 6 |
| Coryphène | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Rouvet | 6 | | 6 |
| Ailerons | 0.4 | - | 0.4 |
| Divers | 4 | | 4 |
| Total | 483.4 | 19 | 502.4 |

Tableau 7. Prises (en tonnes) de petits thonidés, d'istiophoridés, thons majeurs et requins des pêcheries artisanales de 2019.

| <i>Espèces</i> | <i>Quantité (tonnes)</i> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| <i>Thunnus obesus</i> | 4 |
| <i>Sarda sarda</i> | 3982 |
| <i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i> | 66 |
| <i>Makaira nigricans</i> | 6 |
| <i>Centrophorus spp</i> | 1 |
| <i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> | 5 |
| <i>Auxis thazard</i> | 30 |
| <i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i> | 4757 |
| <i>Issurus spp</i> | 26 |
| <i>Scomberomorus tritor</i> | 961 |
| <i>Carcharhinidae</i> | 28 |
| <i>Istiophorus albicans</i> | 397 |
| <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i> | 479 |
| <i>Sphyrnidae</i> | 243 |
| <i>Acanthocybium solandri</i> | 0 |
| <i>Xiphias gladius</i> | 1 |
| <i>Kajikia albida</i> | 1 |
| <i>Thunnus albacares</i> | 22 |
| Total | 11007 |

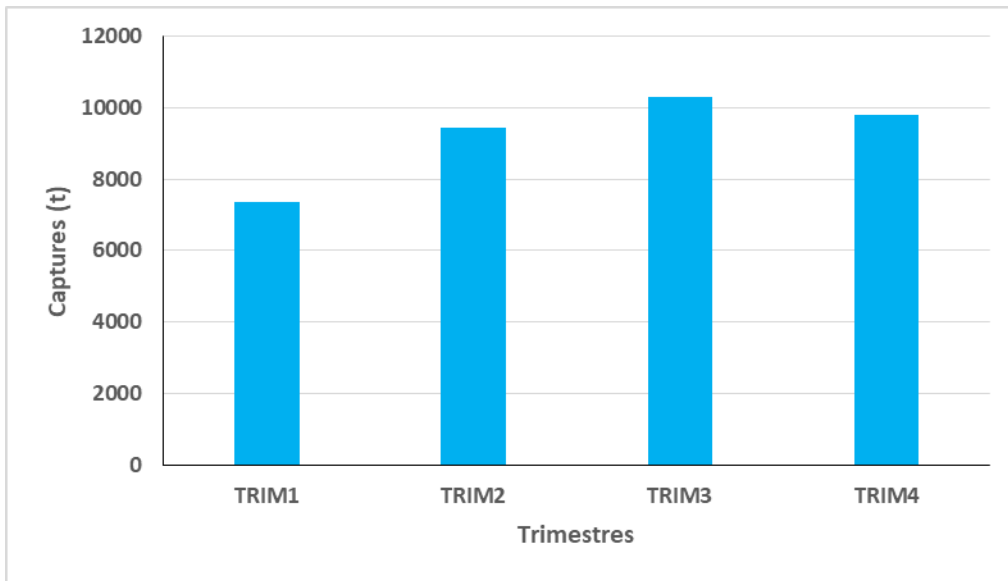


Figure 1. Captures sous DCP par trimestre des senneurs sénégalais en 2019.

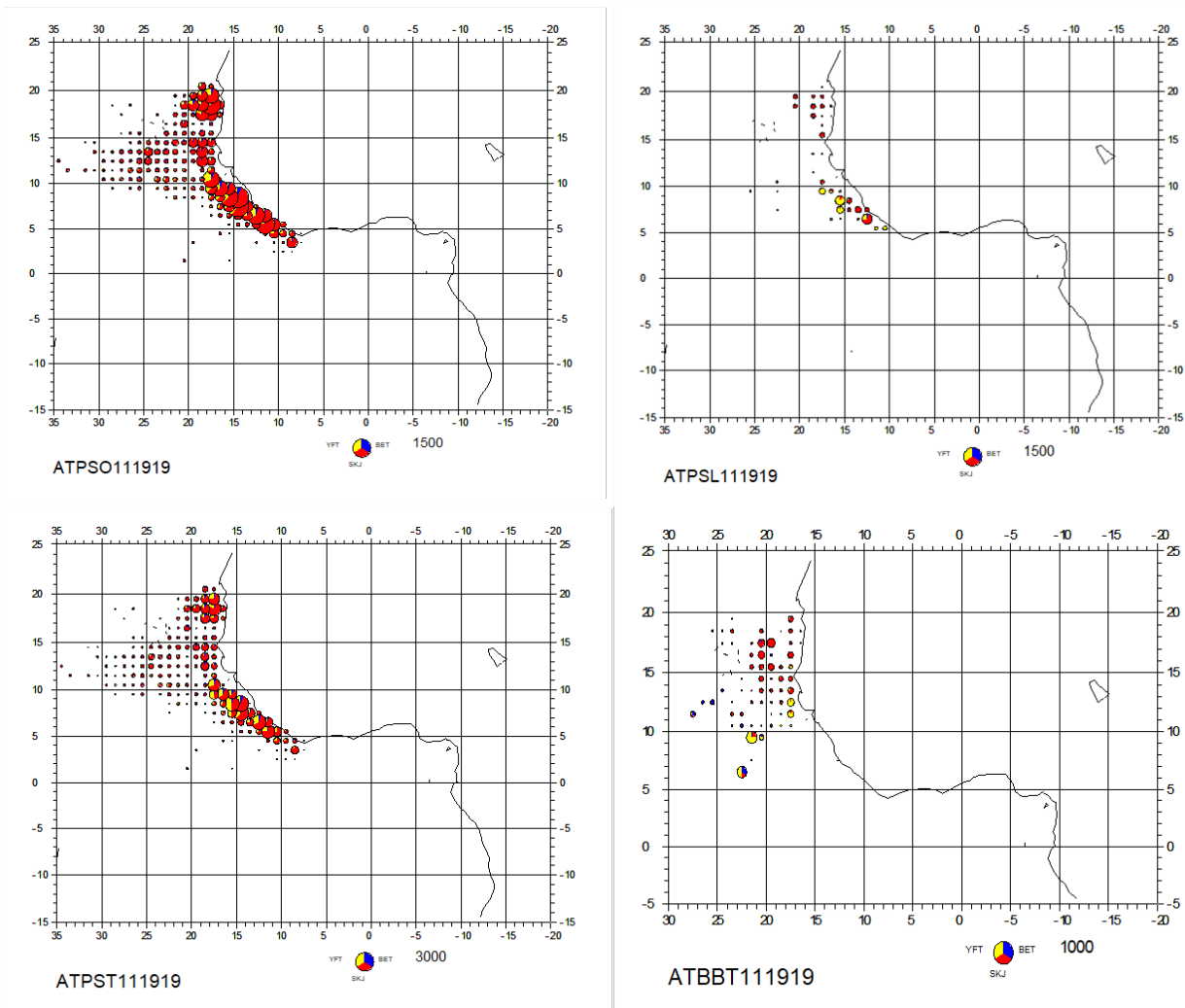


Figure 2. Distribution par espèce des captures des senneurs sur les bancs objets (en haut à gauche) et sur les bancs libres (en haut à droite), sur tous les bancs (en bas à gauche) et les canneurs sénégalais (en bas à droite) en 2019.

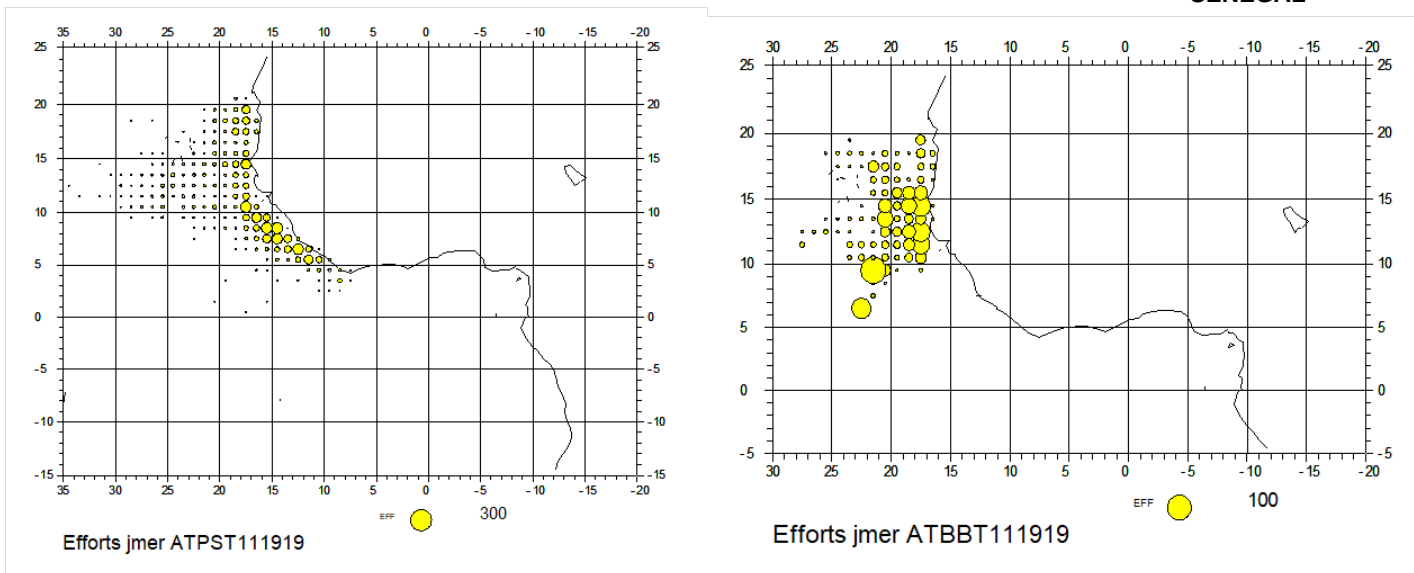


Figure 3. Distribution spatiale de l'effort de pêche des senners sénégalais (à gauche) et canneurs (à droite) en 2019.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SIERRA LEONE
RAPPORT ANNUAL DU SIERRA LEONE
INFORME ANNUAL DE SIERRA LEONA**

SUMMARY

Sierra Leone does not have Tuna Vessels flying her flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels has never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis. However, about 42 tuna vessels, many of which are purse seiners, mostly from Spain and France, were given access license to catch tuna and tuna-like species within the EEZ of Sierra Leone. These vessels exploited mainly the Skipjack, Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna within the Atlantic Ocean. Other tuna and tuna-like species exploited were Atlantic black skipjack. Sierra Leone does not have observers on board these fleets to collect data. However, catch information are submitted to Sierra Leone through emails by the captains of these vessels. Pre-license inspections on these vessels are conducted in Abidjan and Dakar ports. Regarding the industrial trawl vessels, the tuna catch reported as a by-catch, has not been classified into the various categories of species (YFT, BET and SKJ). Therefore we cannot submit the data as individual bycatch species at this moment. Plan has been made to train at-sea observer onboard industrial trawl vessels to start collecting data by species types. For the artisanal tuna and tuna-like species data, plans are ongoing for data collection which will start later this year if the required fund is available.

RÉSUMÉ

Sierra Leone does not have Tuna Vessels flying her flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels has never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis. However, about 42 tuna vessels, many of which are purse seiners, mostly from Spain and France, were given access license to catch tuna and tuna-like species within the EEZ of Sierra Leone. These vessels exploited mainly the Skipjack, Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna within the Atlantic Ocean. Other tuna and tuna-like species exploited were Atlantic black skipjack. Sierra Leone does not have observers on board these fleets to collect data. However, catch information are submitted to Sierra Leone through emails by the captains of these vessels. Pre-license inspections on these vessels are conducted in Abidjan and Dakar ports. Regarding the industrial trawl vessels, the tuna catch reported as a by-catch, has not been classified into the various categories of species (YFT, BET and SKJ). Therefore we cannot submit the data as individual bycatch species at this moment. Plan has been made to train at-sea observer onboard industrial trawl vessels to start collecting data by species types. For the artisanal tuna and tuna-like species data, plans are ongoing for data collection which will start later this year if the required fund is available.

RESUMEN

Sierra Leone does not have Tuna Vessels flying her flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels has never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis. However, about 42 tuna vessels, many of which are purse seiners, mostly from Spain and France, were given access license to catch tuna and tuna-like species within the EEZ of Sierra Leone. These vessels exploited mainly the Skipjack, Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna within the Atlantic Ocean. Other tuna and tuna-like species exploited were Atlantic black skipjack. Sierra Leone does not have observers on board these fleets to collect data. However, catch information are submitted to Sierra Leone through emails by the captains of these vessels. Pre-license inspections on these vessels are conducted in Abidjan and Dakar ports. Regarding the industrial trawl vessels, the tuna catch reported as a by-catch, has not been classified into the various categories of species (YFT, BET and SKJ). Therefore we cannot submit the data as individual bycatch species at this moment. Plan has been made to train at-sea observer onboard industrial trawl vessels to start collecting data by species types. For the artisanal tuna and tuna-like species data, plans are ongoing for data collection which will start later this year if the required fund is available.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The fisheries sector is an important component in the Government's strategic vision to reduce poverty through enhancement of means of livelihoods. The sector contributes significantly to food security, employment and economic growth through revenue generation.

The Statistics, Research and Policy Unit of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources is responsible for the Management, Development and Conservation of the fisheries in Sierra Leone. The fisheries sector is comprised of marine, inland and aquaculture fisheries. The fishing industry consists of the industrial and artisanal or canoe fisheries. In the industrial fisheries sub-sector, Sierra Leonean fishing companies either alone or through joint-ventures with foreign partners participate in trawler fishing.

Fishing license fees are based on the Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) of the vessels for shrimp and fish trawlers, and cubic capacity of fish hold for tuna vessels. Each fishing license shall be valid for not more than one year.

Industrial fishing vessels are monitored to ensure compliance of the fisheries legislation. Catch and effort data on industrial and artisanal fisheries are compiled and analyzed for rational utilization of the resources.

The total catch recorded for tuna species through emails sent by the captains of tuna vessels is 26,929.35mt. With regards to the disaggregation by species, yellow fin was the most dominant of 14,946.34mt, accounting for 55.50 percent of the total production. Skipjack and Bigeye recorded 11,696.5mt and 286.55mt, representing 43.43% and 1.06% respectively. However, this data has not been reported to ICCAT because, Sierra Leone is not a flag state. Information on FAD (fish Aggregating Devices) has not been recorded.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Sierra Leone Territorial water is richly endowed in biodiversity with multispecies that are characteristics of marine tropical finfish, molluscs and some 200 species of fish that have been identified in the country's EEZ. However, species of finfish have been found to be relatively common with commercial importance.

Management of the fisheries resources is based on data collection and analysis of statistical data, market data and biological data of both industrial and artisanal fisheries. For the past decades, the Ministry has put in place field-based monitoring activities that have been supporting the data collection efforts.

Researches carried out in Sierra Leone waters by the Norwegian fisheries research vessel, Dr. *Fridtj of Nansen* in 2006, 2007, under the auspices of a regional "Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project", (GCLME). The stock was estimated to be around 300,000mt.

In addition, the Ministry in collaboration with the Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography (IMBO), Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone, with help of the EU-funded ISFM project conducted a comprehensive stock assessment. The recent transboundary fisheries survey conducted in the sub-region by the Norwegian fisheries research vessel, Dr. *Fridtj of Nansen* in 2017 and 2019, revealed that the stock level is encouraging of which the 2017 survey estimated a total biomass for the pelagic stock of 153 433mt. The full report of the 2019 survey has not been released yet.

With regards to the Observer coverage for data collection on board tuna fishing vessels, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to fish tuna and tuna-like species in Sierra Leone. However, fisheries Observers are placed on board all licensed industrial trawlers throughout the year. They collect and record catch data on logbooks; in addition, they send daily catch and effort data to the Statistics Unit through the Radio Room Officers in the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. A database programme (IFDAS) has been developed to analyze data. There are also Dock Observers at major landing sites that collect catch landing for the Statistics Unit. Fisheries personnel that supervise transshipment activities, collect data on the quantity of fish transshipped and that landed for sale in local markets. Sampling for statistical data is continuous throughout the license period of every fishing vessel.

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | RESPONSE |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 25/09/2020 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 25/09/2020 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 25/09/2020 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 25/09/2020 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | 25/09/2020 |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | 25/09/2020 |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | 25/09/2020 |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable. Sierra Leone has not involved in any tagging survey. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable. Sierra Leone has not involved in any tagging survey. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | Sierra Leone does not have observers on board tuna vessels. |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | Sierra Leone has no pelagic vessel targeting sargassum. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Not applicable. Sierra Leone has not involved in any fishing in the Mediterranean sea. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not operate BLUEFIN TUNA Fisheries. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of Bluefin tuna | Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in BLUEFIN TUNA Fisheries. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in BLUEFIN TUNA Fisheries. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in BLUEFIN TUNA Fisheries. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in BLUEFIN TUNA Fisheries. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in BLUEFIN TUNA Fisheries. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in BLUEFIN TUNA Fisheries. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in BLUEFIN TUNA Fisheries. |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | 25/09/2020 |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | No management plan has been developed so far, Plan is going to develop such. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | No information on FAD, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board to provide such information. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not have Observers on board to provide such information. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not have Observers on board to provide such information. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not collect sample at port. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not collect sample at port. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | No information on FAD, Sierra Leone does |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | RESPONSE |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| | | | | not have Observers on board to provide such information. |
| BILLFISH | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | No data or information on billfish. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | No data or information on billfish. |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | Plans are ongoing to develop data collection for sharks on species specific level. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | Not applicable. Sierra Leone has not carried out any research on shortfin mako. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | No information available as of now. No information available as of now. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | No information available as of now. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | Data has never been reported on seabird of an incidental catch. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | Data collection in the artisanal sector has not been effective for the past years due to lack of support. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | All fishermen have been training to handle by-catch reduction and turtle excluder. |

Part II (Management implementation)

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

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|----------------|------|--|--|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | 1/10/2020 |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | See Annual Report. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | 25/09/2020 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable because Sierra Leone has no charting arrangement with any country. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Not applicable because Sierra Leone has no charting arrangement with any country. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | Not applicable. No report of transshipment at sea. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | Not applicable. No report of transshipment at sea. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | Not applicable. No report of transshipment at sea. |
| GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | Not applicable. No report of transshipment at sea. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|-------|---|--|
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Not applicable. No report of transhipment so far. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | Tuna vessel operating in our EEZ does not enter our port. Catch statistics are however submitted electronically. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | MCS of the Ministry. |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | There is no designated port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone. Tuna vessels operating in the EEZ of Sierra Leone undergo inspections at the Ports of Dakar and Abidjan. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | There is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | There is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | There have been no reports of potential non-compliance by tuna vessels inspected in other ports on behalf of Sierra Leone. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | There is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone and no report of infringement by licensed tuna vessels operating in the EEZ of Sierra Leone. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | There is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone and no report of infringement by licensed tuna vessels operating in the EEZ of Sierra Leone. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | Sierra Leone has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | Sierra Leone has no access agreement and changes with any country. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Sierra Leone has no access agreement and changes with any country. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | Sierra Leone is not a flag state country, only provide access license to tuna vessels to in her EEZ. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | Sierra Leone is not a flag state country, to provide such information. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by in the Convention Area in Sierra Leone. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Not applicable to Sierra Leone, because no report of such. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Not applicable to Sierra Leone, because no report of such. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | Not applicable to Sierra Leone, because no report of such. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measure. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measure to report. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Sierra Leone has not received any reports of vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Not applicable, no vessels have been sighted. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, the Navy, Marine Police, Sierra Leone Maritime Administration, National Revenue Authority, Immigration Department, Port Health Division of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation are the National Authority responsible for at-sea inspection under the umbrella of the Joint Maritime Committee of Sierra Leone. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | The Head of Management Team and Head of MCS is the Designated point of Contact. Contact details. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Sierra Leone has not participated in the pilot program but interested to do so in the future. Kindly furnish us with information on how to participate. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable, no IUU activities were reported. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Not applicable, Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | Not applicable, Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | Not applicable, Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels to collect such date on gear retrieved. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | Not applicable, Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels to collect such date on gear retrieved. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | No point of contact. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|---|--|
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries on Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate). |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|------|--|--|--|
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | No IUU activities have been reported so far. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Sierra Leone does not import or re-export any BET. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Sierra Leone does not import or re-export any BET. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ, including FAD. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | Non flag state CPC STATE should be allowed to submit data on tuna vessels. Also non-flag state country should be allowed to deploy observer on board tuna vessels. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | Non flag state CPC STATE should be allowed to submit data on tuna vessels. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and no data available on artisanal sector. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and no data available on artisanal sector. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and no data available on artisanal sector. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and no data available on artisanal sector. |
| TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and no data available on artisanal sector. | |
| TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and no data available on artisanal sector. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|------------------|-----------------|------|---|---|
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not applicable, Sierra Leone does not have monitoring device on board tuna vessels. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | No data at the moment on SWO. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | No data at the moment on SWO. |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | No data at the moment on SWO. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | Sierra Leone does not operate North-SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Sierra Leone does not operate – N.SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Sierra Leone does not operate – S.SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries. |
| | ALBACORE | | | |
| ALB | | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Sierra Leone does not operate Mediterranean albacore fisheries. |
| ALB | | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | Sierra Leone does not operate North Atlantic albacore fisheries. |
| ALB | | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | Sierra Leone does not operate South Atlantic albacore fisheries. |
| ALB | | 4006 | Maximum on-board by-catch limit of N. ALB | Sierra Leone does not operate North Atlantic albacore fisheries. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------------|------|------|--|---|
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum on-board by-catch limit of S. ALB | Sierra Leone does not operate South Atlantic albacore fisheries. |
| BILLFISH | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | No data or information on billfish. See billfish checksheet. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | No data or information on billfish |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | No data or information on billfish |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | No data or information on shark, however, Sierra Leone Fisheries Act prohibits the landing of shark without the fins attached. |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | No information on seabirds. Sierra Leone does not have longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | No data or information on seabirds. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | Sierra Leone only provides access license to tuna vessels but does not operate any fishery for tuna or tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area and hence can take no by-catch. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable, Sierra Leone has not operated any pilot electronic statistical document system. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | Sierra Leone had not lodged any objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Not applicable. Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and does not have vessel flying her flag. Tuna species are caught as a bycatch by the pelagic trawlers or by semi-industrial and artisanal canoes.

ANNUAL REPORT OF ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ST. VINCENT ET LES GRENADINES
INFORME ANUAL DE SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS

SUMMARY

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing state which continues to explore all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization and a changing global environment. These efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards and St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) and enforcement mechanisms with regards to its high seas fishing fleet. These measures are geared toward ensuring the activities of these vessels are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprises of long-line fishing vessels which target tuna and tuna like species. These vessels are foreign owned and registered with the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Department. The total number of tuna longline vessels currently operating in the ICCAT convention area was five (5).

RÉSUMÉ

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing state which continues to explore all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization and a changing global environment. These efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards and St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) and enforcement mechanisms with regards to its high seas fishing fleet. These measures are geared toward ensuring the activities of these vessels are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprises of long-line fishing vessels which target tuna and tuna like species. These vessels are foreign owned and registered with the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Department. The total number of tuna longline vessels currently operating in the ICCAT convention area was five (5).

RESUMEN

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing state which continues to explore all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization and a changing global environment. These efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards and St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) and enforcement mechanisms with regards to its high seas fishing fleet. These measures are geared toward ensuring the activities of these vessels are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprises of long-line fishing vessels which target tuna and tuna like species. These vessels are foreign owned and registered with the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Department. The total number of tuna longline vessels currently operating in the ICCAT convention area was five (5).

¹ Fisheries Division, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Rural Transformation, Industry and Labour.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

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

The table below shows the annual catch and effort data by gear and species for the St. Vincent and the Grenadines High seas fleet which operated in the ICCAT convention area for the years 2015 to 2019 (source: fishing logs and fishing vessels voyage reports).

Over the past five (5) years, St. Vincent and the Grenadines' catch of tuna and tuna-like species caught within the ICCAT Convention Area amounted to 7,793.79 Metric tonnes (MT). As shown in the Table 1, Bigeye tuna (BET) has been the dominant catch species (37.7% of total landings) for the five (5) year period 2015 – 2019 (Table 1) followed by Yellowfin tuna (YFT) which constituted 22.4 % of the landings for the same period. For the fishing year 2019, BET comprised more than half (53.6%) of the harvested species with the second most harvested species, North Atlantic Albacore, constituting 19.23% of the catch.

Section 2: Research and Statistics

2.1 Statistical Data Collection

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) a general statistical data collection system has been implemented to monitor the tuna fisheries as well as the demersal, conch and lobster fisheries. Data is collected from all landing sites using a cluster-stratified random sampling methodology. That is, all landing sites are clustered into zones and then divided according to their status of importance (primary, secondary, tertiary). A system of stratified cluster sampling is then used to estimate catch and fishing effort for twenty-one landing sites on mainland St. Vincent. All species-specific landings are then raised on a monthly basis to estimate total landings.

High seas

The captain of each vessel maintains a log of the daily catch and transmits the data to the vessel owners. The data is then sent to the Fisheries Division for analysis. The logbooks capture information such as the position (latitude, longitude) of the vessel, date, numbers of fish caught, catch and effort (weight, species, hooks) and size (length frequency) data.

Tuna and tuna-like species caught on the high seas are transhipped at sea to ports in Asia and North America.

2.2 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

SVG has upgraded its VMS capabilities to a more modernized system. SVG flagged High Seas fishing vessels have been fitted with new up to date and compatible VMS hardware. The competent authorities work with Pole Star, a member of the Absolute Software Group and they currently provide this service. The reporting system is an automatic, real time internet-based service. From our research this reporting system complies with ICCAT VMS recommendation. Apart from simply tracking vessels, the system also includes features such as Geo-zones, e-logs, alerts for entry into unrestricted zones (EEZs and other RFMOs) and daily electronic reporting system.

A Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Unit has been established in the Fisheries Division to monitor ship information received from the Absolute VMS software. The Unit is composed of five (5) Officers of the Fisheries Division. Vessels are monitored on a daily basis.

2.3 Observer Programme

At present, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a part of the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme for transshipment. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' National Observer Programme facilitates the placement of scientific observers on board its High Seas fishing vessels for the purpose of collecting fisheries specific data and in compliance with the relevant requirements for observer coverage established by ICCAT. The requirement for observer coverage is contained in the St. Vincent and the Grenadines High Seas Fishing Regulations (2003).

As St. Vincent seeks to maintain compliance with ICCAT recommendations plans are afoot to increase scientific observer coverage on its high seas tuna longline vessels to 10% bringing us in line with the measures set forth in Rec. 19-02.

2.4 Port Sampling Program

The St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fisheries Fish and Fish Products Regulations (2006) allows for the inspection of vessel discharges to ascertain the fish landed is fit for consumption. The traceability of fish is addressed in Section 35 of the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fish and Fish Products Regulations.

The St. Vincent and the Grenadines Fisheries Division “Procedural Manual for the Official Control of Fish and Fish Products (2011)” outlines the proper procedures for the inspection of fish and fish products as well as those relating to the proper control of fish and fish products for domestic markets, export markets and the importation of fish. These include licenses, health certificates and other inspection forms which can be used to allow reliable traceability of fish and fish products (based on HACCP standards) from the net to the primary distributors.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines acceded the Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing on 23rd June 2016.

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 2020/09/15 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 2020/7/23 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 2020/7/23 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 2020/7/23 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | 2020/7/23 |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | 2020/7/23 |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not conduct tagging surveys. |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not conduct tagging surveys. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not conduct tagging surveys. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2019. |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2019. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | Data on pelagic sargassum not collected. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing the Mediterranean. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct research on Bluefin tuna. |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | 2020/7/23 |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | 2020/1/31. St. Vincent and the Grenadines utilises a FAD Management Plan developed by the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM). |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not deploy or use FADs in international waters. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not deploy or use FADs in international waters. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2019. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently utilise an electronic monitoring system. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not conduct port sampling in 2019. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not deploy or use FADs in international waters. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | St. Vincent and the Grenadines is currently working on developing a methodology for estimating dead and live discards of marlins/ roundscale spearfish. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | St. Vincent and the Grenadines is currently working on developing a data collection programme for estimating dead and live discards of marlins/ roundscale spearfish. |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in the process of reviewing its management plan for sharks. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | No results. St. Vincent not currently conducting research on shortfin mako. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | St. Vincent not conducting scientific research on blue sharks. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | 2020/7/23 |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | St. Vincent has not developed identification guides. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | No information available. St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2019. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | No information available. St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not deploy any scientific observers in 2019. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | No measures taken due to 100% utilisation in St. Vincent and the Grenadines artisanal fisheries. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | St. Vincent and the Grenadines has included steps to mitigate discards in the Shark Management Plan for St. Vincent and the Grenadines. |

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

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------|------|---|---|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | 2020/09/15 |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | See above. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not charter vessels from another CPC. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not enter into chartering arrangements with another CPC. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | 2020/09/15 |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have carrier vessels. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have carrier vessels. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | 2019/04/01 |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | No point of contact designated. |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels. |
| GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels. | |
| GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently have any such arrangements. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | St. Vincent and the Grenadines is not involved in access agreements. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | St. Vincent and the Grenadines is not involved in access agreements. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | 2019/ 02/22; 2019/03/08 |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | 2020/09/15 |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have sport and recreational fisheries for the ICCAT managed species. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently suspect any vessel of being involved in IUU fishing. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently suspect any vessel of being involved in IUU fishing. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | No importation or landings from foreign flagged vessels. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently suspect any vessel of non-compliance of ICCAT measures. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently suspect any vessel of non-compliance of ICCAT measures. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not observe vessels contravening Res 94-09. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not observe vessels contravening Res 94-09. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel pilot programme. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel pilot programme. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel pilot programme. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have vessels on the final IUU vessel list. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have carrier vessels. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have carrier vessels. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not retrieve lost fishing gear. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not retrieve lost fishing gear. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not yet appointed a point of contact. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|--------------|-----|------|---|---|
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|------|--|--|---|
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have quotas for Bluefin tuna. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | 5 |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | 2020/7/23 |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | St. Vincent and the Grenadines is not currently investigating IUU activity. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not import frozen Bigeye tuna. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | No changes made. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | 2020/09/15 |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not deploy or use FADs in international waters. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | No tropical tuna fishing/ capacity plan submitted for 2019. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not send a statement of intention to increase participation. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | 0 |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | St. Vincent and the Grenadines utilised less than 80% of its quota. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not exhaust its quota in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have support vessels. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch tropical tunas. |
| TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch tropical tunas. | |
| TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021. | |
| TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021. | |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not import swordfish. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | No changes made. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-----------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | 2020/09/15 |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not designated ports for foreign fishing vessels. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | 5 |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | 0 |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch N. Atl. SWO. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not have a quota for S. Atl. SWO. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing the Mediterranean. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not conduct fishing the Mediterranean. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | 5 |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | 5 |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch N. ALB. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | St. Vincent and the Grenadines vessels are authorised to catch S. ALB. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------------|------|------|--|---|
| BILLFISH | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | No changes made. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | No claims made. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not currently utilise an electronic monitoring system. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | 2020/09/15 |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | St. Vincent and the Grenadines is drafting by-catch mitigation measures as well as safe handling procedures for sea turtles. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | St. Vincent and the Grenadines is drafting a NPOA for seabirds |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | St. Vincent and the Grenadines has included steps to mitigate discards in the Shark Management Plan for St. Vincent and the Grenadines. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | St. Vincent and the Grenadines has no electronic statistical document system. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | No objections lodged by St. Vincent and the Grenadines. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

A capacity building workshop was held during the week of April 8th to 12th 2019 on the formulation of a national strategy and action plan for compliance with the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines continues to actively work together with the Food and Agricultural Organization to improve the capabilities of national management agencies in the effective implementation of the provisions of the Agreement on Port State Measures to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing.

The current situation in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines was discussed regarding its capacity and framework to implement measures included in both voluntary and binding international fisheries instruments, and the main gaps assessed. In particular, the workshop went into detail to determine how these instruments translate into the roles and responsibilities for Saint Vincent and the Grenadines as a flag, port, coastal and market State. The workshop agreed on the importance in highlighting both the strengths and weaknesses existing within and across the various agencies, policies, procedures and institutional set-up as a stepping point from which to make recommendations. A strategy and road map was formulated through a consultative process involving all the concerned national institutions and relevant stakeholders. The strategy sought to identify gaps and constraints, as well as the needed actions to address the main areas of legislation and policy, operations and procedures and institutional set up and capacity.

The Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Inter-Agency Taskforce on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing continues to oversee the implementation of activities as part of an agreed plan to address concerns as they relate to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing. The Taskforce is engaged in drafting a fleet management policy, and is working towards the revision of the national fisheries legislation. A review and revision of the existing Memorandum of Understanding between the Fisheries Division and the Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Administration is also underway. It is expected that the Memorandum of Understanding will expand the roles of the agencies in relation to the Port State Measures Agreement, and include other departments and Ministries in a bid to garner broader government support.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines officially requested FAO's assistance to: (a) provide support in strengthening the national legislative framework to effectively discharge international obligations as a coastal, flag, port and market state under UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), the 1995 United Nations Fish Stocks Agreement (UNFSA), relevant recommendations of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement and 2009 FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA); (b) develop an NPOA-IUU fishing; and (c) strengthen capacity to implement the PSMA and Compliance Agreement. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines continues to get assistance from the Food and Agricultural Organization in the form of support for the implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement and related instruments to combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing. Under the project GCP/INT/313/SWE, the Food and Agricultural Organization is assisting Saint Vincent and the Grenadines in improving the States' capacity for the effective implementation of Port State Measures and complementary monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) operations, measures and tools to combat IUU fishing.

Expected, non-quantifiable benefits of the project will include: (i) a reduction in the incidence of IUU fishing; (ii) positive impacts on national economies and improved livelihoods of coastal communities; (iii) increased food security of coastal communities depending on the sustainability of local marine ecosystems, also possibly by partly counterbalancing the adverse effects of climate change on marine fish production; (iv) reduced pressure on the sustainability of marine fisheries and environmental damage; (v) improved fisheries governance, and; (vi) reduced incidence of other illegal activities associated with IUU fishing.

The Fisheries Division, with its Basic Fisherman Training manual, continues to engage new entrants to the fishing industry with its education and information drive on the importance of safety at sea with a view to improve their knowledge, decreasing the number of fishing incidents at sea and to also foster a culture of their safety within the fishing communities.

A capacity building workshop was held from 19th November 2019 to 21st November 2019 for the purpose of increasing Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) stewardship among fishers. During the workshop, stakeholders explored existing provisions for communication at sea for small scale Fisherfolk against international recommendations and fishers were introduced to the basics of procedural use of the ICT Safety Triangle: marine band VHF radio, Handheld Global Positioning Satellite devices and a cell phone. The workshop was crowned with a practical exercise at sea. Thirty-seven (37) Fisherfolk were trained.

A pelagic Fishery Performance Indicator (FPI) study was conducted in the second quarter of 2019, to assess the current triple bottom line performance of pelagic fisheries in Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, and define strategic improvement opportunities for the sector. High costs of operations among Caribbean pelagic fisheries compromises competitiveness within an increasingly globalized seafood market. There is therefore the need for socio-economic efficiency within the fisheries operations of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines.

The Fisheries Performance Indicator assessment process was purposefully designed to be a holistically informative baselining assessment tool that's globally applicable to a variety of fisheries. This allows donor agencies to comparatively inform their strategic investments into triple bottom line fishery improvements following completion of these assessments. The proposed baseline FPI assessment in SVG, and resultant strategic next steps suggestions are therefore expected to help attract further investments to support the later implementation of defined improvement towards an increasingly sustainable and profitable fishery.

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

As an island state, the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines recognizes the contributions which the fisheries sector makes to the economy and the food and nutritional security of developing states. With an increased demand for fish and the increased efforts from fishers to meet this demand, globally fishing pressure on the marine capture fisheries has led to the degradation of some fish stocks. The key constraint faced in the implementation of conservation and management measures is a lack of capital to finance relevant initiatives, however St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to implement activities towards the improvement of legislation, policies and procedures involving the marine space.

Due to unforeseen late scheduling in the national observer deployment programme and unanticipated delays, it was not possible to deploy an observer in 2019. St. Vincent and the Grenadines deeply regrets this unexpected turn of events.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is drafting by-catch mitigation measures as well as safe handling procedures for sea turtles. Notwithstanding, the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines has placed a total ban on the harvesting of sea turtles as of 2017. With regards to seabird interactions, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is drafting a NPOA for seabirds.

Table 1. Annual Catch and Effort Statistics for SVG Longline High Seas vessels 2015 - 2019 (weights and quotas in MT).

| YEARS | EFFORT | YFT | N.ALB | S.ALB | BET | SKJ | SAIL | N.SWO | S.SWO | WAH | SPF | MISC | TOTALS |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | No. of HOOKS | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2015 | 339,800 | 124.29 | 305.12 | 99.51 | 496.28 | 0.661 | 0.774 | 102.25 | 0 0 | 0.326 | 0.147 | 68.985 | 1198.343 |
| 2016 | 513,658 | 435.473 | 291.6 | 107 | 622.234 | 0 | 85.321 | 33.407 | 4.687 | 10.751 | 6.58 | 205.862 | 1802.915 |
| 2017 | 179,671 | 713.4 | 296.2 | 101.4 | 889 | 53.6 | 10.2 | 45.8 | 6.2 | 114 | 61.3 | 198.3 | 2489.4 |
| 2018 | 434,800 | 373.3 | 173.26 | 98.21 | 427.87 | 35.92 | 10.03 | 26.26 | 4.19 | 82.13 | 84.17 | 49.85 | 1365.19 |
| 2019 | 270,880 | 104.63 | 180.45 | 30.63 | 503.58 | 34.44 | 4.76 | 12.27 | 14.84 | 26.62 | 12.49 | 13.23 | 937.94 |
| TOTALS | | 1751.093 | 1246.63 | 436.75 | 2938.964 | 124.621 | 111.085 | 219.987 | 29.917 | 233.827 | 164.687 | 536.227 | 7,793.79 |
| QUOTAS (2019) | | n/a | 215 | 140 | n/a | n/a | n/a | 75 | 0 | n/a | 2* | n/a | |

* This allocation is shared between white marlin and roundscale spearfish

**ANNUAL REPORT OF SYRIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA SYRIE
INFORME ANUAL DE SIRIA**

SUMMARY

Fishing in Syria is traditional, and vessels traditionally operate in territorial water and not equipped to target tuna species. Two vessels equipped to participate in BFT fishing activities, which only one vessel used to catch Syrian quota in 2020. Syrian quotas of BFT transferred for farming purposes, and no landing of BFT. There are no tuna transshipping activities authorized previously in Syria. Farming, tuna caging and tuna traps activities are not applicable in Syria. Total Syrian catch of BFT was 71973 Kg and 79200 Kg in 2019 and 2020 respectively. Vessels flying Syrian flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by ICCAT recommendations.

RÉSUMÉ

Fishing in Syria is traditional, and vessels traditionally operate in territorial water and not equipped to target tuna species. Two vessels equipped to participate in BFT fishing activities, which only one vessel used to catch Syrian quota in 2020. Syrian quotas of BFT transferred for farming purposes, and no landing of BFT. There are no tuna transshipping activities authorized previously in Syria. Farming, tuna caging and tuna traps activities are not applicable in Syria. Total Syrian catch of BFT was 71973 Kg and 79200 Kg in 2019 and 2020 respectively. Vessels flying Syrian flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by ICCAT recommendations.

RESUMEN

Fishing in Syria is traditional, and vessels traditionally operate in territorial water and not equipped to target tuna species. Two vessels equipped to participate in BFT fishing activities, which only one vessel used to catch Syrian quota in 2020. Syrian quotas of BFT transferred for farming purposes, and no landing of BFT. There are no tuna transshipping activities authorized previously in Syria. Farming, tuna caging and tuna traps activities are not applicable in Syria. Total Syrian catch of BFT was 71973 Kg and 79200 Kg in 2019 and 2020 respectively. Vessels flying Syrian flag are not likely to catch any sharks species covered by ICCAT recommendations.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Syria has a coastline of 183 km with good artificial ports, The shelf is very narrow (8 km at its widest) and has an approximate surface of 1160 km². With continental shelf is very steep. Only 40 km are trawlable, trawling area on the shelf is about 310 km².

Syrian waters have low productivity due to the absence of upwellings or major discharges or currents, which bring nutrients to the region. Consequently, landings from marine fisheries have been low (around 2500 t) and this activity has a minor importance in the general economy of Syria. Landings are composed of several species (sea breams, mullets, barracuda, mackerel and other carangids which are marketed together by size categories.

The majority of fishing vessels belong to the artisanal sector, The marine fleet consists of 1850 feluccas (open boats of 4–6 m in length), which also includes some artisanal small-sized purse seiners and 6 trawlers.

Feluccas are the standard artisanal fishing vessel made of wood; 4–6 m length, 1.5–2.0 m width and powered by 5–20 hp diesel engines, distributed all along the coast where there are suitable places to beach them or in the small fishing ports.

Most of the feluccas are operated by their owners and operate very near the coast (up to 2 km) and near to the points where they are usually beached.

A variety of fishing gears are used in this mixed-species fishery, including trammel nets for bottom fishing, bottom longlines, gillnets, shore seines, cast nets, small purse seines, bottom-set nets and handlines. Trawling is forbidden along the coast up to 5.5 km from shoreline.

The purse-seine fleet is considered part of the artisanal sector due to vessel lengths under 8 m, and targets small pelagics such as sardine and mackerel, they are operate at night only using lights to attract fish, only two purse-seine vessels recorded in ICCAT list of vessels and on of them used to catch Syrian quota of BFT 2020.

To date there has been no mariculture research or development, also the subsistence and recreational sectors are neglected in Syria with low catches and catch rates.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Fisheries statistics

2.1.1 Temperate tuna fishery statistics

Bluefin Tuna: Syrian Bluefin tuna fishery regulated by quotas, seasons and gear restrictions recommended by ICCAT. Only two Syrian vessels (Purse seiner) are recorded in ICCAT list of vessel so far, and only one fishing vessel conducts BFT fishing activity to catch Syrian allocated quota in 2020, total catch of BFT during 2019 was 71973 Kg increased to 79200 Kg during 2020. Total quantity of BFT transferred for farming purpose. Tropical tuna, swordfish, marlins, sailfish and shark fishery are underprivileged in Syria.

2.2 Research activities

Only one vessel conduct BFT fisheries 2020, the total catch in 2020 (79200 Kg) transferred for farming purpose. Because of circumstances in Syria and illegal sanctions since 2011, there are lack of financial support for experts and researcher regarding marine fisheries research, and also there are no training or cooperative programs or any technical assistance from any international organization or agencies since 2011.

2.2.1 Fishery observer deployments

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, purse seiner used to catch Syrian quota used one regional observer. National observer program for sampling from the fleet was used and the data collected through this program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch of fisheries in Syria, and no landing of tuna reported.

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------|--|---|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 17/8/2020 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 23/7/2020 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 23/7/2020 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 23/7/2020 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | Not applicable, catch transferred for farming purpose. |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | Not applicable, catch transferred for farming purpose. |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | Not applicable, no tagging program in Syria. |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable, no tagging program in Syria. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable, no tagging program in Syria. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | Not applicable this year because COVID-19 pandemic in Syria. |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | only one vessel operated for BFT and the regional observer submitted report to ICCAT. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------|---|---|
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | Not applicable, no information on pelagic Sargassum. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Not applicable, No fishing vessels authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Not applicable, no farms in Syria. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | Not applicable, No caging activates in Syria. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Not applicable, No caging activates in Syria. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Not applicable this year because COVID-19 pandemic in Syria. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | No cooperative research programs due to circumstances in Syria. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | Not applicable, no scientific research program. |
| | TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards |
| S:TRO02 | | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | Not applicable, no fish aggregating devices activities in Syria. |
| S:TRO03 | | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | Not applicable, no fish aggregating devices activities in Syria. |
| S:TRO04 | | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Not applicable, only one vessel operated for BFT. |
| S:TRO09 | | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | Not applicable, no vessels operated for tropical tuna. |
| S:TRO10 | | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | Not applicable, no vessels operated for tropical tuna. |
| S:TRO06 | | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | Not applicable, no vessels operated for tropical tuna. |
| S:TRO07 | | S48 | Historical FAD set data | Not applicable, no FADs activities in Syria. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | Not applicable, no marline or spearfish fishing activities in Syria. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | Not applicable, no marine or spearfish fishing activities in Syria. |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | Not applicable, no vessels targeting sharks. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | Not applicable, no catch of shortfin mako. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | Not applicable, no catch of blue sharks. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | Not applicable, no catch of shortfin mako. |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | Not applicable, no reports on sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in Syrian water. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | Not applicable, no reports on seabird incidental catch interactions of sea turtles in Syrian water. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | Not applicable, no reports on seabird incidental catch in Syrian water. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | Not applicable, multispecies catch in Syria and all catch landed with no discard. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | Not applicable, multispecies catch in Syria and all catch landed with no discard. |

Part II (Management Implementation)

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

Syria conduct BFT fishery only and recommendations 19-04 ,18-02 and 14-04 are applied in all aspects of BFT activities like:

3.1 Catch limits and minimum sizes

Recommendation by ICCAT establishing a multi-annual management plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean sea is implemented in Syria.

Syrian quota of BFT was 73 t in 2019 and 80 t in 2020. Consistent with *Rec.19-04* and *18-02*, Syria implemented the recommended 2019 quota as well as a 2020 limiting the harvest of BFT measuring less than 30 Kg to zero percent (by weight) of the Syrian quota.

3.2 Closed seasons

Only one purse seiner used to catch Syrian quota of BFT. Consistent with *Rec. 18-02* the authorized period for fishing is from 15 May to 1st July.

3.3 Observer programs and related activities

No regional observer used to observe and report fish activity on the Syrian vessel in 2020 due to compulsory quarantine and suspension of all administration services activities in light of the COVID-19 pandemic in Syria.

3.4 Vessel monitoring

Syrian vessel equipped with VMS and transmission of the VMS messages to the ICCAT Secretariat implemented strictly.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------|------|---|--|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | Syria has quota of BFT and all required data and reporting obligations implemented and transmitted to ICCAT at time. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | Syria has only two vessels recorded in ICCAT record of vessels and operate for BFT fishery to catch Syrian quota and all reporting obligations transmitted to ICCAT, no shark fisheries in Syria. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | 9/8/2020 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable. Syria does not charter any vessels. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Not applicable. Syria does not charter any vessels. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in -port | Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Not applicable. Syria does not tranship at sea or in-port. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | Not applicable. Syria does not land BFT. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | Not applicable. Syria does not land BFT. |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | 25/2/2020 |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | Not applicable, due circumstances in Syria. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | Not applicable, no denial of entry for any vessel. |
| GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | Not applicable, no landing of BFT. | |
| GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | Not applicable, no landing of BFT. | |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | Not applicable, no landing of BFT. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | Not applicable, no agreements or arrangements for inspector exchange. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | Not applicable, no Access Agreements. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Not applicable, no Access Agreements. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | Only two vessels recorded in ICCAT list and ICCAT informed about the two vessels at the time. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | No changes from previous year. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | Not applicable, no sport or recreational fisheries in Syria. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Not applicable, no vessels involved in IUU fishing. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Not applicable, no vessels involved in IUU fishing. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | Not applicable, Syrian quota of BFT transferred for cage culture, no import or landing. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | Not applicable, no data on non-Compliance. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Not applicable, no allegations of non-compliance. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Not applicable, no vessels sightings. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Not applicable, no vessels sightings. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Not applicable, no at sea inspection program. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Not applicable, no at sea inspection program. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Not applicable, no exchange inspection personnel. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable, no Syrian vessel in IUU list. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Not applicable, no Emergency Action Plan. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | Not applicable, no Emergency Action Plan . |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | Not applicable, no lost fishing gear. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | Not applicable, no lost fishing gear. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | Not applicable, no vessel sighting. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Not applicable, no Bluefin tuna farming facilities in Syria. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Not applicable, no Bluefin tuna farming facilities in Syria. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Not applicable, Bluefin tuna transferred and transfer declaration issued. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Not applicable, Bluefin tuna transferred and one transfer declaration issued. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable, no authorized traps in Syria. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | 12/2/2020 |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Not applicable, no farming activities in Syria. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | 8/6/2020 |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | It will be sent before 1 st October 2020. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | 9/8/2020 |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | 9/6/2020 |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Not applicable, No Bluefin tuna other vessels in Syria. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Not applicable, No Joint Fishing Operations. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Transmission of the VMS message Was at least every one hour. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Not applicable, due to circumstances in Syria. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable, due to circumstances in Syria. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable, no Joint Inspection Scheme plans. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable, no Joint Inspection Scheme plans. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | 12/3/2020 |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | 12/3/2020 |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports(including traps) | Only one. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Not applicable, no monthly catch report. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | 25/6/2020 |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | Not applicable, no fish less than 30 kg, Lack of technical expertise for tag and release of fish. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | It will be sent before 1 st October 2019. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | No not applicable, electronic validation system applied. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | No not applicable, electronic validation system applied. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | No not applicable, electronic validation system applied. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Not applicable, no tagging activities. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Not applicable, only one vessel authorized to catch BFT in 2020. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Data has been entered directly through the system. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable, no farms in Syria. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | Not applicable, no vessels targeting BET/YFT/SKJ, no IUU activity. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Not applicable, no Data from ICCAT statistical document programs. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | No not applicable, no Validation seals and signatures for SDPs. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | No not applicable, no catches of tropical tuna. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable, no FAD in Syria. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | Not applicable, no Tropical Tuna Fishing. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | Not applicable, no Tropical Tuna Fishing. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Not applicable, no Tropical Tuna Fishing. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable, no Tropical Tuna Fishing. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable, no Tropical Tuna Fishing. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not applicable, no Tropical Tuna Fishing. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Not applicable, no Tropical Tuna Fishing. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Not applicable, no Tropical Tuna Fishing. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not applicable, no Tropical Tuna Fishing. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not applicable, no Tropical Tuna Fishing. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Not applicable, no Data from ICCAT statistical document programs. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria. |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria. |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable, no inspection reports. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Not applicable, no SWO fisheries in Syria. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Not applicable, no catch albacore. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | Not applicable, no Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | Not applicable, no Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean Albacore. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | Not applicable, no bycatch of N. ALB. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | Not applicable, no bycatch of S. ALB. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | Not applicable, no billfish catch in Syria. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | Not applicable, no billfish catch in Syria. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Not applicable, no billfish catch in Syria. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | sharks not targeted by Syrian fleets, sharks not popular for food consumption in Syria, and no exporting activities of sharks, all recommendation adopted in Syria. |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | | | | |
| | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | No incidental catch of sea turtles. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | No incidental catch of seabird. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | All catch of fish landed and no discards reported. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------|------|------|--|---|
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | National Observers in landings report the catch of all species and submit reports to fisheries authorities. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | ICCAT recommendations applied regarding BFT fishery. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

There are many regulations in Syria affecting marine fisheries. They refer to licensing of fishermen and boats, closed seasons and areas, mesh size regulations, pollution and use of dynamite

General Commission for Fisheries Resources Terms and Conditions applied for BFT fishing in Syria (only one vessel conduct BFT fishing activities to catch Syrian quota in 2020)

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

General Commission for Fisheries Resources as fish authority in Syria doing all available means to improve fisheries management and statistical data collection under the difficult conditions in Syria, it encourage fishermen to develop their fishing gear and extend fishing activities to EEZ to meet the high demand for marine products due to overexploitation of coastal fisheries resources, but because of circumstances in Syria and illegal sanctions since 2011 there is less interest of investing in fishing activities, in addition to the fact that many fishermen moved for another alternative works. We hope that with the end of the crisis in Syria, more new vessels will be operated and conduct to fishing activities. Another difficulty raised in 2020 as result of compulsory quarantine and suspension of all administration services activities for long time in light of the COVID-19 pandemic in Syria, we are sorry for any default of fulfilling of ICCAT obligations in 2020.

General Commission for Fisheries Resources request for technical support and training programs regarding resource management to insure more cooperation and best implementation of ICCAT recommendations in future to come.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO
INFORME ANUAL DE TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO¹**

SUMMARY

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2019 were estimated at 3 119 t. The most abundant species of the non-artisanal fleet's landings was yellowfin tuna as expected. These landings, 982 t, comprised 90.5% of the fleet's landings. Twenty-three (23) longliners were operational in 2019. Twenty-five (25) sailfishes and six (6) blue marlins were released at one of the two major tournaments targeting these species. The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is participating in the 5-year project "GCP/INT/228/JPN – Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem" under which a draft report including recommendations for improving the fisheries data collection systems was produced. These recommendations, which are aligned with those presented by Dr Freddy Arocha (Arocha 2014), will be prioritised for implementation based on resource availability. Under the project, FAO conducted a Training of Trainers course on artisanal fisheries statistics and data collection in January 2020. Trinidad and Tobago's Draft Fisheries Management Bill was laid in Parliament in August 2020 and is currently undergoing review by a Joint Select Committee of the Parliament. Regulations to facilitate implementation of the registration and licensing system, and monitoring, control and surveillance are being developed. Trinidad and Tobago acceded to the Port State Measures Agreement and accepted the Compliance Agreement in October 2019, and a Memorandum of Understanding among the agencies with responsibilities linked to fisheries management came into effect in August 2019. In preparation for the implementation of the agreements, the country is participating in the 3-year Port State Measures Support Project, GCP/RLA/222/USA, which is funded by the United States and implemented by the FAO and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA.

RÉSUMÉ

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2019 were estimated at 3 119 t. The most abundant species of the non-artisanal fleet's landings was yellowfin tuna as expected. These landings, 982 t, comprised 90.5% of the fleet's landings. Twenty-three (23) longliners were operational in 2019. Twenty-five (25) sailfishes and six (6) blue marlins were released at one of the two major tournaments targeting these species. The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is participating in the 5-year project "GCP/INT/228/JPN – Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem" under which a draft report including recommendations for improving the fisheries data collection systems was produced. These recommendations, which are aligned with those presented by Dr Freddy Arocha (Arocha 2014), will be prioritised for implementation based on resource availability. Under the project, FAO conducted a Training of Trainers course on artisanal fisheries statistics and data collection in January 2020. Trinidad and Tobago's Draft Fisheries Management Bill was laid in Parliament in August 2020 and is currently undergoing review by a Joint Select Committee of the Parliament. Regulations to facilitate implementation of the registration and licensing system, and monitoring, control and surveillance are being developed. Trinidad and Tobago acceded to the Port State Measures Agreement and accepted the Compliance Agreement in October 2019, and a Memorandum of Understanding among the agencies with responsibilities linked to fisheries management came into effect in August 2019. In preparation for the implementation of the agreements, the country is participating in the 3-year Port State Measures Support Project, GCP/RLA/222/USA, which is funded by the United States and implemented by the FAO and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA.

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RESUMEN

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2019 were estimated at 3 119 t. The most abundant species of the non-artisanal fleet's landings was yellowfin tuna as expected. These landings, 982 t, comprised 90.5% of the fleet's landings. Twenty-three (23) longliners were operational in 2019. Twenty-five (25) sailfishes and six (6) blue marlins were released at one of the two major tournaments targeting these species. The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is participating in the 5-year project "GCP/INT/228/JPN – Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem" under which a draft report including recommendations for improving the fisheries data collection systems was produced. These recommendations, which are aligned with those presented by Dr Freddy Arocha (Arocha 2014), will be prioritised for implementation based on resource availability. Under the project, FAO conducted a Training of Trainers course on artisanal fisheries statistics and data collection in January 2020. Trinidad and Tobago's Draft Fisheries Management Bill was laid in Parliament in August 2020 and is currently undergoing review by a Joint Select Committee of the Parliament. Regulations to facilitate implementation of the registration and licensing system, and monitoring, control and surveillance are being developed. Trinidad and Tobago acceded to the Port State Measures Agreement and accepted the Compliance Agreement in October 2019, and a Memorandum of Understanding among the agencies with responsibilities linked to fisheries management came into effect in August 2019. In preparation for the implementation of the agreements, the country is participating in the 3-year Port State Measures Support Project, GCP/RLA/222/USA, which is funded by the United States and implemented by the FAO and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2019 were estimated at 3 119 t, a decrease of 241 t compared to the 2018 landings and approximating the landings of 2017 which were the lowest (3 116 t) over the period 2014 to 2019. The most abundant species of the non-artisanal fleet's landings was yellowfin tuna as expected. These landings, 982 t, comprised 90.5% of the fleet's landings-compared to 91.5% in 2018-and represented a decrease of 232 t compared to the fleet's 2018 yellowfin tuna landings. Twenty-three (23) longliners were operational in 2019 compared to 24 in 2018. This continues the decrease in the number of operational longliners given that between 2013 and 2017 the number of operational longliners remained relatively steady, ranging between 29 and 32.

In 2019, approximately one (1) t of fish was landed at five of the six major game fishing tournaments. This represents a sizeable increase in catch compared to the 0.5 t landed at the tournaments in 2018 but still a decrease compared with 1.7 t landed at the tournaments in 2017. Twenty-five (25) sailfishes and six (6) blue marlins were released at one of the two major tournaments targeting these species compared to 37 sailfishes and 4 blue marlins released at the tournament in 2018.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch and effort data from the non-artisanal longline fleet continue to be collected by the submission of Trip Reports by vessel owners. Data verification is achieved through cross-checking customs export forms, receipts and Statistical Document Programme forms which must accompany each submission as relevant. Coverage of the catch and effort fishing operations of this fleet is estimated at 90%. Data submission is linked to the issuing of fishing licences.

As previously indicated, the system for catch and effort data collection, verification and raising for the artisanal multi-gear fleet of Trinidad was disrupted in October 2015 when collection of the data was significantly curtailed as a result of a change in administrative policy. Alternative mechanisms for deriving catch and effort statistics from the fleet continue to be pursued under the 5-year, Japan-funded, FAO project GCP/INT/228/JPN as described below.

The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet continues to be suspended due to the loss of staff and lack of financial resources. However, Task II size data for three major species, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish are being reported based on the size data on each exported fish obtained under the trip reporting system.

Currently there is no biological data collection programme in place covering the artisanal multi-gear fleet.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries began participating in the 5-year project “GCP/INT/228/JPN – Fisheries Management and Marine Conservation within a Changing Ecosystem” in mid-2016. The objectives of project activities in Trinidad and Tobago are to enhance capacity within the agencies responsible for fisheries management in the areas of database development and maintenance and utilisation and analysis of data required in fisheries management, and to develop a harmonised fisheries management information system in Trinidad and Tobago. The development of the harmonised fisheries information system will build on existing in-country mechanisms. The database was deployed in Trinidad in 2020 and the process of testing and fixing bugs is in progress.

In addition, a draft report on the review of the current fisheries data collection and statistical systems – which was conducted jointly under project GCP/SLC/202/SCF – “Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector- CC4FISH” – was developed and includes recommendations for improving the data collection systems for the artisanal and non-artisanal fleets. These recommendations are aligned with those presented by Dr Freddy Arocha on improvement of Trinidad and Tobago’s data collection for ICCAT species (Arocha 2014), and will be prioritised for implementation based on resource availability. A workshop is planned for 2020 to develop a new Trinidad and Tobago data collection scheme as follow-up to the review of the data collection and statistical systems. The FAO conducted a training of trainers course in Trinidad and Tobago in January 2020, on artisanal fisheries statistics and data collection, which served to strengthen technical capacity locally and is aimed at establishing the capability to deliver the training in the region with relative ease.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|--|----------|----------|---|--|
| GENERAL (all species) | S: GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 2 October 2020 |
| | S: GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 30 July 2020 |
| | S: GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 30 July 2020 |
| | S: GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 30 July 2020 |
| | S: GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | 30 July 2020 |
| | S: GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | Not available |
| | S: GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | No tagging surveys have been conducted in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | S: GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | No tagging programmes have been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | S: GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | No tagging programmes have been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | S: GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | Domestic observer program not yet implemented in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | S: GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | Domestic observer program not yet implemented in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | S: GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | Trinidad and Tobago submitted results of a fact-finding survey regarding the influx and impacts of <i>Sargassum</i> seaweed in the Caribbean region, to the CRFM in February 2019. |
| | S: GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels were authorised to fish in the Mediterranean during 2019. |

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| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Not applicable. There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | Not applicable. There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Not applicable. There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels are authorised to catch bluefin tuna; there is no BFT observer programme being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | Not applicable. There is no cooperative research program on W-BFT to be undertaken in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | Not applicable. No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels are authorised to catch bluefin tuna; no bluefin tuna were caught by Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Not applicable. No GBYP related research is being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | Not applicable. No such scientific activities are being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | Logbooks are not yet mandatory on Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT vessels. A precursor Trip Report program is in place, from which information is reported in the Task I and Task II submissions. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | There is currently no legislated Management Plan for the use of fish aggregating devices in Trinidad and Tobago. However, the CRFM has developed a Sub-Regional Management Plan for FAD Fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean – which was approved by the Ministerial Council in principle in 2018. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1° x 1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | Not available. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Not applicable. There are no Trinidad and Tobago-flagged purse seiners or baitboats. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | An observer programme has not yet been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | An electronic monitoring system has not been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | A port sampling programme has not yet been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago. |

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| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | Not applicable. There are no Trinidad and Tobago-flagged purse seiners. |
| BILLFISH | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | Trinidad and Tobago has not utilised statistical methodology to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | Refer to Section 2. |
| | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | Trinidad and Tobago reports species-specific shark data. |
| SHARKS | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | Trinidad and Tobago is not carrying out research on shortfin mako. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | Trinidad and Tobago is not undertaking scientific research on blue shark. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | 30 July 2020; refer to Task I Nominal Catches and Task II Catch and Effort reports. |
| | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | This issue is currently being addressed under project GCP/INT/228/JPN (refer to Section 2). |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | No information available currently for the Trinidad and Tobago fleet. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these annually | A scientific observer programme has not yet been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | No such measures taken to date; in general there are no discards in the multi-species artisanal fisheries of Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | No such steps have been taken or related research conducted to date in Trinidad and Tobago. |

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|----------------|-----|------|--|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | 2 October 2020 |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | See above. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | 13 August 2020 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering – summary report | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any vessel chartering programme. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering – arrangements and termination | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any vessel chartering programme. |

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| GEN | 0006a | Transhipment reports (at-sea) | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago large scale pelagic longline vessels (LSPLVs) have been authorised to conduct at-sea transhipments during the previous year. |
| GEN | 0006b | Transhipment reports (in-port) | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not carried out transhipments in port during the previous year. |
| GEN | 0007 | Transhipment declaration (at-sea) | Not applicable; No Trinidad and Tobago LSPLVs have been authorised to conduct at-sea transhipments during the previous year. |
| GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | Not applicable. No carrier vessels have been authorised by Trinidad and Tobago to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port. |
| GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago LSPLVs are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean. |
| GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | Not submitted; refer to Sections 4 and 5. |
| GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | Not submitted; refer to Sections 4 and 5. |
| GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | Not submitted; refer to Sections 4 and 5. |
| GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | Not submitted; refer to Sections 4 and 5. |
| GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry of Denial of Use of port | Trinidad and Tobago has formally communicated to the St Vincent and the Grenadines Government its decision to discontinue access by SVG-flagged fishing vessels to the ports and waters under the jurisdiction of Trinidad and Tobago for the purposes of landing and transshipping fish or fish products, with effect from 1 September 2017. One SVG-flagged vessel was denied access to TTO ports in September 2020. |
| GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | None; refer to Sections 4 and 5. |
| GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | None; refer to Sections 4 and 5. |
| GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessel was found, during port inspection, to have apparently infringed any ICCAT Conservation and Management measures. |

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| GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not engaged in any such arrangement at present. Refer to Sections 4 and 5 |
| GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement. |
| GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement. |
| GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | 5 September 2019; 13 September 2019; 2 April 2020; 12 August 2020; 28 August 2020 |
| GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | No changes. |
| GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | Generally, the recreational fishery has been monitored through the collection of catch and effort and biological data at all of major recreational tournaments. Since 2016 however, the data were collected at 4 of the 5 major tournaments as a result of financial constraints. Periodic surveys of the fishery are also implemented. The most recent assessment of the fishery was conducted by Mohammed (2012) and is included in the CRFM Research Paper Collection Volume 7. |
| GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has had no information to report on presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels 12 m or greater LOA. |
| GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Not applicable; no allegations have been brought against Trinidad and Tobago-flagged vessels. |
| GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | 15 September 2020 |
| GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has had no information to report regarding possible non-compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. |
| GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not carried out any such investigations. |
| GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has had no such information to report. |
| GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels have been sighted under Rec. 19-09. |
| GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. |

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| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago did not participate in the pilot program for voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable; No Trinidad and Tobago vessels appear on the final IUU list. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels carry observers deployed under an ICCAT regional observer program (ROP). |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels carry observers deployed under an ICCAT regional observer program (ROP). |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | No fishing gear has been reported as lost by any Trinidad and Tobago vessel. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | No fishing gear has been reported as lost by any Trinidad and Tobago vessel. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | Trinidad and Tobago has not yet notified of its points of contact. Refer to sections 4 and 5. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has no traps fishing for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea. |

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| BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea, nor is the country involved in bluefin tuna farming. |
| BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels caught bluefin tuna in 2019. |
| BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea. |
| BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish, farm or transport bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea. |
| BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in any joint fishing operations. |
| BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish or operate for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea. |
| BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea. |
| BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea. |
| BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea. |
| BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic. |

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| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago neither imported nor exported bluefin tuna during the period 1 January to 31 December 2019. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Not applicable; there are no tail tagging schemes in Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Trinidad and Tobago has no information indicating that vessels not included on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught E-BFT. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in the catching, farming or trading of bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | 8 |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | 30 July 2020 |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | No notifications were received of Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT/SKJ vessels allegedly carrying out IUU activity. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 29 May 2020; 1 report outstanding. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | No change from last submission. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | 26 September 2019; 17 January 2020; 4 February 2020; 29 May 2020; 30 July 2020 |

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| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan – see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area. <i>With reference to: S:TRO02</i> There is currently no legislated Management Plan for the use of fish aggregating devices in Trinidad and Tobago. However, the CRFM has developed a Sub-Regional Management Plan for FAD Fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean – which was approved by the Ministerial Council in principle in 2018. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | Not submitted; refer to Sections 4 and 5. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | Not yet submitted; refer to Sections 4 and 5. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | 4 reports with submission of catches for the months of January to July 2020. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has not caught 80% of its catch limit. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago's entire catch limit has not been utilised. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has no flagged vessels that operate part-time or full-time in support of purse seiners. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Not applicable; all of Trinidad and Tobago's flagged fishing vessels 20m LOA or greater are authorised to fish for tropical tunas. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago has no flagged vessels that operate part-time or full-time in support of purse seiners. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 29 May 2020; 1 report outstanding. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | No change from last submission. |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago sport/recreational vessels are authorised to catch Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO. |

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| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | There are no modifications to Trinidad and Tobago's development/fishing/management plan for North swordfish. |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not submitted; refer to Sections 4 and 5. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago sport/recreational vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO, therefore there is no associated tagging programme for the landing of such Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | 7 |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | 0 |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | No onboard by-catch limit has been set for N. SWO by Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | No onboard by-catch limit has been set for S. SWO by Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Mediterranean albacore. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | 3 |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | 2 |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | No onboard by-catch limit has been set for N. ALB by Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | No onboard by-catch limit has been set for S. ALB by Trinidad and Tobago. |

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| BILLFISH | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | 15 September 2019; no updates to report |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is a developing coastal CPC which has submitted Task I and Task II data (see S: GEN03 and S: GEN04) |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Trinidad and Tobago did not conduct trials on electronic monitoring for BIL in 2020. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | 12 October 2017 |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | No mitigation measures for turtle by-catch were implemented by Trinidad and Tobago. Refer to Sections 4 and 5. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | No seabird mitigation measures nor an NPOA for seabirds was implemented by Trinidad and Tobago. Refer to Sections 4 and 5. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | No such measures were implemented or research undertaken by Trinidad and Tobago. Refer to Sections 4 and 5. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable; no pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Trinidad and Tobago. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | Not applicable; no objections were lodged by Trinidad and Tobago. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

The Fisheries Division continues to utilise informal means – not supported by national fisheries legislation – in the implementation of several flag State, coastal State and related ICCAT conservation and management measures. In this regard, the Fisheries Division maintains vessel records for all fishing vessels and collaborates with the Maritime Services Division which is the agency responsible for vessel registration in Trinidad and Tobago (see Section 5). Additionally, the trip reporting system through which the non-artisanal longline catch and effort data are acquired entails voluntary submission of trip reports by vessel owners. The vessel owners are incentivised to participate as reporting is linked to the granting of fishing authorisations which permit fishing on the High Seas and the export of catch. Adherence to measures stipulated in the Internal Actions Report is also linked to the granting of fishing authorisations.

The implementation of port State measures, particularly with respect to fishing vessel entry into and departure from port, and fish cargo landings, is currently guided by the legislation under which the Maritime Services, Immigration and Customs and Excise Divisions and the Public Health Inspectorate operate, in conjunction with the legal mandates of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard. Fishing vessel entry into port and fish cargo landings are administered through a Single Electronic Window (SEW) established under the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Additionally, Trinidad and Tobago acceded to the Port State Measures Agreement and accepted the Compliance Agreement in October 2019.

Market State measures are addressed mainly under the import and export licencing systems administered by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, with critical input from the Fisheries Division.

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

Trinidad and Tobago's outdated fisheries legislation continues to be addressed to facilitate full compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. The Draft Fisheries Management Bill (DFMB) was laid in Parliament in August 2020 and is currently being reviewed by a Parliamentary Joint Select Committee. Regulations to facilitate implementation of the registration and licensing system, and monitoring, control and surveillance are also being developed.

There has been advancement in the addressing of the lack of MCS and enforcement capacity targeted at fisheries management in Trinidad and Tobago. The Memorandum of Understanding among the agencies with responsibilities linked to regulating fishing, fishing related activities and relevant trade came into effect in August 2019. The agencies include: the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (Fisheries Division), the Ministry of National Security (Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard), the Ministry of Finance (Customs and Excise Division), the Ministry of Works and Transport (Maritime Services Division), the Ministry of Trade and Industry, and the Tobago House of Assembly (Division of Food Production, Forestry and Fisheries). Further an Oversight Committee was approved by Cabinet to oversee, monitor and report on implementation of the MOU. The members of Committee are currently being finalised.

In preparation for implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement and the Compliance Agreement, Trinidad and Tobago is participating in the 3-year Port State Measures Support Project, GCP/RLA/222/USA, which is funded by the United States and implemented by the FAO and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA. Thus far, a draft National Strategy and Roadmap for Trinidad and Tobago's implementation of the PSMA was developed and assessments of the MCS capacity and capabilities of national agencies and ports has been completed. Enactment of the Draft Fisheries Management Bill and re-establishment of the fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement capability within the Fisheries Division were determined to be the most significant interventions required for Trinidad and Tobago's advancement with respect to compliance with its international obligations. In this regard an action plan to address the deficiencies in Trinidad and Tobago's legal, administrative and MCS frameworks has been submitted to the Cabinet for consideration.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries is continuing its efforts to finalise a National Plan of Action for sharks. The draft NPOA is to be submitted by the Fisheries Division for Ministerial approval followed by Cabinet approval. In addition, the Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission endorsed a Regional Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing which will be used as a guide for developing National Plans of Action IUU Fishing, including that of Trinidad and Tobago. Further, Trinidad and Tobago participated in a WECAFC Survey on the state of readiness to implement the RPO-IUU Fishing in-country to help guide the regional approach towards strengthening: (a) national capacity to develop and implement NPOA-IUU Fishing; (b) regional coordination in fisheries enforcement; (c) data collection on IUU fishing incidences; and (d) national capacity to implement the RPOA-IUU Fishing – among other things. Trinidad and Tobago also participated in the Fourth Meeting of the Regional Working Group on IUU Fishing (8 to 9 September 2020) which among other things updated on developments at the global level, of the implementation of the PSMA and complementing instruments in the WECAFC region and the Global Record of Fishing Vessels, Refrigerated Transport Vessels and Supply Vessels and developed an updated work plan of the RWG-IUU Fishing and recommendations to be considered by the 18th Session of the WECAFC.

Finally, it must be noted that the Covid-19 pandemic has had the effect of inhibiting the pace of delivery of output of the Fisheries Division and the submission of data and information by industry operators, as a result of the national level restrictions placed on both the Public Service and the public in general beginning March 2020. These restrictions have at times included the shutdown of all operations save and except essential Public Service operations, and since March 2020 the closure of all of Trinidad and Tobago's borders including its maritime borders. As a result of the closure of the maritime borders, all Trinidad and Tobago-flagged fishing vessels have been restricted to fishing within the country's EEZ.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNISIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TUNISIE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÚNEZ

SUMMARY

Les plans de gestion et de conservation des thonidés et des espèces accessoires sont régis essentiellement par les dispositions de la loi N° 94-13 du 31 Janvier 1994 et de ses textes d'application. En 2019, comme pour les années précédentes, ces plans ont été soutenus par la mise en œuvre de tous les programmes de contrôle (programme des observateurs à bord) et les programmes d'inspection en mer et dans les ports notamment pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon. En préparation à la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2019, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (Rec 18-02). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 44 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2019. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert 5 % de ses pêcheries thonières et artisanales par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2019 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevé par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2019 ont atteint 2379.131 tonnes dont 2377.031 tonnes provenant des navires senneurs autorisées à pêcher le thon rouge. Concernant la contribution au programme de recherche scientifique, la Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Ces activités sont définies tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS.

RÉSUMÉ

Les plans de gestion et de conservation des thonidés et des espèces accessoires sont régis essentiellement par les dispositions de la loi N° 94-13 du 31 Janvier 1994 et de ses textes d'application. En 2019, comme pour les années précédentes, ces plans ont été soutenus par la mise en œuvre de tous les programmes de contrôle (programme des observateurs à bord) et les programmes d'inspection en mer et dans les ports notamment pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon. En préparation à la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2019, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (Rec 18-02). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 44 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2019. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert 5 % de ses pêcheries thonières et artisanales par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2019 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevé par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2019 ont atteint 2379.131 tonnes dont 2377.031 tonnes provenant des navires senneurs autorisées à pêcher le thon rouge. Concernant la contribution au programme de recherche scientifique, la Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Ces activités sont définies tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS.

¹ Directeur Général de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture – DGPA, Ministère de l'Agriculture, des Ressources Hydrauliques et de la Pêche.

RESUMEN

Les plans de gestion et de conservation des thonidés et des espèces accessoires sont régis essentiellement par les dispositions de la loi N° 94-13 du 31 Janvier 1994 et de ses textes d'application. En 2019, comme pour les années précédentes, ces plans ont été soutenus par la mise en œuvre de tous les programmes de contrôle (programme des observateurs à bord) et les programmes d'inspection en mer et dans les ports notamment pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon. En préparation à la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2019, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (Rec 18-02). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 44 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2019. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert 5 % de ses pêcheries thonières et artisanales par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2019 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevé par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2019 ont atteint 2379.131 tonnes dont 2377.031 tonnes provenant des navires senneurs autorisées à pêcher le thon rouge. Concernant la contribution au programme de recherche scientifique, la Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Ces activités sont définies tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures des thonidés mineurs et d'espadon ont totalisé en 2019: 9867 tonnes marquant une augmentation de 27 % par rapport à l'année 2018.

En 2019, le nombre de navires qui ont pris part à la pêche de thon rouge a été de 44 navires. L'allocation des quotas individuels a été établie conformément à la méthodologie de l'ICCAT (niveaux de capture et fourchettes de longueur) de manière à ce que la capacité de pêche soit proportionnelle aux quotas alloués. Le pourcentage d'échantillonnage de thon rouge par caméra stéréoscopique est estimé à 23,7 %. Le taux de 0,3 % des tailles (SFL) comprises entre 85 et 115 cm dans les captures totales.

Concernant la pêche d'espadon, les navires de pêche côtière ont été autorisés à pratiquer la pêche d'espadon pendant la période: du 1^{er} avril au 31 décembre. La production enregistrée en 2019 pour la Tunisie a été de 934 tonnes.

Les principales mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires est l'application des réglementations relatives aux engins de pêche de la loi nationale qui est en concordance avec les recommandations de l'ICCAT. D'autres parts des campagnes des vulgarisations sont effectuées dans les ports auprès des pêcheurs. Il est à signaler que durant l'année 2019 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, des oiseaux marins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques.

Chapitre 2: Recherche et statistiques

Le programme d'observateurs scientifiques de la Tunisie, suite aux recommandations de l'ICCAT, vise le suivi scientifique des pêcheries du thon rouge, de l'espadon et des thons mineurs. Ce programme est exécuté par l'Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer (INSTM) en coopération avec la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (DGPA) et la profession

Les actions de recherche sont définies tenant compte principalement des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS, telles que : le suivi des pêcheries et de l'activité d'engraissement et la collecte des données pour l'évaluation des stocks. En effet, différents aspects scientifiques sont en cours d'étude et concerne le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Les résultats de ces actions de recherche sont présentés dans les différentes réunions du SCRS.

2.1 Thon rouge

Les principaux aspects suivis pendant la pêche par le programme ci haut cité sont : La zone et la date de capture, L'espèce cible, structure démographique, relations biométriques, les espèces accessoires et les rejets et les indices d'abondance (CPUE). Pour le thon rouge le suivi scientifique concerne la totalité des bateaux de pêche autorisés. En effet, les données de : la pêche, le transfert et l'abattage (fin d'engraissement).

Pendant, le transfert la longueur à la fourche (FL, cm) est déterminée par la caméra stéréoscopique (modèle AQ1 Systems AM100). La caméra est maintenue en face de l'ouverture d'entrée de la cage. Un moniteur à bord du navire de remorquage sert à l'affichage et le suivi de la qualité d'enregistrement des vidéos. La **figure 2** illustre la structure démographique du thon rouge mis en cages dans les fermes tunisiennes suite à la saison de pêche 2019.

2.2 Espadon

L'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*) est une espèce importante dans les pêcheries et l'économie tunisiennes. En effet, la pêche de cette espèce est artisanale. Depuis 2019, la pêche à l'espadon a été interdite en tant que pêche cible ou accessoire : du 1^{er} janvier au 31 mars.

La Tunisie a lancé un programme scientifique de suivi de la pêcherie palangrière de l'Espadon. Ce programme se base sur le suivi dans les ports le long des côtes tunisiennes. Ces ports sont dans le nord (Tabarka, Kélibia) et dans l'Est (Sousse, Teboulba, Mahdia). Le suivi consiste à avoir près des pêcheurs des informations sur :

- Les moyens de pêche : bateau, palangre, appât... ;
- La durée des sorties
- Les lieux et la période de pêche ; Les débarquements : quantité d'espadon et structure démographique.
- Les espèces accessoires ;
- Les relations biométriques (Longueur fourche-mâchoire inférieur LJFL et Poids total: TW).
- Eco-biologie de l'espèce.

2.3 Thons mineurs

En Tunisie, la pêche aux thons mineurs représente une activité socio-économique importante. Les captures totales de ce groupe d'espèces s'élevaient à environ 8933 tonnes en 2019. L'espèce la plus importante, en termes de captures, est la thonine commune *Euthynnus alletteratus*, qui représente environ 6152 tonnes soit 69 % des captures totales des thonidés mineurs dans les côtes tunisiennes en 2019.

Depuis 2019, la Tunisie participait dans la deuxième phase du programme de récupération des données et prélèvement des échantillons biologiques pour la thonine commune (LTA) et la bonite à dos rayé (BON) (Circulaire ICCAT # 2476_2018). L'objectif principal de cette action était l'étude de la croissance et de la maturité de ces deux espèces principales de thonidés mineurs. Durant la période 2019-2020, 200 spécimens examinés (192 LTA et 8 BON) ont été collectés au niveau des différents ports de débarquements.

Les structures démographiques des individus échantillonnés montrent que pour la thonine commune, l'histogramme des tailles s'étend de 21 à 83 cm de longueur courbée à la fourche (**Figure 3**). Le mode le plus marqué est situé à 43 cm ; la taille moyenne des poissons capturés est de 42,8 cm.

L'étude de la reproduction durant la période d'étude a montré que les femelles représentent 54,86% des captures totales pour la thonine commune. Les femelles sont significativement ($p < 0,05$) plus nombreuses que les mâles.

La relation taille-masse de 192 spécimens de la thonine commune des côtes tunisiennes est représentée par la **Figure 3**. La valeur de l'exposant b qui diffère de 3 suggère que la thonine commune ne suit pas strictement la loi du cube. Cependant, la valeur élevée de R^2 révèle, chez cette espèce, une étroite corrélation entre les deux variables étudiés (Wt et LFC). Autrement dit, chez *Euthynnus alletteratus* la taille croît plus vite que le poids.

D'autre part, le programme scientifique actuel concerne aussi le suivi des structures démographiques des débarquements de toutes les espèces de thons mineurs dans les principaux ports tunisiens.

2.4 Participation aux réunions de l'ICCAT

La Tunisie a participé activement, via le webinar, aux différentes réunions du comité scientifique de l'ICCAT (SCRS). Ces réunions portent sur la préparation des données (biologie, dynamique, écologie,...) pour l'évaluation des stocks et la compréhension du comportement de l'espèce. Nous présentons les rapports actualisés et les documents scientifiques au moment opportun et conformément aux normes et aux recommandations de l'ICCAT.

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

| GROUPE | N° exig. | (Ancien°) | EXIGENCE | RÉPONSE |
|------------|----------|-----------|--|---|
| GÉNÉRAL | S:GEN01 | S1 | Rapport annuel | 10/09/2020 |
| | S:GEN02 | S2 | Caractéristiques de la flottille | 17/02/2020 |
| | S:GEN03 | S3 | Estimation de la prise nominale (tâche I), rejets compris le cas échéant | 17/02/2020-23/07/2020 |
| | S:GEN04 | S4 | Prise & effort (Tâche II) | 17/02/2020 |
| | S:GEN05 | S5 | Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II) | 4/03/2020 |
| | S:GEN06 | S6 | Prise estimée par taille | 04/03/2020 |
| | S:GEN07 | S7 | Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique) | Non application, pas de marquage en 2019 en Tunisie. |
| | S:GEN08 | S8 | Informations sur les prospections de marquage | 4/03/2020-16/03/2020 |
| | S:GEN09 | S9 | Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage conventionnel | 16/03/2020 |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Informations recueillies dans le cadre de programmes de marquage électronique | 16/03/2020 |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Informations sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14 | 31/08/2020 |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique | Non applicable, la Tunisie fait partie de la méditerranée. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure. | 31/08/2020 |
| THON ROUGE | S:BFT01 | S15 | Echantillonnage de taille dans les fermes | 04/03/2020 |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Échantillonnage de tailles (résultats de données brutes) réalisé au moyen de systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques (couverture à 100% des mises en cages) OU au moyen d'une autre méthodologie d'estimation de la taille du thon rouge | 31/08/2020 |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Données concernant l'échantillonnage de tailles (et rapports de mise en cage) réalisé au moyen de systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques (couverture à 100% des mises en cages) | 4/03/2020 |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge | 16/03/2020 |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place | Non applicable, La Tunisie fait partie de la méditerranée soit stock EST. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries | SCRS/2017/180 |

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|---------------------------|---------|-----|--|--|
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique | Non applicable, la Tunisie n'a pas en 2019 d'activité directe avec le programme de recherche GBYP. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique | 17/02/2020 |
| THONIDES TROPICAUX | S:TRO01 | S24 | Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore/listao, rejets compris | Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact) | Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | Le nombre de DCP réellement déployés sur une base mensuelle par rectangles statistiques de 1°x1°, par type de DCP, etc. | Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par quadrillage de 1°, mois et État du pavillon et associé à PS/BB | Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Informations recueillies par les observateurs, y compris les niveaux de couverture | Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Données et information recueillies du programme d'échantillonnage au port | Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Exploration des données historiques sur l'emploi et le nombre de DCP déployés | Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| ISTIOPHORIDÉS | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée | Non applicable, espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers. | Non applicable, espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| REQUINS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces. | Un programme de suivi de collecte d'information sur les requins est mis en place. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu | Non applicable, espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Informations sur le requin peau bleue | Non applicable, espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | La quantité de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants | Non applicable, espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |

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|--|---------|-----|---|---|
| AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES | S:BYC01 | S37 | Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention | L'institut de recherche scientifique INSTM fournit des guides d'identification aux observateurs scientifiques nationaux. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin | Les informations sont incluses dans le premier chapitre de ce rapport. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année | Les informations sont incluses dans le premier chapitre de ce rapport. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs | La collecte des données des prises accessoires et des rejets de pêcheries artisanales est assurée dans les ports à travers le réseau de suivi d'échouage et des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente | Les principales mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires est l'application de la réglementation relatives aux engins de pêche de la loi nationale qui est en concordance avec les recommandations de l'ICCAT. L'Administration veille à l'application des mesures de pêche. De même des campagnes de vulgarisation sont effectuées auprès des pêcheurs dans les ports de pêche. |

IIème Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

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

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPITRE 3

| Groupe | Exig | N° | Information requise | Réponse |
|---------|------|-------|---|---|
| GÉNÉRAL | GEN | 0001 | Rapports annuels | <p>-La Tunisie déploie des efforts considérables pour répondre aux exigences de déclaration dans les délais requis.</p> <p>-Le plan de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité pour thon rouge adopté au titre de 2020 a été respecté.</p> <p>-Pour la mise en œuvre du programme d'inspection conjointe et le programme des observateurs nationaux, la Tunisie a réalisé comme chaque année une session de formation au profit des observateurs nationaux et des inspecteurs.</p> <p>- une session de formation a été réalisé cette année aux profit d'observateurs scientifique.</p> <p>-Il est à signaler qu'en raison de la pandémie de covid-19 , ces sessions de formation au profit des observateurs nationaux , des inspecteurs et d'observateurs scientifique ont été réalisées en ligne .</p> <p>-Des notes d'informations au profit des capitaines de pêche de thon rouge ont été envoyées pour insister sur l'importance du respect des dispositions de l'ICCAT notamment l'enregistrement des captures.</p> <p>- l'application de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon est assurée par des missions de contrôle et d'inspection qui sont en partie effectuées en mer conjointement avec les services de la garde nationale.</p> |
| | GEN | 0002 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins | La Tunisie s'est conformée à toutes les exigences en matière de déclaration pour le thon rouge de l'Est, l'espadon de la Méditerranée et d'autres espèces accessoires. |
| | GEN | 0003 | Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application | 13/07/2020 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif | Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation | Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Rapports de transbordement en mer . | Non applicable. Le transbordement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Rapports de transbordement au port | Non applicable. Le transbordement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Déclaration de transbordement (en mer) | Non applicable. Le transbordement en mer est interdit selon la loi tunisienne. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements | Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thoniers et des navires de charge |

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| | | | de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port. | autorisés à recevoir des transbordements en mer ou au port. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures). | Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires de ces types. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port | 14/02/2020 |
| | GEN | 0010b | Points de contact pour la réception des copies des rapports d'inspection au port | Aucun changement (19/02/2019) |
| | GEN | 0011 | Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée. | 14/02/2020 |
| | GEN | 0012 | Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger | 14/02/2020 |
| | GEN | 0013 | Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port | Non applicable ;. Aucune notification de refus d'entrée ou d'utilisation de port n'as été effectuée. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible) | 11/09/2020 |
| | GEN | 0015 | Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée | Cinq rapports d'inspections au port avec constatation d'infractions apparentes effectuées à bord de senneurs battant pavillon Algérien. Mesures prises : - verbalisation des infractions apparentes, - saisie et la destruction immédiate du thon rouge non déclaré, - notification de l'Etat du pavillon pour des éventuelles mesures à prendre, - ordre de partance des navires. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port | Attente de réponses de l'Etat du pavillon. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération | Non applicable Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Accords d'accès et modification | Non applicable Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées | Non applicable. Pas d'accords d'accès. |
| | GEN | 0020 | Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus | 20/02/2020-27/04/2020-7,9et10/05/2020-10 et 22/06/2020-23/07/2020-12/08/2020. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus. | Non applicable aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives | Non applicable .la Tunisie ne réalise aucune pêche récréative et sportive d'espèces gérées par l'ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU | Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées. |

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| | GEN | 0025 | Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU | Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement des mesures commerciales | 8/09/2020 |
| | GEN | 0027 | Données sur la non-application | Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application | Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Observations de navires | Pas d'observations recueillis. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires | Pas d'observations recueillis. |
| | GEN | 0031 | Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, selon le cas | Non applicable .La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme | Non applicable .La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Rapport sur toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection | Non applicable .La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale | Non applicable. La Tunisie ne compte aucun navire sur la liste des navires IUU finale. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour le sauvetage de l'observateur | Applicable à partir du 1 ^{er} janvier 2021. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Rapports sur les incidents impliquant les observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise | Pas d'incidents observés. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Rapport concernant la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu | Pas d'observations recueillis. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Rapport concernant la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu | Pas d'observations recueillis. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points de contact afin de faciliter la coopération concernant l'observation de navires (facultatif) | M. Ridha Mrabet bft@iresa.agrinet.tn Mme. Donia Sohlobji doniasohlobji@gmail.com M. Hamadi Mejri hamadi.mejri1@gmail.com |
| THON ROUGE | BFT | 1001 | Fermes de thon rouge. | 6 fermes d'élevage sont actuellement autorisées (7 mai 2019). |
| | BFT | 1002 | Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge | VMT le 10 août 2020 (vmt et tft) et le 11 août 2020 (TT). |
| | BFT | 1003 | Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages | La déclaration des reports BFT 2019 a été réalisée comme suit : |

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| | | | | - sur le système eBCD, sans délais (eBCDs n° TN19900012 - CY19900020 - DZ19900004 - FR19900544 - LY19900014 - MT19900154). - moyennant le formulaire CP09, en date du 12/08/2020. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Rapport/déclaration de mise en cages du thon rouge | VMT (10 août 2020) -3ICDS TFT (10 août 2020) -2ICDS TT (11 août 2020) - 11 ICDS |
| | BFT | 1005 | Madragues de thon rouge | Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas de madrague. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de capacité | 14/02/2020 |
| | BFT | 1008 | Plan de la capacité d'élevage et révisions, si approprié | 14/02/2020 |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications des plans de pêche | 27/04/2020 |
| | BFT | 1010 | Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 18-02 | Arrêté « thon rouge » du 28 mai 2019. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Prises de thon rouge de 2019 | 17/02/2020 |
| | BFT | 1012 | Navires de capture de thon rouge | 27/04/2019. 49 navires de capture de thon rouge autorisés. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Autres navires de thon rouge | 07/05/2020- 10/05/2020-15/05/2020-27/05/2020-10/06/2020. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Opérations de pêche conjointes (JFO) | 20/05/2020 |
| | BFT | 1015 | Messages VMS | oui |
| | BFT | 1016 | Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe | 14/02/2020 |
| | BFT | 1017 | Liste des navires d'inspection | 14/02/2020.1 navire d'inspection. |
| | BFT | 1018 | Liste des inspecteurs [et agences] | Le même que 2019 (21/02/2019). 10 inspecteurs actuellement en activité |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copie des rapports d'inspection du JIS | Non applicable. Aucune PNC n'a été signalée. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Ports de transbordement du thon rouge | 14/02/2020 |
| | BFT | 1021 | Ports de débarquement du thon rouge | 14/02/2020 |
| | BFT | 1022 | Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises) | 6 hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge 2-9-16-26/06/2020, 2-14/07/2020. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge dans l'Atlantique Ouest | Non applicable , la Tunisie La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche du thon rouge dans l'Atlantique Ouest. |
| | | 1024 | Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée | 10/07/2020 (notifiée le 13/07/2020) |
| | BFT | 1025 | Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm. | La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage. |
| | BFT | 1027 | Rapport annuel du BCD | 08/09/2019 |
| | BFT | 1028 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD | Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission. |
| | BFT | 1029 | Points de contact pour les BCD | Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.. |
| | BFT | 1030 | Législation relative au BCD | Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission. |
| | BFT | 1031 | Résumé de marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD | La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais | Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission. |

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| | | | dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT | |
| | BFT | 1033 | Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD | Tâche continue en ligne. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Rapport sur les transferts à l'intérieur des fermes et contrôles aléatoires | 14/08/2020. Conformément à la Rec. 18-02/19-04 (para 103), des opérations de contrôle aléatoire ont été réalisées dans les cages d'élevage le 10 /11/2019 (TT) et le 28/11/2019 (TFT) Ces opérations de contrôle ont porté sur 15% de poissons en cage d'élevage. Les résultats de ces opérations de contrôle ont été présentés lors de la réunion du groupe de travail sur les mesures de contrôle et de traçabilité du thon rouge et la réunion de la Sous-commission 2 tenues à Madrid du 2 au 6 mars 2020. |
| ESPÈCES TROPICALES | TRO | 2001 | Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | TRO | 2002 | Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Prises trimestrielles de thon obèse | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP ((inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25) | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Plans de gestion de la capacité/de pêche de thonidés tropicaux | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Déclaration d'intention d'accroître la participation aux pêcheries ciblant les thonidés tropicaux | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Prises mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon obèse et a été utilisée | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | TRO | 2016 | Liste des navires de support et activité en 2019 | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |

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| | TRO | 2017 | Limite maximale à bord de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Mesures prises pour garantir l'application de l'exigence TRO 2016 | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| ESPADON | TRO | 2019 | Différence entre l'effort de pêche de 2018 et l'effort de pêche de 2020 | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique | Non applicable. Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | SWO | 3001 | Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT | Non applicable, la Tunisie n'importe pas l'espadon. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP | Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission. |
| | SWO | 3003 | Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée | 13/01/2020-9/07/2020. |
| | SWO | 3004 | Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée | Non applicable . La Tunisie n'autorise pas des navires de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée. |
| | SWO | 3005 | Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure | 17/02/2020 |
| | SWO | 3006 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée | 23/07/2020 |
| | SWO | 3007 | Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord | Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord. |
| | SWO | 3010 | Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO | 14/02/2020 |
| | SWO | 3011 | Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO. | 24/01/2020-22/04/2020-23/07/2020. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage | Non applicable .La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens d'espadon de la méditerranée marqués. |
| | SWO | 3013 | Liste des navires d'inspection | Non applicable Les navires de capture n'exercent pas des activités dirigées sur l'espadon mais ce sont des activités multi-spécifiques et ne participe pas au programme d'inspection conjointe pour l'espadon de la méditerranée. |
| | SWO | 3014 | Liste des inspecteurs [et agences] | Non applicable, la Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord. |
| SWO | 3016 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique sud. | |
| SWO | 3017 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord | Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord. | |

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| | SWO | 3018 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord | Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique sud. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS | la Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon. |
| | swo | 3020 | Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée | 12/03/2020 |
| | ALB | 4003 | Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée. | Non applicable, , la Tunisie est concernée par l'espadon de la Méditerranée. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le S-ALB pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus | Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord | Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord | Non applicable, Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes. |
| ISTIOPHORIDÉS | BIL | 5001 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 15-05 / 18-04 et 16-11 | Rapport soumis le 10/09/2020. NB : La Tunisie n'a pas de pêcherie ciblée pour ces espèces. Les données statistiques montrent également leur absence des captures accessoires. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Demande de dérogation de remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries. | Non applicable , la Tunisie n'a pas de pêcheries pour ces espèces. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL | Non applicable , la Tunisie n'a pas de pêcherie pour ces espèces. |
| REQUINS | SHK | 7005 | Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins. | Rapport soumis le 10/09/2020 La pêche de ces espèces est régie principalement par les textes juridiques suivants : - Loi n°94-13 - Arrêté du 28/09/1995 La procédure d'amendement est lancée afin de transposer les nouvelles dispositions de conservation et de gestion au niveau de la législation nationale. |
| | BYC | 8001 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paras 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO. | Inclus dans le rapport annuel. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer | Pas de prise accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de | En vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets, des opérations de contrôle des halles de marée et des points de vente sont effectuées et |

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| | | | recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine. | consolidées par des missions conjointes en mer groupant les services de pêche et de la garde maritime. D'un autre côté, les journées d'information pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon ont permis de sensibiliser les pêcheurs sur l'importance du respect de la réglementation nationale et des dispositions de l'ICCAT dans la conservation des pêcheries. |
| DIVERS | SDP | 9001 | Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques | Non applicable .La Tunisie n'a pas mis en œuvre un programme pilote de document statistique électronique (autre que le eBCD de l'ICCAT). |
| | MISC | 9002 | Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT | Non applicable La Tunisie n'a formulé aucune objection aux recommandations de l'année antérieure. |

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

Dans le cadre de la collecte des statistiques sur les captures accidentelles des tortues marines, des oiseaux marins et des Cétacés dans les pêcheries de thon rouge et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente a réalisé des missions de sensibilisation au profit des pêcheurs pour les inciter à déclarer les éventuelles prises accessoires et les rejets y relatifs.

D'autre part les observateurs scientifiques débarqués à bord des senneurs ont été formé dans l'identification des espèces de requins, de tortue de mammifères et des oiseaux marins et dans la notification détaillée de leurs présences dans les pêcheries.

Par ailleurs, le programme de suivi et de surveillance des prises accessoires dans les zones relevant de la convention de l'ICCAT est renforcé par les efforts du Réseau National d'Echouage dont certaines de activités sont orientées vers l'identification des types d'interaction de ces espèces avec les engins de pêche et les causes des mortalités des espèces échouées. Il remplit aussi un rôle de collecte de données et de prélèvements biologiques sur les individus morts et vivants.

Pour les autres espèces, comme les thons mineurs, une base de données a été mise en place pour servir d'assise d'établissement d'un plan de gestion national et elle est renforcée par une étude biologique et écologique (en cours).

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

- L'année 2020 est marquée par l'apparition et l'expansion de la pandémie COVID-19 qui ne cessait de faire des dégâts aussi bien humains qu'économiques. Pour en faire face, la Tunisie a entrepris depuis le 16 mars 2020 des mesures préventives en vue de contenir cette pathologie.

Ces mesures, sans précédents, sont résumées ainsi :

- La fermeture des frontières terrestres, aériennes et maritimes du pays, excepté le trafic commercial et certains vols de rapatriement, à partir du 16 mars 2020.
- L'établissement du couvre-feu de 18h à 6h, à compter du 18 mars 2020.
- La limitation de la circulation des personnes et des rassemblements hors horaire du couvre-feu, à partir du 22 mars 2020.
- La suspension de toutes les activités des services administratifs non essentiels, y compris les réunions et les formations présentielle, à compter du 16 mars 2020.

Le secteur de la pêche en Tunisie comme partout dans le monde a été affectée par les mesures susmentionnées notamment au niveau de la mise en œuvre des dispositions internationales et nationales de conservation et de gestion des pêches.

En effet, ces mesures d'urgence qui sont maintenues aussi pendant toute la saison de pêche du thon rouge ont engendré des difficultés de mise en œuvre du programme des observateurs régionaux (ROP) et du schéma d'inspection internationale (JIS) qui ont été affectés par les restrictions sur les personnes et les navires de nationalités étrangères.

Du retard plus ou moins considérable a été également enregistré au niveau du travail administratif à cause du confinement général établis en Tunisie pendant les mois d'avril et mai 2020.

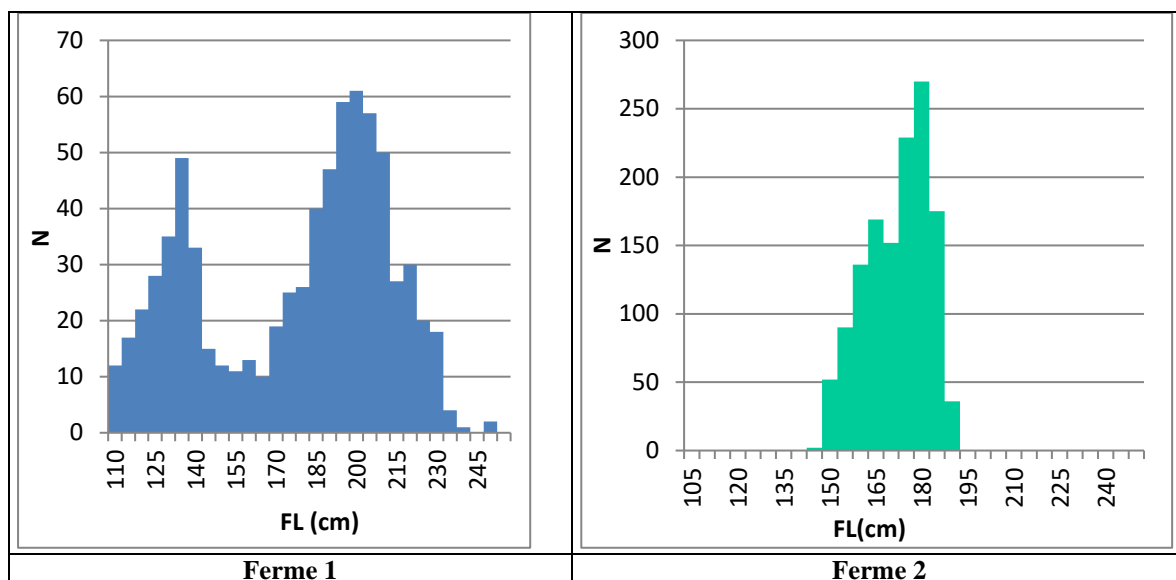


Figure 1: Fréquence de taille (FL, cm) du thon rouge transféré dans les fermes tunisiennes pendant l'été de 2019.

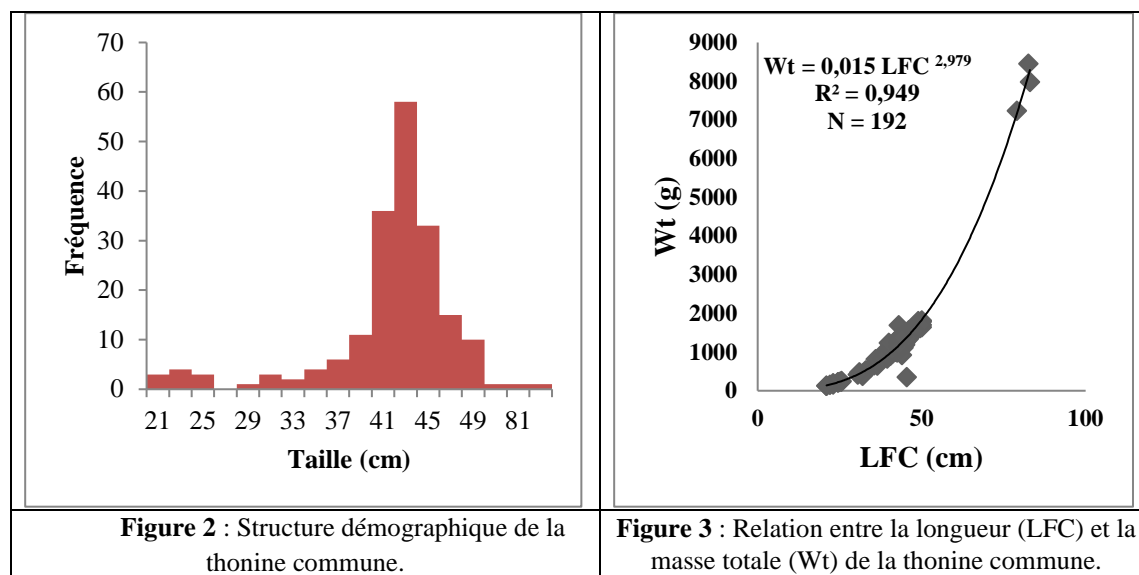


Figure 2 : Structure démographique de la thonine commune.

Figure 3 : Relation entre la longueur (LFC) et la masse totale (Wt) de la thonine commune.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TURKEY¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TURQUIE
INFORME ANNUAL DE TURQUÍA

SUMMARY

Total catch amount of marine species of Turkey was 431,167.7 t during the year 2019. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 4,679.2 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2019, catch amount of Bluefin tuna, Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito and Little tunny was 1,770.8 t, 414.0 t, 4.4 t, 461.8 t, 1,578.3 t and 449.9 t, respectively. Most of bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 30-62 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the Eastern Mediterranean region. The bluefin tuna catch started at 15th of May and finished at 1st of July. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

Total catch amount of marine species of Turkey was 431,167.7 t during the year 2019. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 4,679.2 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2019, catch amount of Bluefin tuna, Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito and Little tunny was 1,770.8 t, 414.0 t, 4.4 t, 461.8 t, 1,578.3 t and 449.9 t, respectively. Most of bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 30-62 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the Eastern Mediterranean region. The bluefin tuna catch started at 15th of May and finished at 1st of July. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

RESUMEN

Total catch amount of marine species of Turkey was 431,167.7 t during the year 2019. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 4,679.2 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2019, catch amount of Bluefin tuna, Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito and Little tunny was 1,770.8 t, 414.0 t, 4.4 t, 461.8 t, 1,578.3 t and 449.9 t, respectively. Most of bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 30-62 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the Eastern Mediterranean region. The bluefin tuna catch started at 15th of May and finished at 1st of July. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual Fisheries Information

In 2019, the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was 4,679.2 t, which is considerably lower than total amount in 2018. The reason of this decrease is that the catch amount of Atlantic bonito excessively decreased from 30,920.4 t in 2018 to 1,578.3 t in 2019.

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1.1 Albacore

The fishing season for Albacore was concentrated between May and July in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Before the immense increase in the catch amount of the specie in 2007, the mean catch amount of the specie was about 40.0 t. Catch amount of Albacore peaked to the highest level between 2007 and 2011 (mean catch amount increased to 500.0 t for the mentioned years). After this extreme period, catch amount of the specie fell back to the same level before 2007. Catch amount for the years 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019 were 25.2 t, 44.0 t, 37.8 t and 4.4 t, respectively (**Table 1**).

1.2 Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito has been caught intensively in Black Sea and Marmara Sea using purse seines, gillnets, surrounding nets and handlines. Total catch amount of Atlantic bonito was 1,578.3 t in 2019. In the last 20 years, average catch amount of Atlantic bonito has been varied between 10,000.0 t and 15,000.0 t. Five peak points have occurred on catch amount of Atlantic bonito (24,000.0 t in 1998, 70,797.0 t in 2005, 35,764.2 t in 2012, 39,459.6 t in 2016 and 30,920.4 t in 2018) and generally the catch amount of bonito after peak years is drastically dropped as in 2019 (**Table 1**).

1.3 Bluefin tuna

In 2019, total Bluefin tuna catch of the Turkey was 1,770.8. Almost all of the fish caught by purse seiners was transferred to cages at the farming facilities authorized by ICCAT for fattening purposes.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) issued Bluefin tuna fishing licenses to 29 fishing vessels in 2019, in accordance with domestic legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The Bluefin tuna purse seiners had an overall length between 34-51 m and a tonnage between 200-914 GT. All fishing vessels were monitored via Fishing Vessel Monitoring System, which is established in 2016. In addition to the fishing vessels, 50 vessels were licensed as towing and support vessels. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners by tonnage for the period 2006-2019 is presented in **Table 2**.

The bluefin tuna fisheries started at 15th of May and finished at the end of 1st July in 2019. The fishing operation was conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the Eastern Mediterranean region. Bluefin tuna harvest operations at fattening farms were conducted between December and January.

1.4 Mediterranean swordfish

The swordfish fishery in Turkey has been carried out in Aegean Sea and Mediterranean Sea. While harpoon have been used in the northern Aegean Sea, longlines have been used in the Mediterranean Sea. Total catch amount of the swordfish was 414.0 t in 2019.

1.5 Other tunas

The bullet tuna and little tunny fisheries are carried out in Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea by purse seines, gill nets and encircling gillnets. In 2019, total catches amount of Bullet tuna and Little tunny was 461.8 t, and 449.9 t, respectively.

Section 2: Research and Statistics

2.1 Research

Referring to the reporting requirement in relation to the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards (ref. no BYC S42); some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery. In addition to setting some technical measures and prohibitions for certain shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited since 2011 to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture) has initiated a specific programme aiming to clean up the abandoned “ghost fishing nets” from Turkey’s territorial waters and the initial phases of the programme have been completed. Project activities aiming to support biological diversity conservation and to improve natural habitats of marine living resources have continued in 2019.

2.1.1 Researches on tuna and tuna-like species

Turkey has continued to conduct random sea surveys to collect biological data together with supporting oceanographic data through national research institutes or universities. The report of the program named “Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program” implemented by General Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture was submitted to ICCAT on 31 July 2020.

With regard to the measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means; a report entitled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of Bycatch and Discard Data Including Data from Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 31 July 2020 in response to the reporting requirement ref.no BYC S41 and BYC S42.

2.2 Statistics

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

2.3 Fisheries information system

Turkey has continued to implement a Fisheries Information System (FIS) to improve its fisheries management system through collection and analysing fisheries data. Technical works to update and integrate the current vessel registry system into FIS have continued. FIS comprises data on landings, logbooks, vessel monitoring system, sale notes, observer and control forms, first buyer notification, and storage notification. The Ministry has established a GSM/Satellite based vessel monitoring system and electronic logbook in 2016. The VMS covers fishing vessels over 12 meters in length.

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|--|---|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/09/10. |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2019. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2019. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2019. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2019. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since no marking study was carried out or no tag returned in 2019. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for pelagic Sargassum. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | The information of active vessels which have permit for pelagic longline and harpoon are submitted to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | The data obtained from BFT Farming Facilities was reported in ST06-T2FM forms. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | No document was presented in SCRS. Stereoscopic report files submitted by farming facilities sent to ICCAT on 2020/09/10. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | ST06-T2FM Forms sent to ICCAT on 2020/09/10. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Reported in "ST01" to "ST06" Forms. Sent to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no local consumption or fishing activity for the BET, YFT and SKJ. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for BET, YFT and SKJ. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around the FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related marlins/roundscale spearfish. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related marlins/roundscale spearfish. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | Submitted in the report named "Report_on_S11_S32_S41_S42_TUR-2019". Sent to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for Shortfin Mako. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no undertaking scientific research on blue sharks. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for Shortfin Mako. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | | | | |
| | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey has not yet developed specific identification guides for seabirds, turtles and marine mammals. Identification guides for shark fins sent to Secretariat in 2017. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey, since no interaction of fishing gears with sea turtles was observed during Monitoring Programs. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey, since no incidental catch of seabird was observed during Monitoring Programs. Reported to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | Submitted in the report named "Report_on_S11_S32_S41_S42_TUR-2019". Sent to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | Submitted in the report named "Report_on_S11_S32_S41_S42_TUR-2019". Sent to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|----------------|------------|-----------|--|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/09/10. Applicable recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT have been transposed into national legislation and implemented as required. The relevant and applicable conservation and management measures regarding Bluefin tuna, Mediterranean swordfish and other tuna fisheries have been regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations. 50 reporting obligations (under conservation and management measures) have been timely responded with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Turkey has no targeted fishery or no data obtained for certain types of species, such cases have been responded as "not applicable" (71 reporting obligations). No major difficulties encountered in the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/09/10. See the explanation above. 71 reporting obligations have been responded as "not applicable" since Turkey has no targeted fishery for certain species and/or no data received in consequence of non-occurrence of an activity having a reporting obligation. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/07/29. |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Not applicable. Turkey has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | Not applicable. No transshipment notifications or incidents were reported. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | No transshipment notifications or incidents were reported. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | No transshipment notifications or incidents were reported. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipments of ICCAT species in the Convention area. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any pelagic longline vessels to tranship in the Convention area. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this information by this CPC. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this information by this CPC. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|---|--|
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/04/30 (E-BFT Catching / Other) and 2020/07/13 (ALB-MED). |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | <p>-Activities for recreational and sport fisheries are regulated by Ministerial Notification. Such activities are subject to special fishing authorizations.</p> <p>- The catch and retention on board, transshipment or landing of more than one Bluefin tuna (115 cm FL), one Mediterranean swordfish (125 cm FL), one albacore (60 cm), and two Little tunny (45 cm) per vessel per day is prohibited.</p> <p>- As for Bluefin tuna fisheries, a specific quota level has been allocated for the purposes of artisanal, recreational and sport fisheries, as well as incidental and by-catches, which is 53 metric tons and 2.3% of the total quota.</p> <p>- The marketing of Bluefin tuna and swordfish caught in recreational and sport fishing is prohibited except for charitable purposes.</p> |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Not applicable. This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/08/17. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | Not applicable. This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Findings of investigations on PNCs reported under ROP-BFT have been sent to ICCAT on 2020/08/26. This CPC has not received any other allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Not applicable. This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Not applicable. This CPC has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/02/17. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this by this CPC. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Not applicable. This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable. This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/09/01. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | Not applicable. No specific incidents triggering the implementation / provisions of the EAP were reported to the Ministry. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | Not applicable. No reports have retrieved on any lost fishing gear. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | Not applicable. No incidents have been reported on any fishing gear lost / abandoned during operations for ICCAT fisheries. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | Not applicable. No points of contacts have been designated specifically for vessel sightings. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/02/12. No revision required. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Data sent to ICCAT on 2020/08/04. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Data sent to ICCAT on 2020/05/05. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|---|--|
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Total number of caging declarations sent to ICCAT has been 21 as of the date of 2020/07/22 on the dates given below: (2020/06/23 10:21), (2020/07/03 08:48), (2020/07/06 10:38), (2020/07/06 13:45), (2020/07/06 14:40), (2020/07/10 11:00), (2020/07/14 09:32), (2020/07/14 15:55), (2020/07/14 15:56), (2020/07/14 15:57), (2020/07/14 16:00), (2020/07/16 11:35), (2020/07/17 14:10), (2020/07/22 08:24), (2020/07/22 13:22), |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for Bluefin tuna. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plan of Turkey has been sent to ICCAT on 2020/02/12. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Farming capacity plan of Turkey has been sent to ICCAT on 2020/02/12. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | A modification to Turkey's fishing plan has been submitted on 2020/05/05. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/08/21. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | Sent to ICCAT through ST01-T1FC on 2020/07/31. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/04/30. Total number of authorised BFT catching vessels has been 27 for the 2020 fishing season. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/04/30 and 2020/07/08. Total number of authorised BFT other vessels has been 50 during 2020 fishing season fishing season and 52 after fishing season. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/05/04. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Yes. All BFT fishing vessels have been equipped with operational satellite tracking devices transmitting VMS signals every one (1) hour. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/02/12. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/02/17. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/02/17. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/08/28. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/02/13. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/02/13. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | 7 bluefin tuna weekly catch reports have been sent to ICCAT. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | 7 bluefin tuna monthly catch reports have been sent to ICCAT. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/06/29. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC participating fishing bluefin tuna in western Atlantic |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/08/17. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this by this CPC. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Not applicable. There has been no tagging activity by this CPC. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Not applicable since there has been no problem on data registration in eBCD system. The required data has been entered directly through the eBCD system at https://etuna.iccat.int/ |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Reports on intra farm transfers and random controls have been sent to ICCAT on 2020/02/25, 2020/02/28 (2), 2020/04/01, 2020/04/04, 2020/04/10. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | Not applicable. This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/04/01. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | Not applicable. This CPC does not catch any tropical tuna. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable. This CPC does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC with vessels fishing for tropical tunas in the Atlantic. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC with vessels fishing for tropical tunas in the Atlantic. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/04/01. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC. |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/01/16. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/07/31. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/07/29. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | Not applicable. This CPC does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery. |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/02/13. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/04/27 and 2020/07/24 for first 2 quarter. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Not applicable. This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/02/17. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/02/17. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/08/28. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/03/13. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Sent to ICCAT on 2020/07/13. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | This CPC has no industrial or non-industrial fisheries that interact with billfish, blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish. Turkey has submitted the issue to Billfish Species Group on the date of 27/08/2019 with a view to receiving an exemption to be granted by SCRS in its upcoming session. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch BUM/WHM/SPF. No by-catches of these species were observed. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to fish BIL. No by-catch of this species was observed. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | Sent to ICCAT on (2020/09/01). |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | | | | |
| | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following sea turtle species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 5/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries (2020-2024); <i>Caretta caretta</i> , <i>Chelonia mydas</i> , <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> and <i>Trionyx triunguis</i> . During the sea turtle breeding season necessary measures, including navigation controls at sea, shall be taken by the Ministry in the vicinity of / at the located spawning grounds of sea turtles. For instance, boats shall not exceed 8 miles speed within 1 nautical miles from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the periods 1 April – 30 September. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | Reporting form CP44-BirdMit sent to ICCAT on 2020/08/25 |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|----------------------|------|------|--|---|
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | As a result of fishing operations targeting tuna and swordfish species, by-catches of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles may rarely occur. In order to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards, some technical measures and fishing prohibitions have been set for certain species of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles. As an important initial step, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited as of 1 July 2011 with a legislative arrangement dated 10 July 2010. Fishery dependent by-catch and discard data are collected through bound / electronic logbooks. The usage, retaining and storage of monofilament and multi-monofilament fishing gear materials at commercial marine fisheries is prohibited by domestic regulation. Intentional encirclement of marine mammals in the context of Bluefin tuna fishing is prohibited by domestic regulation. In the event that a cetacean is unintentionally encircled in a purse seine net, fishing vessel owner / operator shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of the cetacean. Any interaction with marine mammals shall be reported to the Ministry. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs. | Not applicable. This CPC had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

Regarding the conservation issues on billfish, bluemarlin or white marlin/spearfish; since Turkey has no industrial or non-industrial fisheries that interact with billfish, blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish, Turkey has applied to ICCAT Secretariat on 27th of August 2019 for their assistance in conveying this issue to the attention of the Billfish Species Group in order for Turkey to be able to receive an exemption to be granted by the SCRS in its upcoming session. Until this approval process is being completed; reporting obligations regarding BIL-5001 (Report on the Implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11) is sent as NOT APPLICABLE for Turkey

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

Turkey did not encounter any difficulties in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.

Table 1. Landings (ton) of tunas and tuna-like species (2010-2019).

| <i>Species</i> | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|-----------------|-------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|----------|---------|----------|---------|
| Atlantic bonito | 9,401 | 10,018.9 | 35,764.2 | 13,157.6 | 19,031.5 | 4,573.0 | 39,459.6 | 7,577.6 | 30,920.4 | 1,578.3 |
| Bluefin tuna | 409.4 | 527.5 | 535.5 | 551.4 | 555.0 | 1,091.0 | 1,324.0 | 1,514.7 | 1,283.7 | 1,770.8 |
| Swordfish | 334,0 | 189.6 | 79.7 | 96.8 | 55.7 | 34.9 | 76.5 | 441.0 | 427.0 | 414.0 |
| Albacore | 402,0 | 1,395.7 | 61.7 | 70.6 | 0.3 | 53.4 | 25.2 | 44.0 | 37.8 | 4.4 |
| Little tunny | 1,046 | 1,437.4 | 1,644.7 | 1,385.8 | 681.9 | 325.5 | 184.1 | 479.8 | 616.6 | 449.9 |
| Bullet tuna | 1,081 | 2,551.8 | 907.2 | 863.3 | 561.7 | 476.0 | 406.8 | 474.1 | 367.0 | 461.8 |

Table 2. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners, by tonnage (2010-2019).

| <i>Tonnage (GRT)</i> | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
|----------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <50 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 51-100 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 101-200 | - | 7 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | - | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 201-300 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| 301-400 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | - | 3 | 5 | 6 | 3 |
| >400 | 10 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 6 | 13 |

Table 3. Length and weight prohibitions, by species.

| <i>Species</i> | <i>Minimum length (cm)</i> | <i>Minimum weight (kg)</i> |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) | 115 | 30 |
| Atlantic bonito (<i>Sarda sarda</i>) | 25 | |
| Swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>) | 125 | |
| Little tunny (<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>) | 45 | |

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ROYAUME-UNI (TERRITOIRES D'OUTRE-MER)
INFORME ANNUAL DE REINO UNIDO (TERRITORIOS DE ULTRAMAR)**

SUMMARY

The United Kingdom (Overseas Territories) 2019 annual report provides information for the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha), Turks and Caicos Islands and the British Virgin Islands. The fishing fleets associated with the UKOTs are small-scale, deploy limited effort and most fishing effort is conducted within close proximity to shore. Offshore fishing is associated with seamounts within the EEZ's. The typical fishing gear utilised is pole-and-line, trolling, rod-and-reel and handlines which reduces issues with incidental capture of non-target by-catch species more typically associated with longline and purse-seine fishing techniques. In 2019, a single longline vessel (<20 m) operated in the UKOT of Bermuda. Catches across the UKOTs remained broadly consistent with recent years, with 505 t landed in total (St Helena; 347 t and Bermuda; 158 t). The main differences when comparing with reported catches in 2018 was an increase in yellowfin tuna of 129 t and a decrease in bigeye tuna of 40 t. While no commercial catches were reported in 2019 for the UKOTs of Turks and Caicos Islands and British Virgin Islands, these UKOTs remain interested in developing and diversifying offshore fisheries to support their economic development. A fish tagging programme continued at St Helena, with an additional 2,402 fish of ICCAT species tagged in 2019 (1,617 yellowfin tuna, 758 skipjack tuna, 21 wahoo and 6 bigeye tuna). This work contributes to scientific research to study the movement, growth and habitat use of pelagic species in the St Helena EEZ (under the AOTTP and Blue Belt Programme).

RÉSUMÉ

The United Kingdom (Overseas Territories) 2019 annual report provides information for the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha), Turks and Caicos Islands and the British Virgin Islands. The fishing fleets associated with the UKOTs are small-scale, deploy limited effort and most fishing effort is conducted within close proximity to shore. Offshore fishing is associated with seamounts within the EEZ's. The typical fishing gear utilised is pole-and-line, trolling, rod-and-reel and handlines which reduces issues with incidental capture of non-target by-catch species more typically associated with longline and purse-seine fishing techniques. In 2019, a single longline vessel (<20 m) operated in the UKOT of Bermuda. Catches across the UKOTs remained broadly consistent with recent years, with 505 t landed in total (St Helena; 347 t and Bermuda; 158 t). The main differences when comparing with reported catches in 2018 was an increase in yellowfin tuna of 129 t and a decrease in bigeye tuna of 40 t. While no commercial catches were reported in 2019 for the UKOTs of Turks and Caicos Islands and British Virgin Islands, these UKOTs remain interested in developing and diversifying offshore fisheries to support their economic development. A fish tagging programme continued at St Helena, with an additional 2,402 fish of ICCAT species tagged in 2019 (1,617 yellowfin tuna, 758 skipjack tuna, 21 wahoo and 6 bigeye tuna). This work contributes to scientific research to study the movement, growth and habitat use of pelagic species in the St Helena EEZ (under the AOTTP and Blue Belt Programme).

RESUMEN

The United Kingdom (Overseas Territories) 2019 annual report provides information for the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha), Turks and Caicos Islands and the British Virgin Islands. The fishing fleets associated with the UKOTs are small-scale, deploy limited effort and most fishing effort is conducted within close proximity to shore. Offshore fishing is associated with seamounts within the EEZ's. The typical fishing gear utilised is pole-and-line, trolling, rod-and-reel and handlines which reduces issues with incidental capture of non-target by-catch species more typically associated with longline and purse-seine fishing techniques. In 2019, a single longline vessel (<20 m) operated in the UKOT of Bermuda. Catches across the UKOTs remained broadly consistent with recent years, with 505 t landed in total (St Helena; 347 t and Bermuda; 158 t). The main differences when comparing with reported catches in 2018 was an increase in yellowfin tuna of 129 t and a decrease in bigeye tuna

of 40 t. While no commercial catches were reported in 2019 for the UKOTs of Turks and Caicos Islands and British Virgin Islands, these UKOTs remain interested in developing and diversifying offshore fisheries to support their economic development. A fish tagging programme continued at St Helena, with an additional 2,402 fish of ICCAT species tagged in 2019 (1,617 yellowfin tuna, 758 skipjack tuna, 21 wahoo and 6 bigeye tuna). This work contributes to scientific research to study the movement, growth and habitat use of pelagic species in the St Helena EEZ (under the AOTTP and Blue Belt Programme).

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Bermuda

The small-scale fishing fleet operating in Bermuda in 2019 included 95 vessels reporting catch of tuna or tuna-like species. All vessels have a total overall length of less than 18 m, with 90 of the 95 vessels operating under 15 m. The small-scale fleet is multi-purpose, utilising a variety of fishing methods predominantly trolling, rod-and-reel and handlines. Most of the fishing effort was conducted in the inner 50 km (including two offshore banks) of the Bermuda Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). A single longline vessel was licenced to fish in Bermuda waters in 2019.

ICCAT species were caught by Bermuda flagged vessels in 2019 on a total of 2,470 fishing days. A total of 158 metric tonnes (t) of ICCAT species were landed in Bermuda, which represents a reduction in catch of 32 t compared to 2018. The main species caught and landed by weight was wahoo, with an annual total of 82 t, followed by yellowfin tuna (50 t). Details of the catch composition were presented to the Secretariat in the Task I and II returns in July 2019. All fish captured by local vessels is consumed on the Island. A total of 17.4 t was caught and discarded (16.9 t released alive), including predominantly blue marlin and tunas that were assumed to be undersized.

The operation of a single longline vessel commenced in 2019, landing 1.8 t of northern swordfish and small quantities of bigeye and yellowfin tuna as part of plans to develop the offshore fishery and diversify the local fishing industry.

Due to the small size of the fishing vessels in the small-scale fleet, there is insufficient space to accommodate observers. Bermuda does not have a national observer programme, although an electronic monitoring system is being tested on the longline vessel.

1.2 St Helena

The UKOT of St Helena includes Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha. No commercial fishing for tunas or tuna-like species was conducted at Ascension Island in 2019 where a large no-take Marine Protected Area has been designated. There was no commercial fishing for pelagic species at Tristan da Cunha in 2019.

The St Helena fleet in 2019 was comprised of a total of 17 pole and line vessels that fished within 6 miles of the island plus at two offshore seamounts within the EEZ; Cardno and Bonaparte. The vessels catching ICCAT species in 2019 were all registered in the port of Jamestown, where all fish are landed. Only one of the vessels is over 15 m total length, the *Extractor* (22 m). St Helena has committed to using only pole & line or rod & line methods in its EEZ. The types of bait used include both live and dead small pelagics including *Decapterus spp* and *Scomber colias*. The total reported effort in 2019 amounted to 978 fishing days, representing a 15% reduction compared to 2018.

A total of 347 t of tunas or tuna-like species were caught and landed at St Helena. The catch was dominated by yellowfin tuna, with 310 t landed during the year, an increase of 56% compared to 2018. The next species by weight was skipjack tuna with 28 t, an increase of 21 t from the previous year. Small quantities (<5 t) of wahoo and bigeye tuna were also landed.

Catch is landed in a single location, which facilitates sampling for length frequency data which is submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. St Helena do not currently implement a National Fisheries Observer Programme, though updates to local Fisheries Policy may make this feasible in the future.

1.3 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

There are currently no commercial fisheries for tuna or tuna-like species in the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Prior to 2015 the average annual catches were around five tonnes, and comprised of blue marlin, swordfish, tunas and sharks. Since 2015 ICCAT species are only caught during sports fishing operations which are conducted by small vessels within close proximity of the islands. The sports fishing vessels operate under a catch & release basis. There were no landings reported in Turks and Caicos Islands in 2019.

TCI remain interested in developing opportunities for tuna fisheries in the mid-term, but currently lack the necessary infrastructure and capacity. Current efforts are concentrated on developing the conditions under which any future pelagic fishing operations would be managed. It must be said however, that the economic disruptions of the global pandemic, has drawn greater interests from both public and private sector to actively make provisions towards diversifying the nation's fisheries sector.

1.4 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

There was no commercial fishing activity for ICCAT species in the British Virgin Islands during 2019. Historically, BVI licensed pelagic longline and recreational sports fisheries that target ICCAT species, the main species being yellowfin tuna, swordfish and wahoo. Subsistence fishing by the domestic fleet is conducted close to shore via small fibreglass fishing vessels that are less than 20 m in length.

The British Virgin Islands are committed to developing and diversifying the offshore pelagic fisheries sector, to reduce pressures on the near-shore fishery resources.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Bermuda

The fishing gears utilised by the Bermuda small scale fleet include a mix of trolling, rod-and-reel and handlines. The single longline vessel utilises 'American system' monofilament longline fishing gear and circle hooks to target tuna and swordfish. Fisher logbooks are used to report catches by number of fish and species per day and effort is recorded as the number of hours at sea per day. The weight of fish discarded alive are estimated from numbers reported. In addition to fisher logbook records, other sources of data included verification of catches using an electronic monitoring system on the longline vessel and records from sports fishing tournaments.

Blue marlin catch was estimated using an average weight of 175 kg, whilst Atlantic white marlin catch was estimated using an average weight of 27 kg. Both of these average weights were calculated based on length-weight equations and the estimated lengths of a subset of fish. Shark estimates assumed released individuals were of typical sizes for their species, while released tunas were all assumed to be slightly undersized (3.2 kg). The nature of the fishing gear and operations mean that there is minimal by-catch.

Staff capacity and budget limitations prevented sampling of fish at tournaments in 2019, as in previous years. There is a minimum legal size for retention of white marlin of 50 lbs (23 kg), and 250 lbs (114 kg) for blue marlin. Tournament organisers have a long-standing minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments, which serves to minimise the number of fish landed.

2.2 St Helena

Fish from the local commercial inshore fleet are landed daily and delivered to the St Helena Fisheries Corporation processing plant within 12 hours of being caught, however the offshore vessels stay at sea for between two and ten days, depending on fishing location and catches. As all commercially caught fish are landed at a central location, catches can readily be quantified and accurately reported. Catch data is provided by the St Helena Fisheries Corporation and collated by the Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division.

A tagging programme is currently in operation at St Helena. Between December 2015 and December 2019, a total of 5,465 ICCAT species have been tagged as part of a scientific research programme to study the movement, growth and habitat use of pelagic species in the St Helena EEZ. This ongoing work is supported by ICCAT funds (AOTTP) and the UK Government through the Blue Belt Programme. The species tagged include mainly yellowfin tuna (4,413 individuals), skipjack tuna (895), bigeye tuna (122), wahoo (33) plus a single blue marlin and little tunny (Atlantic black skipjack).

As only pole and line methods are used, bycatch is minimal. Considering this, and as fish are landed at a central location, full coverage by an observer programme is not required.

2.3 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

Although there are difficulties and challenges for the collection of data on fish landings due to staff capacity, funding, and infrastructure issues. The Department responsible for fisheries though delayed by uncertainties caused by the pandemic, is undergoing a recruitment drive in an effort to increase capacity and efficiency of fisheries management (at least two experienced fisheries biologists have been added to the team). One of the major factors hindering collection is the fact that the jurisdiction is made up of multiple inhabitant islands among which the limited resources available must be shared. Apart from recruiting more personnel, efforts are being made to develop and implement strategies that can enhance the effectiveness of the unit using the limited resources available.

2.4 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

There are difficulties and challenges for the collection of data on fish landings. Staff capacity and funding is limited, and the island infrastructure has not been fully restored since hurricane damage of 2017.

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

| | GENERAL | RESPONSE |
|-----|---|---|
| S1 | Annual Report | 15 September 2020 |
| S2 | Fleet Characteristics | 31 July 2020 |
| S3 | Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate | 31 July 2020 |
| S4 | Catch & Effort (Task II) | 31 July 2020 |
| S5 | Size samples (Task II) | 31 July 2020 |
| S6 | Catch estimated by size | 31 July 2020 |
| S7 | Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic) | Tagging data has been submitted on a regular basis by St Helena. |
| S8 | Information on tagging surveys | Submitted on a regular basis to the AOTTP with additional tagging information sent to ICCAT on 31 July 2020. |
| S9 | Information collected under conventional tagging programmes | Submitted on a regular basis to the AOTTP with additional tagging information sent to ICCAT on 31 July 2020. Preliminary report on findings provided at the yellowfin tuna SCRS (SCRS/2019/074). |
| S10 | Information collected under electronic tagging programmes | Submitted on a regular basis to the AOTTP with additional tagging information sent to ICCAT on 31 July 2020. Preliminary report on findings provided at the yellowfin tuna SCRS (SCRS/2019/074). |
| S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | The majority of UKOT vessels are < 15 m in length, with limited space for observers. At St Helena all fishing is pole & line and all catches are landed at a single location. Data collection is conducted upon landing. |

| GENERAL | | RESPONSE |
|---------------------|---|---|
| | | Bermuda, TCI and BVI do not have the capacity to operate an observer programme and catches are small. Catches by the longline vessel operating in Bermuda are verified utilising a trial electronic monitoring system. |
| S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | No new information in 2019. |
| S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Not applicable. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | | |
| S15 | Size sampling from farms | Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming. |
| S17 | The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings) | Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming. |
| S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Not applicable. |
| S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | Provisions were made in Rec. 17-06 (paragraph 6e) for collaborative research between Bermuda and the United States on W-BFT but research plans are still pending. |
| S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | Not applicable. |
| S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Not applicable. No research conducted in this area. |
| S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | No research activities associated with bluefin tuna were conducted in the UKOTs in 2019. |
| TROPICALS | | |
| S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | 31 July 2020 |
| S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact) | St Helena has a single fixed FAD in shallow water. A draft FAD Management Plan is being finalised. |
| S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | The UKOTs do not currently deploy any FADs. |
| S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Not applicable. No support vessels used in the UKOTs. |
| S46 | Information collected by observers, including coverage levels | At St Helena, fish is landed at a single location and all fishing is with pole & line, with minimal by-catch. ICCAT data is collected upon landing. |
| S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | At St Helena ICCAT data is collected upon landing. |

| | GENERAL | RESPONSE |
|------------------|---|--|
| S48 | Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed | Not applicable. No historical data available at present on the use of FADs. |
| S49 | Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC | Not applicable. No relevant data collected by UKOTs. |
| SHARK | | |
| S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | Not applicable. No current plans in place for species-specific data collection. |
| S50 | Results of research on shortfin mako | Not applicable. No current relevant research in UKOTs. |
| S51 | Information on blue shark | 31 July 2020. 646 kg of blue shark caught and released alive in Bermuda in 2019. |
| OTHER BYC | | |
| S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | Brown (2014) is an identification guide for the marine fauna of St Helena waters. Sharks also identified at landing if caught as bycatch. |
| S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | No turtle bycatch observed or reported in any UKOTs in 2019. |
| S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | No seabird bycatch observed or reported in any UKOTs in 2019. |
| S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | No relevant data collected by UKOTs. |
| S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | Only pole and line fishing has taken place in St Helena in 2019, and as such bycatch is minimal and live release is an effective measure in this fishery. A single longline vessel operated in Bermuda in 2019, adopting live-release of sharks, where possible. |

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

| Req | N° | Information required | Response |
|------------|-----------|--|--|
| GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | Part 1 submitted 15 September 2020. Part 2 submitted 15 September 2020. |
| GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | Text contained within Annual Report. |
| GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | 15 August 2020. |
| GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable, no vessels chartered by the UKOTs. |

| Req | N° | Information required | Response |
|-----|------|---|---|
| GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Not applicable, no vessels chartered by the UKOTs. |
| GEN | 0006 | Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port) | Not applicable, no transshipment permitted in the UKOTs. |
| GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | Not applicable, no transshipment permitted in the UKOTs. |
| GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | Not applicable, no transshipment permitted in the UKOTs. |
| GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Not applicable, no transshipment permitted in the UKOTs. |
| GEN | 0010 | Points of contact for port entry notifications and contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | Not applicable. No foreign vessels using any UKOT ports. |
| GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | Not applicable. No foreign vessels using any UKOT ports. |
| GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | Not applicable. No foreign vessels using any UKOT ports. |
| GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | Not applicable. No inspections conducted. |
| GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | Not applicable. No inspections conducted. |
| GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | Not applicable. No inspections conducted. |
| GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | Not applicable. No inspections conducted. |
| GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | Not applicable. No agreements in place. |
| GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | No access agreements in 2018. |
| GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Not applicable. No access agreements in 2019. |
| GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | One vessel over 20 m currently authorised at St Helena (FV <i>Extractor</i>). |
| GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | No changes from previous year, no internal actions report to submit. |
| GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | <p>Recreational and sports fisheries in Bermuda are subject to legislation on minimum catch sizes. Owners/operators of foreign sports fishing vessels are required to obtain a licence to fish in Bermuda waters.</p> <p>Limited recreational fishing in St Helena is by pole and line or rod-and-reel only.</p> <p>Sports fishing in the British Virgin Islands is conducted at registered tournaments in UKOT waters but organised in the United States Virgin Islands. These vessels and catches are overseen by the US authorities and the catches are taken from the US quota.</p> |
| GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Nothing to report. |

| Req | N° | Information required | Response |
|------------|-----------|---|---|
| GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Nothing to report. |
| GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | Nothing to report. |
| GEN | 0027 | Data on non-Compliance | Nothing to report. |
| GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Nothing to report. |
| GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Nothing to report. |
| GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Nothing to report. |
| GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate | No at-sea inspections conducted. |
| GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | No at-sea inspections conducted. |
| GEN | 0033 | Report on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Not applicable. No exchange of personnel. |
| GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | No relevant requests. |
| BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs. |
| BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs. |
| BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs. |
| BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs. |
| BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs. |
| BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT. |
| BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan and revisions if appropriate | Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs. |
| BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT. |
| BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT. |
| BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2018 | Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT. |
| BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT. |
| BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT. |
| BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Not applicable. No joint fishing. |
| BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT. |
| BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT. |
| BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT. |

| Req | N° | Information required | Response |
|-----|------|--|---|
| BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT. |
| BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Bluefin tuna is caught as incidental catch in Bermuda. 339 kg was reported caught in 2019. |
| BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT. |
| BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | BFT is only caught in Bermuda. Bermuda has a legislated minimum size for retention of BFT of 30 kg or 115 cm for all fishers (commercial and recreational). There are no records of fish caught below the minimum size. |
| BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | 15 September 2020. |
| BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Not applicable, the UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna. |
| BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | Not applicable, the UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna. |
| BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Not applicable, the UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna. |
| BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Not applicable, the UKOTs do not import or export bluefin tuna. |
| BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT. |
| BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Not applicable. UKOTs are not involved in the import or export of bluefin tuna and is only caught as incidental catch by Bermuda. |
| BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable. No bluefin tuna farming in UKOTs. |
| TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | Included in Task I and II data submitted 31 July 2020. |
| TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | 31 July 2020. |
| TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | Not applicable; no UKOT vessels have been alleged of carrying out IUU activity. |
| TRO | 2004 | Annual Report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ | Not applicable. No UKOT vessels operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea. |
| TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Bermuda imports frozen bigeye tuna. See section 5. Not applicable for other UKOTs. |
| TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report. |
| TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of bigeye | Insert dates sent to ICCAT (day/month/year) Q1 submitted 31 June 2019 Q2 submitted 30 September 2019 Q3 submitted on 19 December 2019 Q4 submitted on 30 March 2020 |
| TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25) | A FAD management plan exists for the single anchored FAD at St Helena. |

| Req | N° | Information required | Response |
|-----|------|---|--|
| SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Only Bermuda imports swordfish. See section 5 for response, this requirement is not applicable to the other UK OTs. |
| SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | SDP validation applies to St Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report. |
| SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Not applicable. |
| SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable. |
| SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Not applicable. |
| SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Not applicable. |
| SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | A swordfish management plan was submitted (Bermuda) in 2017. |
| SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not applicable. |
| SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Not applicable. |
| SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Not applicable. UKOTs not involved in tagging programme. |
| SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. No UK OTs participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. No UK OTs participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | Not applicable. No vessels in UKOT over 20 m authorized for N. SWO. |
| SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | Not applicable. No UKOT vessels targeting southern SWO. |
| SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | The bycatch limit for N. SWO in Bermuda is 11.6 t. The total N. SWO caught in 2019 was within the 35 t quota for UKOTs. |
| SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | No S. SWO caught in UKOTs in 2019. In St Helena, SWO caught in pole & line fishery are released alive. |
| SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. No UK OTs participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. |
| SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Not applicable. |
| ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Not applicable. |
| ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | Not applicable. No vessels 20m+ fishing for N. albacore. |
| ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | No specific authorisation for any vessels over 20 m to fish for South Atlantic albacore. |
| ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | The bycatch limit for N. ALB in Bermuda is 71.6 t. |

| Req | N° | Information required | Response |
|------|------|--|---|
| | | | The total N. ALB caught in 2019 was within the 215 t quota for UKOTs. |
| ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | Not applicable. Pole and line fishing only in St Helena, and no reported catches in other UKOTs. |
| BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 15-05/18-04 and 16-11 | Not applicable. |
| SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | No changes since check sheet submission 10 October 2019 |
| BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | There are no records of any turtle bycatch in UKOTs. |
| BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | Overlap of vulnerable seabirds and fishing operations in UKOTs are minimal. Further, fishing gear is pole and line which minimises susceptibility of seabird bycatch. |
| BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | The majority of fishing gears in the UKOTs are pole & line or rod & reel, which minimises susceptibility of bycatch. |
| SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable. No information to report. |
| MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | No objections to ICCAT Recs. from the UKOTs. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

4.1 Bermuda

The Fisheries Act 1972 and associated regulations can be amended when necessary to implement any new ICCAT conservation and management measures. Under local legislation, Bermuda has implemented minimum sizes for bluefin tuna (30 kgs/66 lbs), swordfish (25 kg/55 lbs), white marlin (23 kg/50 lbs) and blue marlin (114 kg/250 lbs). A minimum size of 3.2kgs (7 lbs) has also been implemented for yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and wahoo. The legislated minimum sizes are for commercial and recreational fishers.

Fisheries wardens are responsible for enforcement under the Fisheries Act 1972 and routinely stop local vessels to inspect catches and determine compliance with legislation.

4.2 St Helena

ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures are implemented, where appropriate, under the Fishery Limits Ordinance, which makes provision for the regulation of fishing and for other matters connected thereto. Under this Ordinance, fishing by fishing boats, whether St Helenian or foreign registered, is prohibited unless authorised by a licence granted by the Governor. A licence under this section will authorise fishing, subject to such conditions as appear to be necessary for the regulation of the fishery. No licences were issued for foreign vessels to fish in St Helena waters in 2019.

Fish landings from the local fleet are made via the St Helena Fisheries Corporation, which is responsible for providing catch statistics to the Government Fisheries Office. As landings are centralised, fish catches are easily monitored by staff of the Fisheries Office for control purposes.

All shark species are protected under the Environmental Protection Ordinance. Sports and recreational fishing takes place, but catches of ICCAT species are small.

4.3 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

The Turks and Caicos Islands, under the Fisheries limit Ordinance and Fisheries Protection Ordinance and Regulations, provides the necessary regulatory framework that empowers enforcement officers to carry out their mandates, which include relevant ICCAT conservation measures. All vessels and individuals seeking to engage in fishing must be licensed to do so, provided that requirements are met. At present however, ICCAT species are not commercially targeted.

4.4 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

The Virgin Islands, experienced two major (Category 5) hurricanes during September 2017, which devastated the island's infrastructure and had a major effect on fishing activity and fisheries data collection.

In 2019 the Virgin Islands did not have any foreign fishing licences and there is currently no requirement for the designation of ports, however the exploitation of the offshore EFZ is being investigated and this may change. The only fishing that happened is by small local vessels with approval from the Virgin Islands authorities.

Sports fishing tournaments are held and include participation by foreign vessels, but all participants are required to have a local licence and, when practical, fish on a catch and release basis. Any fish caught are landed to a local authorised officer.

The Virgin Islands is a Shark and Ray Sanctuary, with local legislation protecting these species.

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

The Overseas Territories are small islands at various stages of development with limited human and financial resources available. Capacity and capital restrictions are therefore an issue in all attempts to comply with ICCAT measures in all the territories. However, all the territories take their ICCAT responsibilities seriously and are endeavouring to improve fisheries management where resources allow this, with the support of the UK Government.

Structured development of sustainable fisheries is a core component of the UK Government's environmental strategies for its Overseas Territories. The UK is working closely with territories to achieve these objectives, focusing on a range of areas. In 2016 the UK Government announced its 'Blue Belt' initiative which will continue through to 2021, providing technical advice to support improvements in institutional arrangements in the UKOTs and effective ecosystem-based management of marine resources. Whilst legislative changes are being considered in many of the territories, implementation can take time and is impacted by the amount of outstanding legislation in other areas.

5.1 Bermuda

As a result of upgrades to the Bermuda Customs Department's system a few years ago, there is better itemisation of imported tuna and tuna-like species. However, a fair amount of tuna is still being characterised as 'other tunas'. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources will work with the Customs Department to continue to improve reporting in this area. In addition, work still needs to be done to ensure that checks on the documentation of consignments of bigeye tuna and swordfish imported into Bermuda are implemented in line with all import requirements (GEN 0026; TRO 2006; SWO 3001).

5.2 St Helena

For St Helena, capacity and capital restrictions are still an issue in complying with ICCAT measures. However, St Helena is committed in its endeavour to improve fisheries management and established a fisheries science programme, including a tuna tagging programme. This programme has facilitated better data collection and submission of relevant information to ICCAT.

The Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division is still in the final stages of reviewing the licensing system for commercial, recreational and sports fishing activities within St Helena waters. Relevant ICCAT recommendations are being fully considered within this process and provisions to meet them will be incorporated.

5.3 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

The Turks and Caicos Islands, as mentioned in previous sections, is not presently targeting ICCAT species commercially, although the interest to pursue same has risen over recent months. The TCI is also in the process of amending regulations, to enhance the protection of sharks and other elasmobranchs in over 70% of the fishery limits. Hence from a conservation standpoint, the TCI is proactively making strides to comply with all ICCAT conservation and management measures, which would help if and when species begin to be targeted commercially.

5.4 British Virgin Islands (BVI)

The British Virgin Islands, experienced two major (Category 5) hurricanes during September 2017, which devastated the island's infrastructure, had a major effect on fishing activity and fisheries data collection and the territories ability to comply with all ICCAT conservation and management measures.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES ÉTATS-UNIS
INFORME ANUAL DE ESTADOS UNIDOS

SUMMARY

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2019 was 6,707 MT, an increase of about 10% from 6,124 MT in 2018. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) increased from 1,275 MT in 2018 to 1,763 MT in 2019, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna decreased in 2019 to 2,656 MT from 2,720 MT in 2018. U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught in 2019 an estimated 1,191 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 163 MT compared to 2018 (1,028 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 34 MT to 44 MT from 2018 to 2019, bigeye tuna landings decreased by 90 MT compared to 2018 to an estimated 831 MT in 2019, and albacore landings increased from 2018 to 2019 by 118 MT to 221 MT. U.S. government (NOAA) and university scientists, working independently or in collaboration (including collaborations with scientists from other CPCs), conducted research in 2019 involving a variety of ICCAT and bycatch species. Such research included larval surveys, the development of abundance indices, electronic and conventional tagging to investigate movements, habitat usage and post-release mortality, and the collection and analysis of biological samples to study topics such as age, growth, stock structure, spawning areas, fecundity, and genetics (including direct estimates of stock size). Additional topics included the influence of environmental factors on distribution and catch rates, and the development of stock assessment models and operating models as part of management strategy evaluations.

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

¹ U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Fisheries.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: National fisheries information

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2019 was 6,707 MT, an increase of about 10% from 6,124 MT in 2018. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) increased from 1,275 MT in 2018 to 1,763 MT in 2019, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna decreased in 2019 to 2,656 MT from 2,720 MT in 2018. U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught in 2019 an estimated 1,191 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 163 MT compared to 2018 (1,028 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 34 MT to 44 MT from 2018 to 2019, bigeye tuna landings decreased by 90 MT compared to 2018 to an estimated 831 MT in 2019, and albacore landings increased from 2018 to 2019 by 118 MT to 221 MT.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Fisheries Statistics

2.1.1 Tropical Tuna Fishery Statistics

Yellowfin Tuna. Yellowfin tuna is the main species of tropical tuna landed by U.S. fisheries in the western North Atlantic. Total estimated landings decreased to 2,656 MT in 2019 from the 2018 landings estimate of 2,720 MT (Table 2.1-YFT). The 2019 estimate is considered provisional and may change owing to incorporation of late reports of commercial catches as they become available and to possible revisions in estimates of rod & reel catches made by recreational anglers. An important proportion of the 2019 estimated landings were due to rod & reel catches of recreational anglers in the NW Atlantic (1,701 MT). Estimates of U.S. recreational harvests for tuna and tuna-like species are periodically reviewed and this may result in the need to report additional revisions to the available estimates in the future. In the case of the commercial landings, a large proportion of landings in 2019 corresponded to the U.S. longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico (224MT). Total commercial and total recreational landings in 2019 were 954 MT and 1,701 MT, respectively. Nominal catch rate information from logbook reports (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) for yellowfin by general fishing areas is shown in Figure 2.1.

Skipjack Tuna. Skipjack tuna also are caught by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic, but it is a minor component of the U.S. total tuna landings. Total reported skipjack landings (preliminary) decreased from 77.9 MT in 2018 to 44.3 MT in 2019 (Table 2.2-SKJ). Estimates of recreational harvests of skipjack continue to be reviewed and could be revised again in the future. Figure 2.2 presents nominal catch rate information (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) based on logbook reports.

Bigeye Tuna. The other large tropical tuna reported in the catches by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic is bigeye tuna. Total reported landings (preliminary) for 2019 decreased by approximately 89 MT from 921 MT in 2018 to 831 MT in 2019 (Table 2.3-BET). Note that, like yellowfin tuna, the estimates of rod & reel catch are considered provisional and may be revised based on results of a future review of recreational harvest estimates. Figure 2.3 presents nominal catch rates (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) estimated from logbook reports.

2.1.2 Temperate Tuna Fishery Statistics

Albacore Tuna. Albacore tuna are landed by the U.S. vessels; however, historically, albacore has not been a main target of the U.S. commercial tuna fisheries operating in the North Atlantic. Reported commercial catches were relatively low prior to 1986; however, these catches increased and have remained at higher levels with nearly all of the production coming from the northeastern U.S. coast. The U.S. landings from the Caribbean increased in 1995 to make up over 14% of the total U.S. harvest of albacore, but have since remained below 4% of the total. Nominal catch rates from U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports are shown in Figure 2.4. Estimated total catches of albacore were about 221 MT in 2019, an increase of 119 MT from 2018 (Table 2.4-ALB).

Bluefin Tuna. The U.S. bluefin tuna fishery continues to be regulated by quotas, seasons, gear restrictions, limits on catches per trip, and size limits. To varying degrees, these regulations are designed to manage total U.S. landings to conform to ICCAT recommendations. U.S. 2019 provisional estimated landings and dead discards from the northwest Atlantic (including the Gulf of Mexico) were approximately 1,185 MT and 5.7 MT, respectively. Those estimated landings and dead discards represent an increase of approximately 163 MT from the 2018 estimates. The 2019 catches by some of the gears used in the U.S. bluefin tuna fisheries were: 118.2 MT by harpoon, 799 MT by commercial rod and reel and 182 MT by recreational rod and reel, 92 MT by longline (including dead discards) of which 4.5 MT were from the Gulf of Mexico (Table 2.5-BFT).

In response to 1992 regulations limiting the allowable catch of small fish by U.S. fishermen, in conformity with ICCAT agreements, enhanced monitoring of the recreational rod and reel fishery was implemented in 1993 for the purpose of providing near real-time advice on catch levels by this fishery. This monitoring activity has continued and has included estimation of catches by finer scale size categories than reported above. The preliminary estimates for the 2019 recreational rod and reel fishery off the northeastern U.S. for landings in several size categories were 40.3 MT of fish 66-114 cm, 59.4 MT of fish 115-144 cm, 39.7 MT of fish 145-178 cm, and 6.1 MT of fish >178 cm SFL.

2.1.3 Swordfish Fishery Statistics

For 2019, the provisional estimate of U.S. vessel landings and dead discards of swordfish was 1,763 MT (Table 2.6-SWO). This estimate represents an increase from the 1,275 MT estimated for 2018. The provisional landings, including discard estimates, by ICCAT area for 2019 (compared to 2018) were: 320 MT (202 MT) from the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91); 1,306 MT (992 MT) from the northwest Atlantic (Area BIL92); 9 MT (4 MT) from the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93); and 129 MT (76 MT) from the North Central Atlantic (Area BIL94A).

U.S. swordfish landings are monitored in-season from reports submitted by dealers, vessel owners and captains, NMFS port agents, and mandatory logbook reports submitted by U.S. commercial vessels permitted to fish for swordfish. Since 1992, the U.S. swordfish longline fishery is also being monitored via a scientific observer sampling program. Approximately 8% of the longline fleet-wide fishing effort is selected for observation during the year. Vessels operating in the Gulf of Mexico during the bluefin tuna spawning season have observer coverage of about 50%. Approximately 16,600 fish were discarded dead in 2019. For the North Atlantic (including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea), the estimated tonnage discarded dead in 2019 was 291 MT, a 153 MT increase compared to 2018 and corresponded to approximately 16% of the commercially landed catch. The 2019 estimates of recreational rod and reel landings of swordfish based on surveys of recreational anglers and self-reported catches by recreational anglers was 88 MT.

2.1.4 Marlins and Sailfish Fishery Statistics

Blue marlin, white marlin, spearfishes and sailfish are landed by U.S. recreational rod and reel anglers and are a bycatch of the U.S. commercial tuna and swordfish longline fisheries. The U.S. Fisheries Management Plan for Atlantic Billfishes was implemented in October, 1988. The Plan allows billfish that are caught by recreational gear (rod and reel) to be landed only if the fish is larger than the minimum size specified for each species covered by the Plan. Recreational landings of each billfish species are monitored through: (a) the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) Recreational Billfish Survey (RBS) which provides the number of billfish caught during tournaments held along the southeastern U.S. coast (south of 35° N latitude), in the Gulf of Mexico, and U.S. Caribbean regions (i.e., U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico); (b) the Large Pelagic Recreational Survey (LPS) conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) which provides estimates of recreational harvest of highly migratory species (including billfish), from waters along the northeastern U.S. (north of 35° N latitude); (c) Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP); (d) a Headboat survey (large multi party charter boats); and (e) a coastal sport fishing survey of the Texas recreational fishery (TPW). In addition, recreational catch statistics by self-reported catch cards also document billfish landings in some states.

The 2019 estimates of U.S. recreational rod and reel landings for these billfish species, combining the geographical areas of the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91), the northwestern Atlantic Ocean west of the 60° W longitude (Area BIL92), and the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93) are: 17.2 MT for blue marlin, 13 MT for white marlin, 2.6 MT for sailfish, and 0.1 for roundscale spearfish. The estimates for 2017 were: 20.2 MT for blue marlin, 2.4 MT for white marlin, and 2.6 MT for sailfish and 0.5 for roundscale spearfish.

In addition to restrictions on U.S. recreational harvest, the Management Plan also imposed regulations on commercial fisheries by prohibiting retention and sale of these species at U.S. ports. For this reason, there are no U.S. commercial landings for any of these Atlantic species. Estimates of dead discards in the U.S. longline fleet are obtained using data collected through the mandatory Pelagic Logbook Program and the Pelagic Observer Program. The procedure for estimating the historical bycatch of blue marlin, white marlin, and sailfish was detailed in SCRS/96/97-Revised. Revisions to historical landings of billfish previously reported to ICCAT were based on review of the estimates conducted at the 1996 ICCAT Billfish Workshop held in Miami, FL (U.S.A). Estimates of the billfish bycatch discarded dead in the U.S. commercial longline fisheries in 2019 were 31.4 MT for blue marlin, 3.6 MT for white marlin, and 5 MT for sailfish.

2.1.5 Shark Fishery Statistics

Landings and dead discards of sharks by U.S. pelagic longline fishermen are monitored and reported to ICCAT. In 2019, the species of shark with largest amount of landings (in weight) was shortfin mako with a total of 56.7 MT (of which 25.1 MT were landed by the U.S. recreational fishery), followed by blue sharks with 16.7 MT. Landings of porbeagle shark amounted to 11.8 MT.

In 2019, the largest amount of any shark species discarded by the pelagic longline fleet corresponded to blue shark with 28.9 MT. The amount of dead discards for porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks were 13 MT and 1.5 MT, respectively.

Dead discards of ICCAT prohibited shark species were 11.6 MT for all hammerhead sharks combined, 16.6 MT of bigeye thresher, 1.7 MT of oceanic whitetip sharks, and 7.1 of silky sharks.

2.2. Research Activities

2.2.1 Bluefin Tuna Research

As part of its commitment to the Atlantic-wide Research Program for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP), research supported by the United States has concentrated on tagging, biological surveys and sampling from fisheries, and modeling. This includes four grants to academic institutions and NGO partners administered through the 2019 U.S. Bluefin Tuna Research Program (BTRP):

- **University of Maine.** Evaluating Age Structure, Aging Bias and Mixed Stock Composition of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna in the Northwest Atlantic
- **University of Southern Mississippi.** Modeling Abundance and Dispersal of Larval Atlantic Bluefin Tuna *Thunnus Thynnus* in the Gulf of Mexico
- **The Ocean Foundation.** Electronic Tagging of Bluefin Tuna: Improving Life History Estimates Utilized in ICCAT Models
- **Gulf of Maine Research Institute.** Spatio-temporal associations of western bluefin tuna indices of abundance with ocean climate conditions

An additional three projects were funded to start in 2020:

- **University of Maine.** Age Structure, Mixed Stock Composition and Evaluation of Mixed Stock Composition Methods and Analysis for Bluefin Tuna in the Northwest Atlantic
- **The Ocean Foundation.** Using Electronic Tagging Data, Genetic Stock of Origin and Modeling to Improve ICCAT Management of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna
- **University of South Florida.** Proof of Concept: Use of Eye-Lens Isotopes to Identify Spawning Origin and Lifetime Trophic Geographies of Bluefin Tuna

The results from U.S.-sponsored bluefin tuna research activities are summarized below.

Ichthyoplankton surveys in the northern Gulf of Mexico continued on a standard spatial grid in spring 2019 for the purposes of providing the annual larval index and for collecting larvae for genetics and other biological studies. Larval genotyping protocols for close-kin mark-recapture were fine-tuned and genetic analysis began with the aim of genotyping over 4,000 larvae collected during 2016 to 2018 to serve as Gulf of Mexico spawning stock genetic marking events.

Stanford University, The Ocean Foundation (*Tag a Giant*), and project collaborators continued efforts to deploy electronic tags on Atlantic bluefin tuna in the Northwest Atlantic. Tagging of bluefin tuna with acoustic, satellite, and archival tags occurred in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in September to October 2019. The research team published estimates of natural mortality, based on a spatially-structured Bayesian mark-recapture model that explicitly accounted for migration (Block et al. 2019). The researchers reported a natural mortality estimate of 0.1yr^{-1} .

The post-release mortality of bluefin tuna released from longlines was estimated by U.S. researchers, based on 41 fish caught on longlines in the Gulf of Mexico, tagged with pop-up satellite archival tags, and released from the longline. Orbesen et al. (2019) estimated a 12 to 27% post-release mortality rate for fish released alive at haulback, and a 47 to 71% total mortality rate for fish caught on longlines.

In 2010, the SEFSC in collaboration with its scientific partners at the University of Maine, the University of Massachusetts and the Gulf of Maine Research Institute initiated a comprehensive sampling program to learn more about the life history of Atlantic bluefin tuna captured in US commercial and recreational fisheries. A sampling design was established to collect tissues representative of the catch including five gear categories (hand lines, harpoon, purse seine, pelagic longline, recreational). Samples collected included sagittal otoliths, dorsal spines, gonads, muscle tissue and occasionally stomach. From June of 2010 to November 2019, >7000 sets of otoliths, >1000 dorsal spines (paired to an otolith), >1300 gonads and >6000 muscle samples have been collected from bluefin tuna ranging in size from 69-326 cm curved fork length.

In 2019, the NOAA SEFSC Panama City Laboratory archived bluefin tuna biological samples received from Quantech Inc., the NOAA Pelagic Observer Program and the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries. In total, 294 otoliths, 21 gonads, and 284 muscle subsamples have been checked in. Other tissues (spines, liver, skin) were collected and archived. Muscle subsamples will be sent to the SEFSC Miami Laboratory for genetic analysis. All 2019 otoliths will be sectioned and cored for stable isotope analysis. Final ages will also be assigned and all gonads will be staged using histological techniques.

The University of Massachusetts and the Gulf of Maine Research Institute conducted workshops on management strategy evaluation (MSE) of bluefin tuna with US fishery stakeholders. The focus of the first workshop in New Bedford Massachusetts on April 2019 centered on explaining MSE as a tool for fisheries management, how it is being used by ICCAT, and getting feedback on a preliminary Atlantic bluefin tuna MSE configurations. US stakeholder participants consisted of commercial fishermen, recreational fishermen, conservation groups, and scientists from research institutions, state agencies, and federal agencies. Input about operating model scenarios, management procedures and performance metrics was solicited and is being implemented into the previously developed MSE framework. A second workshop for US stakeholder engagement is tentatively scheduled for late 2020 where results from MSE input from the first workshop will be presented.

The identification of the Slope Sea as a spawning area has presented interesting possibilities that warrant additional research to determine the importance of spawning outside of traditionally known areas or by different contingents of fish. Sampling across a broad area of the Slope Sea last occurred during the summer of 2016. Larval bluefin tuna distribution and abundance in 2016 was comparable to the 2013 sampling that was originally used to document this spawning area. Unlike in 2013, the majority of 2016 samples were preserved in ethanol allowing for their use in genetics and otolith aging studies. Larval bluefin tuna ($n=40$) collected in the Slope Sea in 2016 have been provided to AZTI to support a population genetics study; this work will expand upon the recently published study (Rodriguez-Ezpeleta et al. 2019) that used a limited ($n=7$) sample size of larvae collected in 2013. Recent work to characterize the potential larval distribution, retention and habitat suitability in the Slope Sea using oceanographic modeling indicates that this area provides suitable larval habitat (Rypina et al., 2019). Further plankton sampling across a broad area of the Slope Sea during the bluefin spawning season is anticipated.

NOAA has been working with scientists from CSIRO (Australia) and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science on pilot studies to evaluate the feasibility of genetics-based absolute abundance estimate for Western Atlantic Bluefin tuna. Larval samples collected in 2016 and 2017 indicated that larvae provide sufficient DNA to obtain genotypes, and that genetic profiles of two of those larvae were linked to their parents (parent-offspring pairs), which were large fish caught in Canada in 2017. Additionally, a half-sibling match was found between the larvae collected in 2016 and 2017, indicating the same fish spawned in the northern Gulf of Mexico in May of both 2016 and 2017, and was detected in the ichthyoplankton survey each year. These proof of concept results provide strong evidence that close-kin mark recapture may be a feasible option for Gulf of Mexico stock-of-origin spawning stock estimates. Sampling in 2018 yielded over 3000 larvae, providing the potential for a large spawner marking event for Gulf of Mexico spawning fish. Simulation models tuned to the observed larval tag return rate indicate that adult

samples for 2016 (1681 fish), 2017 (2292 fish) and 2018 (~2500 fish) provide a high probability of multiple parent-offspring pairs. Genotyping of all collected bluefin tuna is a high priority with the aim of acquiring an initial population estimate in the immediate future.

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2.2.2 Swordfish Research

Scientists at the NOAA, Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) in Miami, Florida collaborated with The Billfish Foundation and The University of Miami to create a habitat-based Species Distribution Model for Atlantic swordfish. This model couples 3-dimensional oceanographic data from 1950-2019 and swordfish habitat affinities assembled from Pop-off Satellite (PSAT) tags, the data from which are shared among member scientist of the International Commission of the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT). to predict the historic, current and possible future distribution of the species. Preliminary work supports the hypothesis that the distribution of swordfish has shifted over the decades with higher densities occurring at the north/south extremes of the historic distributions. Results of the work completed in 2019 were presented at the 2019 ICES Annual Science Meeting. Current work is focusing on discerning which oceanographic features are most responsible for this shift, quantifying habitat volume and short-term predictions of possible future distributions.

Scientists at the NOAA, SEFSC collaborated with scientists from The Billfish Foundation and The University of Miami to study possible ways to reduce blue marlin bycatch in the US swordfish longline fishery. Blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) are incidentally caught as bycatch in the Atlantic by the pelagic longline fishery. The recent assessment conducted by ICCAT classified blue marlin as both overfished and experiencing overfishing. Efforts aimed at diminishing the incidental take of blue marlin by the US swordfish longline fishery have centered on time-area closures and adaptations to gear configuration while at the same time limiting reductions to target catches, such as swordfish. Real world testing of different bycatch reduction approaches can be costly and logistically challenging. Species distribution models of blue marlin and swordfish were paired with a longline CPUE data simulator (LLSIM) to simulate fisheries data from blue marlin and swordfish populations with distinct habitat preferences and known underlying population structures. These datasets were used to identify regions with high quantities of bycatch and low target catches as sites for potential time-area closures. Additionally, gears within the simulator were modified to test different gear configurations to determine if these changes could result in a reduction of blue marlin bycatch without diminishing swordfish catches.

Scientists at the NOAA, SEFSC in Miami, Florida collaborated with scientists from various CPCs of the ICCAT on the Northern Swordfish Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE). Cooperative efforts included the building of a collection 288 operating models, conditioning these models on the latest assessment data. A generic procedure for model validation and a shiny-app to visualise risk and uncertainty were developed. Residual runs test showed that the indices of abundance were in conflict, which may be due to model misspecification. Problems with the residuals from the fits to the indices also mean that it will be difficult to simulate pseudo data in the Observation Error Model to evaluate alternative Management Procedure. A hindcast (a forecast made retrospectively) identified that the assessment used to condition the OM has poor prediction skill. Although the OM itself does not have to

predict the future state of the stock it should be representative of the main uncertainties in resource dynamics. A potential problem was that although the implied values of r and K were within plausible ranges the OM production function was highly skewed and hence BMSY could be below the limit reference point (Blim). This behavior is mainly determined by parameters that are fixed (i.e. M and steepness), and has major implications for the assessment of the risk posed to the stock by harvesting.

NOAA, SEFSC contributed support and samples to the ICCAT Swordfish Life History Project. This is an ongoing study whose goal is to increase the understanding of the species biology, including age, growth and reproductive parameters is crucial for the application of biologically realistic stock assessment models and, ultimately, for effective conservation and management. The US has provided otoliths samples collected in the 2000's and ensure that the data is collected in a manner that is consistent with the intended use in the stock assessment.

As part of an ongoing collaboration between NOAA SEFSC and Portugal, Portuguese observers placed three pop-up satellite archival tags on swordfish. These tags were at large for 245, 242, and 6 days at large. Also, in collaboration with Gray FishTag the scientists deployed one 90 day swordfish tag off South Florida using daytime deep drop gear. The data from these tags will be used within the Species Distribution Model mentioned above as well as studying stock movement and stock delineation.

2.2.3 Tropical Tunas Research

U.S. scientists participated in the 2019 ICCAT Yellowfin Tuna data preparatory and stock assessment meetings. Scientists from NOAA Fisheries – Southeast Fisheries Science Center also contributed to a collaborative study to develop a joint index for longline fisheries that catch yellowfin tuna. This collaboration included national scientists from China, Japan, Korea, Chinese-Taipei, and the United States.

Scientists from United States, including NOAA Fisheries – Southeast Fisheries Science Center participated in the development and review of the Tropical Tuna Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE), in collaboration with EU scientists. The eventual objectives of this work are to develop an MSE framework for Atlantic stocks of bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack using a specifically adapted bioeconomic model (FLBEIA), and the evaluation of alternative Management Procedures to support the potential adoption of harvest control rules/management procedures for tropical stocks.

In response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill event, NOAA Fisheries – Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) scientists initiated a study in 2010 to evaluate the movements, migration patterns and site fidelity of yellowfin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico. This information will help to assess the potential exposure of the stock to contaminants, as well as optimal fishery closure strategies for future events. After a lack of funds for tagging in 2018, activities resumed in 2019. In conjunction with a scientist from the Gulf of Maine Research Institute, the University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth, the New England Aquarium and with partial funding from the Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tunas Tagging Programme (AOTTP), two trips were made to deploy PSAT tags. The first trip was off the coast of North Carolina. While large numbers of yellowfin tuna were caught, depredation by sharks was an issue and only two NMFS tags were successfully deployed. A second trip occurred in late August to the Mid Atlantic Bight where nine SEFSC electronic tags were successfully deployed. The data from these trips significantly increases the spatial extent of the center's yellowfin tuna tag deployments and better represents the broad geographic range of the fishery. In addition to the main study objectives, the resulting data is expected to enhance stock assessments by improving our understanding of stock structure, movement rates, mortality, essential habit and factors affecting catch rates.

U.S. scientists from SEFSC, PIFSC, the University of Hawaii, the University of Maine (Gulf of Maine Research Institute) and Louisiana Dept. of Wildlife and Fisheries work on the final edits of a paper addressing the age validation of yellowfin tunas in the Western North Atlantic. *Andrews, A.H., Pacicco, A., Allman, R., Falterman, B.J., Lang, E.T. and Golet, W., 2020. Age validation of yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) and bigeye (Thunnus obesus) tuna of the northwestern Atlantic Ocean. Canadian Journal of Fisheries and Aquatic Sciences, 77(4), pp.637-643.*

U.S. scientists from SEFSC worked with international scientists to look at the pelagic LL CPUE of YFT and published an SCRS document in 2020 from this collaboration.

U.S. scientists from SEFSC and South Africa worked together to use K2SM to obtain alternative TAC projections for sustainable harvest of YFT and published an SCRS document in 2020 from this collaboration.

U.S. scientists from SEFSC continued to conduct fishing gear research to inform the Deepwater Horizon Oceanic Fish Restoration Project (DHOFRP). The DHOFRP is designed to help restore fish species that were injured as a result of the oil spill by reducing fishing mortality during a temporary, voluntary, six-month repose period each year where participating vessel owners will refrain from pelagic longline fishing. During the repose, vessels are provided with alternative gear that specifically target yellowfin tuna and swordfish and result in lower bycatch of other fish species. In early 2017, the OFRP was launched as a pilot, with a four-month repose from March 1 through June 30, 2017. Seven vessels participated in the pilot, all from Louisiana and all electing to fish with alternative gear. Ten commercial vessels from Florida and Louisiana are participated in the 2019 season. Nine participants elected to fish with alternative gear.

U.S. scientists from Texas A&M University are examining samples to determine the origin of yellowfin tuna in the western Atlantic Ocean, and the importance of outside production to U.S. fisheries. In 2019 they continued the analysis of otolith cores from sub-adult and adult yellowfin tuna from two U.S. fisheries (Gulf of Mexico and Mid Atlantic Bight). This study clearly demonstrates that baseline chemical signatures in the otoliths of young-of-the-year yellowfin tuna are distinct and can therefore serve as an effective tool for assigning older individuals to their nursery of origin, ultimately providing a way to improve our understanding of the population connectivity and mixing rates of this species in the Atlantic Ocean. Findings to date suggest that a significant fraction of the sub-adult and adult yellowfin tuna from U.S. fisheries operating in the Gulf of Mexico and Mid Atlantic Bight originated in the E. Atlantic Ocean (Gulf of Guinea/Cape Verde).

U.S. scientists from the University of Maine, the Anderson Cabot Center for Ocean Life Fisheries Science and Emerging Technologies (FSET) Program, the University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth, and Massachusetts Division of Marine Fisheries have continued to tag more yellowfin and bigeye tuna offshore of Massachusetts. This effort is to analyze data to estimate the survival rate following release in the U.S. Atlantic recreational troll fishery using pop-up satellite tags. Data from these tags provide information on the fate of each fish following release, and allow estimation of post-release survival rates.

U.S. scientists from Stanford worked with colleagues from CEFAS (UK) to capture and deploy numerous archival and pop-up satellite archival tags on yellowfin tuna off St. Helena during 2019.

U.S. scientists from SEFSC and the University of Miami (RSMAS) continued to examine the impact of offshore oil platforms on the biology of highly migratory species, such as yellowfin tuna. Research suggests growing evidence that yellowfin tuna and other epipelagic apex predators are aggregating at offshore oil platforms in a similar manner to their more traditional aggregation points, and there is concern that these offshore platforms may alter the movements, diet, diseases, growth, age at maturity, and spawning behavior of yellowfin and other epipelagic apex predators. This effort produced a recent publication, *Snodgrass, D.J., Orbesen, E.S., Walter III, J.F., Hoolihan, J.P. and Brown, C.A., 2020. Potential impacts of oil production platforms and their function as fish aggregating devices on the biology of highly migratory fish species. REVIEWS IN FISH BIOLOGY AND FISHERIES, 30(3), pp.405-422.*

U.S. scientists from the University of Maine are collecting samples to evaluate the age structure and foraging ecology of yellowfin and bigeye tunas in the NW Atlantic Ocean.

2.2.4 Albacore Research

A U.S. scientist, working for Research Realities in Kailua, HI reviewed the North Atlantic Albacore Management Strategy Evaluation framework to verify that the code runs as expected. The operating model was evaluated to determine if and how the model was conditioned and validated, and additional validation work was performed. The operational estimation model was evaluated, multiple iterations were run to evaluate how the data were simulated. The operating model (Multifan-CL) and estimation model (biomass dynamics model) were compared to determine if the models were internally consistent when run without error. Finally, the implementation of the harvest control rules was evaluated to determine how the robust the Harvest Control Rules are to uncertainty and how the management procedures' performances are measured. In general, the MSE framework appeared to be high quality and robust to uncertainty. The review also concluded that the documentation and annotation of the code could have been improved to increase transparency, and additional sources of uncertainty may be considered, especially with regards to catchability. The biomass dynamics model did appear to underestimate the "true" references points in the most recent years (2013-2016) therefore additional investigation of this model was recommended.

2.2.5 Mackerels and Small Tunas Research

King mackerel:

In 2019 NOAA SEFSC scientists initiated activities for updating U.S. domestic stock assessments for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic king mackerel populations scheduled for 2020 (<http://sedarweb.org/sedar-38>). The updated evaluation analyses included important revisions to marine recreational fisheries statistics. During 2019 and continuing into present, SEFSC scientists continued to make routine collections of otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys and have successfully aged fish through 2019. Age determinations are underway for these samples. These updated age length keys will be incorporated into future updated population models. The estimates of age composition from the updated age length keys will enable analysts to evaluate changes in year class strength since the previous 2016 stock assessment; additional samples are being acquired through cooperative efforts with state entities.

The SEFSC Panama City Laboratory is continuing shape analysis of king mackerel otoliths with 2D measurements. In 2018, a research project with measurements of king mackerel otoliths taken in 3D using Z-stack technology was begun. Once the otoliths are imaged, the otoliths are cleaned for stable isotope ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$) analysis. A new component to the stable isotope analysis is that we are sectioning some of the otoliths and milling individual annual rings to see if we can determine movement patterns. Should the milling of individual annual rings prove successful, the goal is utilize this procedure for other tuna species. The objective of the otolith shape analysis project along with the stable isotope analysis of these otoliths is to discriminate stock structure, movement, and mixing dynamics.

Additionally, recently activities have initiated scanning of bluefin tuna and king mackerel otoliths with a Fourier transform near infrared (FT-NIR) spectrometer, which is a non-destructive method. One of the objectives of this study is to investigate whether the FT-NIR spectroscopy technology can discriminate stock structure based on the chemical functional groups and chemical constituents within the otolith. These preliminary results will be provided during the FT-NIR spectroscopy virtual workshop. As part of a NOAA-wide Strategic Initiative project, also the utility of FT-NIR spectroscopy as a rapid, efficient method to age other fish species is under investigation. Another activity includes the investigation of its utility in ageing king and Spanish mackerels as well as our tuna species for which we receive otoliths. Recently the purchase of a confocal Raman microscope was made, which will be used to investigate chemical constituents in annual rings of otoliths, including mackerels and tunas.

The last U.S. domestic stock assessments for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Spanish mackerel populations were conducted during 2012 (<http://sedarweb.org/sedar-28>). The 2020 updated king mackerel stock assessments are under current review by the Councils (<http://sedarweb.org/associated-projects-species/King-Mackerel>)

Other Notable Activities

Efforts initiated in 2016 through collaborative project funded by WECFC, FAO and the EU to improve fisheries statistics in the WECAFC continued in 2019 through present. The WECAFC-FIRMS project is a result of these activities. The US is a member of WECAFC and SEFSC staff have been actively involved in these projects, leading to the development of two further developed resource documents in 2018: 1) Endorsement of the Interim Data collection Reference Framework (DCRF) and 2) Endorsement of the List of Main Species and other Reference Species for reporting. Final endorsement of the DCRF is scheduled via Virtual Meetings in spring 2021 by WECAFC Scientific Advisory Group (SAG) and the 18th WECAFC Commission.

2.2.6 Shark Research

Many of the shark research activities conducted in 2019 were part of the SCRS Shark Research and Data Collection Program (SRDCP), which aims to develop and coordinate science and science-related activities needed to support provision of sound scientific advice for the conservation and management of pelagic sharks in the Atlantic Ocean. These collaborative activities among members of the SCRS Shark Species Group (SSG) were initiated several years ago and continued in 2019 and included four projects covering different aspects of the life history, stock structure, and fisheries of the shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*): a pan-Atlantic age and growth study; a population genetics study to estimate the stock structure and phylogeography of Atlantic shortfin mako; a post-release mortality study focusing on pelagic longline fisheries; and a satellite tagging study for determining movements and habitat use. Studies on other pelagic shark species also continued in 2019.

Age and growth of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean – This project is led by colleagues from Portugal, with participation of scientists from the U.S. (NOAA SEFSC and NEFSC) and Uruguay. There still remained uncertainties about the age and growth parameters of shortfin mako and this project aimed to update the available estimates by ageing specimens from multiple areas in the Atlantic. To that end, an inventory of existing vertebral samples available at each national laboratory was compiled, and additional sampling was carried out. All samples were processed and digital images were uploaded to an ICCAT online repository. Following a two-day age and growth workshop organized by NOAA-NEFSC (Narragansett Laboratory) with the participation of the involved scientists in June 2016 in which an initial reference set for ageing samples was established, one biologist from each participating institution read and estimated the ages from all the samples, based on the agreed ages from the reference set, and growth models were developed based on those readings. For the North Atlantic, data from 375 specimens ranging in size from 57 to 366 cm fork length (FL) for females and 52 to 279 cm FL for males were analyzed. Growth models were fitted using the von Bertalanffy growth equation re-parameterized to calculate L_0 , instead of t_0 , and a modification of this equation fixing the known size at birth. Growth models were compared using information theoretical criteria and the von Bertalanffy growth equation with fixed L_0 (size at birth = 63 cm FL) adequately described model growth, with resulting growth parameters of $LINF = 241.8$ cm FL, $k = 0.136$ year⁻¹ for males and $LINF = 350.3$ cm FL, $k = 0.064$ year⁻¹ for females. The results of this study (Rosa et al. 2017) were used in the 2017 Shortfin Mako Stock Assessment session (Anon. 2017i). In 2018, results for the South Atlantic stock based on data from 332 specimens, ranging in size from 90 to 330 cm FL for females and 81 to 250 cm FL for males, were analyzed (Rosa et al. 2018b). The von Bertalanffy growth equation with fixed L_0 (size at birth = 63 cm FL) with resulting growth parameters of $LINF = 218.5$ cm FL, $k = 0.170$ year⁻¹ for males and $Linf = 263.1$ cm FL, $k = 0.112$ year⁻¹ for females, seemed to underestimate asymptotic size for this species, while overestimating k . Given the poorly estimated parameters, the Group did not yet recommend the use of the growth curves for the South Atlantic stock. It was noted that more samples are still required to develop more credible growth curves, particularly specimens from the southeast region. In that regard, scientists from Japan indicated that they have collected some samples ($n=33$) from that area and the scientist from Namibia also expressed its willingness to provide vertebral samples from the region to contribute to the age and growth study. Additional samples from Brazil will also be made available. It was also discussed the exploration of alternative growth models and a meta-analysis to incorporate variability in the growth curves to be used in future stock assessments.

Genetic analysis of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean – This study is led by Japanese colleagues. The main goal of this study was to investigate the genetic stock structure of the Atlantic shortfin mako using mitochondrial and microsatellite DNA of specimens collected across the entire Atlantic Ocean. The mitochondrial analyses conducted under this project indicated the differentiation of populations in the northern, southwestern, and southcentral and south-eastern areas, which supports current stock structure hypotheses of Atlantic shortfin makos, and also suggested the possibility of multiple stocks within the South Atlantic; however, no significant genetic structuring was found based on the microsatellite analyses. Additional analyses to investigate the fine-scale genetic structure, especially in the North Atlantic, were conducted in 2017 based on tissues collected from the entire Atlantic through collaboration with CPC members of the Species Group. Tissues from a total of 54 individuals were collected from the Caribbean Sea, Mediterranean, tropical Atlantic Ocean and Uruguay and were processed. Results of the new analyses confirmed previous findings and were reported more in detail at the Species Group meeting in September 2017 and in Nohara et al. (2017). In 2018, a new approach using mitochondrial-genome sequencing was proposed to investigate the genetic population structure of shortfin mako. The Group welcomed this proposal that could help elucidate the stock delimitation of this species in the Atlantic, particularly the differences between the southwest and southeast Atlantic related to the high heterogeneity and low genetic diversity from the Uruguayan samples. The complete mitochondrial genome (mitogenome) sequencing was conducted using next generation sequencing (NGS) technology. Whole mitogenome sequencing with the Long PCR technique (Miya et al., 2003) was planned initially, and two Long PCR primer sets (set1; S-LA16S-H Iso and L12321Leu, set2; S-LA16S-L Iso and H12293Leu; located in tRNA^{Leu} and 16S rRNA gene of the mitochondrial DNA region) were designed for shortfin mako based on the nucleotide sequence deposited in the DNA data base (Accession No. KF361861). Although several conditions about long PCR reaction were tested, the amplification of Long PCR was not successful for many specimens. The main reason for this problem was suggested to be the condition of the template DNA (i.e., the fragmentation of total genomic DNA). Because of the variable preservation level of tissue samples, protocols to obtain mitogenomes from low quality and/or quantity DNA extracts will have to be developed. As an alternative for mitogenome sequencing with the long PCR method, the method proposed by Tilak et al. 2015 is being tested. In addition, the Uruguay samples showed different results compared to the past two studies (Taguchi et al., 2016; Nohara et al., 2017) and the study must be revisited. Samples from an additional 35 specimens collected in 2018 were provided by Uruguay and were analyzed as part of the project in 2019. At the 2019 Species Group meeting, (Anon. 2019g) a document was presented in which the previous definition of population was re-evaluated in the analysis of the portion of mitochondrial DNA and the annual fluctuation in genetic population structure was analyzed based on the re-defined data sets with additional data by Corrigan et al. 2018. As a result,

a substantial genetic differentiation between the northern and southern regions in the Atlantic Ocean was observed in this species. An annual fluctuation of genetic composition was also found in the waters around equatorial area and the waters off Cape Town (South Africa). Furthermore, the whole mitochondrial genome analysis based on the Next Generation Sequencing (NGS) approach has been started to confirm the mitochondrial (maternal) genetic population structure of this species.

Post-release mortality of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean– This project is led by colleagues from Uruguay, with participation of scientists from the U.S. (NOAA SEFSC) and Portugal. The main purpose of this project is to quantify the post-release mortality of Atlantic shortfin makos on pelagic longlines, which was non-existent when the project started, to potentially contribute to their assessment and management. To that end, Survivorship Pop-up Satellite Archival Transmitting Tags (sPATs) were acquired and distributed to the participating laboratories for deployment in three main areas of the Atlantic: the northwest Atlantic, the tropical northeast Atlantic and equatorial region, and the southwest Atlantic. A total of 14 sPATs have been deployed thus far by scientific observers from IPMA (EU-Portugal), DINARA (Uruguay), NOAA (USA), Brazil and EU-Spain, and additional information from 29 miniPATs was also available to estimate post-release mortality. Of the 35 specimens with available information, eight died (22.9%), whereas the remaining 27 survived (77.1%), at least the first 30 days after tagging. The updated results from this project were reported and published in Miller et al. 2019. Tag deployment has continued throughout 2019 and in March two more shortfin makos were tagged with miniPATs.

Movements, stock boundaries and habitat use of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean– This project is led by colleagues from Portugal, with participation of scientists from the U.S. (NOAA SEFSC), Uruguay, Brazil, France, and Spain. The main purpose of this study is to use satellite telemetry to gather and provide information on stock boundaries, movement patterns and habitat use of shortfin mako in the Atlantic Ocean, to potentially contribute to their assessment and management. All phase 1 (2015-2016) and Phase 2 (2016-2017) tags have been deployed (36 tags: 22 miniPATs and 14 sPATs). Regarding Phase 3 (2017-2018), 5 of the 20 miniPATs acquired have been deployed on shortfin mako and 3 tags were deployed on silky shark. Eight of these tags are planned to be deployed in the Indian Ocean in order to assess inter-ocean movements of shortfin mako. Four of the 20 tags acquired during Phase 4 (2018-2019) were deployed on shortfin mako and 6 on other vulnerable species (oceanic whitetip, silky shark, porbeagle and scalloped hammerhead). In all, a total of 43 tags (29 miniPATs and 14 sPATs) were deployed by observers on EU-Portugal, Uruguay, Brazil, EU-Spain and US vessels in the temperate NE and NW, Equatorial and SW Atlantic. Data from 41 of the 43 tags/specimens are available for a total of 1,656 tracking days recorded. Twenty additional tags from other projects involving the same partners were also deployed in these same areas, covering both hemispheres and both sides of the Atlantic. The preliminary movement analysis shows that specimens tagged in the temperate northeast moved to southern areas, while specimens tagged in the tropical northeast region close to the Cabo Verde Archipelago moved easterly to the African continent shelf. One specimen was tagged in equatorial waters and moved south to Namibia. The specimens tagged in the southwest Atlantic off Uruguay stayed in the same general area, and the specimens tagged in the temperate Northwest Atlantic showed some general southward movements. Shortfin makos spent most of their time above the thermocline (0-90 m), between 18 and 22°C. The updated results from this project were reported and published in Santos et al. 2019. The main plan for the next phase of the project is to continue tag deployment (17 additional tags were acquired) during the rest of 2019 in several regions of the Atlantic. On that premise, in March 2019 two more shortfin makos were tagged by the EU-Spain fleet around the Canary Islands.

Other SRDCP research projects

Reproduction of shortfin mako and porbeagle in the Atlantic Ocean– This project is led by NOAA scientists from the SEFSC and NEFSC. A two-day, hands-on training session on determination of reproductive maturity of porbeagle sharks was held at the Narragansett Rhode Island, NOAA Fisheries NEFSC Laboratory on 14-15 July 2017, led by Dr. Lisa Natanson. During this training, scientists from the participating laboratories (NOAA SEFSC and NEFSC) worked together to collect reproductive organ samples to aid in determining reproductive habits and maturity for the species. The training was aimed at establishing standardized dissecting and sampling practices among researchers for more consistent collection of life history data. Sampling has taken place at several shark tournaments between New York and Maine, USA. In 2017, five male and 16 female shortfin makos and 8 female porbeagle were dissected. Although previous research based on specimens collected from the western North Atlantic Ocean indicated that this lamnid shark has an annual reproductive cycle, the results of a recent evaluation of reproductive tracts from a geographically segregated group of porbeagles within the western North Atlantic Ocean indicate the presence of females in a resting stage of maturity. The observation of a resting stage has implications not only for the reproductive cycle (biennial versus annual), but also in the lifetime productivity of the species. This finding indicates that this shark follows the typical lamnid resting period between pregnancies, a period that would decrease the lifetime output of young sharks (Natanson et al. 2019. Presence of a resting population of female porbeagles (*Lamna nasus*), indicating a biennial reproductive cycle, in the western North Atlantic Ocean).

Movements, stock boundaries and habitat use of porbeagle in the Atlantic Ocean—A total of 16 miniPATs acquired for this project were distributed to scientists from France, Portugal, and Norway, to be deployed in the North Atlantic, and Uruguay to be deployed in the South Atlantic. Relevant to this activity and that related to shortfin mako, the SSG was informed of other ongoing national programs that can contribute data, such as Canada's, which is currently deploying 30 sPATs on shortfin mako and 30 sPATs on porbeagle during 2018-2019; and 12 new sPATs for porbeagle from a US/NOAA project that will be deployed in EU-Portugal, Uruguayan, and U.S. vessels.

Movements, stock boundaries and habitat use of silky, oceanic whitetip and hammerhead sharks in the Atlantic Ocean—The Group also decided that of 17 satellite tags that were acquired in 2019 for the SRDCP, 9 should be deployed on oceanic whitetip and hammerhead sharks and 8 on silky sharks. A total of 4 silky sharks have been tagged with miniPATs thus far by NOAA (SEFSC) scientists (in collaboration with colleagues from the Cape Eleuthera Institute, Bimini Biological Station, and Florida State University) in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico, Caribbean Sea, and Atlantic Ocean and 11 await deployment. These are considered priority shark species and are currently prohibited to be retained in ICCAT fisheries (a review of satellite tags previously deployed on these species in the Atlantic revealed that only three silky sharks had been tagged off Cuba, and oceanic whitetip sharks were tagged only in the NW Atlantic, but almost nowhere else in the Atlantic). Also, these species were ranked with high vulnerability in the ICCAT shark ERAs (Cortés et al., 2010 and Cortés et al. 2015).

Other studies involving NOAA and other researchers

*Horizontal and vertical movements of immature dusky sharks *Carcharhinus obscurus* in relation to commercial longline fisheries in the western North Atlantic Ocean*—This project was initiated in 2015. At-vessel estimated mortality for dusky sharks can be high in longline fisheries and time-area closures have been designated in the western North Atlantic Ocean to mitigate interactions with longline fisheries, yet it is still a relatively common interaction. NOAA Fisheries scientists applied satellite tagging technology to determine vertical and horizontal movements of dusky sharks in relation to commercial longline fisheries to determine potential interactions and the effectiveness of current time-area closures. All but one dusky sharks tagged (n=21) in our study were immature animals and were primarily tagged inside the Mid-Atlantic closure for bottom longline off the coast of North Carolina. Dusky sharks were tracked between 1-107 days and most tagged individuals remained in waters in close proximity to the Mid-Atlantic closure for bottom longline off the coast of North Carolina. Dusky sharks spent the majority of time within the closed area when it was in effect (e.g., no commercial fishing) and thus interactions with the fishery were potentially reduced. However, horizontal and vertical overlap was present in both the bottom and pelagic longline fisheries indicating that longline gear fished in depths of less than 40m could increase the risk of incidental interactions. Additional studies are needed to assess both large- and fine-scale movements of dusky sharks across all life stages and the potential risk of incidental capture in commercial fisheries.

*Defining environmental parameters to inform key habitat requirements for the oceanic whitetip shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus**—Since 2011, expeditions conducted by Florida International University and the Cape Eleuthera Institute have documented the prevalence of adult oceanic whitetip sharks off the seamounts near Cat and San Salvador Islands, Bahamas. A recent expedition also found oceanic whitetip sharks near seamounts in Mayaguana, Bahamas. Many of these adult sharks were female close or near term to giving birth. Satellite archival tagging studies suggest that these individuals exhibit site fidelity to these areas even after traveling long distances, which suggests philopatry may exist in this species (Howey-Jordan et al., 2013). This indicates that certain oceanographic features present in these areas may be beneficial to the species. Oceanic whitetips are hypothesized to have a biennial reproductive cycle, which suggests that some of the differences in individual movements may correspond to migrations by gravid and non-gravid females to disjunct pupping and mating areas. The capture by Haitian and Cuban fishers of very small oceanic whitetips (Valdés et al. 2016; M. Bond pers. comm.) suggests areas north of the Windward Passage might be a pupping ground for oceanic whitetips. An examination of commercial catches from the US pelagic longline fishery of oceanic whitetip further confirms that the majority of young-of-the-year sharks are also from this area. Thus, the Bahamas and areas in the Caribbean Sea may represent the major pupping area for the northwest Atlantic. The project focuses on enhancing the current data on habitat needs of the oceanic whitetip shark. Sharks captured are assessed for maturity using ultrasound detection of pregnancy in females, and analysis of circulating steroid hormone. Fin clips are taken for genetic analysis and new and archived samples used to reconstruct parental genotypes and potentially identify genetic connectivity. Individuals, in particular, juveniles, gravid females, or males as these are the underrepresented in the current data set are tagged with an archival satellite tags or acoustic tags to further improve movement and residency.

Life history of pelagic sharks—Data collection and sampling of biological tissues for determining life history characteristics of several pelagic species including shortfin mako, silky (*Carcharhinus falciformis*), porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*), bigeye thresher and common thresher (*Alopias vulpinus*) continued in 2019, with 519 archived samples. Reproductive tissues are processed and sectioned using histological techniques. Morphological data on organ measurements have been plotted and will be compared to the histological results. Vertebrae are also processed using histology and image analysis and are currently being read.

Post-release survival of dusky sharks—Dusky sharks (*Carcharhinus obscurus*) are a large coastal-pelagic shark species that occurs in waters of the western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. Management regulations include listing dusky sharks as a prohibited species and creating a time-area closure to protect juveniles. Despite strict regulations, dusky sharks are still caught as bycatch on bottom and pelagic longlines where at-vessel mortality rates are up to 85%. Research began in 2015 to address these needs by producing estimates of long term, post-release survival of dusky sharks in longline fisheries; quantifying at-vessel mortality in the longline fisheries and evaluating the efficacy of alternative fishing practices to decrease bycatch mortality; determining the best method for identifying the timing and location of dusky shark “hotspots” based on available historical data; and evaluating the efficacy of the time/area closures on a migratory species, through satellite tagging data.

Post-release survival of porbeagle sharks—Under ICCAT regulations all porbeagle sharks captured alive are required to be released. However, there is very little information on post-release mortality of porbeagle shark. Campana et al. (2016) reported a post-release mortality rate of 27–31% but this was for Canadian longline fisheries only and results may not be applicable across all ICCAT fisheries. Since a re-assessment of the status of porbeagle shark by ICCAT is scheduled for 2020, there is an immediate need to provide a better understanding of post-release survival in both recreational and commercial fishing gear. A manuscript is currently in review, led by colleagues from the University of New England, NOAA (SEFSC and NEFSC) researchers and other ICCAT scientists, estimating post-release survival for juvenile sharks captured with rod-and-reel. All sharks that reported data survived, indicating a post-release survival rate of 100%. A manuscript describing estimates of post-release survival in longline gear is in preparation.

2.2.7 Billfish Research

U.S. scientists participated in the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish in 2018-19. An ongoing ICCAT international collaboration on billfish genetic research started in 2008 continued in 2018-19, and included U.S. scientists from NOVA Southeastern University, University of Miami, and SEFSC. One of the primary goals is to develop accurate estimates of white marlin/round scale spearfish ratios in the Atlantic Ocean, including retrospective analyses.

During 2018-2019, U.S. scientists from the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, College of William & Mary continued to conduct genetic studies on the stock structure of Atlantic istiophorid billfishes.

U.S. scientists at the University of Maine (Gulf of Maine Research Institute) continue to investigate foraging ecology of white marlin, blue marlin, and roundscale spearfish.

U.S. scientists from PIFSC and Hawaii Pacific University did a fishing mortality assessment for white marlin, (https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/faf.12358?casa_token=U7eKnryWAGMAAAAA%3Ax_s6c0o6IdQgsYxzJU1sOHqZpSI0F3qh0ReAX15qksJUfHFStBQzA2_Ua7tF6hfaUFXK198zmqFn9p84), Musyl, M.K. and Gilman, E.L., 2019. Meta-analysis of post-release fishing mortality in apex predatory pelagic sharks and white marlin. *Fish and Fisheries*, 20(3), pp.466-500.

U.S. scientists from SEFSC, CIMAS, RSMAS/University of Miami, used logbook data for blue marlin longline catches to run the Longline Simulator, (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0165783618303436>), Forrestal, F.C., Goodyear, C.P. and Schirripa, M., 2019. Applications of the longline simulator (LLSIM) using US pelagic longline logbook data and Atlantic blue marlin. *Fisheries Research*, 211, pp.331-337.

U.S. scientists from the University of South Florida, College of Marine Science and the University of Havana used DNA barcoding to identify fish eggs from the Florida Straits. This included some billfish species. (<https://doi.org/10.1111/fog.12475>), Kerr, M., Browning, J., Bønnelycke, E.M., Zhang, Y., Hu, C., Armenteros, M., Murawski, S., Peebles, E. and Breitbart, M., 2020. DNA barcoding of fish eggs collected off northwestern Cuba and across the Florida Straits demonstrates egg transport by mesoscale eddies. *Fisheries Oceanography*.

U.S. scientists from SEFSC, CIMAS, RSMAS/University of Miami, and the Universidad de Oriente (Venezuela) published research on age, growth, and maximum longevity of Atlantic blue marlin (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0165783619302012>). Hoolihan, J.P., Luo, J. and Arocha, F., 2019. Age and growth of blue marlin *Makaira nigricans* from the central western Atlantic Ocean. *Fisheries Research*, 220, p.105346.

U.S. scientists from Texas A&M University, SEFSC, RSMAS/University of Miami, Stanford University, University of Southern Mississippi, and others utilized existing data to run a project that produced a data synthesis paper that included blue marlin and white marlin in the Gulf of Mexico region, (<https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-018-38144-8>), Rooker, J.R., Dance, M.A., Wells, R.D., Ajemian, M.J., Block, B.A., Castleton, M.R., Drymon, J.M., Falterman, B.J., Franks, J.S., Hammerschlag, N. and Hendon, J.M., 2019. Population connectivity of pelagic megafauna in the Cuba-Mexico-United States triangle. *Scientific reports*, 9(1), pp.1-13.

U.S. scientists from SEFSC, CIMAS, RSMAS/University of Miami and The Billfish Foundation, interviewed recreational billfish fishermen to obtain information about changes that have occurred in the recent history of that fishery and how it might pertain to how the data from the Recreational Billfish Series is used in the stock assessment process. They produced a publication from this analysis, (https://www.iccat.int/Documents/CVSP/CV077_2020/n_5/CV077050067.pdf), Gibbs, B.R., Schirripa, M.J. and Chaibongsai, P., 2020. TECHNOLOGICAL AND GEAR CHANGES AFFECTING THE CAPTURE OF BILLFISH 1973-2019. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 77(5), pp.67-74.

U.S. scientists from South Carolina Department of Natural Resources and University of Massachusetts, Dartmouth completed a project that compared habitat utilization between Atlantic sailfish and other billfish species (<https://www.int-res.com/abstracts/meps/v638/p137-148/>), Bublely, W.J., Galuardi, B., Dukes, A.W. and Jenkins, W.E., 2020. Incorporating depth into habitat use descriptions for sailfish *Istiophorus platypterus* and habitat overlap with other billfishes in the western North Atlantic. *Marine Ecology Progress Series*, 638, pp.137-148.

U.S. scientists and representatives from Stanford and the International Game Fish Association, as part of the IGFA Great Marlin Race, continued deploying pop-up satellite archival tags on blue marlin during 2019. They have produced a detailed report of the results for 2019.

NOAA/ SeaGrant announced a funding opportunity for HMS Research conducted by U.S. scientists on Atlantic Highly Migratory Species, including billfish.

2.2.8 Seabird research

Multiyear research at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and University (Virginia Tech) in collaboration with the NMFS Southeast Fisheries Science Center found geographic hotspots of seabird bycatch in Pelagic Observer Program (POP) data of the U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fleet and made progress toward using hotspot information to mitigate seabird bycatch by modifying fishing effort deployment. A fast computing Bayesian approximation method enabled identification of “hotspots” and their changes in the POP data. The hotspots occur in the Mid Atlantic Bight and Northeast Coastal fishing zones delineated by the POP and shift in location annually. A simulation model employed at Virginia Tech in 2019 was able to produce alternative scenarios of fleet effort deployment that reduced seabird bycatch without reducing target catch. Research in the previous year found that interannual changes of predicted bycatch hotspots were correlated with Gulf Stream meanders: the more northerly the Gulf Stream North Wall Index, the more northerly the hotspot. Further work will be conducted to explore the feasibility of using the North Wall Index to forecast hotspot locations in time to help the pelagic longline fleet redeploy its effort to reduce seabird bycatch risk.

2.2.9 Tagging

Participants in the Southeast Fisheries Science Center’s Cooperative Tagging Center (CTC) and The Billfish Foundation (TBF) Tagging Program tagged and released 2,064 billfishes (including swordfish) and 342 tunas in 2019. This represents a decrease of 29.7% for billfish and an increase of 192.3% for tunas from 2018 levels. Several electronic tagging studies involving yellowfin tuna, and billfish in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters continued during 2019. These are discussed in the corresponding research sections above. There were 61 billfish recaptures from the CTC and TBF projects in 2019. This represents an increase of 17.3% from 2018. These recaptures included 29 sailfish, 6 white marlin, 14 swordfish, and 12 blue marlin. A total of 14 tunas were recorded as recaptures in 2019, 13 bluefin tuna, and 1 yellowfin tuna. This represents an increase of 16.7% from 2018.

2.2.10 Fishery Observer Deployments

Domestic Pelagic Longline Observer Coverage:

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, randomized observer sampling of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was continued into 2019 through the U.S. Pelagic Observer Program (POP). Representative scientific observer sampling of this fleet has been underway since 1992. The data collected through this program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch (both retained and discarded at sea) by this fleet which fishes in waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. Selection of the vessels is based on a random sampling of the number of sets reported by the longline fleet. The percent of fleet coverage has varied over time, for example in 1992 it reached 2.5% coverage; while in 2019 it reached 13% (includes Gulf of Mexico Bluefin Tuna Enhanced Coverage). The targeted sampling fraction of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was increased from 5% to 8% in 2002.

A total of 23,280 longline sets (16,879,011 hooks) were recorded by POP personnel from May of 1992 to December of 2019. During this period, observers recorded over 748,120 fish (primarily swordfish, tunas, and sharks), in addition to marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds. Documents SCRS/04/168 and SCRS/08/034 provided a more detailed summary of the data resulting from observer sampling, observer coverage, and sampling strategy. Similar to 2007-2018, from approximately March 15th through June 15th, 2019, the pelagic observer program increased the coverage of the longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico. The goal of this increase was to collect data to better characterize the interaction between the longline fleet and bluefin tuna during the spawning season. A total of 63 longline sets were observed (53,528 hooks) from seven vessels (four distinct) which accounted for approximately 34.6% of the longline sets during that period.

Shark Bottom Longline Observer Coverage

The commercial shark bottom longline fishery is active in the U.S. Atlantic Ocean from around North Carolina to Florida and throughout the eastern Gulf of Mexico. The fishery is active year-round, but is subject to seasonal closures based on quota limits and activity in other fisheries. Bottom longlines normally consist of about 1-32 kilometers of longline mainline with weights placed at the start, middle and end and about 25-1200 hooks attached at intervals. Bait can vary from elasmobranchs to different kinds of teleosts. The longline is generally set at sunset and allowed to soak overnight before hauling back in the morning. Currently about 217 U.S. fishers are permitted to target sharks in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and an additional 256 fishers are permitted to land sharks incidentally caught. Amendments to the Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan implemented a shark research fishery, which allows NMFS to select a limited number of commercial shark vessels on an annual basis to collect life history data and catch data for future stock assessments (NMFS, 2007). Specifically, only commercial shark fishers participating in the research fishery are allowed to land sandbar sharks, *Carcharhinus plumbeus*, and must carry an observer on 100% of all trips (compared to a target coverage level of 5-10% outside the research fishery). Outside the research fishery, fishers are permitted to land other large coastal sharks (e.g. blacktip shark, *Carcharhinus limbatus*, and bull shark, *Carcharhinus leucas*). From January to December 2019, a total of 74 trips (defined as from the time a vessel leaves the port until the vessel returns to port and lands catch, including multiple hauls therein) on 7 vessels with a total of 134 bottom longline hauls (defined as setting gear, soaking gear for some duration of time, and retrieving gear) were observed. Sharks comprised over 95% of the catch, with teleost and batoids comprising a small portion of bycatch. In the Shark Research Fishery, Sandbar shark comprised 66.2 % of the shark catch, other large coastal shark species comprised 26.9 % of the shark catch, and small coastal shark species comprised 4.3 %. Prohibited shark species were also caught including dusky shark (1.5 %), sand tiger shark, *Carcharias taurus* (0.9 %), and white shark, *Carcharodon carcharias* (0.1 %). Outside the Shark Research Fishery, large coastal shark species (excluding sandbar shark) comprised 43.8 % of the shark catch and small coastal shark species comprised 37.2 %. Prohibited shark species were also caught, including sandbar shark (6.8 %).

2.2.11 Ecosystem Considerations

The US Department of Commerce has compiled and distributed the “Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Ecosystem-Based Fisheries Management Road Map Implementation Plan” for 2018-2022. The Atlantic HMS EBFM engagement strategy will leverage meetings that the Atlantic HMS Management Division and SEFSC and NEFSC staff working on HMS either host or attend, with key partners and stakeholders, to provide updates on HMS EBFM activities and be supportive of partner EBFM actions. The Atlantic HMS Management Division will also reach out to regional fishery management councils and interstate marine fisheries commissions to increase the level of communication regarding EBFM issues, as well as use the NOAA Fisheries website and the Atlantic HMS email

listserv to communicate EBFM information to fishery stakeholders and the public. In addition, there may be opportunities to participate in the meetings of scientific societies (e.g., American Fisheries Society, American Elasmobranch Society, American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists) and associated symposiums or workshops to share and learn about new work on ecosystem studies relevant to Atlantic HMS. Finally, the Atlantic HMS Management Division will work to collaborate with domestic and international partners on cross-jurisdictional issues, as well as on data collection and monitoring, related to EBFM Implementation. Details of the Road Map can be found <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/ecosystems/ecosystem-based-fishery-management-implementation-plans>

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|--|---|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 2020/9/15 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 2020/7/27 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 2020/7/27 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 2020/7/27 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | 2020/7/27 |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | 2020/7/27 |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | No tagging surveys. Information on tagging programs provided in Part I of the U.S. Annual Report and data submitted on 2020/7/30 |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | 2020/7/30 |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | 2020/7/30 |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | 2020/7/27 |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14 | 2020/9/15; this information is provided in Part II, Section 4 of the U.S. Annual Report. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | None available |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Not applicable; The United States does not farm Atlantic bluefin tuna. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Not applicable; This requirement is specific to the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery, in which the United States does not participate; The United States provides information from its national observer program to ICCAT per SCRS requirements. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | Not applicable; The United States did not receive any transfer of quota to support such cooperative research. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | SCRS/2020/119 |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Information provided in bluefin tuna section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a | N/A - the United States does not prosecute an fishery for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna for research or other purposes |

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| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------|---------|----------|---|---|
| | | | scientific research program | |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | 2020/7/27 ¹ |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | 2020/7/27 ² |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | The referenced provisions address reporting related to both human observer programs and EMS. The April 30 deadline is not applicable for 2020 as Rec. 19-02 did not enter into force until June 2020. Regarding paragraph 56, however, the United States administers our scientific observer program for the U.S. pelagic longline fleet in a manner consistent with Rec 16-14, including analyzing and reporting relevant information to SCRS in line with established deadlines and consistent with U.S. domestic confidentiality requirements (see S:TRO09). |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | Not applicable; The United States does not fish in the vicinity of the Gulf of Guinea time/area closure. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | Not applicable; The United States does not have purse seine or baitboat fisheries for tropical tunas or a history of such fishing. |
| | S:TRO08 | S49 | | Redundant |
| BILLFISH | S:BIL01 | S27 | | Redundant |
| | S:BIL02 | S28 | | Redundant |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | The methodology was described in SCRS/00/97, which was sent 2000/9/18. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | Information on data collection is included in the Billfish Checksheet submitted by the United States on 2020/9/15. |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | The United States already provides species specific shark data in accordance with ICCAT requirements. Information on data collection is included in the Shark Checksheet submitted by the United States on 2020/9/15. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | no documents were presented this year |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | no documents were presented this year |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | 2020/7/27 (live releases not included, but will be reported in 2021) |
| OTHER | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides | Links provided in Part II, Section 4 of the |

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| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------|---------|----------|--|---|
| BY-CATCH | | | for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | 2014 U.S. Annual Report |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | 2020/7/27 |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | 2020/7/27 |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | Not applicable; The United States does not have artisanal fisheries subject to the exemption from the use of observers. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | Information on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in Part II, Sections 3 and 4 of the U.S. Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Part I, Section 1. |

| Table 2.1-YFT. Annual Landings (MT) of Yellowfin Tuna from 2015 to 2019 | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Area | Gear | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| NW Atlantic | Longline | 438.9 | 480.4 | 731.4 | 392.7 | 535.5 |
| | Gillnet | 0.8 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 0.3 | 0 |
| | Handline | 64.3 | 31.4 | 32.4 | 17.9 | 47.1 |
| | Troll | 25.6 | 16.6 | 35.5 | 31.2 | 4.2 |
| | Rod and Reel* | 976.1 | 1,936.2 | 2,427.4 | 1463.9 | 1,446.7 |
| | Unclassified | 2.5 | 2.5 | 28.6 | 11.0 | 3.6 |
| Gulf of Mexico | Longline | 490.8 | 695.2 | 595.0 | 367.6 | 224.2 |
| | Handline | 1.9 | 5.6 | 5.8 | 3.8 | 3.5 |
| | Rod and Reel* | 678.7 | 776.2 | 463.8 | 306.3 | 254.8 |
| | troll | 0 | 1.3 | 5.9 | 30.7 | 19.1 |
| | Unclassified | 0 | 0.03 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Caribbean | Longline | 109.9 | 123.6 | 103.2 | 94.4 | 116.9 |
| | Handline | 0.6 | 1.3 | 0.1 | 0.07 | 0.2 |
| | Rod and Reel* | 5.7 | 30.3 | 13.2 | 0 | 0 |
| NC Atlantic | Longline | 1.8 | 1 | 1.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| TOTAL | | 2,797.6 | 4,103.9 | 4,443.9 | 2,720.4 | 2,656.4 |

* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

| Table 2.2-SKJ. Landings (MT) of Skipjack Tuna from 2015 to 2019 | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| Area | Gear | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| NW Atlantic | Longline | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| | Gillnet | 0.2 | 0.7 | 0.09 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| | Handline | 0.2 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 0.2 |
| | Trawl | 1.1 | 0 | 0.06 | 0.6 | 0.06 |
| | Rod and Reel* | 49.9 | 130.1 | 80.9 | 63.1 | 34.6 |
| | Unclassified | 0.06 | 0.2 | 1.0 | 0.2 | 0.02 |
| Gulf of Mexico | Longline | 0 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| | Handline | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.01 | 0.07 |
| | Rod and Reel* | 34.3 | 34.0 | 113.2 | 12.6 | 7.5 |
| Caribbean | Handline | 0.5 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| | Rod and Reel* | 7.6 | 11.4 | 1.0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 94.6 | 179.2 | 198.6 | 77.9 | 44.3 |

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

| Table 2.3-BET. Annual Landings (MT) of Bigeye Tuna from 2015 to 2019 | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Area | Gear | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| NW and North Central Atlantic | Longline | 557.7 | 360.2 | 540.4 | 378.8 | 570.3 |
| | Gillnet | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Handline | 51.3 | 9.4 | 4.0 | 25.5 | 13.9 |
| | Trawl | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0 | 0.9 | 0 |
| | Troll | 6.4 | 1 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 1.5 |
| | Rod and Reel* | 448.5 | 170.5 | 259.7 | 493.9 | 204.9 |
| | Unclassified | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.9 | 2.8 | 1.7 |
| Gulf of Mexico | Longline | 9.2 | 6.6 | 10.5 | 8.0 | 4.9 |
| | Rod and Reel | 0.01 | 0.2 | 0 | 0.7 | 30.6 |
| | Troll | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2.6 | 0.2 |
| Caribbean | Longline | 7.5 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| | Handline | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rod and Reel* | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| SW Atlantic | Longline | 0 | 13.8 | 9.4 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 1082.2 | 568.2 | 836.3 | 920.8 | 831.4 |

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

| Table 2.4-ALB. Annual Landings (MT) of Albacore Tuna from 2015 to 2019 | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Area | Gear | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| NW and North Central Atlantic | Longline | 83.9 | 59.9 | 94.0 | 44.9 | 113.2 |
| | Gillnet | 0.5 | 3.3 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.3 |
| | Handline | 2.7 | 0.7 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.5 |
| | Trawl | 1.7 | 0.5 | 1.7 | 0.05 | 1.1 |
| | Troll | 0 | 0.03 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rod and Reel* | 120.5 | 41.4 | 27.5 | 8.9 | 29.5 |
| | Unclassified | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean | Longline | 145.0 | 143.1 | 114.7 | 48.0 | 76.3 |
| | Rod and Reel* | 0.08 | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Handline | 0 | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 354.4 | 250.2 | 238.3 | 102.6 | 221.4 |

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

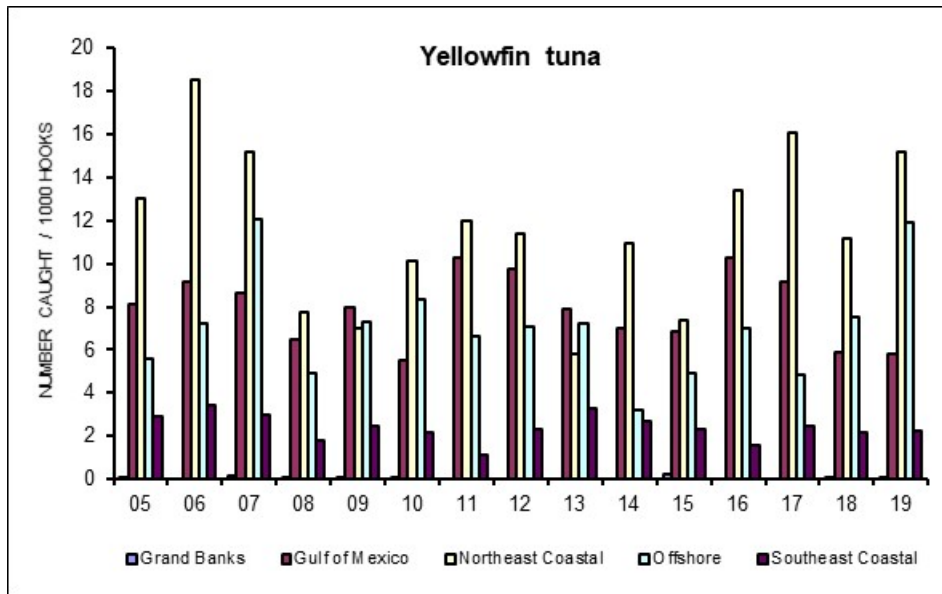


Figure 2.1 – YFT. Nominal catch rates for YFT in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports

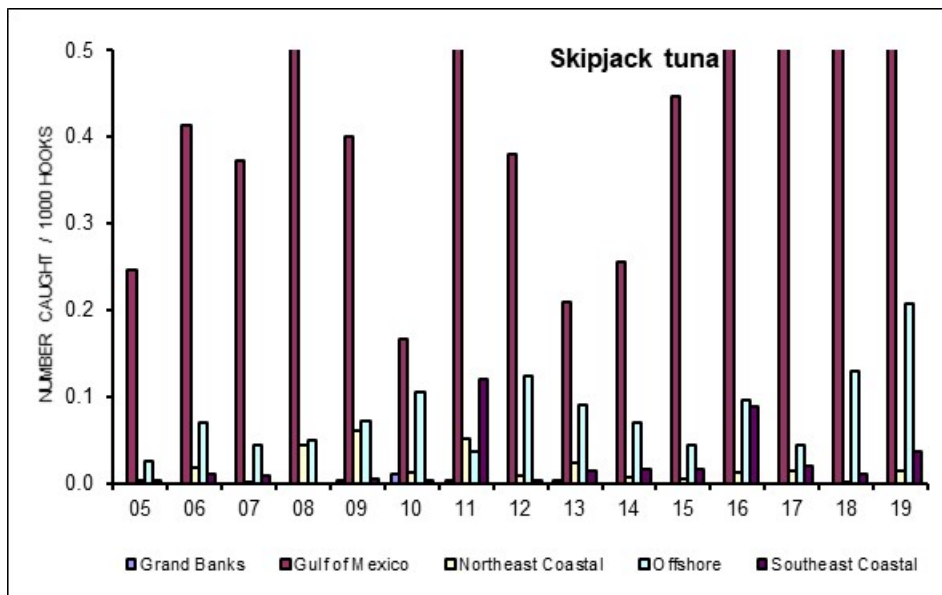


Figure 2.2 – SKJ. Nominal catch rates for SKJ in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

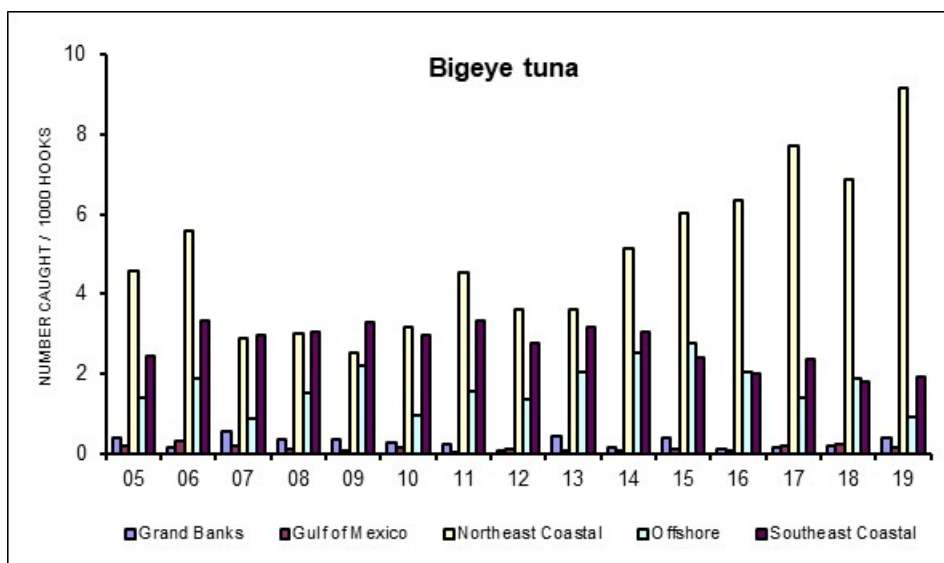


Figure 2.3 – BET. Nominal catch rates for BET in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

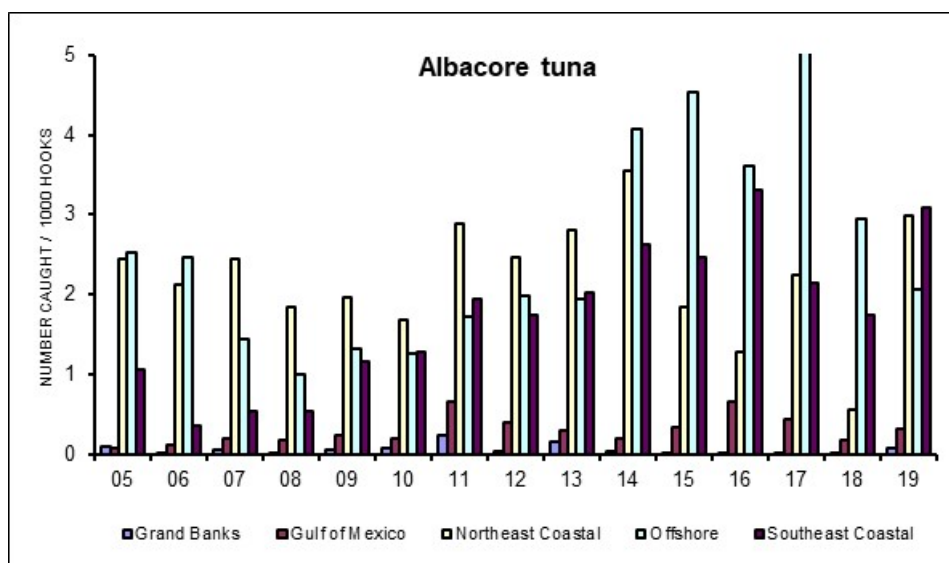


Figure 2.4 – ALB. Nominal catch rates for ALB in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

| Table 2.5-BFT. Annual Catches (MT) of Bluefin Tuna from 2015 to 2019 | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| Area | Gear | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| NW Atlantic | Longline** | 70.1 | 82.4 | 70.8 | 91.4 | 77.4 |
| | Handline | 0 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 1.4 | 0 |
| | Harpoon | 77.1 | 52.9 | 81.7 | 43.6 | 118.2 |
| | Purse seine | 38.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Commercial Rod and Reel | 581.4 | 722.1 | 652.8 | 765.7 | 798.6 |
| | Recreational Rod and Reel* | 112.9 | 143.7 | 140.1 | 112.5 | 179.9 |
| Gulf of Mexico | Longline** | 9.3 | 10.7 | 11.7 | 8.0 | 4.5 |
| | Recreational Rod and Reel* | 0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.9 |
| NC Atlantic | Longline** | 8.3 | 12.0 | 32.9 | 4.0 | 9.8 |
| Caribbean | Longline** | 0 | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0.4 |
| TOTAL | | 898.8 | 1,026.8 | 996.8 | 1028.3 | 1,190.8 |

* Recreational Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** includes *landings* and *estimated discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs

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| Table 2.6-SWO. Annual Catches (MT) of Swordfish from 2015 to 2019 | | | | | | |
|--|---------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| Area | Gear | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 |
| NW Atlantic | Longline** | 1088.6 | 835.4 | 774.8 | 839.2 | 1,014 |
| | Handline | 70.7 | 71.2 | 59.5 | 127.7 | 202.2 |
| | Harpoon | 0 | 0 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 |
| | Trawl | 2.8 | 6 | 6.8 | 1.0 | 10.6 |
| | Rod and Reel* | 45.1 | 22.5 | 22.6 | 24.4 | 77.9 |
| | Unclassified | 0 | 0 | 0.02 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| Gulf of Mexico | Longline** | 127.4 | 175.8 | 250.6 | 186.8 | 307.3 |
| | Handline | 5.5 | 3.5 | 2.7 | 3.9 | 2.8 |
| | Rod and Reel* | 1 | 4.8 | 10.6 | 11.4 | 9.5 |
| Caribbean | Longline** | 8.8 | 72.4 | 88.4 | 3.2 | 8.4 |
| | Handline | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Rod and Reel* | 0 | 0 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 |
| NC Area 94A | Longline** | 367.9 | 304.9 | 187.7 | 76.5 | 129.4 |
| S Atlantic | Longline** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | 1,718.4 | 1,497.5 | 1377.2 | 1,274.8 | 1,763.3 |

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

** includes *landings* and *estimated discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs

ANNUAL REPORT – SECTION 3 – REPORTING SUMMARY

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------|------|---|---|--|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | Parts I and II of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 15/09/2020 |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | Part II of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 15/09/2020 |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | U.S. Compliance Reporting Tables submitted on 8/15/2020 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | N/A; no U.S. chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention Area |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | N/A; no U.S. chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention Area |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | N/A; Transshipment prohibited; no transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | N/A; Transshipment prohibited; no transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | N/A; Transshipment prohibited; no transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | N/A; The United States has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | N/A; Transshipment prohibited; no U.S. flagged large-scale pelagic longline vessels authorized to transship to carrier vessels |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/2013 and updated on 14/08/2020. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/2013 and updated on 14/08/2020. |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/2013; no subsequent changes to report. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/2013 and updated on 14/08/2020. |
| GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | No decisions to deny port entry or use to report. | |
| GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | None at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, | |

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| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|---|---|
| | | | | including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | N/A; see GEN 0014 explanation |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | N/A; see GEN 0014 explanation |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | N/A; no bilateral arrangements for port inspection at this time |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | N/A; The U.S. has no access agreements at this time |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | N/A; The U.S. has no access agreements at this time |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | At the time of reporting, 442 U.S. flagged vessels 20 meters and above are included on the vessel list. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | We have reviewed internal actions, consistent with the requirements of Rec. 13-13, paragraph 6, and have no updates to report. |
| | GEN | 0022 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | <p>As summarized in a report to the 2009 ICCAT Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fisheries, the United States employs a broad array of management tools in the recreational fishery for Atlantic tunas, swordfish, billfish, and sharks, including: vessel permits; authorized and prohibited species; restrictions regarding gear use, possession and retention, and areas fished; and prohibition on sale of recreationally caught fish. The United States provided further details of recreational billfish fishery management in a paper submitted at the 2019 annual meeting (Appendix I, PA4-818).</p> <p>Recreational landings are estimated through the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), and a combination of the Recreational Billfish Survey, the Large Pelagics Survey, mandatory reporting requirements for non-tournament landings of Atlantic blue and white marlins, roundscale spearfish, sailfish, swordfish, and Atlantic bluefin tuna, and state landings data, including from catch card programs. Regulations require selected HMS charter/headboat vessels that do not already complete a logbook to do so. Registration of all recreational fishing tournaments for Atlantic HMS is required. All tournaments are required to submit landing reports. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic bluefin tuna, billfish, and swordfish are</p> |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|---|---|
| | | | | <p>required to be reported within 24 hours of landing via an internet-based reporting system. The online bluefin tuna landings reporting requirement was expanded in 2015 to require the reporting of bluefin tuna retained <i>or</i> discarded dead by all commercial and recreational handgear vessels, within 24 hours of the end of each trip.</p> <p>The United States continues to make significant improvements to its recreational fisheries data collection programs. In 2018, the United States revised MRIP as part of its recent transition from the Coastal Household Telephone Survey to the new, mail-based Fishing Effort Survey (FES). The change resulted in revised catch and effort estimates from 1981-2017. The FES is a more accurate method of collecting saltwater recreational fishing effort. As a result of the improved survey, FES estimates are generally higher than telephone survey; however, analyses indicate that the increase in effort estimates is because the FES does a better job of estimating fishing activity, not a sudden rise in fishing. More information is available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/recreational-fishing-data</p> <p>The history of U.S. regulations are fully described in PA4-818/2019 (Appendix I).</p> |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Ocean Star 2 (circular 3326) and Mario 11 (circulares 3977 and 4085) |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Nothing beyond those contained in circulars 3326, 3977 and 4085. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | The United States collects information through a combination of programs, including the bluefin tuna catch documentation program, bigeye and swordfish statistical document programs, and the U.S. domestic International Trade Data System (ITDS). Relevant information is provided to the Commission. Reports were submitted on 30/03/2019 and 15/09/2020 (for bigeye tuna and swordfish) and on 14/09/2020 for bluefin tuna. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | See Appendix II regarding U.S. enforcement information. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | See Appendix II regarding U.S. enforcement information. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Ocean Star 2 (circular 3326) and Mario 11 (circulares 3977 and 4085). The United States is in the process of investigating a third vessel detected at sea conducting suspicious activities. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | (Circular 3326) In response to the U.S. Coast Guard sighting Ocean Star 2, NMFS OLE conducted an investigation of the vessel during which it determined that the vessel is not on the ICCAT List of Authorized Vessels established per Rec. 13-13. Through outreach with authorities in Vanuatu, it was determined that the vessel is not flagged to the Republic of Vanuatu, and was deleted from the registry in 2016. Vanuatu Maritime Services stated that the vessel was transferred |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|------|----|--|---|
| | | | | <p>to St. Vincent and the Grenadines. NMFS OLE contacted St. Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Administration, who responded that the vessel seemed to be registered under the Vanuatu flag. The IHS Markit Sea-web database reports that Ming Shun Fishery Co Ltd is the vessel's beneficial owner, manager, operator and registered owner in Chinese Taipei. Based on the above information, NMFS OLE presumes the vessel to be without nationality, and meets the criteria for inclusion on the IUU Vessel List.</p> <p>(Circulars 3977 and 4085) In response to the U.S. Coast Guard sighting Mario 11, information on the vessel's shark finning activities was provided to Senegal in support of inspection and compliance monitoring. Senegal responded to the U.S. correspondence and advised that the MARIO 11 is under a cancellation procedure of the Senegal flag, which has been in progress since January 7, 2020. Senegal further reported that the MARIO 11 does not hold a valid license for fishing on the high seas and is, according to national law, fishing illegally. Senegal has requested that the ICCAT Secretariat remove this vessel from the authorized vessel list.</p> <p>The United States is in the process of investigating a third vessel detected at sea conducting suspicious activities. We are in the process of working with the flag State to investigate the vessel and will report back to the Commission, as appropriate.</p> |
| GEN | 0031 | | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Originally submitted on 4/04/2019 and updated on 14/08/2020. Information is available on the ICCAT website. The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| GEN | 0032 | | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Originally submitted on 4/04/2019 and updated on 14/08/2020. Information is available on the ICCAT website. |
| GEN | 0033 | | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | No new exchanges occurred this year specific to the ICCAT measure; however, professional exchanges for the inspection of fishing vessels continue with Contracting Parties to ICCAT. To date, Contracting Parties having partnered in professional at-sea exchanges and/or mock dockside boardings with the United States in the ICCAT Convention Area include Sierra Leone, Canada, Morocco, Cote D'Ivoire, Nigeria, Cabo Verde, Senegal, Sao Tome e Principe, The Gambia, and Ghana. The United States continues discussions with potential partners for ICCAT specific professional exchanges. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | N/A; no U.S.-flagged vessels on the IUU list at this time. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | N/A; No U.S. flagged vessels participate in ICCAT ROPs |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | N/A; No U.S. flagged vessels participate in ICCAT ROPs |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | N/A; Recommendation 19-11 specifies that fishing gear is understood to mean fishing gear that poses “a significant risk of ghost fishing” and specifies that the provisions in the Recommendation do not apply to longline gear. After reviewing each gear type, the United States has determined that there are currently no gears authorized to fish species managed by ICCAT that pose a significant risk of ghost fishing. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | N/A; See response to GEN 0037 above. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | 301-427-2300; nmfs.ole.analysts@noaa.gov |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna traps |
| | BFT | 1006 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |

UNITED STATES

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|---|---|
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Yes, 12 monthly reports submitted during calendar year 2019; to date, reports submitted each month in 2020 |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | <p>The United States limits the take of bluefin measuring less than 115 cm through subquotas and retention limits, and no commercial retention of bluefin measuring less than 178 cm is allowed. There is a low recreational daily retention limit (e.g., one fish measuring 66 cm to less than 178 cm per vessel for private vessels), and vessel captains must release fish after the retention limit is reached. NMFS outreach efforts are designed to inform vessel captains of this requirement and the importance of releasing fish carefully.</p> <p>Through Federal regulations, the United States requires that any Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) that is caught but not kept be released in a manner that maximizes its probability of survival and without removing the fish from the water. NOAA Fisheries has issued a <i>Careful Catch and Release</i> brochure to provide advice on compliance with this requirement. It is available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides</p> <p>U.S. Atlantic HMS fishermen are encouraged to obtain free conventional streamer tags and tagging kits from the NOAA Fisheries Cooperative Tagging Center (https://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/species/fish/tagging.htm). NOAA Fisheries' Apex Predator Program also distributes tags for sharks (https://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/nefsc/Narragansett/sharks/) to help provide valuable information about movement patterns and life history of HMS. Tournaments also</p> |

UNITED STATES

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | | | | provide fisheries biologists with an opportunity to promote voluntary angler tagging programs. |
| | BFT | 1026 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | The report was submitted on 15/09/2020. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Yes; details are available on the ICCAT website (http://www.iccat.int/en/BCD.asp). |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | Yes; updates provided to ICCAT on 21/11/2012. eBCD POCs provided on 28/04/2016. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Yes; information provided on 12/10/2012 (as part of the 2012 U.S. Annual Report). Relevant citation for the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations is 50 CFR Part 300 and 635. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Submitted 12/10/2012 (as part of 2012 U.S. Annual Report). The United States requires that bluefin tuna be fitted with a tail tag upon sale to a domestic dealer. The tag (or tag number in the case of a cut carcass) must remain with the fish, thereby tracking bluefin tuna product from domestic harvest to international markets. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | No vessels with this description at this time. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | 01/05/2016; all required data allowing U.S. use of the eBCD system was entered on or before the system implementation date of May 1, 2016. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | The list of authorized tropical tuna vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT and kept up-to-date through monthly updates provided in accordance with the procedures of the Large-Scale Fishing Vessel List. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | List submitted on 1/07/2019; revision submitted 31/07/2019 |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | The United States has received no notifications concerning possible violations that would trigger the need for investigation. |
| | TRO | 2004 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | TRO | 2005 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Reports submitted biennially as required: 30/03/2020 and 15/09/2020 |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Yes. Last updated on 21/11/2012. |
| | TRO | 2008 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | Per the requirements specified in Rec 16-01 for reporting 2019 bigeye tuna catch by quarter, reports |

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| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | | | | were submitted on 27/6/2019; 1/10/2019; 17/12/2019. Fourth quarter catch data for bigeye (as well as yellowfin and skipjack) was included with updated estimates for Q1-Q3 in Task 1 data submitted on 27 July 2020. Quarterly catch reports for all tropical tuna species is required by Rec. 19-02 and applicable starting for the 2020 fishing season. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | N/A; the United States does not currently have purse seine or baitboat vessels fishing in association with FADs. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | Submitted on 13 September 2019 per Rec 16-01. As the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02, this requirement no longer applies and a revised plan was not submitted in 2020. See ICCAT Circular 0941/20 for additional information. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | N/A; Paragraph 22b only applies to CPCs with recent average catches of tropical tunas less than 1000 t. Nevertheless, as we notified the Commission earlier this year (see Circular 0941/20), the United States has no plans to expand commercial capacity beyond our current number of longline permits. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | N/A; As the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02, this requirement does not apply. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | N/A; As the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02, this requirement does not apply. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | N/A; As the United States falls under paragraph 4(d) of Rec 19-02, this requirement does not apply. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | N/A; the United States has no authorized support vessels. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | N/A; only US vessels authorized to catch tropical tunas may retain them. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | N/A; the United States has no authorized support vessels. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | N/A: This provision applies only to those CPC with purse seine vessels fishing on FADs. In addition, reporting is not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Any reporting on relevant activities is to be made to IMM and SCRS in 2021. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Reports submitted biennially as required: 30/03/2020 and 15/09/2020 |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Yes. Last updated on 21/11/2012. |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery. |

UNITED STATES

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-----------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | 15/09/2017 |
| | SWO | 3008 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | SWO | 3009 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | The list of authorized NSW vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT, including monthly updates, in accordance with the procedures of the Large-Scale Fishing Vessel List. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | N/A; the United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic swordfish |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NSW without a permit |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SSWO without a permit |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery. |
| ALBACORE | ALB | 4001 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | ALB | 4002 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | The list of authorized North Atlantic albacore vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT, including monthly updates, in accordance with the procedures of the Large Scale Fishing Vessel List. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | N/A; the United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic albacore |

UNITED STATES

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NALB without a permit |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | N/A; the United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SALB without a permit |
| BILLFISH | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | Information contained in billfish check sheet submitted on 15/09/2020 |
| | BIL | 5002 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | BIL | 5003 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | N/A; This paragraph applies only to developing CPCs and other CPCs' small island, artisanal, subsistence, and small-scale coastal fisheries who catch marlins/spearfish for local consumption. The United States does not claim this exemption. For information, the history of U.S. billfish regulations are fully described in PA4-818/2019 (Appendix I) |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | N/A; The United States has not done trials on electronic monitoring for billfish specifically but electronic monitoring is required on all pelagic longline vessels targeting other species and where billfish are caught incidentally. U.S. pelagic longline vessels are prohibited from retaining billfish and they must be released whether dead or alive. |
| SHARKS | SHK | 7001 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | SHK | 7002 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | SHK | 7003 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | SHK | 7004 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | Information contained in shark check sheet; revised document submitted on 15/09/2020 |
| | SHK | 7006 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| | SHK | 7007 | <i>Redundant</i> | |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | 15/09/2020 (Annual Report); U.S. regulations adopted in 2004 for all U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline vessels include: mandatory attendance at protected species safe handling release and identification workshops, mandatory bait specifications, use of circle hooks (size of hook depending on fishing locale), and the mandatory possession and use of sea turtle handling and release gear on board all vessels with pelagic longline gear. The United States continues to modify the suite of disentanglement and release gears required to be onboard longline vessels as new gears and information on best practices are developed. Sea turtle interactions in the U.S. pelagic longline fleet are reported annually to ICCAT. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | N/A; The United States does not fish in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude or the Mediterranean where the requirements of Rec. 11-09 apply. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------|------|------|--|---|
| | | | | Information on the U.S. NPOA for Seabirds was included in the 2009 U.S. Annual Report to ICCAT, which is available on the ICCAT website. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | Information on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in Part II, Sections 3 and 4 of the U.S. Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Part I, Section 1. Also see Appendix III for information on this topic. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Executive Order in 2014-- <i>Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses</i> --mandated the use of a single electronic system, the International Trade Data System (ITDS), to streamline transactions for the import and export of products regulated by any U.S. Federal Agency. The United States published a final rule in 2016 establishing regulations to integrate the collection of trade documentation within ITDS and requiring electronic filing of information through a single automated portal. Given this need to collect information from the trade community (shippers, carriers, brokers, etc.) in an electronic format, the United States has integrated ICCAT's statistical and catch document programs into this internet-based electronic data collection system. A document imaging system allows brokers to attach electronic images of paper certificates to the entry and export filings. In addition, certain key information from paper documents (or electronic records in the case of the eBCD system) must be entered directly into ITDS. More information can be found at www.itds.gov . |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | N/A; the United States has not objected to any ICCAT recommendation. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

Recommendation to Establish Minimum Standards for Fishing Vessel Scientific Observer Programs (16-14)

The U.S. observer program has two main objectives: monitoring interactions between fishing gear and protected species (marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds) and monitoring fishing effort and catch (estimation of total landings of target species and/or bycatch of non-target or prohibited species). The U.S. observer coverage goal is eight percent of all sets in each area/quarter stratum. The actual observer coverage of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was 10.5 percent of the fishing sets in 2019. No purse seine vessels fished during 2019. Specific information on the structure and design of the U.S. scientific observer program, as required in Rec. 16-14 paragraph 10(d)(i), was reported by the United States in Form ST-11 (National Observer Program Info) in July 2018 and is available from the Secretariat. Additional information is available online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/fishery-observers>.

Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System (18-10)

The United States implemented a fleet-wide VMS requirement in the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery in 2003. All vessels away from port with pelagic longline gear onboard are required to operate their VMS units with hourly position reporting. The United States also requires VMS operation for vessels with bottom longline gear onboard between 33°00' N. latitude and 36°30' N. latitude or near the mid-Atlantic shark closed area and for shark gillnet vessels operating during the right whale calving season. Vessel operators provide position reports 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Catch reports of BFT are required via VMS for both purse seine and pelagic

longline. More information is available online at:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/enforcement/regional-vessel-monitoring-information#atlantic-highly-migratory-species>.

Measures to Ensure Effectiveness of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures and to Prohibit Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (Recs. 03-12 and 18-08; Res. 01-18)

The United States is implementing these measures through various means (e.g., licensing requirements, monitoring control, and surveillance measures, maintaining up-to-date records of U.S. vessels authorized to fish species managed by ICCAT in the Convention area, etc.). U.S. laws and regulations prohibit the import of tuna and tuna-like species from vessels included in the IUU vessel list (as established pursuant to Rec. 11-18, revised by Rec. 18-08) or which are not on ICCAT's authorized vessel list as established pursuant to Rec. 11-12 (*50 CFR Part 635.41*), which was revised by Rec. 13-13. The United States has regulations in place to clarify domestic implementation of other aspects of Rec. 11-18, now Rec. 18-08, including restriction of entry into port and access to port services for vessels on the ICCAT IUU vessel list. Such vessels may also be prohibited from engaging in commercial transactions, if allowed entry into port. Any actions taken against listed IUU vessels would be in accordance with the relevant conservation and management measure(s) and based on consultations among relevant U.S. agencies.

The United States established a Seafood Import Monitoring Program through a final rule published in 2016. This is a risk-based traceability program requiring the importer of record to provide data from the point of harvest to point of entry into U.S. commerce. More information is available online at:

<http://www.iuufishing.noaa.gov/>.

Recommendation by ICCAT to Promote Compliance By Nationals of Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contacting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures (06-14)

U.S. fisheries enforcement is undertaken by the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE), the U.S. Coast Guard, and, pursuant to cooperative enforcement agreements, by U.S. States and territories with maritime boundaries in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and/or Caribbean Sea. Enforcement activities include monitoring and inspecting offloads at landing facilities and marinas in conjunction with dealer record checks and at-sea boarding and inspection. The U.S. Coast Guard is the primary Federal agency responsible for monitoring compliance with U.S. regulations on the fishing grounds. For a summary of recent enforcement actions to ICCAT species, including those actions concerning U.S. domestic regulations that exceed the requirements of ICCAT, see Appendix II.

Recommendation by ICCAT on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (18-09)

The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports those fish or fish products that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests are subject to inspection.

NOAA Fisheries regulations address requirements for U.S.-permitted vessels landing tuna, tuna-like species or other HMS in foreign ports or making port calls in foreign ports. The regulations include notification requirements prior to arrival in a foreign port, items that may be inspected by an authorized official of a Port State, and procedures for reporting the results of any port inspection conducted by an authorized official of a Port State when landing HMS in a foreign port.

In addition to ICCAT's requirements, the United States supported the development of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing, and, upon its adoption in November 2009, was one of the first to sign it. The United States ratified the Port State Measures Agreement in February 2016. This will complement existing regulations that restrict port entry and access to port services to vessels included on the IUU lists of ICCAT and other RFMOs of which the United States is a party.

Steps Taken to Mitigate Bycatch and Reduce Discards, and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)

See Appendix III.

Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels 20 Meters in Length Overall or Greater Authorized to Operate in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 13-13)

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule in 2014 to address the requirement for vessels 20 meters or greater to obtain an International Maritime Organization (IMO)/Lloyd's Registry (LR) number. All eligible U.S. vessels on the ICCAT record now have IMO/LR numbers.

Additional information

Recent U.S. management actions for Atlantic highly migratory species can be found online at: <https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species>.

Federal Register notices containing the full text of proposed and final regulations can be found at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/>.

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

Due to complications associated with the pandemic, fourth quarter catch data for bigeye tuna could not be reported by the deadline. This bigeye tuna data (together with data for the other tropical tuna species) however, was included with updated estimates for quarters 1, 2 and 3 in the U.S. Task 1 data submitted to ICCAT on 27 July 2020.

Based on the best available landing information, NOAA Fisheries has determined that the Atlantic blue marlin, white marlin, and roundscale spearfish 250-landings limit has been met and exceeded for 2020. From September 30, 2020, through December 31, 2020, NOAA Fisheries is requiring catch- and-release fishing only for Atlantic blue marlin, white marlin, and roundscale spearfish in all areas of the Atlantic Ocean. The final amount of 2020 overharvest will be deducted from the U.S. landings limit during or before the 2022 adjustment year, consistent with the provisions of Rec. 19-05.

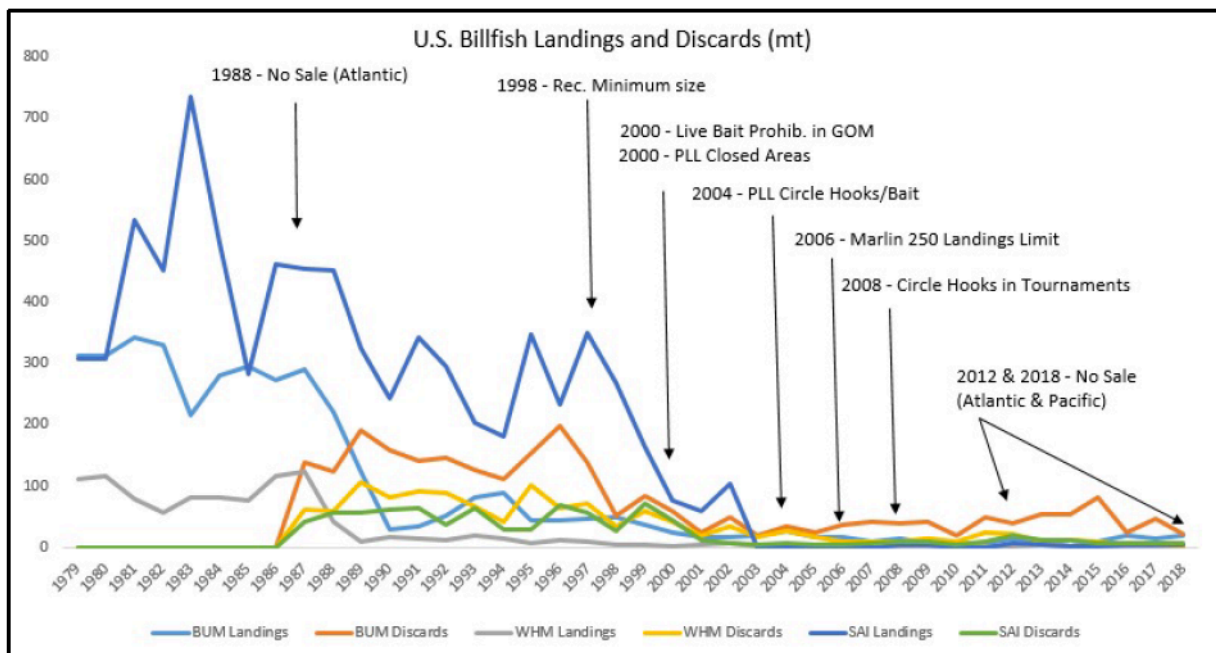
TIMELINE OF U.S. ATLANTIC BILLFISH MANAGEMENT MEASURES**Information Paper Submitted by the United States**

Figure 1. U.S. billfish landings and discards (mt) 1979-2018.

1978: Preliminary Fishery Management Plan (PMP) for Atlantic Billfishes and Sharks (43 FR 3818, January 27, 1978)

In 1978, the U.S. implemented regulations (43 FR 3818, January 27, 1978) to govern foreign fishing and incidental catch of billfishes and sharks in the U.S. Fishery Conservation Zone (FCZ). The 1978 PMP was designed to minimize conflict between domestic and foreign users of billfish and sharks, encourage international management, and maintain availability of these resources. This action among other things, required permits for foreign vessels to fish in the U.S. FCZ, established a billfish total allowable level of foreign fishing of zero for foreign vessels, and required the release of billfish caught by foreign longline vessels without removal from water.

1988: Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for Atlantic Billfish (53 FR 37765, September 28, 1988)

In 1988, the U.S. implemented the Fishery Management Plan (FMP) for Atlantic billfish. The 1988 FMP, among other things, defined the Atlantic management unit to include sailfish (*Istiophorus platypterus*) from the western Atlantic Ocean, white marlin (*Tetrapturus albidus*, the scientific name in 1988) and blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) from the North Atlantic Ocean, and longbill spearfish (*Tetrapturus pfluegeri*) from the entire Atlantic Ocean. Additionally, the 1988 FMP prohibited the sale of Atlantic billfish, with an exemption for small-scale handline fisheries in Puerto Rico. Furthermore, the 1988 FMP established recreational minimum sizes for Atlantic billfish and prohibited possession of Atlantic billfish by commercial longline and driftnet vessels². The 1988 FMP restricted the retention of billfish shoreward of the outer boundary of the U.S. EEZ to those caught by rod and reel, and initiated mandatory tournament reporting. It is important to note, that the U.S. required all billfish caught on commercial gear be released “in a manner that will ensure maximum probability of survival,”

² Currently, the use of drift gillnets are only authorized within the U.S. commercial shark fishery.

by cutting the line near the hook without removing the fish from the water. These measures are currently still in effect.

1997 and 1998: Atlantic Blue & White Marlin and West Atlantic Sailfish Declared Overfished

In 1997, ICCAT passed Recommendation 97-09, requiring landing reductions of at least 25 percent from 1996 levels by the end of 1999 for Atlantic blue and white marlin. To comply with this recommendation, the U.S. implemented interim regulations in 1998, which increased the minimum size limits for Atlantic blue and white marlin (63 FR 14030, March 24, 1998; 63 FR 51859, September 29, 1998³) ultimately the recreational minimum size was established at 99 inches lower jaw fork length (LJFL) and 66 inches (LJFL), respectively. The minimum size limit increases were estimated to result in a reduction in recreational landings of 46 percent by number and 39 percent by weight for blue marlin, and a reduction of 53 percent by number and weight for white marlin from 1996 levels. Additionally, these interim rules, strengthened tournament registration and reporting requirements for billfishes. Furthermore, the 1998 interim rule, established a recreational bag limit of one Atlantic blue or white marlin per vessel per trip. It is important to note, to meet conservation goals, the U.S. recreational community was encouraged to release their live billfish catches.

1999: Amendment 1 to the Atlantic Billfish FMP (64 FR 29090, March 28, 1999)

In 1999, the U.S. implemented Amendment 1 to the Atlantic Billfish FMP (64 FR 29090, May 28, 1999⁴). This amendment, among other things, established a 63 inches (LJFL) minimum size for western Atlantic sailfish, prohibited retention of longbill spearfish, removed recreational bag limits, established a catch and release recreational fishery management program and established a foundation to develop a 10-year international rebuilding plan. Additionally, this amendment, redefined the management unit for Atlantic blue and white marlin as waters of the entire Atlantic Ocean. This action required the measurement of the length of the fish while still in the water, prohibiting the removal of fish from the water that were under the size limit.

Along with Amendment 1 to the Atlantic Billfish FMP, the U.S. implemented the FMP for Tunas, Swordfish, and Sharks, which limited entry in the swordfish and shark fishery, capping the number of pelagic longline vessels and began a process of capacity reduction through attrition. Reducing pelagic longline fishing effort resulted in reduced billfish interactions and discards.

2000: U.S. implements regulatory Amendment 1 and time/area closures

In 2000, the U.S. implemented regulations, which prohibited the use of live bait on pelagic longline in the Gulf of Mexico and prohibited the use of pelagic longline fishing at certain times and in certain areas off the coast of the Southeastern U.S. and in the Gulf of Mexico (65 FR 47214, August 1, 2000). Prohibiting the use of live bait was expected to provide a 10 to 46 percent reduction in billfish discards in the Gulf of Mexico. Partially as a result of the time/area closures, overall pelagic longline fishing effort, expressed as the number of hooks fished, declined by 26.2 percent during 2005–2017 from 1997–1999. Additionally, partially as a result of the time/area closures, reported billfish (blue marlin, white marlin, and sailfish) discards decreased by 33–60 percent from 1997–1999 to 2005–2017. It is important to note, that although circle hooks were not mandatory at this time, U.S. recreational fishermen were encouraged to increase survival of released fish through the use of dehooking devices, circle hooks, and other gear modifications that may reduce stress on the hooked fish.

³ NMFS implemented interim rule 63 FR 14030 (March 24, 1998), which among other things, established minimum size limits for Atlantic blue and white marlin to 96 inches lower jaw fork length (LJFL) and 66 inches (LJFL), respectively. Interim rule 63 FR 51859 (September 29, 1998), among other things, extended the March 24, 1998, rule for an additional 180 days, and increased the minimum size for Atlantic blue and white marlin to 99 inches (LJFL) and 66 inches (LJFL), respectively.

⁴ Estimated that since 1988, annual U.S. recreational landings of blue marlin had been reduced by 73%, and annual U.S. recreational landings of white marlin had been reduced by 90%, relative to pre-billfish FMP levels (1980 – 1988). Estimated that, in 1997, dead discards from U.S. commercial vessels (primarily pelagic longline) totaled 138.1 mt of Atlantic blue marlin, 70.8 mt of Atlantic white marlin, and 57.7 mt of western Atlantic sailfish.

2002-2003: U.S. implements ICCAT Recommendations 00-13 and 02-13

In order to meet the obligations of ICCAT Rec. 00-13 and 02-13, the U.S. established a comprehensive monitoring program for all recreational and non-recreational landings of marlin, sailfish, and swordfish by implementing regulations in two final rules (67 FR 77434, December 18, 2002; 68 FR 711, January 7, 2003).

2004: U.S. requires use of circle hooks, bait requirements, and safe handling release gears on pelagic longline vessels (69 FR 40733, July 6, 2004)

In 2004, the U.S. published and implemented regulations (69 FR 40733, July 6, 2004) requiring that all pelagic longline vessels use either 16/0 or larger non-offset circle hooks and /or 18/0 or larger circle hooks with an offset not to exceed 10 degrees. Only whole finfish or squid baits may be possessed onboard. Vessels fishing in the Northeast Distant were required to use the 18/0 or larger circle hooks with an offset not to exceed 10 degrees. These regulations were specifically, implemented to mitigate sea turtle bycatch and bycatch mortality for all Atlantic vessels which had pelagic longline gear onboard. Impacts on billfish bycatch and bycatch mortality were not quantified in this document, however subsequent research has demonstrated that reductions in billfish bycatch and mortality were significant.

2006: U.S. implements the Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species FMP (71 FR 58058, October 2, 2006)

In 2006, the Atlantic Billfish FMP was combined with the 1999 FMP for Tunas, Swordfish, and Sharks, and it amendments, resulting in the Consolidated HMS FMP (71 FR 58058, October 2, 2006). Among other things, the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP limited all HMS permitted vessels fishing in Atlantic billfish tournaments to deploying non-offset circle hooks when using natural bait or natural bait/artificial lure combinations (effective in 2007). The Consolidated HMS FMP codified annual landings limit to 250 recreationally caught Atlantic blue and white marlin, combined, as per ICCAT recommendations 00-13 and 04-09. Additionally, the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, established framework procedures to adjust inseason marlin size limits to remain compliant with the annual 250 fish recreational marlin landings limit. Implementing the circle hook requirement in Atlantic billfish tournaments was estimated to result in a decrease of white marlin post-release mortalities by approximately 23 percent overall, resulting in an estimated 303 (range: 141 – 508) fish released alive that would otherwise be expected to die, on average. There was also expected to be unquantified positive mortality benefits (decreased post-release mortality) for blue marlin and sailfish. Finally, with implementation of the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, the U.S. formally eliminated the Puerto Rico no sale provision.

2010: U.S. adds Roundscale spearfish (*Tetrapturus georgii*) to Atlantic HMS regulations and recognizes the change of the Genus of White marlin from *Tetrapturus* to *Kajikia*

In 2010, the U.S. implemented regulations that added roundscale spearfish (*Tetrapturus georgii*), to the definition of terms in the implementing regulations of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSA) and the Atlantic HMS regulations (75 FR 57698, September 22, 2010). This final action also implemented a minimum size limit for roundscale spearfish that was the same as white marlin and included roundscale spearfish in the blue and white marlin combined 250 recreational landings limit. Additionally, this final action recognized the change of the genus of white marlin from *Tetrapturus* to *Kajikia* in the implementing regulations of the MSA and the Atlantic HMS regulations to reflect a recent taxonomic change.

2014: Amendment 7 to the Consolidated Atlantic HMS FMP (79 FR 71509, December 12, 2014)

In 2014, the U.S. implemented Amendment 7 to the Consolidated Atlantic HMS FMP (79 FR 71509, December 12, 2014). This action was primarily intended to ensure sustainable management of western Atlantic bluefin tuna; however, beneficial effects for billfish stocks are likely. Amendment 7, among other things, established individual vessel bluefin tuna quotas (IBQ) and additional monitoring requirements to support the IBQ program. A recent review of the IBQ program has indicated a reduction in fishing effort, including in the number of active

pelagic longline vessels (2012-2014 average of 116 vessels; 2015-2017 average of 92 vessels), and the number of pelagic longline trips (reduction of 42 percent since 2012).

2012 and 2018: U.S. Billfish Conservation Act

The Billfish Conservation Act of 2012 was signed into law on October 5, 2012, and amended on August 2, 2018. It includes blue and white marlin, longbill spearfish, sailfish, shortbill spearfish, and roundscale spearfish. It prohibits any person from offering billfish or billfish products for sale, selling them, or having custody, control, or possession of them for purposes of offering them for sale. It only exempts billfish caught by U.S. fishing vessels and landed and retained in Hawaii or Pacific Insular Areas. Although the sale of Atlantic billfish was prohibited prior to the Billfish Conservation Act, this act provided unquantifiable benefits for Atlantic billfish by prohibiting all commercial billfish sales or activities, regardless of origin, in the continental U.S.

Appendix II

**NOAA ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS TAKEN ON ICCAT SPECIES
September 10, 2019 - September 9, 2020**

During this reporting period, enforcement efforts consisted of dockside monitoring of offloads at major landing facilities in conjunction with dealer record checks, as well as at-sea boardings and visits to recreational marinas. Enforcement officials detected the following violations:

| ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS | # |
|---|----------|
| CASES OPENED THIS REPORTING PERIOD | 147 |
| COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE GIVEN | 53 |
| NOVA/NOPS ISSUED | 6 |
| WRITTEN WARNINGS ISSUED | 3 |
| SUMMARY SETTLEMENTS ISSUED | 43 |
| REFERRED TO OFFICE OF GENERAL COUNSEL | 7 |
| ONGOING | 25 |
| CLOSED – No violation, lack of evidence, etc. | 10 |

VIOLATION CITE

NUMBER OF VIOLATION TYPE

General Prohibitions under ATCA:

| | |
|---|----|
| (2) Fish for, catch, possess, retain, land, or sell Atlantic HMS without the appropriate valid vessel permit | 35 |
| (3) Purchase Atlantic HMS landed by non-permitted vessel | 4 |
| (4) Commercial sale of Atlantic HMS to a non-permitted dealer | 1 |
| (6) Falsify, fail to record or maintain a required record | 37 |
| (10) Falsify or fail to display and maintain vessel and gear identification | 2 |
| (15) Tamper with, or fail to operate and maintain a vessel monitoring system | 1 |
| (19) Capture, or attempt to capture, any undersized or free swimming Atlantic HMS, or fail to release a captured Atlantic HMS in the manner specified | 2 |
| (21) Fail to maintain an Atlantic HMS in the proper form | 23 |
| (22) Fish for, catch, retain, or possess an Atlantic HMS that is less than its minimum size limit | 8 |
| (27) Operate a charterboat or headboat without a valid U.S. Coast Guard merchant marine or uninspected passenger vessel license on board the vessel when fishing for or possessing Atlantic HMS | 3 |

- (30) Deploy or fish with any fishing gear from a vessel or anchor a fishing vessel, permitted or required to be permitted under this part, in any closed area 2
- (31) Deploy or fish with any fishing gear from a vessel with a pelagic longline on board in any closed or gear restricted areas 1
- (46) Deploy or fish with any fishing gear from a vessel with a pelagic longline on board that does not have an approved and working EM system, tamper with, or fail to install, operate or maintain one or more components of the EM system. 1

Specific Prohibitions for Atlantic Tunas:

- (3) Fish for, catch, retain, or possess a BFT less than the large medium size class by a person aboard a vessel other than one that has on board a valid HMS Angling or Charter/Headboat permit, or an Atlantic tunas Purse Seine category permit 1
- (5) Fail to report a large medium or giant bluefin tuna that is or is not sold 6
- (6) As the owner of a vessel permitted, or required to be permitted, in the Atlantic HMS Angling or Atlantic HMS Charter/Headboat category, fail to report a BFT, as specified in §635.5(c)(1) or (c)(3). 14
- (12) Exceed Catch Limit for BFT 4
- (19) Fish for, retain, possess, or land a BFT when the fishery is closed 4
- (27) Possess a large medium or giant BFT, after it has been landed, that does not have a dealer tag affixed to it 1
- (28) Fail to appropriately register a recreational HMS tournament 1
- (42) Fail to report all dead discards or landings of bluefin through the NMFS electronic catch reporting system within 24 hours of landing or the end of the trip 2

Specific Prohibitions for Billfish:

- (3) Fail to maintain billfish in the form specified 1
- (5) Retain onboard a vessel a billfish that is less than the minimum size limit 2

Specific Prohibitions for Sharks:

- (6) Fail to maintain a shark in its proper form 3
- (12) Fish for Atlantic sharks with unauthorized gear or possess Atlantic sharks on board a vessel with unauthorized gear on board 1
- (23) Fish for, retain, possess, or land sharks without deploying non-offset, corrodible circle hooks 2

(28) Retain, land, or possess a shortfin mako shark that was caught with pelagic longline, bottom longline, or gillnet gear and was alive at haulback 1

Specific Prohibitions for Swordfish:

(14) Exceed the recreational catch limit for North Atlantic swordfish 1

This completes the NOAA Fisheries, Office of Law Enforcement Report of ICCAT-Related Actions.

Appendix III: Steps Taken to Mitigate Bycatch and Reduce Discards, and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)

The reduction of bycatch mortality is an important component of Federal fisheries management in the United States. In 1998, the United States developed a national bycatch reduction plan, *Managing the Nation’s Bycatch*. The overarching goal is to implement conservation and management measures for living marine resources that will minimize, to the extent practicable, bycatch and the mortality of bycatch that cannot be avoided. The plan also established a definition of bycatch as fishery discards, retained incidental catch, and unobserved mortalities resulting from a direct encounter with fishing gear. In 2004, the United States published a report entitled “*Evaluating Bycatch: A National Approach to Standardized Bycatch Monitoring Programs*” that established goals for developing bycatch estimates. In 2016, the United States published its *National Bycatch Reduction Strategy* to guide and coordinate efforts to reduce bycatch and bycatch mortality in support of sustainably managing fisheries and recovering and conserving protected species. This national strategy highlights the U.S. commitment to continuing to reduce and minimize bycatch now and into the future. For the purposes of this Strategy, reducing bycatch includes efforts to minimize the amount of bycatch, as well as minimize the mortality, serious injury, and adverse impacts of bycatch that does occur. In addition, reducing bycatch can also include actions that increase utilization of fish that would otherwise be economic discards, taking into account conservation and management requirements. In keeping with national goals regarding bycatch, U.S. legislation requires that fishery conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, minimize bycatch and, for those species that cannot be avoided, minimize bycatch mortality.

Bycatch Reduction Methods in the Atlantic HMS Fisheries

| Commercial Fisheries | Recreational Fisheries |
|--|---|
| Gear Modifications (including hook/bait types) | Circle Hooks (mortality reduction only) |
| Circle Hooks | Formal Voluntary or Mandatory Catch-and-Release Program for all Fish or Certain Species |
| Weak Hooks | Prohibiting retention of fish |
| Time/Area Closures | Education/Outreach |
| Performance Standards | De-hooking Devices (mortality reduction only) |
| Education/Outreach | |
| Effort Reductions (i.e., Limited Access) | |
| De-hooking Devices (mortality reduction only) | |
| Prohibiting retention of fish | |

Fishery closures designed to minimize bycatch

The U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fishery, which typically targets ICCAT-managed species, is subject to several discrete time/area closures. These closures are designed to reduce bycatch (e.g., undersized swordfish, billfish, etc.) by prohibiting pelagic longline fishing for ICCAT-managed species in those areas during specified times. The closures affect offshore fishing areas up to 200 nm from shore (see Figure 1). These closures are as follows: (1) Florida East Coast: 50,720 nm² year-round; (2) Charleston Bump: 49,090 nm² from February through April each year; (3) DeSoto Canyon: 32,860 nm² year-round; and (4) the Northeastern United States: 21,600 nm² during the month of June each year. The Northeast Distant Statistical Sampling Area (NED) (2,631,000 nm²), which had been closed year-round (per regulations at 50 CFR part 223 and 635) from 2001 through mid-2004, has been reclassified as a gear restricted area.

To reduce sea turtle mortality, pelagic longline vessels may only fish for HMS in the NED if they observe strict circle hook and bait restrictions and use approved sea turtle release gear in accordance with release and handling protocols. Outside of the NED, in order to reduce sea turtle mortality, the U.S. HMS pelagic longline fishery is required to use circle hooks with certain bait combinations, depending on the region, as well as the required, approved sea turtle release gear and release and handling protocols. If selected, pelagic longline vessels must carry observers.

Effective June 2009, in order to conduct research to minimize marine mammal interactions, there is also a Cape Hatteras Special Research Area that is located in the mid-Atlantic Bight, which requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when fishing in that area. Additionally, since June 2009, U.S. pelagic longline vessels must limit the length of the longline mainline to 20 nm in length to reduce serious injuries and mortalities of both pilot whales and Risso’s dolphins in the Mid-Atlantic Bight. Observers may conduct additional scientific investigations while on board pelagic longline vessels fishing in the area.

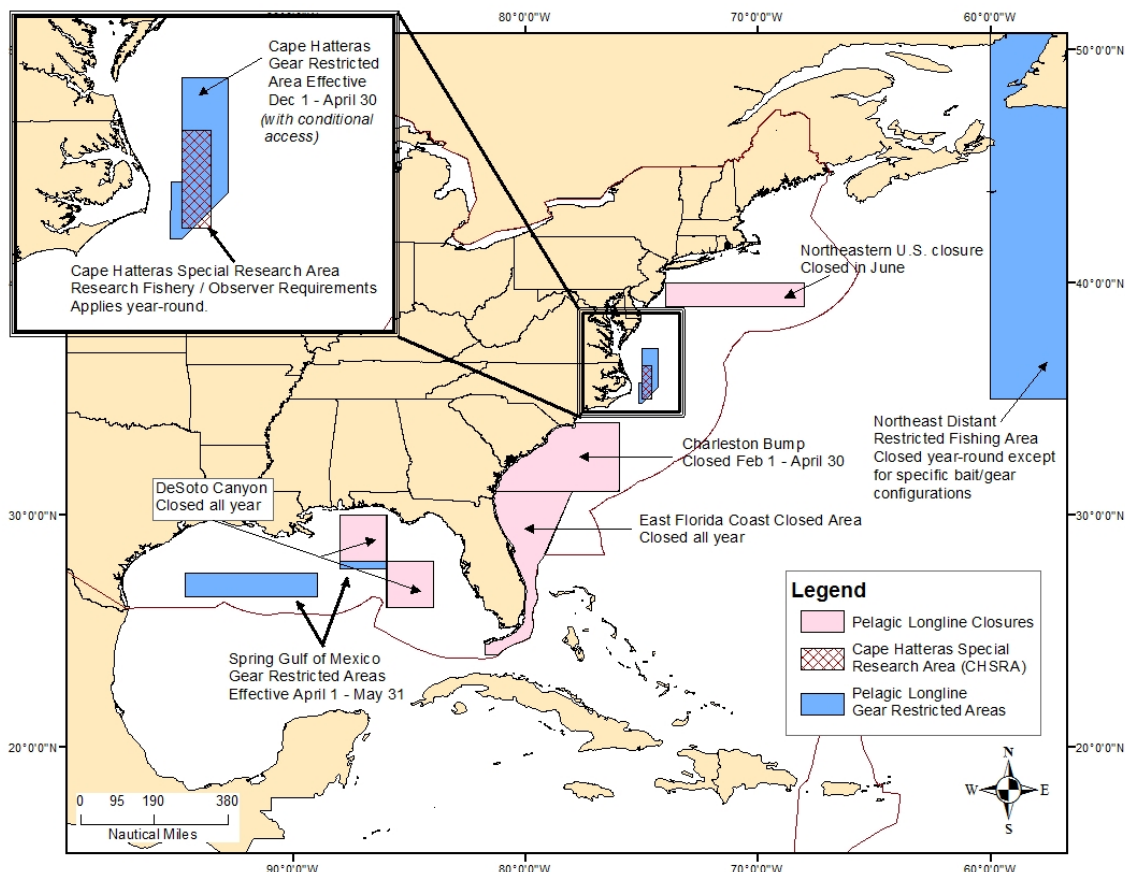


Figure 1. Selected U.S. time/area closures in HMS fisheries (2015). Note: the Northeast Distant (NED) was a closed area to all vessels as of 2001. It became the NED Restricted Fishing Area on 30 June 2004, when it was opened to those participating in the NED experiment. The Cape Hatteras Special Research Area requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when needed, and limit longline mainline to 20 nm in length.

Regulatory efforts to minimize dead discards

As directed fishing for bluefin tuna is prohibited in the Gulf of Mexico, the United States has taken steps to minimize dead discards. Effective May 2011, pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Gulf of Mexico must use “weak hooks” to reduce bycatch of spawning bluefin tuna. A weak hook is a circle hook that meets current U.S. hook size and offset restrictions for the Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline fishery but is constructed of round wire stock that is thinner-gauge than what is more commonly used in constructing circle hooks and is no larger than 3.65 mm in diameter. Weak hooks can allow incidentally hooked bluefin tuna to escape capture because the hooks are more likely to straighten when a large fish is hooked. The purpose of the requirement is to reduce pelagic longline catch of bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico, consistent with SCRS advice that ICCAT may wish to protect the strong 2003 year class until it reaches maturity and can contribute to spawning.

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule in 2014 to implement Amendment 7 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, which focused primarily on the Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery. Amendment 7 contained provisions to reduce and account for bluefin tuna dead discards through gear restricted areas and individual transferable quotas, optimize fishing opportunities in all categories within the U.S. quota, and enhance monitoring and reporting, among other things. It also included measures to: (a) reallocate quota among fishing categories; (b)

implement gear restricted areas and access based on performance criteria; (c) implement individual bluefin quotas in the pelagic longline fishery; (d) close the pelagic longline fishery when the bluefin tuna quota is attained; (e) require daily catch reporting of bluefin via vessel monitoring systems for purse seine and pelagic longline vessels; (f) require electronic monitoring for pelagic longline vessels; and (g) implement other regulatory changes in the bluefin tuna fisheries.

NOAA Fisheries published a rule to change the minimum size regulations to address retention, possession, and landing of bigeye and yellowfin tuna damaged through predation by sharks and other marine species. Bigeye or yellowfin tuna that is damaged through predation by sharks and other marine species may be retained, possessed, or landed only if the length of the remainder of the fish is equal to or greater than 27 inches (69 cm). These regulatory changes allow retention, possession, and landing of yellowfin and bigeye tuna for which a measurement to the fork of the tail may not be possible, provided that the remainder of the fish meets the current minimum size (*e.g.*, 27 inches for yellowfin and bigeye tuna), thus minimizing discards.

Species identification guides can be found online at:

<https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides>.

ANNUAL REPORT OF URUGUAY¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'URUGUAY
INFORME ANUAL DE URUGUAY

SUMMARY

Durante el año 2019, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividades. Se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura históricas y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Se realizó una campaña de investigación, a bordo del B/I de DINARA, dirigida a grandes recursos pelágicos. Durante la misma se registró la captura, se realizaron muestreos de talla y sexo, se tomaron muestras biológicas, se continuó con el Programa de Mercado convencional y con el Programa de mercado AOTTP, colocándose una marca satelital en un individuo de Thunnus albacares, y una en un individuo de Sphyrna zygaena. Uruguay participó de los programas de ICCAT AOTTP y SRDCP marcando atunes tropicales y tiburones a bordo del B/I de DINARA. También se realizaron experimentos para evaluar medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo la reunión de preparación de datos de patudo, la reunión intersesiones del Grupo de especies de tiburones, y la reunión intersesiones del subcomité de ecosistemas. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICAAP aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2019 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

RÉSUMÉ

Durante el año 2019, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividades. Se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura históricas y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Se realizó una campaña de investigación, a bordo del B/I de DINARA, dirigida a grandes recursos pelágicos. Durante la misma se registró la captura, se realizaron muestreos de talla y sexo, se tomaron muestras biológicas, se continuó con el Programa de Mercado convencional y con el Programa de mercado AOTTP, colocándose una marca satelital en un individuo de Thunnus albacares, y una en un individuo de Sphyrna zygaena. Uruguay participó de los programas de ICCAT AOTTP y SRDCP marcando atunes tropicales y tiburones a bordo del B/I de DINARA. También se realizaron experimentos para evaluar medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo la reunión de preparación de datos de patudo, la reunión intersesiones del Grupo de especies de tiburones, y la reunión intersesiones del subcomité de ecosistemas. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICAAP aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2019 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2019, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividades. Se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura históricas y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Se realizó una campaña de investigación, a bordo del B/I de DINARA, dirigida a grandes recursos pelágicos. Durante la misma se registró la captura, se realizaron muestreos de talla y sexo, se tomaron muestras biológicas, se continuó con el Programa de Mercado convencional y con el Programa de mercado AOTTP, colocándose una marca satelital en un individuo de Thunnus albacares, y una en un individuo de Sphyrna zygaena. Uruguay participó de los programas de ICCAT AOTTP y SRDCP marcando atunes tropicales y tiburones a bordo del B/I de DINARA. También se realizaron experimentos para evaluar medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo la reunión de preparación de datos de patudo, la reunión intersesiones del Grupo de especies de tiburones, y la reunión intersesiones del subcomité de ecosistemas. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera

¹ Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA).

bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICA A aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2019 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

Parte I (Información sobre Pesquerías, Investigación y Estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre la pesquería

Durante el año 2019, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

La Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA) del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP), a través del Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), es quien tiene a cargo el seguimiento estadístico, la investigación y la administración de estos recursos. A tales efectos dicha institución procesa la información procedente de cuadernos de pesca, boletas de desembarques, muestreos en puerto y del Programa Nacional de Observadores de la Flota Atunera (PNOFA). Durante el año 2019 se realizaron múltiples actividades vinculadas a las estadísticas, investigación y ordenación. Algunas de estas actividades se desarrollaron conjuntamente con otras instituciones gubernamentales, la Universidad de la República del Uruguay y organizaciones no gubernamentales, así como con otros países. En 2019 se continuó con las campañas de investigación iniciadas en el 2009 a bordo del buque de investigación científica B/I “Aldebarán” de la DINARA con el objetivo general de recabar datos independientes de la pesquería. Se realizaron experimentos sobre diferentes medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental, dirigidas a aves marinas, y otros dirigidos a obtener datos ambientales. A su vez, se realizó un esfuerzo en el mercado de peces pelágicos, complementando las tareas de investigación realizadas en la pesquería, incluyendo tanto marcaje convencional como marcas satelitales.

2.1 Investigación

La investigación se desarrolló principalmente a partir de la información proveniente de los partes de pesca de la flota atunera uruguaya (1981-2012), del PNOFA (1998-2013) y de los datos obtenidos en las campañas realizadas en el Buque de Investigación de DINARA (2009-2018).

2.1.1 Programa de observadores

No hubo actividad durante 2019 por la inactividad de la flota.

2.1.2 Pez espada

Se continuó con la toma de muestras, recopilación de datos de talla por sexo y marcaje en las campañas del B/I de la DINARA.

2.1.3 Atunes tropicales

Se continuó con la toma de muestras biológicas y con el Programa de Marcado convencional en las campañas del B/I Aldebarán.

Continuando con la participación de Uruguay en el programa AOTTP de la CICA A, durante la campaña de investigación a bordo del B/I de DINARA, se marcó un atún aleta amarilla con un transmisor satelital miniPAT y otros individuos con marcas convencionales.

Durante la Reunión de 2019 de preparación de datos sobre rabil se presentó un estudio sobre el efecto de la variabilidad climática sobre las capturas de esta especie (SCRS/P/2019/024). Este trabajo es el resultado de una tesis de maestría que se desarrolló en DINARA, utilizando información de capturas de atún aleta amarilla por parte de la flota atunera uruguaya en el período 1982-2010.

2.1.4 Albacora

Se continuó con la toma de muestras biológicas y con el Programa de Marcado convencional en las campañas del B/I Aldebarán.

2.1.5 Pequeños túnidos

Se participó de la Reunión Intersesiones del Grupo de especies de pequeños túnidos. Durante la misma, se presentó un análisis de las capturas realizadas por la flota atunera uruguaya en el Atlántico sudoccidental, así como de la distribución de tallas y sexos de dos especies incluidas en este grupo, la dorada (*Coryphaena hippurus*) y el wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*) (SCRS/P/2019/037).

2.1.6 Tiburones

Se continuó con la toma de muestras biológicas y con el Programa de Marcado convencional en las campañas del B/I Aldebarán.

En la Reunión de 2019 del Grupo de especies de tiburones Uruguay participó con 3 trabajos enfocados en el marrajo dientuso (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), los cuales fueron presentados en el marco del Shark Research and Data Collection Programme (SRDCP) de ICCAT. Uno sobre CPUE y mortalidad por captura de la especie en el océano Atlántico sudoccidental (SCRS/2019/097), una actualización de la información disponible sobre uso de hábitat y migraciones utilizando telemetría satelital (SCRS/2019/090), y una actualización de la información disponible sobre sobrevivencia post captura (SCRS/2019/096).

Se continúa desarrollando el proyecto de telemetría satelital en tiburones, que tiene como objetivo determinar y caracterizar movimientos y uso de hábitat de diferentes especies de tiburones pelágicos en el Océano Atlántico. El marcado satelital de tiburones pelágicos se enmarca en el Shark Research and Data Collection Programme (SRDCP) de ICCAT, programa en el cual Uruguay a través de la DINARA viene participando desde el inicio. Durante la campaña de investigación de 2019 se marcó 1 *Sphyrna zygaena* (165 cm FL).

Durante el año 2019 se avanzó en el estudio sobre ecología espacial, preferencias ambientales, biología pesquera y demografía del tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) en el Atlántico Sudoccidental. Este estudio se enmarca en una tesis de doctorado del Programa de Desarrollo de las Ciencias Básicas de la Universidad de la República de Uruguay, la cual se desarrolla en DINARA.

2.1.7 Aves marinas

Durante 2019 se finalizó el proceso colaborativo para desarrollar una evaluación de la captura incidental de aves marinas en los océanos Atlántico e Índico. Para esto, se realizó un taller en Ciudad del Cabo, Sudáfrica con la participación de científicos de Brasil, Sudáfrica y Uruguay. Durante dicho taller, se hizo el análisis final de los datos y se generó un borrador para la presentación de un trabajo en el cual se pudo determinar la eficacia de las medidas adoptadas por ICCAT en la mitigación de la captura incidental de aves marinas (Jiménez, S.; Domingo, A.; Winker, H.; Parker, D.; Gianuca, D.; Neves, T.; Coelho, R. & Kerwath, S. 2020. Towards mitigation of seabird bycatch: Large-scale effectiveness of night setting and Tori lines across multiple pelagic longline fleets. *Biological Conservation* (247). <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biocon.2020.108642>).

Se continuo en 2019 con el experimento para evaluar el desempeño de brazoladas alternativas (con un peso a 1 m del anzuelo) en disminuir los ataques a las carnadas y la captura incidental de aves marinas en el palangre pelágico. Se probaron dos tipos de pesos de seguridad además de los destorcedores de plomo de 75g usados en la pesquería. También se está evaluando el efecto de estas brazoladas en la captura de especies objetivos. Este experimento se llevó adelante en las campañas de investigación a bordo del B/I Aldebarán de la DINARA.

2.1.8 Tortugas

Sobre la base de la experiencia desarrollada en el trabajo colaborativo para desarrollar una evaluación de la captura incidental de aves marinas, se continuó trabajando sobre un proceso similar enfocado en tortugas marinas iniciado en 2018.

2.1.9 Cetáceos

En base a las campañas del B/I se continuó con la investigación en este grupo, analizando información de distribución de estas especies.

Durante la reunión 2019 del subcomité de ecosistemas se presentó un estudio sobre la interacción de las orcas (*Orcinus orca*) con las pesquerías de palangre en el área de la CICAA (SCRS/2019/048).

2.1.10 Buque de Investigación

Durante los meses de agosto y setiembre de 2019 se realizó una campaña de investigación dirigida a grandes peces pelágicos a bordo del B/I “Aldebarán” perteneciente a la DINARA. En la misma se utilizó un palangre pelágico de deriva tipo americano, el cual es el arte de pesca que ha sido más utilizado por la flota atunera uruguaya.

Durante esta campaña, se continuó con el marcado de especies pelágicas en el marco del Programa Internacional Cooperativo de Marcaje de la CICAA y del Programa de marcado AOTTP, así como con el registro de tallas y sexos y la obtención de muestras biológicas relacionadas a estudios de edad y crecimiento, dieta y reproducción.

Además de esta campaña dirigida a grandes pelágicos, técnicos del LaRPe estuvieron a cargo de la realización de censos y avistamientos de mamíferos, aves y tortugas marinas en otras campañas de investigación dirigidas a otros recursos. Las metodologías utilizadas en estos censos y conteos son las de transectas y de punto dependiendo de la actividad del barco.

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

| Grupo | Nº de Req. | Requisito | Referencia |
|--|------------|--|--|
| GENERAL (todas las especies) | S: GEN01 | Informes anuales (científicos) | 14/09/2018 |
| | S: GEN02 | Tarea I Características de la flota (T1FC) | 31/07/2020 |
| | S: GEN03 | Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea I (T1NC) | 31/07/2020 |
| | S: GEN04 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CE) | 31/07/2020 |
| | S: GEN05 | Muestras de talla de Tarea II (T2SZ) | 31/07/2020 |
| | S: GEN06 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CS) | 31/07/2020 |
| | S: GEN07 | Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios) | La información de marcado convencional ha sido enviada en el formato solicitado por ICCAT. Dado que se ha realizado una revisión y corrección de algunos de los datos reportados, los mismo han sido reportados en diferentes fechas, todas anteriores al 31/07/2020. Los datos de marcado electrónico han sido reportados lo más pronto posible luego de la liberación de los individuos. |
| | S: GEN08 | Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación) | Ver respuesta S7. |
| | S: GEN09 | Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación) | Ver respuesta S7. |
| | S: GEN10 | Información recopilada en el marco de programas de observadores nacionales | N/A. Sin actividad de la flota en 2019. |
| | S: GEN11 | Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14 | N/A. Sin actividad de la flota en 2019. |
| | S: GEN12 | Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico | N/A. Uruguay no ha desarrollado actividades que tengan impacto sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico. |

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| | S: GEN13 | Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo. |
| ATÚN ROJO | S: BFT01 | Muestreo de tallas en granjas | N/A. Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo. |
| | S: BFT02 | Muestreo de tallas (resultado de datos brutos) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías ni granjas de atún rojo. |
| | S: BFT03 | Datos de muestreo de tallas (con informes de introducción en jaulas) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) | N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo. |
| | S: BFT04 | Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| | S: BFT05 | Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| | S: BFT06 | Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| | S: BFT07 | Información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| | S: BFT09 | Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| TÚNIDOS TROPICALES | S: TRO01 | Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | S: TRO02 | Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto). | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | S: TRO03 | Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc. | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | S: TRO04 | Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | S: TRO09 | Información recopilada por los observadores (incluye niveles de cobertura) | N/A. Sin actividad de la flota en 2019. |
| | S: TRO10 | Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | S: TRO06 | Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto | N/A. Sin actividad de la flota en 2019. |
| | S: TRO07 | Datos históricos de lances en DPC | N/A. Uruguay nunca operó con DCP. |
| ISTIOFÓRIDOS | | | |

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| | S: BIL03 | Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | S: BIL04 | Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. Además, Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen istiofóridos. |
| TIBURONES | S: SHK01 | Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. De todas formas, en los períodos de actividad de la flota, Uruguay ha reportado sus capturas de tiburones a nivel de especie. |
| | S: SHK02 | Resultado de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | S: SHK03 | Información sobre tintorera | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. De todas formas, continúa en proceso una tesis de doctorado iniciada en 2018, titulada “Ecología espacial, preferencias ambientales, biología pesquera y demografía del tiburón azul (<i>Prionace glauca</i>) en el Atlántico Sudoccidental”. Los resultados de esta tesis serán presentados al SCRS. |
| | S: SHK04 | Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico norte. |
| OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS | S: BYC01 | Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio | Se proveen estas guías a los diferentes actores. |
| | S: BYC02 | Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | S: BYC03 | Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | S: BYC04 | Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen túnidos y especies afines. |
| | S: BYC05 | Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |

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

| Grupo | Nº | Req. | Información requerida | |
|----------------|-----------|---|--|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Informes anuales | 15/09/2020. Todos los requisitos de comunicación a la Comisión han sido implementados en Uruguay. Todas las comunicaciones han sido realizadas en tiempo y forma a la Comisión. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones | 15/09/2020. Todos los requisitos de comunicación a la Comisión han sido implementados en Uruguay. Todas las comunicaciones han sido realizadas en tiempo y forma a la Comisión. |
| | GEN | 0003 | Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT | 14/08/2020 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Fletamento de buques - informe resumido | N/A. En 2019 no hubo fletamento. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización | N/A. En 2019 no hubo fletamento. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Informes de transbordo en el mar | N/A. Uruguay no autoriza transbordos en el mar. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Informes de transbordo en puerto | N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a transbordar en puerto. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Declaración de transbordo (en el mar) | N/A. Uruguay no realiza transbordos en el mar. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto | N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos. |
| | GEN | 0009 | Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente) | N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos. |
| | GEN | 0010a | Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto | No hubo cambios en los puntos de contactos designados para las notificaciones de entrada a puerto. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria | No hubo cambios en los puntos de contactos designados para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria. |
| GEN | 0011 | Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada | Puerto de Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay. | |

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| GEN | 0012 | Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros | Todo buque pesquero extranjero que procure la entrada al puerto designado deberá enviar a la Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos, con una antelación de 4 (cuatro) días corridos previos a su arribo. Tratándose de buques que hayan recibido trasbordos en Alta Mar, la solicitud de ingreso deberá enviarse con una antelación de 5 (cinco) días corridos previos al arribo. Decreto N° 323/017 Reglamentación de la Ley 19.017, sobre el acuerdo de medidas del estado rector del puerto. |
| GEN | 0013 | Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto | No hubo casos de denegación de entrada al puerto. |
| GEN | 0014 | Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable) | No hubo hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones. |
| GEN | 0015 | Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción | Ver respuesta GEN0014. |
| GEN | 0016 | Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto | Ver respuesta GEN0014. |
| GEN | 0017 | Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación | En proceso de elaboración un acuerdo con Argentina. |
| GEN | 0018 | Acuerdos de acceso y cambios | En 2019 no hubo acuerdos de acceso. |
| GEN | 0019 | Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas | En 2019 no hubo acuerdos de acceso. |
| GEN | 0020 | Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior | Sin actividad en 2019. |
| GEN | 0021 | Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más | Sin actividad en 2019. |
| GEN | 0023 | Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías deportivas o de recreo que capturen túnidos o especies afines. |
| GEN | 0024 | Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU | No se detectaron actividades de pesca IUU en el marco de la CICAA. |
| GEN | 0025 | Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU | Ver respuesta GEN024. |

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| | GEN | 0026 | Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque | N/A. Durante el 2019 no se registran datos de importaciones ni desembarque. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Datos sobre incumplimiento | N/A. No hubo incumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos | N/A. No hubo alegaciones de incumplimiento. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Avistamientos de buques | N/A. No hubo avistamientos de buques. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques | N/A. Ver respuesta GEN 0029. |
| | GEN | 0031 | Autoridad nacional responsable de las inspecciones en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo | N/A. Uruguay no ha participado del Programa de intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa | N/A. Ver respuesta GEN0031. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección | N/A. Ver respuesta GEN0031. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU | N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques en las listas IUU de ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores | N/A. Uruguay no participa de Programas Regionales de Observadores. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada | Ver respuesta GEN 0036. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados | N/A. Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2019 |
| | GEN | 0038 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019 |
| | GEN | 0039 | Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional) | |
| ATÚN ROJO | BFT | 1001 | Granjas de atún rojo | N/A. Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Informes sobre cría de atún rojo | N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas | N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas | N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Almadrabas de atún rojo | N/A. Uruguay no opera con almadrabas. |

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| BFT | 1007 | Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1008 | Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión si procede) | N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1009 | Modificaciones al plan de pesca | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1010 | Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 18-02 | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1011 | Capturas de atún rojo de 2019 | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1012 | Buques de captura de atún rojo | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1013 | Otros buques de atún rojo | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1014 | Operaciones de pesca conjuntas | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1015 | Mensajes VMS | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1016 | Planes del programa de inspección conjunta | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1017 | Lista de buques de inspección | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1018 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1019 | Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1020 | Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1021 | Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1022 | Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas) | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1023 | Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1024 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1025 | Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1027 | Informe anual BCD | N/A. Uruguay no importa atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1028 | Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1029 | Puntos de contacto para el BCD | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1030 | Legislación para el BCD | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| BFT | 1031 | Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |

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| | BFT | 1032 | Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios | N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo. |
| ESPECIES TROPICALES | TRO | 2001 | Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | TRO | 2002 | Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ | N/A. No hubo investigaciones. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | N/A. Uruguay no importa patudo congelado. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | N/A. Uruguay no exporta patudo congelado. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S: TRO02) | N/A. Uruguay no opera con DCP. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Plan de pesca/ ordenación de la capacidad para los túnidos tropicales | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Declaración de intenciones de aumentar la participación en las pesquerías de túnidos tropicales | N/A. Uruguay no ha manifestado intenciones de aumentar su participación en pesquerías de túnidos tropicales. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT) | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Capturas semanales de patudo | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de patudo | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | TRO | 2016 | Lista de buques de apoyo y actividad en 2019 | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2016 | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020 | No se requiere hasta 2021 |
| | TRO | 2020 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico | No se requiere hasta 2021 |
| PEZ ESPADA | SWO | 3001 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | N/A. Uruguay no importó pez espada congelado. |

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| | SWO | 3002 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | Se mantienen las existentes. |
| | SWO | 3003 | Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3004 | Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3005 | Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte. |
| | SWO | 3010 | Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3013 | Lista de buques de inspección | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3014 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo | N/A. No se han registrado capturas fortuitas de esta especie en otras pesquerías. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Plan de pesca para el pez espada del Mediterráneo | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo. |
| ATÚN BLANCO | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Autorización específica para buques de con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |

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| | | | + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur | |
| | ALB | 4006 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo | N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo | N/A. No se han registrado capturas fortuitas de esta especie en otras pesquerías. |
| ISTIOFÓRIDOS | BIL | 5001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 18-04/19-05 y 16-11. | 15/09/2020 |
| | BIL | 5002 | <i>Redundante</i> | |
| | BIL | 5003 | <i>Redundante</i> | |
| | BIL | 5004 | Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías | N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales, de subsistencia o de pequeña escala que capturen Istiofóridos. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. |
| TIBURONES | SHK | 7001 | <i>Redundante</i> | |
| | SHK | 7002 | <i>Redundante</i> | |
| | SHK | 7003 | <i>Redundante</i> | |
| | SHK | 7004 | <i>Redundante</i> | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones | 15/09/2020 |
| | SHK | 7006 | <i>Redundante</i> | |
| | SHK | 7007 | <i>Redundante</i> | |
| OTRAS ESPECIES DE CAPTURA FORTUITA | BYC | 8001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. De todas formas, Uruguay promueve en su flota pesquera el uso de equipos que permitan liberar, desenredar y manipular de forma segura las tortugas marinas capturadas. Para esto, en algunas oportunidades, observadores a bordo han llevado los equipos necesarios a bordo para entrenar a los pescadores en el uso de los mismos. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019. De todas formas, la implementación de medidas de mitigación se encuentra en la actualización del PAN – Aves Marinas Uruguay 2015. El mismo aplica a todos los buques de bandera uruguaya, y a buques de tercera bandera pescando en aguas de Uruguay. El Plan de Acción hace referencia a la obligatoriedad del uso de al menos dos medidas de mitigación, siendo el calado nocturno obligatorio, y |

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| | | | | complementado con el uso de líneas espantapájaros o pesos de 60g a un metro de distancia del anzuelo. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo | N/A. Sin actividad en 2019, por lo que no se registraron capturas incidentales. De todas formas, desde el año 2009 se vienen realizando experimentos a bordo del buque de investigación de DINARA, sobre el uso de diferentes medidas de mitigación para aves y tortugas marinas. Líneas espantapájaros, reducción de la distancia del peso al anzuelo, anzuelos circulares, hook pods. El efecto de estas medidas de mitigación también está siendo evaluado sobre la captura de especies objetivo, así como otras capturadas incidentalmente (peces óseos, tiburones y mamíferos marinos). Además, en los últimos años se han realizado estudios sobre la captura incidental de diversas especies, así como análisis de los descartes y los motivos de los mismos. Estos trabajos han sido presentados en diferentes reuniones de ICCAT. |
| MISCELÁNEA | SDP | 9001 | Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico | N/A. Uruguay no ha implementado un sistema piloto electrónico de documento estadístico. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT | No hubo. |

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

Se continuo con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009, a través de un grupo conformado por funcionarios de la DINARA (OROPS). Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas en el puerto de Montevideo, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos.

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

No se encontraron dificultades en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.

Todas las Recomendaciones de ICCAT aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2019 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINESE TAIPEI ¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU TAIPEI CHINOIS
INFORME ANUAL DE TAIPEI CHINO

SUMMARY

In 2019, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 85 with 55 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 26,345 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 47% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna with catch accounting for 43% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2019. All longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (Vessel Monitoring System, VMS) on board to automatically transmit a message of vessel position to our Fisheries Monitoring Center every 4 hours, and every hour since 30 Jan 2018. Captains of Chinese Taipei-flagged fishing vessels were required to completely and accurately fill in the catch logbooks and electronic logbooks. In order to comply with the catch limit set by ICCAT, individual quota management was conducted by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish. The catches of those species were well below catch limits allocated by the ICCAT for 2019. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark recommendations, Chinese Taipei has taken several measures, including data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher sharks, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks, silky sharks, and north Atlantic shortfin mako. We have carried out a scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2019, 21 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 9.42% and 12.67% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2019-2020 included the researches on CPUE standardizations and assessments of albacore, yellowfin tuna, white marlin, bigeye tuna, swordfish and sharks; the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; studies of shark by-catch and abundance index; the age and growth of sharks; and the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical information and information required by ICCAT Recommendations were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2019, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 85 with 55 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 26,345 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 47% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna with catch accounting for 43% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2019. All longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (Vessel Monitoring System, VMS) on board to automatically transmit a message of vessel position to our Fisheries Monitoring Center every 4 hours, and every hour since 30 Jan 2018. Captains of Chinese Taipei-flagged fishing vessels were required to completely and accurately fill in the catch logbooks and electronic logbooks. In order to comply with the catch limit set by ICCAT, individual quota management was conducted by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish. The catches of those species were well below catch limits allocated by the ICCAT for 2019. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark recommendations, Chinese Taipei has taken several measures, including data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher sharks, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks, silky sharks, and north Atlantic shortfin mako. We have carried out a scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2019, 21 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 9.42% and 12.67% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2019-2020 included the researches on CPUE standardizations and

¹ Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, No. 1, Fishing Harbour N. 1st Road, Chien Cheng District, Kaohsiung, 80672

assessments of albacore, yellowfin tuna, white marlin, bigeye tuna, swordfish and sharks; the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; studies of shark by-catch and abundance index; the age and growth of sharks; and the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical information and information required by ICCAT Recommendations were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

RESUMEN

In 2019, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 85 with 55 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 26,345 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 47% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna with catch accounting for 43% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2019. All longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (Vessel Monitoring System, VMS) on board to automatically transmit a message of vessel position to our Fisheries Monitoring Center every 4 hours, and every hour since 30 Jan 2018. Captains of Chinese Taipei-flagged fishing vessels were required to completely and accurately fill in the catch logbooks and electronic logbooks. In order to comply with the catch limit set by ICCAT, individual quota management was conducted by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish. The catches of those species were well below catch limits allocated by the ICCAT for 2019. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark recommendations, Chinese Taipei has taken several measures, including data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher sharks, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks, silky sharks, and north Atlantic shortfin mako. We have carried out a scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2019, 21 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 9.42% and 12.67% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2019-2020 included the researches on CPUE standardizations and assessments of albacore, yellowfin tuna, white marlin, bigeye tuna, swordfish and sharks; the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; studies of shark by-catch and abundance index; the age and growth of sharks; and the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical information and information required by ICCAT Recommendations were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Our tuna longliners commenced operating in the Atlantic Ocean in early 1960s to target albacore and yellowfin tuna. In late-1980s, newly built longliners equipped with deep-freezers started operating in tropical areas to target bigeye tuna. At present, there are two tuna longline fleets operating in the Atlantic Ocean, namely the bigeye tuna fleet and the albacore fleet. In 2019, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 85 with 55 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore.

Figure 1 shows annual geographic distributions of fishing efforts (number of hooks) from 2017 to 2019. It was observed that the fishing efforts were distributed from 40°N to 45°S with more efforts in the Southern Hemisphere. The bigeye tuna fleet mainly operated in tropical areas between 15°N and 15°S. The fishing grounds of the northern albacore fleet were located in the areas around 15°N-40°N/30°W-75°W. The major fishing efforts of the southern albacore fleet were located in the waters off the southwest coast of Africa, as well as the waters off the southeast coast of South America.

Figure 2 shows the catch distributions from 2017 to 2019. It was observed that the catches of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and swordfish were mainly located in tropical areas, and the catch of albacore was located in temperate areas.

The grand total catch of albacore, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna accounted for about 93% of the total catch (**Table 1**). In 2019, the total catch of our longline fishery was 26,345 t with 12,396 t of albacore, 11,288 t of bigeye tuna, 736 t of yellowfin tuna, 461 t of swordfish, 724 t of blue shark, 42 t of South Atlantic stock of shortfin mako and 698 t of other fishes.

Bluefin tuna was targeted seasonally by some longliners in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean prior to 2007. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna and no catch reported since 2007.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Data collection and processing system

Task I data is compiled based on the data of (1) daily catch report; (2) the total catch from the recovered logbooks and e-logbooks; (3) statistical documents reported to the Fisheries Agency; (4) monthly traders' sales records; (5) the verification on settlement of fish sales from the Fisheries Agency; and (6) trading data from the Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fishery (OPRT).

The e-logbook system was established and strictly implemented for Taiwanese bigeye tuna-targeting vessels fishing in the Atlantic Ocean since 2006. In 2017, all catches by albacore-targeting vessels were also reported via the e-logbook. As a result, Task II catch/effort and size data are compiled from logbooks and e-logbooks collected from individual fishing vessels. The statistical information and fishery data required by the Commission have been reported to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe as shown in **Annex 1**.

The data fields of our observer program include the fishing activities, catch number and weight, species identification, bycatch species and status. In addition, length frequency of major species and the interactions of ecological species interested are recorded, and biological samplings are also collected for biological research.

The observer program for our fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean launched in 2002. In 2017, 2018 and 2019, there were 26, 19 and 21 observers deployed on the fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. In 2019, the coverage rates of observers on albacore and bigeye tuna vessels were 9.42% and 12.67%, respectively.

2.2 Research

Our scientists carried out a series of research programs, including (1) the CPUE standardizations and assessments of albacore, yellowfin tuna, white marlin, bigeye tuna, swordfish and sharks, and potential impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; (2) shark by-catch and abundance index and the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS as well as scientific journals and research programs as follows:

- CPUE Standardization for white marlin (*Kajikia albida*) caught in the Taiwanese longline fishery in the Atlantic (SCRS/2019/038). Catch and effort data of white marlin were standardized for the Taiwanese distant-water tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean by period and a whole period (1968-2017) using a generalized linear model (GLM). Four periods of 1968-2017, 1968-1989, 1990-2000 and 2001-2017 (with the information on operation type, i.e., the number of hooks per basket, HPB) were considered in the CPUE (catch per unit effort) standardization of white marlin to address the issue of historical targeting change in this fishery. Abundance indices of white marlin were developed for various periods, which showed almost identical trends to those derived from the model of entire period (1968-2017), except for the model in recent period (2001-2017). However, results were insensitive to the inclusion of gear configuration (HPB) in the model as an explanatory variable. Standardized CPUE trend of Atlantic white marlin started to decrease in the 1970s, with a following increase to a higher level during the 1980s and early 1990s, but dropped gradually from the late 1990s to recent years.
- Comparison of yellowfin tuna CPUE and length composition between the Taiwanese and Japanese longline fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2019/060). It showed the comparison of CPUE and fish size of yellowfin tuna for several areas in the Atlantic Ocean was conducted between Taiwanese and Japanese longline fisheries from the concern of conflict of CPUE trend among fleets at the previous stock assessment. The trend of standardized CPUE based on the same method was similar between fleets except for a part of period, and differed depending on the area. Mean length of the catch by area has some similarity between Taiwanese and Japanese longline, although some difference was also observed. These results indicate that area stratification and using the method for standardization is one solution of conflict of CPUE, and that it is possible to create joint yellowfin CPUE for Japanese and Taiwanese longline fishery. This kind of collaborative study is desired to be continued and expanded.

- Collaborative study of yellowfin tuna CPUE from multiple Atlantic Ocean longline fleets in 2019 (SCRS/2019/081). In April 2019, a collaborative study was conducted between national scientists with expertise in Brazilian, Japanese, Korean, Chinese-Taipei, and USA longline fleets, and an independent scientist. The study addressed terms of reference covering several important issues related to yellowfin tuna CPUE indices in the Atlantic Ocean, and was funded by the ICCAT and the ISSF. It was motivated by concern about differing trends in time series for individual fleets that create data conflicts within the stock assessment, and can increase uncertainty in population estimates. Joint standardization allowed the comparison of data from all fleets using identical methods, to distinguish the influences of methods and data. The study analysed size data to identify areas with similar-sized fish. CPUE trends were compared among fleets for each area, and found to be similar. It then developed a joint CPUE index for each area using delta lognormal methods and combined operational level data from the Japanese, Korean, Chinese-Taipei, Brazilian, and US fleets.
- Survival and sex ratio of white marlin (*Kajikia albida*) caught in the Taiwanese longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2019/106). It showed sex ratios and the condition (alive or dead) of Atlantic white marlin reported by onboard observers were summarized for the Taiwanese distant-water longline fishery targeting tunas. The sex ratio ranged between 0.381 and 0.538 from 2007 to 2017, with an overall sex ratio estimated at 0.414. Survival ratios of fish alive when hooking were estimated at 0.713 and 0.615 for two periods of 2007-2009 and 2014-2017, respectively. Lower values (0.182 and 0.286) were derived for particular years due to small sample sizes. The survival ratios were almost identical between sexes (0.655 for females and 0.671 for males). High survival ratios of Atlantic white marlin around 0.650 for commercial tuna longline fishery. In this study suggest that alive discards could be an effective measurement to reduce bycatch mortality of the species because high probability of releasing the fish alive could be expected.
- Regional abundance indices of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacores*) inferred from data based on the Taiwanese distant-water longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2019/120). Tropical tunas, including bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna, are major target species for the Taiwanese distant-water tuna longline fishery, with the main fishing ground occurring in tropical waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Regional abundance indices of yellowfin tuna were developed by period using generalized linear models. A whole period (from 1967-2018) and three separate periods from 1967-1989, 1990-2005, and 2006-2018 with the information on operation type (i.e., the number of hooks per basket, HPB) available for this late period were considered in the standardization models of yellowfin tuna CPUE (catch per unit effort). Standardized CPUE of yellowfin tuna showed almost identical trends between whole and separate periods. However, the trends differed among regions especially in recent years from 2010, with an increase for the western tropical Atlantic Ocean but slightly decrease in the eastern tropical waters.
- CPUE standardization of albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) for the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the South Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2020/101). It showed the standardised CPUE of albacore for the Chinese Taipei distant-water tuna longline fishery in the South Atlantic Ocean using a generalized linear model (GLM). Two periods of 1967-1995, and 1995-2018, as well as a continuous period from 1967 to 2018 were considered to address the issue of historical change in targeting. The standardized CPUE of albacore developed by period showed almost identical trends to those derived from the model of the entire period. An observed decrease in albacore CPUE since the 1970s was followed by a peak in the late 1990s and another subsequent decrease. From early 2000s the trend has steadily increased.
- CPUE standardization of albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) for the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2020/102). It showed the standardized CPUEs of north Atlantic albacore caught by the Chinese Taipei longline fishery for period 1981 to 2018, using a GLM model with log-normal distribution of error. Effects of year, month, as well as latitude and longitude by 5 degrees squares were used. The variance explained by the model fit was $r^2=0.3$. The unit sample was set and catch in number of fish and fishing effort (1000 hooks) were recorded. The spatial distribution of fishery was stable compared with previous analysis. The analysis included 15 vessels that target albacore continuously, using the albacore catch ratio larger than 0.8 proportion. The overall standardized CPUEs trend showed a peak in 2014 and then a decreasing trend up to 2018.
- Length composition of albacore tuna collected from the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the North Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2020/107). It showed a temporal-spatial analysis of albacore measured by fishing vessel, where the largest majority occurred mainly in the fishing ground between 15°N to 40°N of the North Atlantic Ocean. During the 1980s (albacore targeting period) the size of albacore caught in this fishery ranged from 80 to 120 cm SFL (strait fork length) with median values around 100 cm SFL. Few albacore size samples were collected in the early and mid-1990s since the vessels shifted to catch bigeye tuna. From 1999, vessels returned, and the size samples collected had a median around 90 and 110 cm SFL.

- Mean sizes and catch-at-size patterns of albacore tuna based on size samples collected from the Chinese Taipei tuna longline fishery in the South Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2020/108). It showed a temporal-spatial analysis of albacore measured in the South Atlantic Ocean. A spatial structure of five fishing areas was used to analysis the annual variation in mean size over time. Overall, the albacore mean sizes seem to be relatively stable from 1981 to 2019, with annual variations in the mean size around 80 and 120 cm SFL. By area, small albacore individuals (SFL<100 cm) were observed in southern latitudes above 25°S (both eastern and western areas) of the ALB-S stock, in contrast with the northern region (latitude < 25°S) of albacore with low evidence of small fish and with a slightly higher mean size around 100 cm SFL.
- Research program on stock status of sharks in the Atlantic Ocean (109FA-9.1.2-F-F1): This study is in line with the requirement of ICCAT SCRS, to understand the scientific information for the fishery management of major sharks to ensure sustainable utilization of these stocks. The study provided an updated Taiwanese CPUE of blue sharks and shortfin mako sharks in the Atlantic Ocean from 2007 to 2019 and length-frequency data at the meeting.

2.3 Bycatch and discard information

There were seventeen shark species recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2017-2019. It was observed that 22.4% of hooked sharks in number were released alive, 27% were retained onboard, and 50.6% were dead discarded. The retained shark species were mainly blue shark (95.2%) and shortfin mako shark (4.5%). The dead discarded sharks were mainly blue shark, crocodile shark and bigeye thresher.

2.4 Incidental catch information

There were four species of 29 sea turtles, including leatherback turtle, green turtle, loggerhead turtle and olive ridley turtle, recorded by our observers of being caught incidentally in the Atlantic Ocean during 2017-2019. It was noted that higher incidental catch rates of sea turtles were observed in tropical areas.

In the same period, there were 24 seabirds recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean, in which one of them was observed near the equator and the rest ones were observed in the high latitude areas of the South Atlantic Ocean. The regions with higher bycatch rate of seabirds were observed in the areas of 25°S-40°S/10°W-15°E. The major bycatch species identified were yellow-nosed albatross, great shearwater and black-browed albatross.

There were six species of eight marine mammals recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2017-2019. The species identified were pantropical spotted dolphin, spinner dolphin, bottlenose dolphin, melon-headed whale, false-killer whale, and pygmy sperm whale.

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|---------------------------------|---------|----------|--|--|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | 2020/9/15 |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | 2020/4/30、2020/6/1、2020/6/15、2020/7/31 |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | 2020/7/31 |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | 2020/6/1、2020/6/15、2020/7/31 |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | 2020/7/31 |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | 2020/7/31 |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | Chinese Taipei retrieved conventional taggings in the Atlantic from January 2019 to August 2020. |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | 2019/11/09、2019/12/14 |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't retrieve electronic taggings in the Atlantic from January 2019 to August 2020. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | 2020/7/31 |
| | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of | 2020/7/31 |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | | | Rec. 16-14 | |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's vessels didn't fish in the area of Sargassum. |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Not applicable. Chinese Taipei prohibited fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007. |
| | S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | Not applicable. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007. |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | 2020/7/31 |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Not applicable. Chinese Taipei had neither purse seine nor baitboat fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | 2020/4/30 - 2020/7/31 |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | 2020/4/30 - 2020/7/31 |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | 2020/4/30 - 2020/7/31 |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to | 2020/7/31 |

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|---|--|
| | | | estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean. |
| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | Chinese Taipei implemented the observer programs and logbook programs to collect sharks data and submitted related information to the ICCAT Secretariat. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | 2020/7/31、SCRS/2017/071 |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | 2020/7/31 |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | 2020/7/31 |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | Chinese Taipei published identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention Area. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | 2020/7/31 |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually | 2020/7/31 |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | Not applicable. Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | 2020/9/15, the information is included in Chinese Taipei's Annual Report. |

Part II (Management implementation)

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

All information required by ICCAT Recommendations, if applicable, was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|----------------|-----|------|--|--|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | 2020/09/15 |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | 2020/09/15 |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | 2020/08/14 |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable. Chinese Taipei is not the CPC that charters vessels from other CPCs. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | 2020/09/14; 2020/09/15 2020/08/28; 2020/06/16 2020/05/15; 2020/01/03 2019/12/31; 2019/10/08 |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|-------|---|---|
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | 2020/09/15 |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | 2020/09/15 |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | 211 transshipment declarations were sent by captains of carrier vessels within 24hrs of the completion of at-sea transshipment from 01/01/2019 to 31/12/2019. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | 2020/07/17; 2020/06/08 2020/05/27; 2019/12/31 |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | 2020/07/17; 2020/06/08 2020/05/27; 2019/12/31 |
| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | 2017/2/10 |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | 2017/2/10 |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | 2017/2/10 |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | 2017/2/10 |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | No foreign fishing vessel carrying ICCAT-managed species from the ICCAT Convention Area was denied entry or use of port after Rec 18-09 took effect. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were found. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | Ditto. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | Ditto. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | Not applicable. No bilateral or multilateral agreement/arrangements were entered into. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | After 2017/06/29, there were no any access agreement. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | Not applicable. No access agreement after 2017/06/29. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | There were 85 authorized vessels in 2019, and there are 85 authorized vessels in the recent 2020. 2020/08/12; 2020/07/27 2020/02/26; 2020/01/14 2019/12/31; 2019/12/25 |
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | No changes from the previous year. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | Not applicable. No sport and recreational fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|---------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU fishing | No information on presumed IUU activities was submitted to the Secretariat. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | We have conducted relevant investigations on the case of Ocean Star No.2, including requesting the assistance from other CPCs. A preliminary report will be submitted to the ICCAT by the end of September. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | 2020/09/15 |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | No documented information on suspected non-compliance was submitted to the Secretariat. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Not applicable. No suspected non-compliance information was received from the Secretariat. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Not applicable. No enforcement and surveillance activities operated in the Atlantic Ocean. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | We have conducted relevant investigations on the case of Ocean Star No.2, including requesting the assistance from other CPCs. A preliminary report will be submitted to the ICCAT by the end of September. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Not applicable. Does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Ditto. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Ditto. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable. Does not request for the removal. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Not applicable. Our carrier vessels operating in the Atlantic do not tranship tuna and tuna-like species managed by ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | Not applicable. No incidents triggering provisions of the EAP took place. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | Not applicable. We have only longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention Area. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | Not applicable. We have only longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention Area. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | Not yet provided. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Ditto. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------|-----|------|---|---|
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable. No BFT trap was authorized. |
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | 2020/2/13 |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | 2020/09/15 |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | Ditto. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | 2020/09/15 |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | 2020/01/14 |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | No change from previous year. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | No change from previous year. |
| | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have | Ditto. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|-----|------|--|---|
| | | | fished E-BFT | |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Update the registration through the eBCD system directly. 2020/07/17; 2020/06/08 2020/05/21; 2020/05/13 |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized. |
| TROPICAL SPECIES | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | 2020/08/12; 2020/07/27 2020/02/26; 2020/01/14 2019/12/31; 2019/12/25 |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | 2020/07/31 |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | No IUU fishing activity was informed by the Secretariat. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 2020/04/01; 2020/09/14 |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | 2020/01/14 |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | 2020/7/27; 2020/4/28; 2020/3/27; 2019/12/25; 2019/9/27 |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable. No fishing activity with FADs. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | 2020/01/31 |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | Not applicable. Did not submit the statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | 2020/8/31; 2020/7/27; 2020/6/30; 2020/5/29; 2020/4/22; 2020/3/26; 2020/2/24. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable. 80% of the bigeye tuna catch limit for 2020 has not reached yet. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable. The entire quota of bigeye tuna has not been totally utilized. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not applicable. No purse seine fishery in the ICCAT Convention Area. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | 2020/09/15 |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | 2020/09/15 |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not required until 2021. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not required until 2021. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | 2020/04/01; 2020/09/14. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | 2018/05/08 |
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Ditto. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-----------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to operate in the Mediterranean. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | 2020/09/04 |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Ditto. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Ditto. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Ditto. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Ditto. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | 2020/01/14; 2019/12/25 |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | 2020/08/12; 2020/07/27 2020/02/26; 2020/01/14 2019/12/31; 2019/12/25 |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel is allowed to fish N. SWO in the North Atlantic Ocean without such an authorization. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Since the domestic legal framework restricts each vessel's fishing area and prohibits any vessel from operating beyond its authorized area, no fishing vessel is allowed to fish S. SWO in the South Atlantic Ocean without such an authorization. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Ditto. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-ALB. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | 2020/01/14; 2019/12/25 |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | 2020/08/12; 2020/07/27 2020/02/26; 2020/01/14 2019/12/31; 2019/12/25 |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | Not applicable. No fishing vessel was not authorized to fish for N. ALB. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | Not applicable. No fishing vessel was not authorized to fish for S. ALB. |
| BILLFISH | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 18-04/19-05 and 16-11 | 2020/09/07 |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------------|------|------|--|---|
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | Not applicable. We are not non-developing coastal CPCs catching marlins/SPF for local consumption by artisanal, subsistence, and small-scale coastal fisheries. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Not applicable. We currently do not conduct trails on electronic monitoring for BIL, and para. 20 of Rec.19-05 only encourages CPCs to conduct trail. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | 2020/09/07 |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | See Section 4.3. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | 2020/09/04; and see Section 4.3. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | See Section 4.3. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable. No pilot project on electronic statistical document system was developed. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | Not applicable. Rights for Contracting Party only. |

Section 4. Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

4.1 Limit on the number of fishing vessels

Northern Albacore (ICCAT Rec. 16-06)

In accordance with Rec. 16-06, the number of fishing vessels targeting northern albacore was limited to the average number for the period between 1993 and 1995. Following this limitation, we have authorized 12 fishing vessels targeting northern albacore to operate in the Atlantic Ocean in 2020 up to date. The list of authorized vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

4.2 Catch limits and minimum sizes (ICCAT Rec.00-14, 14-04/18-02, 18-04/19-05, 16-01, 16-06, 16-07,17-02, 17-03, 18-01, 19-02)

In accordance with relevant ICCAT recommendations, catch limits are set on northern and southern albacore, bigeye tuna, northern and southern swordfish, blue marlin and white marlin. Measures to prohibit catch of undersized swordfish were also adopted.

As stipulated in Chinese Taipei's domestic regulations, the quota granted to individual vessel shall be promulgated by the competent authority in accordance with ICCAT's conservation and management measures. Pursuant to Rec. 16-01 and 19-02, we allocated each vessel targeting albacore tuna (known as "albacore tuna group) with 20t of bigeye tuna as bycatch limit in 2019 and 2020. Measures to ensure compliance with the catch limit include requiring the concerned vessel to stop catching bigeye tuna within a deadline should the bigeye tuna catch amount of that vessel reaches 90% of its individual vessel quota, implementing electronic logbook system and VMS, dispatching observers onboard, conducting random port inspections, etc..

In line with ICCAT Rec. 00-14 (*Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance with Management Measures Which Define Quotas and/or Catch Limits*), Chinese Taipei has properly adjusted underage/overage to manage its tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. The compliance table indicating catch estimates together with the status of overages/underages in 2019 was provided for ICCAT Secretariat.

4.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks (ICCAT Rec. 95-02, 03-10, 04-10, 07-06, 07-07, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 10-09, 11-08, 11-09, 11-10, 11-15, 12-05/18-06, 13-10, 13-11, 14-06, 15-09, 16-12/19-07, 17-08/19-06)

Education:

- a) To disseminate and promote the awareness of conserving incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks, we prepared and distributed educational pamphlets and leaflets to our fishermen, fisheries industry and domestic non- governmental organizations from time to time.
- b) To improve the fishing industry's understanding of ICCAT recommendations, including those aiming to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks, the Fisheries Agency arranged propaganda events and educational seminars for fishermen as well as other stakeholders, during which details of newly-adopted conservation and management measures were introduced and explained.
- c) Fishermen onboard longline fishing vessels were trained to use specific equipment in safe handling and techniques to safely release any incidental catch of sea turtle and seabird so as to maximize the probability of their survival.

Mandatory measure:

- a) Fishing vessels are required to carry tools, including line cutter, de-hooker and scoop/dip net to release incidentally caught seabirds and sea turtles, for maximizing the probability of their survival.
- b) Fishing vessels operating in the area south of 20°S are required to use tori lines during operation (Length of long streamers should be at least 150 meters. Long streamers must be bright colors, made of durable materials, and of intervals of no more than 5 meters.), and maintain at least one spare set on board. In 2012, the Fisheries Agency encouraged the fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25°S to use either night setting with minimum deck lighting or line weighting. Since 2013, all longline vessels operating in the area south of 25°S have been required to use tori lines and line weighting as seabird mitigation measures.
- c) Ban on specific sharks: Fishermen have been prohibited from catching or possessing bigeye thresher sharks (since 2010), hammerhead shark (since 2011), oceanic whitetip shark (since 2011), silky sharks (since 2012), north Atlantic shortfin mako (since 2018). Any by-catch of these prohibited shark species is required to be released/discarded and recorded on the catch logbook (or through E-logbook system).
- d) To ensure full utilization of sharks, we adopted a policy of "fins naturally attached" for tuna fishing vessels employing freezing method to preserve sharks catches and transporting such sharks catches to land in our domestic ports. In addition, we require in the domestic regulations that shark catches shall be fully utilized and not be discarded except the head, guts and skins.

Data collection:

- a) Observers have been dispatched onboard distant water tuna longline vessels since 2002 to record:
 - i. the length, species and information with relation to incidental catch;
 - ii. the number of release/discard of the prohibited shark species, with indication of status (dead or alive); and
 - iii. interactions with sea turtles, with indication of species, size, the nature of the hooking, bait type, hook size and type.
- b) Fishermen are required to completely and accurately record the following data on catch logbooks (or through E-logbook system):
 - i. any catch of sharks; and
 - ii. the number of seabird, sea turtle, cetacean, and prohibited shark species, incidentally caught by the fishing vessels and released when caught alive or discarded dead.

Adopted NPOAs: In 2006, Chinese Taipei established the National Plans of Actions (NPOAs) for reducing catch of seabirds in longline fisheries and for the betterment of management and conservation of sharks. The update of these two NPOAs began in 2013, with the revised edition of NPOA-Seabirds being publicized in 2014.

4.4 Closed seasons (ICCAT Rec. 14-04/18-02)

In its efforts to conserve bluefin tuna stocks, Chinese Taipei has voluntarily implemented domestic regulations to prohibit all vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the ICCAT Convention Area throughout the year since 2009. This prohibition has remained in force up to date.

4.5 Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Larger-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (ICCAT Rec. 13-13)

Pursuant to ICCAT Rec. 13-13, the Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (LSTLVs) is herewith attached as **Table 2**.

4.6 Vessel Monitoring System (ICCAT Rec. 18-10)

To fulfill relevant requirements regarding the vessel monitoring system (VMS) adopted by ICCAT, we have required all of our tuna longline fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention Area to install satellite-based VMS, and report their positions every four hours. The transmission frequency has been raised to every hour since 30 January 2018.

To ensure uninterrupted reporting of vessel positions, all fishing vessels and carrier vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean have been required to possess a spare set of VMS onboard since 2005, which allows an immediate replacement in case of malfunction. Staffs at the land-based monitoring center are instructed to closely monitor the activities of vessels through VMS data.

4.7 Observer Program (ICCAT Rec.16-14)

In 2019, Chinese Taipei dispatched 21 observers on board the LSTLVs to achieve a minimum 5% of observer coverage rate based on the policy of the Fisheries Agency and the requirement of ICCAT. The observer coverage rate for vessels targeting albacore and bigeye tuna was 9.42% and 12.67% respectively. The observers are responsible for collecting fishery data and measuring size of major target and by-catch species. Biological samples of bigeye tuna, albacore, swordfish and bycatch/incidental catch species are also collected under this program.

4.8 Transshipment (ICCAT Rec. 16-15)

Since ICCAT established the Program for Transshipment in May 2007 in accordance with the Rec. 06-11, our vessels have been required to conduct at-sea transshipment in compliance with relevant requirements. In-port transshipment, on the other hand, has been conducted in accordance with the regulations implemented by the concerned port States. In 2019, the Fisheries Agency authorized 51 vessels to transship at-sea and 23 vessels to transship in-port. The detailed report on Chinese Taipei's implementation of ICCAT Regional Observer Program in 2019 was duly submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

4.9 Statistical Document (ICCAT Rec. 01-21, 01-22, 03-19)

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations, the systems for issuing "ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document" and "ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document" have been operated since 1 July 2002 and 1 January 2003 respectively. In 2019, the Fisheries Agency issued 520 Statistical Documents for trading bigeye tuna and swordfish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Among which, 76.5% was issued for bigeye tuna, 23.5% for swordfish. Most of the catches were exported to Japan.

4.10 Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (ICCAT Rec. 11-20, 13-16)

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations, Chinese Taipei established a domestic regulation for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation in 2008. In practice, as no fishing vessel was authorized to fish for Atlantic bluefin tuna throughout the year, the Fisheries Agency did not issue any Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (BCDs) in 2019. Still, Chinese Taipei provided ICCAT Secretariat with the information about the BCDs and eBCDs import trading in accordance with the Rec.13-16 and Rec.06-13 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures.

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

To meet the reporting requirements established by ICCAT for species encountered as bycatch in ICCAT fisheries and “*Recommendation on information collection and harmonization of data on bycatch and discards in ICCAT fisheries*” (Rec. 11-10) which requires CPCs to provide bycatch and discard data, Chinese Taipei has taken necessary steps to collect and report these data to the extent possible. However, it should be noted that since some of bycatches are required to be released alive or discarded dead without being taken onboard, measuring weight and length of them turns out to be difficult. Therefore, the crews or observer on board could only record the number of the bycatch.

Table 1. The catch statistics (in round weight, t) for Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean during 2015-2019.

| <i>YEAR</i> | <i>ALB</i> | <i>N.ALB</i> | <i>S.ALB</i> | <i>BET</i> | <i>YFT</i> | <i>BFT</i> | <i>SBF</i> ² | <i>SWO</i> | <i>N.SWO</i> | <i>S.SWO</i> | <i>WHM</i> | <i>BUM</i> | <i>BIL</i> ³ | <i>SKJ</i> | <i>OTH</i> | <i>BSH</i> | <i>SMA</i> | <i>FAL</i> | <i>POR</i> | <i>OTHER SHARKS</i> | <i>TOTAL</i> |
|-------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|--------------|--------------|------------|------------|-------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|---------------------|--------------|
| 2015 | 10,014 | 2,857 | 7,157 | 16,453 | 1,220 | 0 | 9 | 626 | 115 | 511 | 10 | 61 | 196 | 25 | 1,295 | 1,951 | 165 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 32,049 |
| 2016 | 12,041 | 3,134 | 8,907 | 13,115 | 942 | 0 | 9 | 626 | 148 | 478 | 10 | 75 | 247 | 19 | 1,220 | 2,112 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 30,517 |
| 2017 | 11,475 | 2,385 | 9,090 | 11,845 | 776 | 0 | 4 | 494 | 78 | 416 | 5 | 73 | 251 | 36 | 1,416 | 1,894 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 28,365 |
| 2018 | 12,153 | 2,926 | 9,227 | 11,630 | 945 | 0 | 7 | 608 | 162 | 446 | 6 | 74 | 172 | 35 | 641 | 1,398 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 27,735 |
| 2019 ¹ | 12,396 | 2,770 | 9,626 | 11,288 | 736 | 0 | 4 | 461 | 115 | 346 | 2 | 40 | 160 | 31 | 460 | 724 | 42 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 26,345 |

¹ Preliminary data.

² The catch estimate of SBF has been revised to be consistent with CCSBT catch table since 2004.

³ The catch estimate of BIL includes sailfish, longbill spearfish, shortbill spearfish, black marlin and other billfishes. Note that catch estimates of sailfish and longbill spearfish have been separated from BIL.

Table 2. Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-scale Tuna Longline Vessels in 2018.

a. Management in the fishing grounds

| | Scientific Observer boarding | Satellite-based vessel monitoring system | Daily or required periodic catch report | Prior authorization |
|---------|--|--|--|---|
| Yes, No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Note | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> More than 10% coverage on bigeye tuna fishing vessels. More than 5% coverage on albacore fishing vessels. | 100% | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Daily fill in the logbook (catch record for every fishing operation) for every trip. Daily report the catch through the E-logbook system. | Prior authorization by area and group <ol style="list-style-type: none"> All vessels shall fish in fishing areas designated to the group they belong, and shall not fish in non-designated areas without prior authorization. Changing fishing areas/oceans should be approved on a case-by-case application. |

b. Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing/transshipping ports)

| | Prior authorization | Transshipment declaration | Port inspection | Statistical document program |
|---------|--|---|---|---|
| Yes, No | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Note | Each transshipment shall be authorized by the Fisheries Agency in advance. | Transshipment declaration is required for each transshipment. | The fishing vessels shall accept inspector(s) dispatched by the Fisheries Agency to inspect the transshipment amount, if necessary. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Implementation of issuing swordfish Certificate of Eligibility since June 1999 and November 2000 for the US and Japan respectively. Swordfish Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 January 2003. Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 July 2002. Domestic regulations for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation was established in 2008. |

c. Management at landing ports

| | Prior authorization | Landing declaration | Port inspection. |
|---------|--|---|--|
| Yes, No | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| Note | Each landing shall be authorized by the Fisheries Agency in advance. | Landing declaration is required for each transshipment. | The fishing vessels shall accept inspector(s) dispatched by the Fisheries Agency to inspect the amount landed, if necessary. |

Table 3. Chinese Taipei's contributions to ICCAT, 2008-2019.

| <i>Year</i> | <i>Contribution to ICCAT</i> | <i>Note</i> |
|-------------|------------------------------|--|
| 2019 | 111,000 Euros | Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 Euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program" |
| 2018 | 111,000 Euros | Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 Euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program" |
| 2017 | 111,000 Euros | Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 Euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program" |
| 2016 | 111,000 Euros | Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 Euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program" |
| 2015 | 111,000 Euros | Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 Euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program" |
| 2014 | 111,000 Euros | Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" |
| 2013 | 111,000 Euros | Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" |
| 2012 | 111,000 Euros | Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" |
| 2011 | 131,000 Euros | Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 Euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 20,000 Euros for enhancing research on Albacore in the future.* ¹ |

| | | |
|------|---------------|---|
| 2010 | 100,000 Euros | 100,000 Euros for Commission |
| 2009 | 108,000 Euros | Contributions including: |
| | | 1) 100,000 Euros for Commission |
| | | 2) 5,000 Euros to the “ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish Fund” |
| | | 3) 3,000 Euros to the “Bluefin Tuna Research Program Fund” |
| 2008 | 100,000 Euros | 100,000 Euros for Commission |

*The 20,000 Euros for Albacore Research Programme had been transferred to AOTTP in June 09, 2015. (referred the letter No.15/13 of Chinese Taipei and the letter No. S15-0350-AF of Secretary.)

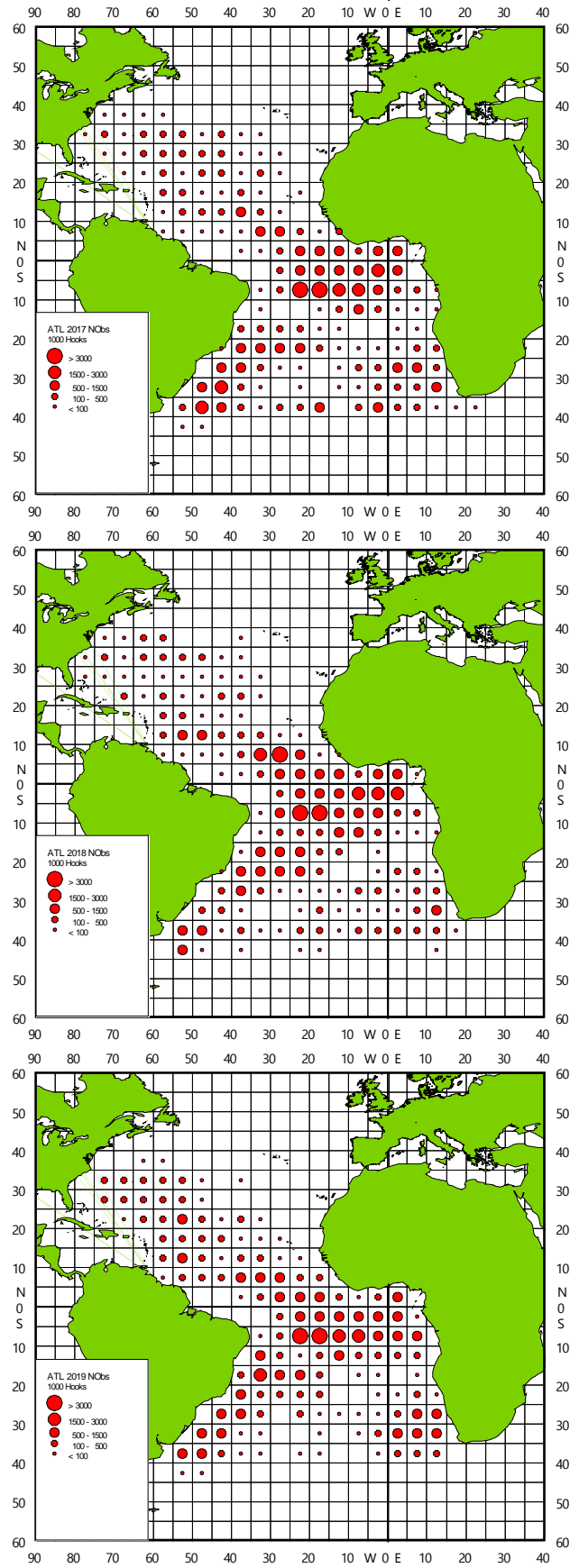


Figure 1. The fishing effort distributions (number of hooks) of Chinese Taipei's tuna logline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2017 (top), 2018 (middle) and 2019 (lower, preliminary data).

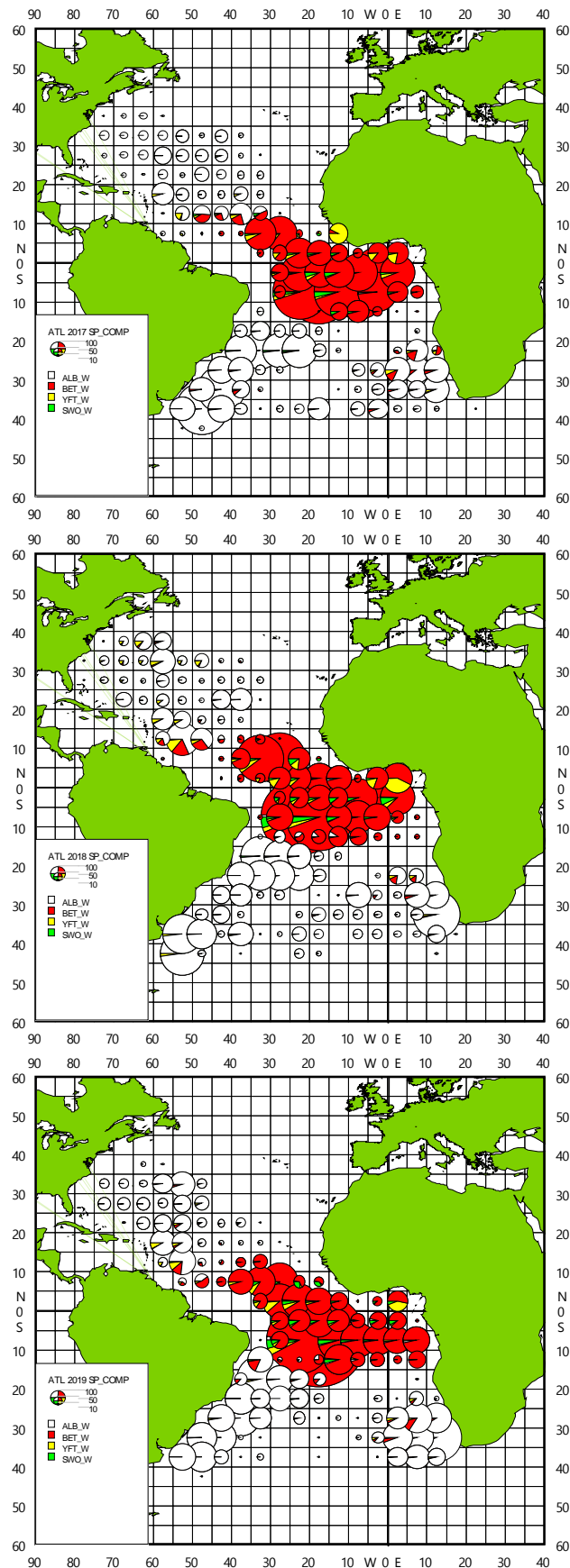


Figure 2. The catch distributions of major tuna species and swordfish of Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2017 (top), 2018 (middle) and 2019 (lower, preliminary data).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF COLUMBIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA COLOMBIE
INFORME ANUAL DE COLUMBIA**

SUMMARY

Colombia para el año 2019 NO contaba con el estatus de CPC, el cual fue aprobado a finales de ese año. Por lo anterior el informe estadístico presentado fue de capturas "cero".

RÉSUMÉ

Colombia para el año 2019 NO contaba con el estatus de CPC, el cual fue aprobado a finales de ese año. Por lo anterior el informe estadístico presentado fue de capturas "cero".

RESUMEN

Colombia para el año 2019 NO contaba con el estatus de CPC, el cual fue aprobado a finales de ese año. Por lo anterior el informe estadístico presentado fue de capturas "cero".

Parte I (información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Colombia no tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

Colombia no tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Colombia no tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados.

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

| Grupo | N° de Req. | [N° anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---|-------------------|----------------------|---|--|
| GENERAL (todas las especies) | S: GEN01 | S01 | Informes anuales (científico) | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: GEN02 | S02 | Tarea I Características de la flota (T1FC) | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: GEN03 | S03 | Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea I (T1NC) | |
| | S: GEN04 | S04 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CE) | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: GEN05 | S05 | Muestras de talla de Tarea II (T2SZ) | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: GEN06 | S06 | Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea II (T2CS) | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: GEN07 | S07 | Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios) | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |

| Grupo | N° de Req. | [N° anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---------------------------|------------|---------------|---|--|
| | S: GEN08 | S08 | Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación) | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: GEN09 | S09 | Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación) | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: GEN10 | S10 | Información recopilada en el marco de programas de observadores nacionales | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: GEN11 | S11 | Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14. | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: GEN12 | S12 | Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: GEN13 | S13 | Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| ATÚN ROJO | S: BFT01 | S15 | Muestreo de tallas de ejemplares (sacrificados) en granjas | |
| | S: BFT02 | S16 | Muestreo de tallas (resultado de datos brutos) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: BFT03 | S17 | Datos de muestreo de tallas (con informes de introducción en jaulas) de los sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas (100% de cobertura de introducción en jaulas) | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: BFT04 | S18 | Información sobre y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas de observadores nacionales de atún rojo | |
| | S: BFT05 | S21 | Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender | |
| | S: BFT06 | S22 | Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: BFT07 | S23 | Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: BFT09 | S53 | Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| TÚNIDOS TROPICALES | S: TRO01 | S24 | Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |

| Grupo | N° de Req. | [N° anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|---------------------------------|------------|---------------|--|--|
| | S: TRO02 | S25 | Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico). | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: TRO03 | S44 | Número de DCP plantados realmente por mes y cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, por tipo de DCP, etc. | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: TRO04 | S45 | Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes y Estado del pabellón y asociado a PS/BB | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: TRO09 | S46 | Información recopilada por los observadores (incluye niveles de cobertura) | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: TRO10 | S46b | Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: TRO06 | S47 | Datos e información recopilados en el programa de muestreo en puerto | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: TRO07 | S48 | Datos históricos de lances en DPC | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| ISTIOFÓRIDOS | | | | |
| | S: BIL03 | S55 | Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto | |
| | S: BIL04 | S56 | Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala | |
| TIBURONES | S: SHK01 | S32 | Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies | |
| | S: SHK02 | S50 | Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso | |
| | S: SHK03 | S51 | Información sobre tintorera | |
| | S: SHK04 | S54 | Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos. | |
| OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS | S: BYC01 | S37 | Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: BYC02 | S38 | Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: BYC03 | S39 | Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |

| Grupo | N° de Req. | [N° anterior] | Requisito | Referencia |
|-------|------------|---------------|--|--|
| | S: BYC04 | S41 | Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos. | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |
| | S: BYC05 | S42 | Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente | Colombia NO tiene información para cumplir los requisitos mínimos solicitados. |

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

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

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|---------|-------|---|--|---|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Informes anuales | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0003 | Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0004 | Fletamento de buques - informe resumido | No aplicable. Colombia no ha fletado ningún buque. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización | No aplicable. Colombia no ha fletado ningún buque. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Informes de transbordo en el mar | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Informes de transbordo en puerto | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Declaración de transbordo (en el mar) | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto | No aplicable. Colombia no tiene buques autorizados para esta actividad. |
| | GEN | 0009 | Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente) | No aplicable. Colombia no tiene buques autorizados para esta actividad. |
| GEN | 0010a | Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto | No aplicable. Colombia no cuenta (todavía) con puntos de contacto en puerto. | |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------|-----|-------|--|--|
| | GEN | 0010b | Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria | No aplicable. Colombia no cuenta (todavía) con puntos de contacto. |
| | GEN | 0011 | Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada | No aplicable. Colombia no cuenta (todavía) con puertos designados. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros | No aplicable. Colombia no cuenta (todavía) con período de notificación. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto | No aplicable. Colombia... punto anterior. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable) | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación. | No aplicable. Colombia no cuenta (todavía) con acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Acuerdos de acceso y cambios | No aplicable. Colombia no cuenta (todavía) con acuerdos de acceso y cambios. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas | No aplicable. Colombia no cuenta (todavía) con acuerdos de acceso y cambios. |
| | GEN | 0020 | Lista de buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior | No aplicable. Colombia no cuenta (todavía) con buques activos esta característica. |
| | GEN | 0021 | Informe de acciones internas de buques de 20 m o más | No aplicable. Colombia no cuenta (todavía) con buques activos esta característica. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Datos sobre incumplimiento | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | GEN | 0028 | Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Avistamientos de buques | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0031 | Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo | No aplicable. Colombia no opera con granjas de atún rojo. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0036 | Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional) | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| ATÚN ROJO | BFT | 1001 | Granjas de atún rojo | No aplicable. Colombia no opera con granjas de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Informes sobre cría de atún rojo | No aplicable. Colombia no opera con granjas de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas | No aplicable. Colombia no opera con granjas de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Declaración/informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas | No aplicable. Colombia no opera con granjas de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Almadrabas de atún rojo | No aplicable. Colombia no opera con almadrabas (todavía). |
| | BFT | 1007 | Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------|-----|------|--|---|
| | BFT | 1008 | Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión si procede) | No aplicable. Colombia no opera con granjas de atún rojo. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modificaciones al plan de pesca | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec.18-02 | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Capturas de atún rojo de 2019 | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Buques de captura de atún rojo | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019 por no tener buques autorizados. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Otros buques de atún rojo | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019 por no tener buques autorizados. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Operaciones de pesca conjuntas | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó operaciones de pesca conjuntas durante 2019 por no tener buques autorizados. |
| | BFT | 1015 | Mensajes VMS | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Planes del programa de inspección conjunta | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | BFT | 1017 | Lista de buques de inspección | "No aplicable" Colombia no cuenta con un listado de buques inspección. |
| | BFT | 1018 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | "No aplicable" Colombia no cuenta con un listado de inspectores (todavía). |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS | "No aplicable" Colombia no cuenta con un listado de inspectores (todavía). |
| | BFT | 1020 | Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo | "No aplicable" Colombia no cuenta con puertos de transbordo (todavía). |
| | BFT | 1021 | Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo | "No aplicable" Colombia no cuenta con puertos de desembarque (todavía). |
| | BFT | 1022 | Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas) | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019 por no tener buques autorizados. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Informes mensuales de capturas de atún rojo | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019 por no tener buques autorizados. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019 por no tener buques autorizados. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|----------------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | BFT | 1025 | Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | BFT | 1027 | Informe anual BCD | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | BFT | 1029 | Puntos de contacto para el BCD | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | BFT | 1030 | Legislación para el BCD | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | BFT | 1031 | Resumen de mercado y marca de muestra para el BCD | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Informes de transferencias dentro de las granjas y controles aleatorios | No aplicable. Colombia no opera con granjas de atún rojo. |
| ESPECIES TROPICALES | TRO | 2001 | Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019. |
| | TRO | 2002 | Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019. |
| | TRO | 2006 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S: TRO02). | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|-------------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | TRO | 2011 | Plan de pesca/ ordenación de la capacidad para los túnidos tropicales | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Declaración de intenciones de aumentar la participación en las pesquerías de túnidos tropicales | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT) | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Capturas semanales de patudo | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de patudo | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019. |
| | TRO | 2016 | Lista de buques de apoyo y actividad en 2019 | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2016 | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Diferencia entre el esfuerzo pesquero de 2018 y el de 2020 | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2018. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico | No se requiere hasta 2021. |
| PEZ ESPADA | SWO | 3001 | Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019. |
| | SWO | 3003 | Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo | "No aplicable" Colombia no realizó capturas durante 2019. |
| | SWO | 3004 | Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo | "No aplicable" Colombia no realiza esta actividad en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3005 | Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior | "No aplicable" Colombia no realiza esta actividad en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3006 | Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo. | "No aplicable" Colombia no realiza esta actividad en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte | "No aplicable" Colombia no realiza esta actividad en la Zona Norte. |
| | SWO | 3010 | Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED | "No aplicable" Colombia no realiza esta actividad en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo | "No aplicable" Colombia no realiza esta actividad en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado | "No aplicable" Colombia no realiza esta actividad en el Mediterráneo. |
| | SWO | 3013 | Lista de buques de inspección | "No aplicable" Colombia no cuenta con un listado de buques inspección. |
| | SWO | 3014 | Lista de inspectores (y agencias) | "No aplicable" Colombia no cuenta con un listado de inspectores. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|----------------------|-----|------|---|--|
| | SWO | 3015 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20m o + para pez espada del norte | No aplicable. Colombia no cuenta (todavía) con buques activos esta característica. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur | No aplicable. Colombia no cuenta (todavía) con buques activos esta característica. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo | "No aplicable" Colombia no realiza esta actividad en el Mediterráneo. |
| ATÚN BLANCO | ALB | 4003 | Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo | "No aplicable" Colombia no realiza esta actividad en el Mediterráneo. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Autorización específica para buques con una eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte | No aplicable. Colombia no cuenta (todavía) con buques activos esta característica. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Autorización específica para buques con eslora de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur | No aplicable. Colombia no cuenta (todavía) con buques activos esta característica. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| ISTIO-FÓRIDOS | BIL | 5001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 18-04/19-05 y 16-11. | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | BIL | 5004 | Solicitud de exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| TIBURONES | SHK | 7005 | Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | BYC | 8001 | Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |

| Grupo | N.º | Req. | Información requerida | |
|--------------------|------------|-------------|---|---|
| | BYC | 8002 | Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| MISCE-LÁNEA | SDP | 9001 | Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT | "No aplicable" Se iniciarán las acciones para acoger las recomendaciones ICCAT. |

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GUYANA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUYANA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUYANA**

SUMMARY

Guyana's artisanal fishery is nearshore, operating within the national Exclusive Economic Zone and targets a number of demersal /groundfish species (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae etc). In this fishery, scombrids and sharks are taken as by-catch, and are seasonal. In 2019 a total of 1,100,998 kg of scombrids and 775,407 kg of sharks were harvested. Tuna fishery is still in its infancy stage, the total production of tuna and tuna-like species harvested in 2019 was 362,658 kg. Climate change and influx of sargassum weeds hindered the capture of marine species during 2019. Sharks continue to be landed dressed, which poses a real problem for recording shark catches by individual species.

RÉSUMÉ

Guyana's artisanal fishery is nearshore, operating within the national Exclusive Economic Zone and targets a number of demersal /groundfish species (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae etc). In this fishery, scombrids and sharks are taken as by-catch, and are seasonal. In 2019 a total of 1,100,998 kg of scombrids and 775,407 kg of sharks were harvested. Tuna fishery is still in its infancy stage, the total production of tuna and tuna-like species harvested in 2019 was 362,658 kg. Climate change and influx of sargassum weeds hindered the capture of marine species during 2019. Sharks continue to be landed dressed, which poses a real problem for recording shark catches by individual species.

RESUMEN

Guyana's artisanal fishery is nearshore, operating within the national Exclusive Economic Zone and targets a number of demersal /groundfish species (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae etc). In this fishery, scombrids and sharks are taken as by-catch, and are seasonal. In 2019 a total of 1,100,998 kg of scombrids and 775,407 kg of sharks were harvested. Tuna fishery is still in its infancy stage, the total production of tuna and tuna-like species harvested in 2019 was 362,658 kg. Climate change and influx of sargassum weeds hindered the capture of marine species during 2019. Sharks continue to be landed dressed, which poses a real problem for recording shark catches by individual species.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Fisheries sector contributed one (1) percent to the Guyana's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The overall marine production decreased by nine percent when compared to the previous year. When comparing the total scombrids and sharks harvested to the previous year there were more than one hundred-percent increase for both species.

Tuna and tuna like species showed a twenty-five (25) percent increase when compared with the previous year. Only six vessels operated for the year out of a fleet of fifteen vessels.

Stock assessment was done only on shrimp as Guyana received Marine Stewardship Council certification on shrimp.

There was an agreement for an additional twenty (20) Red Snapper licenses from Venezuela to capture Red Snapper in Guyana's waters using handline and Longline gears.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Department has budgeted for a vessel to conduct research and monitoring and surveillance activities. Staff are working continuously to improve the data collection program, preparation and submission of reports in a timely manner. There were additions on the questionnaire to include Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species and turtles. Staff were trained on using the R program. Fishers were encouraged through sensitization program on how to fill logbook accurately on each trip. The Fisheries Department has made it mandatory that owners of licenced processing plants must fill logbooks and submit to the department every month.

Four staff worked as Observers on seabob trawlers with two observers per vessel and two trips per month. Observers collected data on discards species from the seabob trawlers (industrial vessel). Additionally, they documented the interactions with Endangered Threatened and Protected (ETP) and Vulnerable species. The observers monitored to ensure that there was no dumping of harmful and polluting material into the ocean and collected data related to fish habitat.

Notably, the artisanal vessels cannot accommodate an observer on board because of size of the vessel, crew and length of the trip. The Department has tried placing cameras on board the artisanal vessels to capture the fishing operation, however this was unsuccessful.

During the closed season period for the seabob fleet, staff held training session with captains and crew on identification of turtles, sharks and rays. The captains were able to identify the different species displayed during the training.

Sharks are landed dressed, i.e. headless and gutted. Over the years it was difficult to record shark caught by species. The Fisheries Department has noted the increase in the export and value of shark fins to China. Technical assistance from external organizations that is, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism has been pursued to address the issue of identification of dressed sharks. Some of species are identified when landed whole are Hammerhead, Tiger, Blacktip, Sand and Caribbean Sharpnose what is known locally as Waterbelly shark.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

There is a fleet of fifteen (15) vessels to target tunas however, only six (6) vessels operated in 2019. There are plans to collect biological data on the species harvested and for captains to fill logbooks for this fishery.

The management of this fishery is still in its infancy stage and the Department is working on policy and regulations to manage the stock. Approximately ninety percent of the Venezuelan vessels targeting red snapper used hand lines with # 7 hooks while the others used longline. Both methods of fishing have caught tunas and tuna like species as by catch. Log sheets are submitted to the Department every month on the operations of the vessels.

The Fisheries Department is collaborating with Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to develop a National Plan of Action for Sharks and is actively seeking to develop a working group on Port States Measures Agreement. (PSMA) so as to develop SOPs on its effective functioning. There are plans to have stakeholder's meetings with representatives from Guyana Coast Guard, Maritime Police, Maritime Administration (MARAD), Environmental Protection Agency among others.

The Fisheries Advisory Committee (FAC) continued to be active and advised the Minister on the management of the sector. The Department will not accept any other applications for exploitation of large pelagic fishery -tuna and tuna like species until further research is done on the fishery. The artisanal fishery continues to be an open fishery despite decrease in production and an increase in effort.

Section 4: Inspection schemes / activities

The inspection of Turtle Excluder Devices, By-catch Reduction Devices and monitoring of CCTV of vessels were done during 2019. No apprehension was done during 2019.

Monitoring and enforcement exercises conducted in Regions # 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6 for registration and licensing of artisanal vessels.

Table 1. Boat Count for Artisanal Vessel by Gear Types 2019.

| <i>Gear Type</i> | <i>#Vessels</i> |
|--|-----------------|
| Gillnet Polyethylene 7 –8” mesh size | 49 |
| Gillnet Polyethylene 5- 6” mesh size | 329 |
| Gillnet nylon 2-4” mesh size | 458 |
| Caddell # 5 – 9 hooks | 57 |
| Chinese Seine 4 –5 bundles (25 –30 lbs each) | 305 |
| Pin Seine | 21 |
| Others | 96 |
| Total | 1315 |

Table 2. Industrial and Semi Industrial Fleet 2019.

| <i>Gears Type</i> | <i># of Vessels</i> |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| Trawlers Nets | 109 |
| Traps | 41 |
| Longline (Tuna) | 6 |

Table # 3: Scombrids and Shark Production by Species (kg) 2019.

| <i>Scombrids</i> | | <i>Sharks</i> | <i>Tuna & Tuna – like species (caught by Red Snapper Vessels)</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|---|--------------|
| <i>Scomberomorus brasiliensis</i> | <i>Scomberomorus Cavalla</i> | Unidentified shark species | Unidentified | |
| 702,275 | 398,724 | 775,407 | 1 | 1,876,406 |

Table 4. Tuna and Tuna like species (kg).

| <i>Species</i> | <i>Tuna</i> | <i>Dolphin</i> | <i>Marlin</i> | <i>Oil fish</i> | <i>Swordfish</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------------|-------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|
| Quantity | 355,645 | 291,132 | 128,233 | 1002 | 2004 | 778,016 |

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURINAME¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SURINAME
INFORME ANUAL DE SURINAM

SUMMARY

During 2019 there were no Surinamese fishing vessels catching tuna and tuna-like species. Current practice is that foreign flagged vessels are licensed to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in Surinamese waters. Insofar these vessels also fish in international waters, they may also land their catches in Suriname if they have valid licenses from their flag state to do so. In recent years, for example, licenses have been issued to vessels operating under the Panamanian flag and under the flag of Belize. The reporting obligation to ICCAT rests primarily with the flag state. All these vessels fish for 5% per year in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Suriname and for 95% per year, with a valid fishing license from their flagged country in international waters. The type of gear is longline. They land all their catch at the designated port of Suriname. The main species that are been landed by the vessels from Panama and Belize are yellowfin tuna, north-Atlantic albacore, blue shark and other species such as mahi mahi, wahoo, escolar and sailfish. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen.

RÉSUMÉ

During 2019 there were no Surinamese fishing vessels catching tuna and tuna-like species. Current practice is that foreign flagged vessels are licensed to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in Surinamese waters. Insofar these vessels also fish in international waters, they may also land their catches in Suriname if they have valid licenses from their flag state to do so. In recent years, for example, licenses have been issued to vessels operating under the Panamanian flag and under the flag of Belize. The reporting obligation to ICCAT rests primarily with the flag state. All these vessels fish for 5% per year in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Suriname and for 95% per year, with a valid fishing license from their flagged country in international waters. The type of gear is longline. They land all their catch at the designated port of Suriname. The main species that are been landed by the vessels from Panama and Belize are yellowfin tuna, north-Atlantic albacore, blue shark and other species such as mahi mahi, wahoo, escolar and sailfish. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen.

RESUMEN

During 2019 there were no Surinamese fishing vessels catching tuna and tuna-like species. Current practice is that foreign flagged vessels are licensed to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in Surinamese waters. Insofar these vessels also fish in international waters, they may also land their catches in Suriname if they have valid licenses from their flag state to do so. In recent years, for example, licenses have been issued to vessels operating under the Panamanian flag and under the flag of Belize. The reporting obligation to ICCAT rests primarily with the flag state. All these vessels fish for 5% per year in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Suriname and for 95% per year, with a valid fishing license from their flagged country in international waters. The type of gear is longline. They land all their catch at the designated port of Suriname. The main species that are been landed by the vessels from Panama and Belize are yellowfin tuna, north-Atlantic albacore, blue shark and other species such as mahi mahi, wahoo, escolar and sailfish. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen.

¹ Tania Tong Sang, Policy officer at the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Cornelis Jongbawstraat 50, tareva@hotmail.com

Part I (information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Different forms of fishing are practiced in Surinamese waters, all of which differ in scale, fishing methods used, target species, fishing areas, etc. The fishing fleet of Suriname can be divided into two main groups, the industrial and the artisanal. There is a licensing scheme in force covering both fleets which consist a maximum allowable licenses issued for each category. We distinguish seven main categories, which comprise a total of fourteen different types of fishing. The registration of industrial vessels is divided into three categories: 1. SA - vessels (these are only Surinamese flag vessels) 2. SB – vessels (fifty percent Surinamese and fifty percent Foreign flag vessels) 3. SC - vessels (these are only foreign flag vessels). The maximum number of licenses to be granted for the category of Large Pelagic Line Fishing has been set at 60 in the Licensing Conditions for Decision 2020.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Suriname did not conduct research activities in the Convention Area in 2019.

The Statistics and Research division at the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for recording and processing statistical data.

All foreign fishing vessels must land their entire catches at the designated port which is called the port of Cevihas N.V. and is located at Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname. Landing data must be recorded in a logbook/standard form provided by the Fisheries Department which have to be submitted to the Fisheries Department. In 2019, 29 vessels from Panama and Belize were granted a license for Large Pelagic Line Fishing by Suriname to fish in the Exclusive Economic Zone of Suriname. These vessels are required by their licenses to land their catches in Suriname.

With the support of FAO, the Fisheries Department is currently in a process to modernize the fisheries data collection system. A system developed by the FAO (called CALIPSEO) will be implemented, which will lead to data being collected in a more efficient and accurate manner. The implementation of the new data collection system is of great importance because, based on the collected data, it is possible to perform stock estimates. In the coming years, the Statistics and Research Department will have to focus strongly on improving the quality of data collection. This also includes training the people collecting data in the field and reviving the program of seagoing observers. Historical data must also be validated as much as possible and entered in the new system. To support accurate data collection, a species identification guide is currently being drawn up for the main species that occur in Surinamese fisheries.

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

| Group | Req N° | [old N°] | Requirement | |
|----------------------------------|---------|----------|--|--|
| GENERAL (all species) | S:GEN01 | S01 | Annual Reports (Scientific) | Send on 2020/September/02. |
| | S:GEN02 | S02 | Task I fleet characteristics (T1FC) | Send on 2020/April/07. |
| | S:GEN03 | S03 | Task I nominal catch estimations (T1NC) | Send on 2020/April/07. |
| | S:GEN04 | S04 | Task II catch and effort (T2CE) | Send on 2020/April/07. |
| | S:GEN05 | S05 | Task II size samples (T2SZ) | Send on 2020/April/07. |
| | S:GEN06 | S06 | Task II catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) | Send on 2020/April/07. |
| | S:GEN07 | S07 | Scientific tagging surveys (inventories) | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:GEN08 | S08 | Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:GEN09 | S09 | Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries) | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:GEN10 | S10 | Information collected under domestic observer programs | Not applicable. Suriname did not implement a domestic observer program yet. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |

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| BLUEFIN TUNA | S:GEN11 | S11 | Information on implementation of Rec. 1614 | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any scientific observer program. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:GEN12 | S12 | Information and data on pelagic Sargassum | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> . |
| | S:GEN13 | S13 | Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year | Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in the Mediterranean. |
| | S:BFT01 | S15 | Size sampling from (harvested on) farms | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities. |
| | S:BFT02 | S16 | Size sampling (raw data outputs) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities. |
| | S:BFT03 | S17 | Size sampling data (while caging reports) from stereoscopic cameras systems (100% caging coverage) | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities. |
| | S:BFT04 | S18 | Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities. |
| | S:BFT05 | S21 | Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities. |
| | S:BFT06 | S22 | Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities. |
| | S:BFT07 | S23 | Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities. |
| S:BFT09 | S53 | Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities. | |
| TROPICAL TUNA | S:TRO01 | S24 | Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or the previous years. |
| | S:TRO02 | S25 | Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact) | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:TRO03 | S44 | The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc. | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:TRO04 | S45 | For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:TRO09 | S46 | Information collected by observers (includes coverage levels) | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:TRO10 | S46b | Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS) | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:TRO06 | S47 | Data and information collected from port sampling programme | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:TRO07 | S48 | Historical FAD set data | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| BILLFISH | | | | |
| | S:BIL03 | S55 | Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:BIL04 | S56 | Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |

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| SHARKS | S:SHK01 | S32 | Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:SHK02 | S50 | Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako | Not applicable. Suriname did not do any research on shortfin mako. |
| | S:SHK03 | S51 | Information on blue shark | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting blue sharks in 2019. |
| | S:SHK04 | S54 | The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| OTHER BY-CATCH | S:BYC01 | S37 | Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:BYC02 | S38 | Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:BYC03 | S39 | CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 1010 and report these data annually | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:BYC04 | S41 | Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | S:BYC05 | S42 | CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |

Part II (Management implementation)

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

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|----------------|-----|-------|--|--|
| GENERAL | GEN | 0001 | Annual Reports | Send on 2020/September/02. |
| | GEN | 0002 | Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species | Send on 2020/September/02. |
| | GEN | 0003 | ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table | Send on 2020/July/29. |
| | GEN | 0004 | Vessel Chartering - summary report | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | GEN | 0005 | Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | GEN | 0006a | Transshipment reports - at sea | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | GEN | 0006b | Transshipment reports in - port | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | GEN | 0007 | Transshipment declaration (at sea) | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | GEN | 0008 | Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | GEN | 0009 | LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications) | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |

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| | GEN | 0010a | Points of contact for port entry notifications | Send on 2020/April/16. |
| | GEN | 0010b | Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports | Send on 2018/July/28. |
| | GEN | 0011 | List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry | Send on 2020/April/16. |
| | GEN | 0012 | Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels | Send on 2020/April/16. |
| | GEN | 0013 | Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port | Not applicable. Suriname did not denial any entry or use of port. |
| | GEN | 0014 | Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable) | See section 5 of the Annual report. |
| | GEN | 0015 | Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found | See section 5 of the Annual report. |
| | GEN | 0016 | Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection | See section 5 of the Annual report. |
| | GEN | 0017 | Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation | Not applicable. Suriname has not entered into any such bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements. |
| | GEN | 0018 | Access agreements and changes | Send to ICCAT on 2020/June/01 and on 2020/June/19. Suriname has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies, however we allow foreign flagged vessels to fish in waters under Surinamese jurisdiction for species managed by ICCAT through our national licensing scheme. |
| | GEN | 0019 | Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches | According to our national legislation, all foreign vessels must land their fish only at the designated port of Suriname. All fishing vessels, authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area are also required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS). The Licensing scheme also obliges the master of each vessels to submit standard landing declaration forms at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department of the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. These forms include for example, quantities of landing by species, fishing days, fishing zone, discards, etc. |
| | GEN | 0020 | List of vessels of 20 metres or greater | Not applicable. Suriname has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land tuna and tuna-like species. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|--------------|------------|-----------|--|---|
| | GEN | 0021 | Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report | Not applicable. Suriname has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land tuna and tuna-like species. |
| | GEN | 0023 | Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries | Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Suriname in the ICCAT Convention area. |
| | GEN | 0024 | Vessels involved in IUU Fishing | Not applicable. Suriname did not have any information to report on alleged IUU activities. |
| | GEN | 0025 | Comments on IUU allegations | Not applicable. Suriname has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report. |
| | GEN | 0026 | Trade measures; submission of import and landing data | Not applicable. Suriname has no relevant information to report. |
| | GEN | 0027 | Data on non-compliance | Not applicable. Suriname has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report. |
| | GEN | 0028 | Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance | Not applicable. Suriname has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures. |
| | GEN | 0029 | Vessels sightings | Not applicable. Suriname has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures. |
| | GEN | 0030 | Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings | Not applicable. Suriname has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities, which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures. |
| | GEN | 0031 | National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities | Not applicable. Suriname is currently not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities. |
| | GEN | 0032 | Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation | Not applicable. Suriname is currently not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities. |
| | GEN | 0033 | Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel | Not applicable. Suriname is currently not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities. |
| | GEN | 0034 | Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list | Not applicable. Suriname has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list. |
| | GEN | 0035 | Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |

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| | GEN | 0036 | Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | GEN | 0037 | Report of lost fishing gear retrieved | Not applicable. Suriname did not have anything to report. |
| | GEN | 0038 | Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved | Not applicable. Suriname did not have anything to report. |
| | GEN | 0039 | Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional) | Not available yet. |
| BLUEFIN TUNA | BFT | 1001 | Bluefin tuna farming facilities | Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1002 | Bluefin tuna farming reports | Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1003 | Carry over of caged fish declaration | Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1004 | Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration | Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1005 | Bluefin tuna traps | Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|--------------|------------|-----------|---|---|
| | BFT | 1007 | Fishing, inspection and capacity plans | Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1008 | Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate) | Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities. |
| | BFT | 1009 | Modifications to fishing plans | Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1010 | Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 18-02 | Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1011 | Bluefin tuna catches 2019 | Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1012 | Bluefin tuna catching vessels | Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1013 | Bluefin tuna other vessels | Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1014 | Joint Fishing Operations | Not applicable. Suriname did not carry out any Joint Fishing Operations to operate for BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1015 | VMS messages | Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1016 | Joint Inspection Scheme plans | Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |

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| | BFT | 1017 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1018 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1020 | Bluefin tuna transshipment ports | Not applicable. Suriname has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transshipment of BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1021 | Bluefin tuna landing ports | Not applicable. Suriname has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1022 | Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps) | Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1023 | Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports | Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1024 | Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized | Not applicable. Suriname does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E. |
| | BFT | 1025 | Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm | Not applicable. Suriname does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch. |
| | BFT | 1027 | BCD Annual Report | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT. |
| | BFT | 1028 | Validation seals and signatures for BCDs | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT. |
| | BFT | 1029 | BCD Contact points | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT. |
| | BFT | 1030 | BCD legislation | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|--|--|
| TROPICAL SPECIES | BFT | 1031 | BCD tagging summary, sample tag | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT. |
| | BFT | 1032 | Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT | Not applicable. Suriname has no information to report regarding such vessels. |
| | BFT | 1033 | Data needed for registration in eBCD system | Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in catching or trading BFT. |
| | BFT | 1034 | Report on intra farm transfers and random controls | Not applicable. No such transfers or controls were carried out by Suriname. |
| | TRO | 2001 | List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or the previous years. |
| | TRO | 2002 | List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or the previous years. |
| | TRO | 2003 | Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or the previous years. |

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|------------------|-----|------|--|--|
| | TRO | 2006 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | No applicable. Suriname does not import or re-export any BET. |
| | TRO | 2007 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Not applicable. Suriname does not catch or trade any BET. |
| | TRO | 2009 | Quarterly catches of tropical tuna | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| | TRO | 2010 | Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02) | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| | TRO | 2011 | Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| | TRO | 2012 | Statement of intention to increase participation in tropical fisheries | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2013 | Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT) | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2014 | Weekly catches of bigeye tuna | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2015 | Dates when entire quota of bigeye tuna has been utilized | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2016 | List of support vessels and activity in 2019 | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2017 | Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2018 | Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2016 | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2019 | Difference between fishing effort 2018 and fishing effort 2020 | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | TRO | 2020 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| SWORDFISH | SWO | 3001 | Data from ICCAT statistical document programs | Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO. |
| | SWO | 3002 | Validation seals and signatures for SDPs | Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|--------------|------------|-----------|---|---|
| | SWO | 3003 | List of vessels targeting MED-SWO | Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels involved in catching or trading SWO. |
| | SWO | 3004 | List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO | Not applicable. Suriname does not authorise sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED. |
| | SWO | 3005 | List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or in the previous years. |

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|-----------------|-----|------|---|---|
| | SWO | 3006 | Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| | SWO | 3007 | Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| | SWO | 3010 | List of authorised ports for MED-SWO | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| | SWO | 3011 | Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| | SWO | 3012 | Summary of implementation of tagging programme | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| | SWO | 3013 | List of inspection vessels | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| | SWO | 3014 | List of inspectors [and agencies] | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| | SWO | 3015 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for N. SWO | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| | SWO | 3016 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for S. SWO | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| | SWO | 3017 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| | SWO | 3018 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| | SWO | 3019 | Copies of inspection reports from JIS | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| | SWO | 3020 | Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish | Not applicable. No vessels flagged to Suriname fished for these species in 2019 or in the previous years. |
| ALBACORE | | | | |
| | ALB | 4003 | List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore | Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels authorized to catch Mediterranean Albacore in 2019. |
| | ALB | 4004 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for North Atlantic albacore | Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels authorized to catch North Atlantic Albacore in 2019. |
| | ALB | 4005 | Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ for South Atlantic albacore | Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels authorized to catch South Atlantic Albacore in 2019. |
| | ALB | 4006 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB | Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels authorized to catch North Atlantic Albacore in 2019. |
| | ALB | 4007 | Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB | Not applicable. Suriname had no flagged vessels authorized to catch South Atlantic Albacore in 2019. |
| BILLFISH | BIL | 5001 | Report on the implementation of Rec. 1804/19-05 and 16-11 | Send on 2020/August/13. |

| Group | Req | N° | Information required | Instructions |
|-------------------------------|------|------|--|--|
| | BIL | 5004 | Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| | BIL | 5005 | Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL | Not applicable. Suriname had no vessels catching tuna and tuna like species in 2019. |
| SHARKS | | | | |
| | SHK | 7005 | Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures | Send on 2020/August/13. |
| OTHER SPECIES BY-CATCH | BYC | 8001 | Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras 1, 2 and 7, as amended by Rec. 13-11, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines | Not applicable. Suriname does not operate any fishery for tuna or tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area. |
| | BYC | 8002 | Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds | Not applicable. Suriname does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains. |
| | BYC | 8003 | Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field | Not applicable. Suriname does not operate any fishery for tuna or tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area and hence can take no by-catch. |
| MISCELLANEOUS | SDP | 9001 | Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems | Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Suriname. |
| | MISC | 9002 | Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs | Not applicable. Suriname had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations. |

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

The Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is the main government agency responsible for developing and implementing fisheries policies. In addition:

- The Maritime Authority of Suriname, is responsible for registration of fishing vessels and supervising these vessels;
- The Fish Inspection Institute (VKI), established in 2007, is the competent authority responsible for: quality inspections of fishery products; hygiene inspections of the food chain from fishing vessels and landing sites, to processing facilities and transport; and registration of landing sites and commercial aquaculture. They are also responsible for issuing health certificates. This organisation is run under the auspices of the Ministry, but is not part of the Fisheries Department;
- The Suriname Coast Guard, is responsible for at-sea inspections of fishing vessels in Surinamese waters.

General policy for fisheries is set out in the Fisheries Management Plan for Suriname. The main objective is to preserve the biological diversity of marine resources and their sustainable exploitation. According to the Plan, sustainable exploitation requires control of fishing fleet capacity, reduction of unwanted bycatch and bycatch of protected species, greater use of new fishing methods, improved control and monitoring, better quality control for exports of fish and fish products, better data, and greater resilience of stakeholders. The Plan includes a number of specific measures related to fisheries management such as registration, licensing and monitoring of fishing vessels, landing obligations and protected areas.

All the foreign fishing vessels that are landing their fish in Suriname have to land their fish at the designated port.

The Suriname Coast Guard is responsible for monitoring all of the fishing activities within the Territorial waters and the Suriname's Exclusive Economic Zone. The Customs Authority is also based permanently at the designated port.

All the foreign vessels are required to inform the designated port and the Maritime Authorities Suriname (MAS) at least 3 days before entering the port, along with information on the total catch (species and weight).

All fishing vessels are required to have a Vessel Monitoring System which automatically provides data for each vessel on its position, speed and direction and all catches must be delivered to designated landing sites. After each landing by a commercial vessel, data on the catch is sent to the Fisheries Department.

All fish and fish products which are exported to the European Union need to have an illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing catch certificate. The Fisheries department of the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for the validation of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing catch certificate.

Our fishing licensing scheme also obliges fishing vessels owners/operators, in compliance with shark conservation and management measures, to land their sharks with the fins attached to the bodies or fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of the sharks onboard.

The ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries started in 2016 with the drafting of an updated National fishing legislation to comply with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures.

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

Because of several factors such as, limited financial and human capacity, an outdated fisheries legislation we are not in a position to ensure full compliance with all the conservation and management measures adopted by the ICCAT Commission.

Suriname acts as a port state and, in addition to its normal reporting obligations, we must also comply with port state obligations. Under these port state obligations, Suriname is obliged to inspect 5% of the total number of landings of foreign fishing vessels offloading their catch in Suriname. However, it has been found that Surinamese inspectors are currently not well trained to inspect foreign tuna vessels. Therefore, in 2012 Suriname asked ICCAT to assist Suriname in training these inspectors in order to comply with the obligations towards ICCAT (Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (12-07)).

A thorough control of the landings of internationally operating vessels in Suriname is important to ensure that no Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fish are being landed in Suriname. In this context, Suriname is in favor of joining the Agreement on Port State Measures (PSMA) in the fight against Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, but must first make all preparations necessary to comply with the conditions set out in the agreement. Therefore, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has been requested to provide support. This should result in the establishment of a National Plan of Action (NPOA) for Suriname.