

INFORMATION SUBMITTED BY SOME CPCs IN SECTION 5 OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS

(Submitted by the ICCAT Secretariat)

Part II, Section 5 of the 2022 Annual Report invites CPCs to inform the Commission of primary difficulties encountered in the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.

The ICCAT Secretariat has summarized these issues and provided complete Section 5 information as reported in document COC-301/2022 and its addenda. The goal of this summary is to assist the Compliance Committee (COC) in its consideration of the need for technical assistance that may be useful to Contracting Parties in Compliance matters. **Table 1** provides a thematic summary of the issues encountered by each CPC. For further ease of reference, **Annex 1** includes the full excerpts of extracts of all submitted Section 5 annual report information.

Reported challenges

As in previous years, some CPCs continue to report the following challenges in implementing and meeting ICCAT requirements:

- *Limited knowledge or limited administrative and technical resources:*
Algeria, Barbados, Côte d'Ivoire, European Union, Ghana, Republic of Guinea, Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, United Kingdom.
- *Financial restrictions:*
Belize, Cabo Verde, Curaçao, Egypt, Republic of Guinea, Mauritania, St Vincent & Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago, United Kingdom OT.
- *Unsuitable IT or data management systems that diminish the quality of reported data:*
Barbados, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Curaçao, Equatorial Guinea, Ghana, République de Guinée.

Some CPCs reported the need to build capacity that will improve implementation of monitoring programmes and compliance in conservation measures. The following CPCs have requested assistance from ICCAT for the following:

- *Training and financial support:*
Cabo Verde, Egypt, Ghana, Guyana, Suriname, and Syria.

Noted events have affected the management and implementation of ICCAT requirements resulting in necessary changes in work methods and procedures due to each event's consequences.

- *Extreme weather:*
United Kingdom OT
- *Cyberattack:*
Albania

The COVID-19 pandemic continues to impose challenges that have placed restrictions and limitations on the effective management particularly in the areas of the Observers Program and fishing activities.

- *COVID-19 direct outcomes:*
Brazil, El Salvador, Honduras, Japan, Morocco, Norway, Trinidad & Tobago.

Notable efforts

Many CPCs reiterated firm commitments to ensuring satisfactory implementation and compliance with the Commission's adopted measures and programmes despite the following challenges:

- *High workload:*
Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, and Tunisia.

- *Limited staff availability:*
Belize, Cabo Verde, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Curacao, Gabon, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Namibia, South Africa, Suriname, and Trinidad & Tobago.

Commendably, despite high workloads and limited staff availability, the following CPCs also highlighted efforts dedicated to the development of monitoring mechanisms for transmitting information on time as requested by ICCAT: Algeria, Curaçao, El Salvador, Honduras, Liberia, Norway. Additionally, the following CPCs noted these efforts along with further efforts to maintain adherence to the guidelines of respective national jurisdictions: Albania, Barbados, Brazil, Liberia, Suriname, Trinidad & Tobago.

New advances

Positively, the number of the CPCs reporting no difficulties or technical issues continues to increase over subsequent years (Albania, Bolivia, Canada, China, France Saint-Pierre et Miquelon, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Mexico, Nicaragua, Philippines, Senegal, Tunisia, Türkiye, United States of America, and Uruguay) with the gratitude for the support of the ICCAT Secretariat and other collaborations (Albania, Brazil, Egypt, Norway, Trinidad & Tobago).

In 2022, the ICCAT Secretariat introduced the IOMS system as a new technical feature for streamlining the submissions of Part I/Annex 1 and Part II/Section 3 annual reporting data. No CPCs reported difficulties linked to the platform or its use. Only one CPC (Albania) mentioned its use of the IOMS system.

Table 1. Thematic summary of the problems encountered by the CPCs in their implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures for the year 2021.

CPC	DIFFICULTIES													IMPROVEMENTS					OTHERS									
	Administrative, Technical and/or Financial means	Required & quality data	By-catch issues	Sport/Recreational fishing	Small territories	Artisanal fleet monitoring	Coordination / Availabilities / Staff	Limited knowledge	Fleet /Catches /Landings increasing	Requirements Application/Rules transposition	Deadline and workload	Unsuitable system and/or IT issues	Pandemic/Severe weather/Major crisis	Observers: program,management,acomodation	Port cooperation	Monitoring program	Observers program	Inspection & Control	Management measures and requirements	Dedicated staff / Collaboration	Training: implementation or request	Financial or technical support	No fleet / No activities	No difficulties	No comments	Acknowledgment		
Albania											x	x						x						x			x	
Algeria									x				x		x	x	x				x				x			
Barbados		x							x																			
Belize	x						x								x				x									
Bolivia																										x		
Brazil													x	x		x												x
Cabo Verde	x	x					x	x													x							
Canada																										x		
China																										x		
Chinese Taipei		x	x																									
Costa Rica		x				x	x							x														
Côte d'Ivoire				x			x		x	x																		
Curaçao	x	x				x	x	x							x	x	x	x										
Egypt	x					x										x			x				x					x
El Salvador										x		x							x	x								

Trinidad & Tobago	x				x		x	x	x	x			x						x	x						
Tunisia											x															
Türkiye																									x	
United Kingdom		x	x		x				x	x			x	x		x	x	x	x	x						
United States of America																									x	
Uruguay																									x	
Venezuela																										x