

**Original:** English / French / Spanish

**ANNUAL REPORT ADDITIONAL UPDATES /  
ACTUALISATIONS ADDITIONNELLES DES RAPPORTS /  
ACTUALIZACIONES ADICIONALES DE LOS INFORMES**

This addendum contains the additional updates of the annual reports.  
Cet addendum contient les actualisations additionnelles des rapports annuels.  
Este addendum incluye las actualizaciones adicionales de los informes anuales.

- **Canada** – Table 2.
- **Côte d'Ivoire** – Table 2.
- **Curacao** – Tables 1 and 2.
- **Egypt** – Tables 1 and 2.
- **Equatorial Guinea** – Table 2.
- **Iceland** – Table 2.
- **Korea (Rep.)** – Tables 1 and 2.
- **Nicaragua** – Table 2.
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- **Tunisia** – Table 2.
- **Bolivia** – Table 2.

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

**SUMMARY**

*Western Atlantic Bluefin tuna are harvested by Canada, primarily within Canada's exclusive economic zone (EEZ), from May through December. The adjusted Canadian quota for 2021 was 679.97 t which includes a 100.4 t transfer from Mexico and a 4.78 t transfer from Saint Pierre and Miquelon. Canada's total Atlantic Bluefin tuna landings in 2021 was 626 t (Table 1), including 517 t from the directed fishery and 104 t from the mixed Swordfish and tuna's pelagic long line fishery. There were 4.6 t of observed dead discards in 2021, 2 t from the longline fleet and 2.6 t from bottom trawl-fisheries (e.g. Halibut). Canada's swordfish fishery takes place from April to December. Canada's adjusted quota for 2021 was 1970.2 t, which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 200 t from the European Union, and 150 t from Senegal, as well as an underage (2018) of 202.2 t. Canadian nominal landings in 2021 were 1377.26 t, resulting in an underage of 592.94 t. The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1359.6 t (or 99 per cent of the catch), while 17.66 t were taken by harpoon (one per cent of the catch). A total of 53 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline harvesters were active in the 2021 fishery. Tropical tunas, including bigeye and yellowfin are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and along with albacore tuna are harvested from April through November. In 2021, other tunas (albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin) accounted for approximately 16.7 per cent, by weight, of the commercial large pelagic species landed in Atlantic Canada. Canada has real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. Upon completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified dockside monitors must be present for off-loading to weigh out the landing, and verify log record data. Canada continues to actively support scientific research through: real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips; updating model indices; acoustic monitoring; tagging programs; and, biological sampling. Canada's leadership role extends to ecosystem related challenges and to the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) itself with assessment support for Bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish, and porbeagle shark. In 2021, Canada's Bluefin tuna biological sampling program sampled tissue to address questions related to mixing, age at length and supports diet, lipid, histological, and genetic analyses of the catch. The Bluefin tagging research in Canada also addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution of Bluefin tuna within Canada's EEZ. In 2021, Canada again coordinated the international biological sampling research program for Swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean aiming to improve the knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age-at-maturity, maturation rate, spawning season/location, and diet. In 2021 Canada continued to coordinate an international sampling program for albacore tuna. For sharks, recent research focused on estimating reproductive characteristics or size-at-maturity for mako and porbeagle, evaluating distributions and population structuring for thresher and shortfin mako, developing data-poor stock assessment methods to contribute to the 2020 porbeagle assessment, quantifying post-release and natural mortality rates for porbeagle and shortfin mako, evaluating covariates with survival and recovery to contribute to bycatch mitigation, as well as continuation of our white shark research program.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

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#### RESUMEN

*Western Atlantic Bluefin tuna are harvested by Canada, primarily within Canada's exclusive economic zone (EEZ), from May through December. The adjusted Canadian quota for 2021 was 679.97 t which includes a 100.4 t transfer from Mexico and a 4.78 t transfer from Saint Pierre and Miquelon. Canada's total Atlantic Bluefin tuna landings in 2021 was 626 t (Table 1), including 517 t from the directed fishery and 104 t from the mixed Swordfish and tuna's pelagic long line fishery. There were 4.6 t of observed dead discards in 2021, 2 t from the longline fleet and 2.6 t from bottom trawl-fisheries (e.g. Halibut). Canada's swordfish fishery takes place from April to December. Canada's adjusted quota for 2021 was 1970.2 t, which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 200 t from the European Union, and 150 t from Senegal, as well as an underage (2018) of 202.2 t. Canadian nominal landings in 2021 were 1377.26 t, resulting in an underage of 592.94 t. The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1359.6 t (or 99 per cent of the catch), while 17.66 t were taken by harpoon (one per cent of the catch). A total of 53 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline harvesters were active in the 2021 fishery. Tropical tunas, including bigeye and yellowfin are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and along with albacore tuna are harvested from April through November. In 2021, other tunas (albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin) accounted for approximately 16.7 per cent, by weight, of the commercial large pelagic species landed in Atlantic Canada. Canada has real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. Upon completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified dockside monitors must be present for off-loading to weigh out the landing, and verify log record data. Canada continues to actively support scientific research through: real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips; updating model indices; acoustic monitoring; tagging programs; and, biological sampling. Canada's leadership role extends to ecosystem related challenges and to the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics) (SCRS) itself with assessment support for Bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish, and porbeagle shark. In 2021, Canada's Bluefin tuna biological sampling program sampled tissue to address questions related to mixing, age at length and supports diet, lipid, histological, and genetic analyses of the catch. The Bluefin tagging research in Canada also addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution of Bluefin tuna within Canada's EEZ. In 2021, Canada again coordinated the international biological sampling research program for Swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean aiming to improve the knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age-at-maturity, maturation rate, spawning season/location, and diet. In 2021 Canada continued to coordinate an international sampling program for albacore tuna. For sharks, recent research focused on estimating reproductive characteristics or size-at-maturity for mako and porbeagle, evaluating distributions and population structuring for thresher and*

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## **Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

### **Section 1: Annual fisheries information**

#### *1.1 Bluefin tuna*

Directed Bluefin tuna fisheries take place in Canadian waters from May through December over the Scotian Shelf, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Bay of Fundy, and off the coasts of Newfoundland. In 2018, Canada's Bluefin tuna fishing season was changed from the calendar year to run annually from June 24 to June 23 of the following year. The adjusted Canadian quota for the 2021 fishing year was 679.97 t, which included a 100.4 t transfer from Mexico, and a 4.78 t transfer from France (in respect of St-Pierre et Miquelon). The total Canadian landings of Atlantic Bluefin tuna in the 2021 fishing year was 626 t (Table 1) including 517 t from the directed fishery and 104 t from the mixed Swordfish and tunas pelagic longline fishery. There was 4.6 t of observed dead discards in 2021.

All traditional Bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in the 2021 fishing year (**Table 2**). The tended line/rod and reel fishery in the area between Georges and Browns Bank off southwest Nova Scotia known as the Hell Hole continued to be an important fishing area. In 2021, the average weight of Bluefin caught in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was 232.6 kg, and 255.3 kg in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery; Bluefin tuna caught off of Newfoundland had an average weight of 340.5 kg. Additional catch breakdown is shown in **Table 2**.

In 2021, licensed fishermen participated Atlantic-wide in the directed Bluefin fishery using rod and reel or tended line. Bluefin tuna-trap licence holders were active in St. Margaret's Bay in 2021. Mackerel-trap licence holders also present in St. Margaret's Bay are permitted to retain Bluefin tuna incidentally caught in the traps. One offshore longline licence is authorized to direct for other tuna with a small Bluefin by-catch provision (Table 3). Whereas the larger 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet is permitted to retain Bluefin tuna during the course of its mixed fishing operations. License conditions require that Bluefin tuna be retained if it would result in dead discards and a Bluefin tuna quota of 10 t is provided as a means to account for these landings.

In 2004 Canada implemented a management approach which provides each of the seven inshore fleet sectors with a specific share of the Canadian quota based on catch history. This has allowed fleets to operate independently of each other, adopting strategies to address when and how to harvest the resource. While there 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 is harvested by Canada from April to December, primarily on the edge of Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf, and on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. In 2021, Canada's initial ICCAT allocation for Swordfish was 1348 t. Canada's adjusted quota for 2021 was 1970.2 t, which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 200 t from the European Union, a 150 t transfer from Senegal, as well as an underage (2018) of 202.2 t. Canadian nominal landings in 2021 were 1377.26 t (**Table 1**), resulting in an underage of 592.94 t. The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1359.6 t (or 99 per cent of the catch), while 17.66 t were taken by harpoon (one per cent of the catch). The average weight of swordfish landed by longline and harpoon was 72 kg for each.

Only 53 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen were active in the 2021 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 fishermen are eligible for harpoon licences, only 161 are eligible to direct for swordfish (Harpoon Group A), and their access is based on their historic participation in this fishery in the 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 2021, only licence holders from either the Harpoon A (directed) or B (opportunistic) fleet, had reported landings of harpooned swordfish.

### *1.3 Other tunas*

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

Tropical tunas including bigeye and yellowfin are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and along with albacore tuna are harvested along the edge of the Gulf Stream and Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks (and beyond) from April through November. Canadian catches of these other large pelagic species are an integral component of the Canadian fishery. In 2021, these tunas accounted for approximately 16.7 per cent of the commercial large pelagic species landed.

Of other tunas, Canada landed the highest amount of Bigeye tuna (252.9 t), followed by yellowfin tuna (110.4 t), and albacore tuna (40.4 t). The mean round weight of albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin tunas was 14.37 kg, 7.92 kg and 30.46 kg, respectively. Approximately 60 licensed other tuna fishermen were active in 2021.

### *1.4 Sharks*

There are no directed pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters, nor does Canada licence its harvesters to direct for sharks on the high seas. The only retention of sharks is through by-catch, with the release of live sharks encouraged and, for certain sharks, a condition of licence. All information on shark landings is provided to the SCRS through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. Consistent with ICCAT requirements or SCRS advice, license conditions prohibit harvesters from retaining the following shark species: bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, silky sharks, basking sharks (as of 2020), and shortfin mako sharks (as of 2020). Since 2011, incidentally caught white sharks can't be retained by Canadian fishermen due to their listing under the Canadian Species at Risk Act. Canada strictly prohibits shark finning and all landings are monitored at dockside by independent and certified agents. In March of 2018, the Government of Canada implemented measures that require all sharks landed in Canada to have their fins naturally attached. Incidentally caught live Porbeagle sharks were prohibited from retention and required proper handling and release. Total reported landings in 2021 of Porbeagle and incidentally caught Blue sharks were very low, at 0.207 t and 0.09 t, respectively. Landings of Shortfin mako were extremely low (0.324 t.), reflecting the current prohibition on retention.

At-sea discards of large pelagic sharks from Canadian fisheries are observed and recorded in the log sheets primarily in the swordfish longline fishery, as well as in the groundfish otter trawl and bottom longline fisheries. Small amounts are also incidentally captured by other Canadian fleets. Canada has a comprehensive morphological monitoring protocol for pelagic shark discards from longline fisheries, and the information is used to partition catches into dead discards and live releases. Observer coverage is variable among fisheries. In 2020, a supplementary log sheet was provided for the recording of discarding events in the swordfish and other tunas pelagic longline fishery which resulted in a significantly higher rate of discard reporting; discarding is not believed to have significantly increased. In 2021, live releases of porbeagle, blue shark and shortfin mako totaled 18 t, 742 t and 63 t, respectively; dead discards totaled 8 t, 173 t and 21.9 t, respectively.

The recreational shark fishery is primarily catch-and-release; with only bluefin shark retention permitted when participating in a community-organized shark fishing tournament. A license is required for each tournament which stipulates minimum sizes, prohibited species, logbook reporting requirements and other vessel regulations.

## ***Section 2: Research and statistics***

As the foundation for reliable research and stock assessments, the Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips. In 1994, an industry-funded Dockside Monitoring Program (DMP) was established in Atlantic Canada, according to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) standards, for the swordfish and other tunas longline fleet and the majority of Bluefin landings fleets. Since 1996, this system has applied to all fleets, and included monitoring of all trips even when no fish were caught. At the completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified Dockside Monitors must be present for off-loading, and log record data must be submitted by each fisherman to the Monitoring Company that inputs the data into a central computer system. Log records contain information on catch, effort, environmental conditions (e.g., water temperature) and by-catch. Log records from trips with catch must be received from fishermen before they can proceed with their next fishing trip (log records from zero catch trips can be mailed in at a later time). Ideally, this ensures 100 per

cent coverage of properly completed log records and individual fish weights. The effectiveness of this system was thoroughly reviewed in 1998 and 1999, and appropriate changes implemented, as necessary. Problems are assessed through Observer Programs and at-sea surveillance on the domestic fleet. License holders who fail to comply with the domestic regulations and conditions of their license are liable to prosecution that may include fines, and suspension of license privileges.

Since 2013, Canada's biological sampling program of Bluefin tuna has collected at least one samples (otolith, dorsal fin spine or genetic) from over 400 fish per year. In 2016, the Canadian government made a financial commitment to support this work indefinitely. This allows any funding provided by collaborative agreements with the fishermen to support research initiatives. The biological sampling provides the GBYP with estimates of the occurrence of eastern Bluefin tuna in the Canadian EEZ and contributes to age-length keys that improve the age characterization of the catch. The sampling also supports diet, lipid, histological and genetic analyses of the catch (detailed below). This funding also partially supports a conventional tagging program initiated in 2015 for the catch and release Bluefin tuna fishery. The tagging research addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution of Bluefin tuna within the Canadian EEZ. PSAT tagging work continued in 2018 using funds contributed from the Canadian fishing industry through a collaborative agreement connected to the quota transferred from Mexico. This collaborative agreement also funds the collection and histological analysis of gonad samples from Bluefin tuna, editing of the herring Acoustic Survey data for a relative (fishery independent) index of abundance and the development of a CPUE index from the Bluefin tuna catch and release fishery (detailed below).

Another long-term research commitment relates to the management of discards and by-catch. This initiative is funded through Canada's Sustainable Fisheries Framework, which 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 1 and 2 data in July 2021. By-catch data has been contributed through submission of form ST09.

### *2.1 Bluefin tuna research*

Highlights of the 2021 scientific research program headed by Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) – Large Pelagic group at the St. Andrews Biological Station in St. Andrews, New Brunswick included the following activities:

1. The Large Pelagics group had another successful year of deploying satellite and acoustic tags on Atlantic Bluefin tuna in the Gulf of St. Lawrence using a more effective tagging technique. In the Province of Prince Edward Island (PEI) the large pelagics group double tagged (sat, acoustic) 3 individuals. In the Province of Nova Scotia the large pelagics group collaborated with Dr. Barbara Block's team to tag Atlantic Bluefin tuna. All tags (6 PSAT, 18 acoustic) were deployed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence off the coast of Port Hood, Nova Scotia. The tagging program will continue in 2022 by deploying PSAT tags and acoustic tags. The group aims to continue developing expertise and initiative deploying PSAT and acoustic tags to better understand the movement of Bluefin tuna in Canadian waters and the Atlantic.
2. In 2021, Canada participated in the GBYP's conventional tagging program for the seventh consecutive year. Tagging was conducted in the Canadian Bluefin tuna catch and release fishery and resulted in 130 conventional tags being deployed. The conventional tagging program will continue in 2022 with the goal of continuing to improve the percentage of tag deployments.
3. The acoustic data from the Gulf of St. Lawrence herring survey for Bluefin tuna targets continues to be used to update the fishery-independent index of abundance. Although CPUE and information from fishermen indicates that Bluefin tuna are numerous in Canadian waters, acoustic index results from recent years suggest a significant decline. In 2020 the index was reviewed and standardized through ICCAT for a second time and the cause of the decline continues to be investigated. Additional data sets from northern and eastern reaches of the Gulf of St. Lawrence were acquired and will be processed in 2022 with data from southern Nova Scotia with the goal of expanding spatial coverage.

4. Canada sampled Bluefin tuna heads and collected dorsal spines in 2021. 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 bluefin tuna heads.
5. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish (N = 3163 landed between 2004 and 2018) 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 indicated a change in stock dynamics where recruits (<15 years) to the Canadian fishery transitioned from Western Atlantic to Mediterranean origin over time. While the majority of older adults (>15 years) have consistently been of Western Atlantic origin, the disparity in the proportional contribution of western and eastern spawning groups narrowed significantly over the 14-year study period (Puncher et al. 2021).
6. Canadian biological tissue samples from individual fish harvested in 2017 from the Gulf of Maine were provided in 2018 to Harvard University, USA for analysis of methyl mercury concentrations in apex predators. The resultant model predicted an estimated 56 per cent increase in tissue methylmercury (MeHg) concentrations in Atlantic Bluefin tuna due to increases in seawater temperature.
7. Canada Reviewed all of its Bluefin tuna indices of abundance: the Gulf of St. Lawrence Acoustic survey, the Gulf of St. Lawrence Rod and Reel CPUE and the Southwest Nova Scotia Rod and Reel CPUE.
8. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish continue to be provided to NOAA (USA) in support of their Close-Kin Analysis study. This work will inform on the absolute abundance of both the eastern and western Bluefin tuna stocks.
9. 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.
10. In 2018, DFO Science, Saint Andrews staff completed year 2 of 2 studying the short term survival and behavior of Bluefin tuna caught and released from the recreational charter fishery. VEMCO Acoustic tags were applied to 52 Bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence. Most tuna were tracked immediately after release and those followed recovered and swam away quickly with the exception of 1 known mortality. Thirty-two of the tags applied in 2018 were detected by receivers in the Ocean Tracking Network. Of the 11 tuna tagged in 2017, 1 was taken in the commercial fishery 3 weeks later. A 2020 investigation into the recent movements of these tagged tuna showed that 21/52 (40 per cent) fish re-entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 2019.
11. Canada has developed and validated a back-calculation methodology using DFO's extensive Atlantic Bluefin tuna otolith image collection, and used the back-calculated data to fit growth models that test for variation in growth between sexes and stocks. We have used the back-calculated dataset to fit biphasic models that estimate age-at-maturity from break-points in individual growth trajectories for Atlantic Bluefin tuna to provide context for maturity scenarios used in the assessment.
12. Preliminary analysis has been conducted to evaluate annual, seasonal, and regional variation in the price of Atlantic Bluefin tuna landed in Canada to improve our understanding of the market forces affecting the fishery
13. Canada continues to develop candidate management procedures in support of ICCAT's management strategy evaluation (MSE) process for Bluefin tuna.

## 2.2 *Swordfish research*

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

2. Beginning in 2018, Canada coordinated the establishment of an ICCAT/European Commission funded international (Algeria, Brazil, Cyprus, Chinese Taipei, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, Tunisia, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Canada) biological sampling research program for Swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. The goal of the program is to improve knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age at maturation, maturation rate, spawning season and location and diet. Data and analyses from this program will contribute to more robust assessment of swordfish status by permitting the development of more spatially and biologically realistic population models used in both assessment and ICCAT Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) contexts. This international sampling program continued in 2021 and was once again coordinated by Canada.
3. Canada led development of assessment and MSE data inputs for important population modeling occurring in 2021 and 2022, including:
  - an update to the ICCAT combined biomass CPUE index which used data from United States, Spain, Canada, Japan, Morocco, Chinese Taipei, and Portugal (SCRS/2022/115);
  - supported the development of the MSE operating model grid and initial planning for candidate management procedures;
  - a North Atlantic swordfish stock assessment model which contributed to determination of stock status (SCRS/2022/114).
4. Building off of the new data from the sampling program, a satellite tagging program, as well as Canada's historical fisheries data, the planning and analysis stages of a species distribution model development began in 2019 and continued in 2020 and 2021. This work is particularly relevant given changing ocean conditions. These models will support spatially and environmentally explicit CPUE index standardization which will contribute to enhanced ability to detect changes in swordfish abundance in the Northwest Atlantic. This work is being completed in collaboration with NOAA's Southeast Fisheries Science Centre.
5. Canada contributed genetic samples, to a study led by the Università Politecnica delle Marche examining Swordfish population structure in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Initial results, provided evidence of the presence of three genetic clusters and a high level of admixture within the Mediterranean Sea, rejecting the hypothesis of a single Mediterranean Sea swordfish population structure. The study also identified mixing areas between North Atlantic and Mediterranean stocks and between North and South Atlantic stocks. Additional analysis in 2022 has provided new insights into Atlantic swordfish stock boundaries, including identification of stock mixing areas in the North-East Atlantic.
6. Canada contributed a detailed account of the longline and harpoon swordfish fishery in Atlantic Canada, including detailed records on how the fishery has been managed, how quota is allocated among fleets and boats, the fishery's spatial footprint, and how gears have changed since the 1950s. This analysis is an important piece in catch rate standardization and understanding patterns in stock abundance and length patterns.
7. In 2022, Canada, in collaboration with ICCAT's Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods, led the creation of a CPUE standardization working group. CPUEs are critical indicators of stock status and important inputs for assessment and MSE. At ICCAT, CPC scientists contribute catch standardizations from their respective fleets, however there is no existing guidance or standards for how these models are created, presented, or associated diagnostics. The objective of the group is to develop best practices, a standardized formatting, and requirements for CPUE diagnostic reports.
8. Swordfish length data are an important component of the integrated assessment model which forms the basis of management advice and MSE. The length measurement protocol varies by CPC (curved vs. straight) and a length-length conversion was needed. Canada contributed data and collaborated with Portuguese CPC scientists to develop a lengths conversion model (SCRS/2022/061) that was applied to ICCAT T2 data for the 2022 stock assessment and MSE OM reconditioning.



9. 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.
10. Canada, which attracted international recognition when it initiated ground-breaking research conducting satellite archival tagging studies on swordfish in the past, resumed electronic tagging of Swordfish with Pop-up Satellite Archival Tags (PSATs) and Acoustic tags in 2020. The tagging program track habitat usage and movement patterns in Canadian/North Atlantic waters, which will be used to standardize the CPUE input in the assessment model. The tagging program will continue in 2022.

### 2.3 *Other tunas*

1. Canada began to collect otolith, spine and tissue samples from albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tuna to help support ICCAT stock assessment of tropical and northern temperate tuna species and expand the spatial coverage of assessment data inputs.

### 2.4 *Shark research*

Highlights of the 2021 scientific research program lead by the Canadian Atlantic Shark Research Laboratory of DFO from the Bedford Institute of Oceanography (Halifax) included the following activities:

1. The conventional tagging program continued for incidental captures of blue, porbeagle, and shortfin mako shark caught by charter and recreational fishermen continued in 2021, with 169 tags deployed. The program will continue in 2022.
2. Canada continued to explore possible applications to other sharks and teleosts of a new stock assessment method called an Incidental Catch Model (SCRS/2020/096). The model was used as the basis for advice for the Northwest Atlantic Porbeagle stock in the 2020 Assessment (SCRS/2020/008).
3. Canada contributed data and collaborated on analyses to undertake a global meta-analysis of at-vessel mortality (AVM) rates for pelagic sharks. These are intended to derive robust species-specific values with associated uncertainty, and enable evaluation of covariates with AVM.
4. Canada participated in a collaborative effort to undertake a global synthesis of vertical habitat use by elasmobranchs, based on biotelemetry tagging. Results are expected to improve understanding of the ecological role of pelagic sharks and their extent of exposure to anthropogenic pressures
5. Canada continued their research program to address recovery goals for white shark under the Canadian Species at Risk Act. Field work related to the acoustic monitoring component and the tagging component resumed in 2021
6. Canada continued a collaboration to deploy PSAT tags on common thresher shark. Collected data will ultimately inform seasonal distribution and habitat use of the common thresher shark in the North Atlantic.

### 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.

## REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-07	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-07-26	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2022-07-26	All catch, discards and, observer data provided as an aggregate consistent with domestic confidentiality requirements in Task 1 and 2 data.
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		No data to report
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean sea
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Canada does not farm Bluefin tuna.
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery or Bluefin tuna farming
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery or Bluefin tuna farming
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No	2022-07-26	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	No		-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

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				analysis -Contributed data to develop annual western age-length keys -Provide genetic samples for close-kin analysis (US) -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. -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 -Histology of collected gonad samples (US, AU) -PSAT tagging (US) -See Section 2.1 for additional detail
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Acoustic Index updates SCRS/2020/036 GSL index update SCRC/2020/ 025, SCRC/2020/ 027, SCRC/2020/ 039 Management procedures SCRS/2021/122
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		See Section 2.1
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery.
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Canada does not have FAD fisheries.
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		Canada does not have FAD fisheries.
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Canada does not have FAD fisheries.
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-26	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No	2022-07-26	Canadian longline vessels over 20 meters LOA targeting bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack have human observer coverage. Observer data submitted 26/07/2022
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-26	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		Canada does not have any FAD fisheries

<b>Req N° (IOMS)</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>First submit</b>	<b>Response/Reason for N/A</b>
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes	2022-07-26	Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Procedures were presented to WGSAM in 2021 (SCRS/2021/015) however the incidence of marlins/spearfish in the Canadian catch was deemed to be too low to support a statistically robust estimate of discarding rates.
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No	2022-07-26	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 fishermen before they can proceed with their next fishing trip, which insures 100% coverage. At-sea observers are targeted for deployment on 10% of swordfish fishing trips despite no ICCAT requirements for observer's onboard swordfish vessels smaller than 20 meters. All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and fishermen's logbooks) are reported in the Estimation of nominal catch Task I, Catch & Effort (Task II) and National Observer Programme Data. All data submitted 26/07/2022
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Canadian longline vessels over 20 meters LOA landing billfish have human observer coverage. Observer data submitted 26/07/2022
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No	2022-07-26	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task 1 and 2, and National Observer Programme

<b>Req N° (IOMS)</b>	<b>Requirement</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>First submit</b>	<b>Response/Reason for N/A</b>
				Data. 2021 shark data submitted 26/07/2022. Shark research highlights from 2021 in Section 2.3
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No	2022-07-26	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and National Observer Programme Data. 2021 shark data submitted: 26/07/2022 Shark research highlights from 2021 in Section 2.3.
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No	2022-07-26	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and National Observer Programme Data. 2021 shark data submitted: 26/07/2022 Shark research highlights from 2021 in Section 2.3.
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No	2022-07-26	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II, and National Observer Programme Data. 2020 shark data submitted: 26/07/2022
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Canada has begun to develop identification guides, update in 2022
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No	2022-07-26	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No	2022-07-26	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		All data collected from commercial logbooks provided
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Ongoing work noted in National Report.

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

<b>Group</b>	<b>Req N° (IOMS)</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>First submit</b>	<b>Response/Reason for N/A</b>	<b>Last update</b>
<b>GENERAL</b>	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-11		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Canada did not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Canada did not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Canada does not permit transshipment in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		No change	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Canada does not have any vessels, under ICCAT, that enter foreign ports and may be subject to inspection.	
M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2022-08-08	List was updated to include new port authorization periods and an additional port was authorized.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		No change	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Nil. As noted in Canada's National Report, no foreign vessels landed catch from ICCAT managed species in Canadian ports.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No such findings exist for the reporting period.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No such actions were required during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No such investigations were undertaken during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		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	

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					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. Nil. No inspector exchange was undertaken during the reporting period due, partially, to covid-19, and lack of foreign vessel landings in Canadian ports.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		No access agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		No access agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2021-08-31	3 vessels reported for inclusion in 2021	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No new vessels added in 2021	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		There are no recreational fisheries for Bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore Bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated both charter boat catch and release and sport fisheries into their annual management plan. Charter boat fisheries can only be undertaken by commercial harvesters with specific limitations on participation, the number of fish which can be hooked, mandatory reporting of all fish hooked fish and bycatch. The fishery is undertaken with limited seasons, limits on the number of rods, gear strength and fight times to maximize the survival of released fish. Charters also participate in a camera program (5 per cent for catch and release and 100 per cent for sport fishing activities). The catch and	



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					<p>release fishery also participates in the ICCAT GBYP tagging program. All fish that are caught and released must be tagged with a GBYP ICCAT tag (As long as it is safe to do so). Any observed mortalities are reported to the SCRS. There are also two catch and retain tournaments and one catch release tournament, all landings are counted for against the Canadian quota. 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 tournament, with specific research-related protocols. Any sharks retained in a tournament must be blue shark and are reported in Canada's national report.</p>	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		No IUU activities were discovered during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No IUU activities were discovered during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		<p>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.</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		No incidences of non-compliance occurred during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		No incidences of non-compliance occurred during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No sightings	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No sightings	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Canada has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Canada has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Canada has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		There are no Canadian vessels on the IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Nil. Canada does not deploy from ROP.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Nil. Canada does not deploy from ROP.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No lost gear reported	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No lost gear reported	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Nil.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		This CPC does not have supply declarations	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Reports submitted (June 2020-2021)	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		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.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Every Bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation not required as per 13 c) of Rec. 11-20	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		no change from what was previously provided	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		no change from what was previously provided	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		no change from what was previously provided	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Data has been entered directly through the system or by the Secretariat / consortium.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Canada does not participate in EBFT fishery	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project	
<b>TROPICAL SPECIES</b>	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No	2021-08-30	Three vessels reported for inclusion	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-08-30		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		There no investigations of IUU activity of BET/YFT vessels by Canada in 2020.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		This CPC did not import or re-export any BET	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No change from what was previously provided	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2021-07-20	Reports submitted quarterly	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Not applicable. Canada does not engage in FAD fisheries.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		No change in fishing plans.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2021-07-20	Six reports were submitted	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Canada reports catches quarterly. As per recommendation 19-02, item 13, CPCs shall report quarterly to the Secretariat the amount of tropical tunas (by species) caught by vessels flying their flag. In addition, Canada does not operate purse seiners, as such, quarterly reporting is appropriate.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Under recommendation 19-02 Canada falls under the statement “Those CPCs with recent average catch of less than 1,000 t are encouraged to maintain catch and effort at recent levels.” As such Canada does not have a catch limit.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Canada does allow by-catch of tropical tunas by vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas pursuant to paragraph 41 and 42, as identifies under recommendation 19-02.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		Canada does allow by-catch of tropical tunas by vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas pursuant to paragraph 41 and 42, as identifies under recommendation 19-02. As such, there is no by-catch limit to comply with.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		Canadian longline vessels over 20 meters LOA targeting bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack have human observer coverage greater than 10%. Observer data submitted 26/07/2020	
<b>SWORDFISH</b>	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-09-14		
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No change from what was previously provided	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No	2022-09-15		
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No	2021-08-30	Three vessels reported for inclusion.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Canada does not participate in the S-SWO fishery	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Canada does not allow retention of N-SWO by vessels not authorized to fish for the species.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
<b>ALBACORE</b>	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No	2022-08-30	Three vessels reported for inclusion.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch South Atlantic Albacore.	

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	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Canada's landings are well below the 200t CPC limit.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch S. ALB	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing	
<b>BILLFISHES</b>	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Canada is not claiming an exemption	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No electronic trials have been conducted.	
<b>SHARKS</b>	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-15	There is no retention of live or dead sharks in Canada from pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters. 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, silky, basking, and shortfin mako sharks). Annex 1 Submitted 2021/09/06	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		catch details submitted 7/26/2022	
<b>OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH</b>	M:BYC01	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		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	



Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					<p>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. 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. 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>	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		<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). CP44 – BirdMit does not apply in Canadian waters</p>	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		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. This bycatch policy is consistent with the Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards adopted in early 2011.	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Canada has not launched an objection to any ICCAT Rec.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Canada has not implemented any electronic statistical document program	

#### ***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 and partner consultation and announces a management plan conservation harvesting plan (CHP) prior to the opening of the respective fishing seasons. These CHPs are prepared in consultation with the fishing industry and incorporate all relevant ICCAT regulatory recommendations. They are implemented under the *Fisheries Act of Canada*. The necessary ICCAT regulatory recommendations are either specified in the *Atlantic Fishery Regulations (1985)* (made pursuant to the *Fisheries Act*) or are handled as written in fish 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***

The Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Bluefin tuna Management plan incorporates ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to Bluefin tuna. The adjusted 2021 quota for Bluefin tuna was set at 679.97 ct and no person shall have in their possession any Bluefin tuna weighing less than 0.3t. 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

The 2013 Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Management plan incorporates ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to swordfish. The 2021 adjusted quota for swordfish was set at 1970.2t, with a continued prohibition on the taking and landing of swordfish less than 25 kg in round weight, and/or less than 125 cm LJFL (with 15 per cent tolerance). In 2002, a restructuring of the fleet, through the implementation of individual transferable quotas gave more control in managing the quota. From 1998 - 2021, landings of fish <119 cm LJFL were reduced to as close to zero as possible.

#### 4.1.3 Other tunas

From 1998-1999, Canada issued and implemented the first Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Management Plan for bigeye, yellowfin and albacore tuna. Measures adopted in that plan remained in effect through 2013.

A multi-year management plan was approved in 2013 for both swordfish and other tunas and is available on the Department's website at <http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/ifmp-gmp/swordfish-espadon/NEW-swordfish-2013-espado-eng.htm>. Fishing effort is restricted by limiting entry into the directed fishery to vessels having a swordfish/other tunas longline licence and to one offshore vessel with an "other tunas" longline licence. No person shall have in their possession any bigeye or yellowfin tuna weighing less than 3.2 kg.

### 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*

In 1977, Canada implemented an observer program where independent third party observers collect biological data and monitor fishing regulation compliance. In 2013, as part of a bycatch management project, the observer coverage level for the pelagic longline fleet was maintained at approximately five per cent (by sea days fished) for vessels fishing for swordfish and other tunas.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, and challenges with staffing, observer coverage declined to an average of approximately four and a half per cent (by sea days fished) for pelagic longline vessels fishing for swordfish and other tuna. Data from the observer program is used to estimate dead discards and document incidental catch of non-target species.

### 4.4 *Vessel monitoring*

The Canadian fishery is comprised mainly of vessels less than 20 meters long, who operate primarily within the 200 nautical mile zone. As per Canadian pelagic longline conditions of licence, all vessels regardless of length, are required to use Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) when fishing with longline gear. This requirement is aligned with ICCAT Recommendation 18-10, that requires vessels greater than 20 meters to be equipped with VMS.

### 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 statistical and catch document programs for Bluefin tuna, swordfish, and bigeye.

Prior to the implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin tuna Statistical Document Programme (eBCD) in 2016, Canada had developed a system of uniquely numbered tags to track Canadian harvested Bluefin tuna. Since 1995, Canada has tracked the utilization of these tags through a computerized system and can cross reference data from this system with the information in the Bluefin tuna catch documents. All Bluefin tuna must be entered in the system no matter whether they are sold/exported in Canada, or to international destinations.

Programs for swordfish and bigeye tuna were introduced by ICCAT in 2003 for all exports. The statistical documents for swordfish and bigeye tuna are validated by government accredited organizations.

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

#### *4.7 Other recommendations*

Since 2007, the Canadian pelagic longline fleet requires vessel operators and licence holders to participate in training on data recording protocols and proper use of safe handling and release equipment for sea turtles. As per the pelagic longline conditions of licence, each vessel must have at least one trained crew member on board with a valid certificate of a DFO approved dehooking and disentanglement course. A copy of the valid certificate must be available upon request from a fishery officer. Dehooking and disentanglement equipment must be on board the vessel and accessible at all times when fishing using longline gear.

In 2007, Canada released a national plan of action for reducing the incidental catch of seabirds in longline fisheries. The plan of action notes that there are no significant issues related to seabird bycatch in Canadian longline fisheries. In July of 2012, Canada provided a progress report on the implementation of key actions taken pursuant to this national plan of action since its inception in 2007.

In 2013, Canada released a policy to improve the management of bycatch in Canada's fisheries. (<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/fish-ren-peche/sff-cpd/bycatch-policy-prise-access-eng.htm>) The bycatch policy applies to the portion of retained catch for which the harvester was not licensed, but that they retain. It also applies to all non-retained catch, including seabirds, marine mammals, and sea turtles that become entangled in fishing gear. This bycatch policy is consistent with the *Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards* adopted in 2011.

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

Canada did not have any difficulty submitting the annual report for the 2021-2022 reporting year.

**Table 1.** Canadian landings (tonnes round weight) of large pelagic fish species from 2010 to 2021.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Swordfish	1345.6	1550.6	1488.5	1505.5	1604.2	1579.3	1547.9	1188.2	782.0	995.1	1333.3	<b>1377.2</b>
Bluefin tuna	505.4	474.1	476.6	480.4	462.9	530.6	466.1	471.6	550.0*	631.0*	580.2	<b>626.0</b>
Albacore tuna	14.3	28.0	34.0	31.8	47.1	32.2	19.9	17.0	26.4	31.2	12.4	<b>40.4</b>
Bigeye tuna	102.8	136.9	166.4	197.3	218.2	257.3	171.1	213.9	236.7	192.6	104.1	<b>252.9</b>
Yellowfin tuna	166.0	49.7	92.7	73.5	34.2	59.0	19.5	192.7	14.6	108.1	74.8	<b>110.4</b>
Unspec. tuna	0.01	0.06	0.4	0.4	0.01	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
Blue shark	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.06	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	<b>0.09</b>
Shortfin mako	41.0	37.4	28.7	35.2	54.6	84.6	82.5	109.1	52.9	62.8	0.5	<b>0.324</b>
Porbeagle	83.4	30.1	33.3	18.6	8.9	4.2	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	<b>0.207</b>
Unspec. shark	8.4	5.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	<b>0.0</b>
Marlin	1.9	0.8	2.3	2.7	5.1	3.1	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	<b>1.77</b>

\* In 2020, the Canadian fishing year for Bluefin tuna was changed from a calendar year to run annually from June 24th to June 23rd of the following year. 11.4 t of Bluefin tuna was landed between January 1st and June 23rd, 2021.

**Table 2.** Canadian Bluefin tuna landings and discards (tonnes round weight) by fishing area from 2010 to 2021.

Bluefin tuna fishing area	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Southwest Nova Scotia	240	145	192	182	152	158	194	181	266*	287*	277	<b>286.7</b>
Northeast Nova Scotia <sup>1</sup>	17	26	14	20	20	44	11	18	17	19	-	-
Gulf of St. Lawrence	211	207	228	228	246	278	231	223	246	291	275	<b>304.5</b>
Newfoundland	35	21	26	27	23	27	20	30	23	29	28	<b>34.7</b>
Offshore	2	74	17	16	20	24	9	19	0	5	-	-
Year-end adj <sup>2</sup>	1.5	<1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Landings</b>	505.4	474.1	476.5	473.2	462	530.6	466.1	471.6	550.0*	631.0*	580.2	<b>626.0</b>
Scientific Tagging/Catch and Release Mortality <sup>4</sup>	7.5	6.3	7.8	6.4	0.273	1.654	8.7	5.4	6.6	4.3	-	-
Dead Discards <sup>3</sup>	1.3	3.0	3.1	0	0	2.8	7.6	1.4	4.0*	2.9*	4.5	<b>4.7</b>
Canadian quota	518.6	490.4	487.4	484.5	487.3	528.88	506.74	489.06	621.8	653.71	635.65	<b>679.97</b>

<sup>1</sup> Fish caught in NAFO areas 4V and 4Wd

<sup>2</sup> e.g., seized, Bermuda fishery or tournaments.

<sup>3</sup> 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).

<sup>4</sup> Includes estimated mortality from catch and release fisheries, as well as associated studies.

\* In 2020, the Canadian fishing year for Bluefin tuna was changed from a calendar year to run annually from June 24th to June 23rd of the following year. 11.4 t of Bluefin tuna was landed between January 1st and June 23rd, 2021.

**Table 3.** Distribution of tuna, swordfish longline and shark fishing licences by region and species<sup>1</sup> in 2021.

Region	Number of licences <sup>1</sup>							
	Bluefin tuna		Swordfish (LL)		Other tuna (LL) <sup>3</sup>		Sharks	
	Total	Active	Total	Active	Total	Active	Explor.	Rec.
Gulf	600	351	-	-	-	-	0	20
Newfoundland	54 <sup>2</sup>	17	1	1	1	1	-	199
Scotia-Fundy	45	60	76	53	76	60	0	373
St. Margaret's Bay	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	53	39	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	778	470	78	54	77	61	0	592

<sup>1</sup> 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.

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

<sup>3</sup> 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 2010-2021 swordfish data, including number of vessels landing fish, data landings (tonnes round weight), discards<sup>2</sup>, average weight of fish (kg round) by gear, percentage of small fish by number<sup>3</sup>, and percentage of catch sampled in size category.

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number of vessels landing fish												
Longline	47	40	44	48	46	52	45	44	44	44	54	53
Harpoon	74	69	50	63	66	52	50	47	45	35	21	9
Landings (t)												
Longline	1166.0	1342.9	1391.1	1225.5	1371.2	1481.0	1462.6	1013.0	748.2	962.5	1283.7	1359.6
Harpoon <sup>1</sup>	176.1	207.7	97.3	279.9	233.0	98.2	85.3	175.2	33.7	32.7	49.8	17.66
Total	1342.5	1550.6	1488.5	1505.4	1604.2	1579.3	1547.9	1188.2	781.9	995.2	1333.5	1377.2
Discards (t) <sup>2</sup>	15.2	7.8	71.1	59.4	12.1	37.2	30.8	50.6	14.8	11.2	11.8	13.4
Average weight (kg)												
Longline	78	88	81	77	79	81	90	84	70	64	111	72
(# sampled)	(12899)	(14755)	(15461)	(13990)	(17296)	(16688)	(15135)	(11673)	(10016)	(14508)	(18859)	14511
Harpoon	98	106	105	91	125	125	126	155	136	122	189	72
(# sampled)	(1778)	(1937)	(1018)	(2963)	(1806)	(563)	(361)	(703)	(233)	(273)	(203)	274
% small fish by number landed <sup>3</sup>												
<125 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<1	1.9	2.7	1.8	2.7	5.5	5.7	6.7	2.9
<119 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<1	1.9	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.5	1.3
% of catch sampled	88	97	92	90	100	90	91	91	94	96	96	86

<sup>1</sup> Harpoon landings include landings by the Pelagic Longline licence holders using harpoon gear.

<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

**ANNUAL REPORT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE<sup>123</sup>**  
**RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE**  
**INFORME ANUAL DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

*SUMMARY*

*Dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales, deux unités de pêches exercent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit des unités de pêche industrielle et des unités de pêche artisanale. En 2021, une quantité totale de 12765878 Kg de poisson géré par la commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et pirogues en activité dans l'Atlantique. Cette quantité est nettement supérieure à celle obtenues en 2020. Les prises sont composées de 95,96 % de thonidés et 4,04 % de requins et d'istiophoridés. L'analyse des données sur les thonidés majeurs, montre que l'albacore est majoritaire avec 2117156 kg suivi du listao avec 1310512 kg. La production de germon et de patudo sont très faibles dans les captures et aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé. Au niveau des thonidés mineurs, la BON a été dominante (6244452 kg) suivi de la LTA (1917356 kg). La production de FRI qui habituellement avoisinait la LTA a considérablement diminuée (104638 kg).*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*Dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales, deux unités de pêches exercent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit des unités de pêche industrielle et des unités de pêche artisanale. En 2021, une quantité totale de 12765878 Kg de poisson géré par la commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et pirogues en activité dans l'Atlantique. Cette quantité est nettement supérieure à celle obtenues en 2020. Les prises sont composées de 95,96 % de thonidés et 4,04 % de requins et d'istiophoridés. L'analyse des données sur les thonidés majeurs, montre que l'albacore est majoritaire avec 2117156 kg suivi du listao avec 1310512 kg. La production de germon et de patudo sont très faibles dans les captures et aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé. Au niveau des thonidés mineurs, la BON a été dominante (6244452 kg) suivi de la LTA (1917356 kg). La production de FRI qui habituellement avoisinait la LTA a considérablement diminuée (104638 kg).*

*RESUMEN*

*Dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales, deux unités de pêches exercent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit des unités de pêche industrielle et des unités de pêche artisanale. En 2021, une quantité totale de 12765878 Kg de poisson géré par la commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et pirogues en activité dans l'Atlantique. Cette quantité est nettement supérieure à celle obtenues en 2020. Les prises sont composées de 95,96 % de thonidés et 4,04 % de requins et d'istiophoridés. L'analyse des données sur les thonidés majeurs, montre que l'albacore est majoritaire avec 2117156 kg suivi du listao avec 1310512 kg. La production de germon et de patudo sont très faibles dans les captures et aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé. Au niveau des thonidés mineurs, la BON a été dominante (6244452 kg) suivi de la LTA (1917356 kg). La production de FRI qui habituellement avoisinait la LTA a considérablement diminuée (104638 kg).*

## **Introduction**

La pêche est un secteur d'activité qui représente un maillon essentiel dans l'économie de la plupart des pays côtiers. En Côte d'Ivoire, le poisson constitue la principale source de protéines animales car il contribue à satisfaire les besoins accrus de la population. Ce qui implique une demande nationale en produits halieutiques très forte et soutenue obligeant parfois le gouvernement à soutenir les acteurs ou à affréter des navires.

<sup>1</sup> Bina Fofana, Directeur des Pêches.

<sup>2</sup> Constance Diaha N'Guessan, Chercheur au Centre de Recherches Océanologiques.

<sup>3</sup> Statisticien à la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches.

En outre, le gouvernement ivoirien a accordé une attention particulière au secteur de la pêche thonière à cause de la position géographique avantageuse que lui procurent ses 550 km de côte, d'une politique volontariste de développement de l'industrie halieutique et à la présence d'industries thonières dans la zone portuaire. L'intérêt du pays pour le secteur de la pêche thonière a conduit les autorités à signer des partenariats avec d'autres pays et / ou entités de pêche. Aussi, ont été mises en place, deux structures étatiques qui travaillent en parfaite synergie pour un suivi quotidien des débarquements. La Côte d'Ivoire est également devenue membre de la commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés (ICCAT) et elle adhère pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation pour une gestion rationnelle et adéquate de cette ressource thonière.

Ainsi, dans le cadre des activités de l'ICCAT, les différentes CPC sont encouragées à produire un rapport d'activité qui expose les actions menées au cours de l'année précédente dans la mise en œuvre des recommandations. Ce document est, de ce fait, produit par la Côte d'Ivoire en guise de rapport annuel. Il fait le point des activités menées en 2021 concernant les thonidés notamment, les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques.

## **Ière Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)**

Dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales, deux unités de pêches exercent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit de la pêche industrielle et la pêche artisanale.

La pêche artisanale maritime est pratiquée par les pêcheurs artisans utilisant les embarcations traditionnelles motorisées. Ce sont en générale, de grandes pirogues de 12 m environ propulsées par des moteurs hors-bords de 40 CV. Les engins utilisés sont principalement constitués de filets maillants, de palangres et de lignes à la main. La zone de pêche est située entre 2 nautiques et 4 nautiques au maximum du rivage. L'activité de pêche se pratique la nuit avec la calée des filets qui dure toute une nuit. La posée des filets se fait le soir à la tombée de la nuit. Ces filets sont ensuite relevés à l'aube un à deux jours après la posée. Les débarquements sont concentrés dans la partie ouest du littoral (Sassandra, San-Pedro, Grand Béréby et Tabou) et dans la région d'Abidjan (Abidjan, Grand-Bassam et Jacqueville).

La pêche industrielle, quant à elle, est exercée par les thoniers affrétés par la Côte d'Ivoire depuis 2016. Ces navires, essentiellement des palangriers battant désormais pavillon ivoirien travaillent sous la direction des autorités compétentes.

### **Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries**

#### *1.1 Prises totales*

En 2021, une quantité totale de 12765878 Kg de poisson géré par la commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et pirogues en activité dans l'Atlantique. Cette quantité est nettement supérieure à celle obtenues en 2020. Cette situation s'expliquerait probablement par les différentes pêches fructueuses ou au débarquent en Côte d'Ivoire. La production estimée est variable selon les mois (**Figure 1**). En effet, elle atteint son maximum en juin avec 1942236 kg et le minimum en mars pour 169013 kg.

##### 1.1.1 Thonidés

Un total de 12250318 kg de thonidés a été débarqué par les différentes unités de pêche. Les prises étaient essentiellement constituées de 09 espèces réparties en 2 groupes que sont les thonidés majeurs et les thonidés mineurs. La **figure 2** présente les proportions de thonidés majeurs qui s'élève à 3543916 kg et la **figure 3** celle des thonidés mineurs qui est de 8706402 kg.

L'analyse des données sur les thonidés majeurs, montre que l'albacore est majoritaire avec 2117156 kg suivi de 1310512 kg de listao. La production de germon et le patudo sont très faibles dans les captures et aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé.

Au niveau des thonidés mineurs, la BON a été dominante (6244452 kg) suivi de la LTA (1917356 kg). La production de FRI qui habituellement avoisinait la LTA a considérablement diminuée (104638 kg).



### 1.1.2 Requins

Les requins débarqués sont constitués d'une seule espèce, *Isurus oxyrinchus* (SMA). La **figure 4** représente les différentes proportions. Certaines espèces rencontrées en 2020, ont été absentes dans les captures en 2021. Ce sont : *Alopias vulpinus* (ALV) ; *Shyrna zygaena* (SPZ) ; *Sphyrna lewini* (SPL) ; *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) et *Prionace glauca* (BSH).

### 1.1.3 Istiophoridés

Trois espèces de la famille des Istiophoridés ont été débarquées sur les différents sites et les proportions représentées par la **figure 5**. Le voilier qui est l'espèce majoritaire est passé de 403917,147 kg en 2020 à 335987 kg en 2021, soit une baisse d'un quart. Pour les espèces à quota que sont le Marlin bleu et l'Espadon, une augmentation a été observée chez la première (BUM) et une baisse chez la seconde (SWO).

#### Cas de l'espadon

Un total de 22,429 t d'espadon a été débarqué en 2021. Cette quantité est légèrement inférieure à celle de 2019 qui s'élève à 27,80 t.

#### Cas du marlin bleu

La limite des débarquements ajustée s'élève à 150 t tandis que le total des captures de 2021 était de 148,3 t. La prise de 2020 (40 t) était nettement inférieure à celle de 2021.

#### Cas du marlin blanc

La quantité débarquée au titre de l'année 2020 est de 0,29 kg. Cependant, aucun spécimen n'a été enregistré dans les débarquements en Côte d'Ivoire au cours de l'année 2021.

## 1.2 Effort de pêche

L'effort de pêche a été déterminé en fonction des engins et des embarcations de pêche. La **figure 6** représente l'effort de pêche des différentes unités de pêche opérant dans l'atlantique et ayant débarquées dans la zone ivoirienne. Ainsi, le nombre de pirogues rentrées par jour de pêche a été considéré comme effort pour la pêche au filet maillant ; le nombre de jours en mer, pour les vedettes et le nombre d'hameçons, pour les palangriers.

L'effort de pêche a été relativement stable toute l'année avec de légères baisses en janvier (60840 Kg/jour de mer), février (91260 Kg/jour de pêche) et décembre (52080 Kg/jour de mer).

## 1.3 Capture par unité d'effort

La capture par unité d'effort a été déterminée par le rapport entre la production et l'effort de pêche. La **figure 7** représente la CPUE calculée pour 2021. Ce rendement a été très faible en mars. Le maximum a par contre été observé en janvier, pendant le petit upwelling.

## Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

### 2.1 Système de collecte des données

Le système de collecte des données est organisé par zones de débarquement des pêcheurs artisans et des flottilles industrielles (figure 9). Les thonidés sont débarqués sur tout le littoral, cependant le suivi des captures n'est réalisé que dans 5 sites que sont Abidjan, Gbokle, Grands Ponts, San Pedro et Sud Comoé. Les données sont collectées lors des débarquements des unités de pêches. Ainsi sont collectés la date, la durée de la marée (heure de départ et de retour), le type d'engin, la capture totale, les espèces et les coordonnées géographiques, lorsque cela est possible. Les tailles d'un échantillon sont mesurés. Pour ce qui est des thonidés, la taille de l'échantillon étant souvent grande, le poids et la fréquence de taille de chaque espèce sont souvent difficiles à obtenir avant la fin des débarquements et des ventes. En dehors des spécimens de très grande taille dont la pesée nécessite l'usage de balance d'une certaine portée, tous les poissons sont mesurés au centimètre inférieur et pesés. Seules les longueurs à la fourche, totale et standard sont déterminées chez ces espèces. Pour cela, le ruban rétractable est appliqué sur le flanc du poisson depuis l'extrémité de la mâchoire supérieure jusqu'à la base de nageoire caudale (longueur standard) au creux (longueur à la fourche) ou à la fin de la nageoire caudale (longueur totale).

## 2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans le système de collecte des données

Le système de collecte des données actuellement appliqué ne permet pas d'aborder le volet biologique avec la rigueur nécessaire au remplissage des fiches de différentes tâches utilisées pour l'évaluation des thonidés. L'on envisage améliorer cette collecte dans un futur proche par la mise en œuvre effective des actions suivantes :

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

## 2.3 Résumés des activités de recherches

La recherche ivoirienne sur les thonidés et espèces apparentées est assurée par le CRO (Centre de Recherches Océanologiques). Ce centre est basé à Abidjan mais fait le suivi halieutique des pêcheries de thonidés dans certaines zones le long du littoral ivoirien.

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

- Collecte d'échantillons biologiques aux fins de l'étude sur la croissance des istiophoridés de l'Atlantique Est
- Collecte d'échantillons biologiques aux fins de l'étude de la biologie de la croissance et de la structure des stocks des thonidés mineurs

### RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES SCIENTIFIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Non		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Non		
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Non		
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Non		
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Non		
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Non		
S:GEN07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Non		
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non		
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non		
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Non		
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Non		
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:GEN13	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		
S:BFT01	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	Non		
S:BFT02	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (résultats de données brutes BFT) OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non		
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs sur le thon rouge au moment de la mise en cage)	Non		
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non		
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non		
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non		
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non		
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non		
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:TRO10	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		
S:TRO07	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Non		
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Non		
S:ALB02	Habitat	Non		
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Non		
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE.	Non		
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises.	Non		
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Non		
S:BIL04	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers.	Non		
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Non		
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non		
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Non		
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Non		
S:SHK04	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		
S:BYC01	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		
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non		

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non		
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Non		
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Non		

## 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

#### RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES D'APPLICATION

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Non	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Non	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Non	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas affrété de navire	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas affrété de navire	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non		Aucun envoi	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		Aucun envoi	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		Aucun envoi	
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Oui		Aucun envoi	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Oui		Aucun envoi	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non	2022-08-09		
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Non	2022-08-09		
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non	2022-08-09		
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		Aucun rapport à cet effet	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non		Aucun rapport à cet effet	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		Rien n'a été signalé	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		Rien n'a été signalé	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		Rien n'a été signalé	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Non		Rien n'a été signalé	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non		Rien n'a été signalé	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non	2022-05-30		
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		Rien n'a été signalé	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire dispose d'une petite unité de pêche sportive, cependant elle ne fait pas de suivi	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navire inscrit sur la liste IUU	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navire inscrit sur la liste IUU	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		Aucune mesure n'a été communiquée	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Non		Rien n'a été signalé	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non		Rien n'a été signalé	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Non		Rien n'a été signalé	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non		Aucune mesure prise	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non		Rien n'a été signalé	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		Rien à signaler	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navire inscrit sur la liste IUU	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de plan d'action de sauvetage de l'observateur	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas eu de problème avec les observateurs	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		les navires battant pavillon ivoirien n'ont pas déclaré de perte d'engin	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		les navires battant pavillon ivoirien n'ont pas déclaré de perte d'engin	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Non		Rien à signaler	



Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non			
<b>THON ROUGE</b>	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge	
	M:BFT04	Déclaration/Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage (et révisions, le cas échéant)	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2021	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant le thon rouge	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas ferme de thon rouge	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non			
<b>ESPECES TROPICALES</b>	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non	2022-05-30		
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non	2022-05-30		
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navire inscrit sur la liste IUU	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non	2022-04-12		
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non			
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non	2022-08-15		
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de plan de gestion sur les DCP	
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non			
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non	2022-08-15		
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non	2022-08-15		
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassée ses limites de captures	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non		la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassée ses limites de captures	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du TRO 2017	Non			
	M:TRO20	Résultats des essais sur la surveillance électronique	Non			
<b>ESPADON</b>	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas participé à des programmes sur l'espadon.	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non			
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non			
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire n'a mise en œuvre de programme de marquage	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non			
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non			
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non			
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non			
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		La Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassé ses limites de captures	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassé ses limites de captures	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non			
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	
<b>GERMON</b>	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de navires pêchant dans la Méditerranée	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non			
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassé ses limites de captures	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire n'a pas dépassé ses limites de captures	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non			
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non			
<b>ISTIOPHORID</b>	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Non			
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non			
	M:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Non			
<b>REQUINS</b>	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Non			
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord	Non			
<b>AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE</b>	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Non		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de mesure de gestion des prises accessoires	
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action nationaux s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de mesure de gestion des prises accessoires	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de mesure de gestion des prises accessoires	
<b>DIVERS</b>	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		la Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas de programme pilote sur les statistiques électroniques	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui			

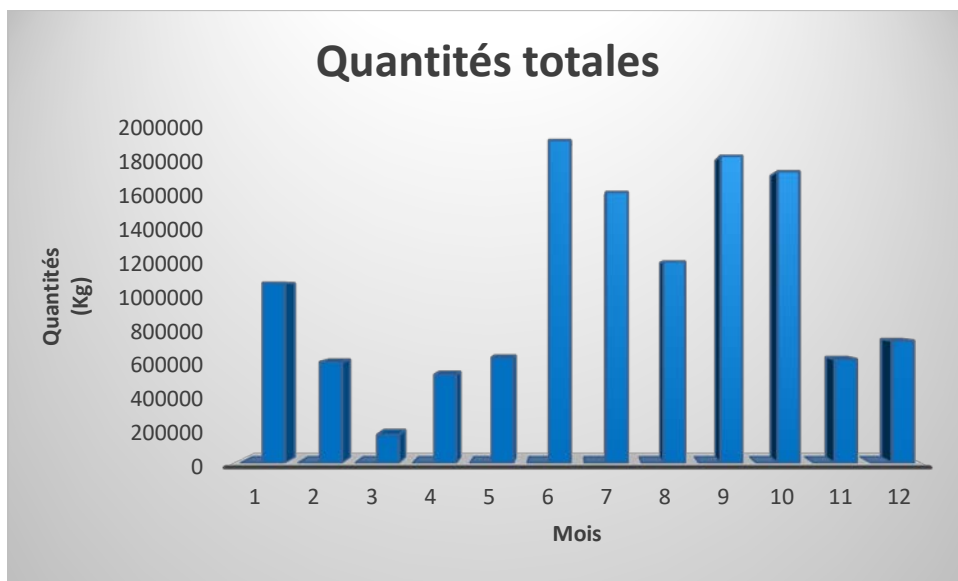
**Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre d'autres mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT**

Toutes les informations concernant la mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT qui sont appliquées sont incluses dans le chapitre 3.

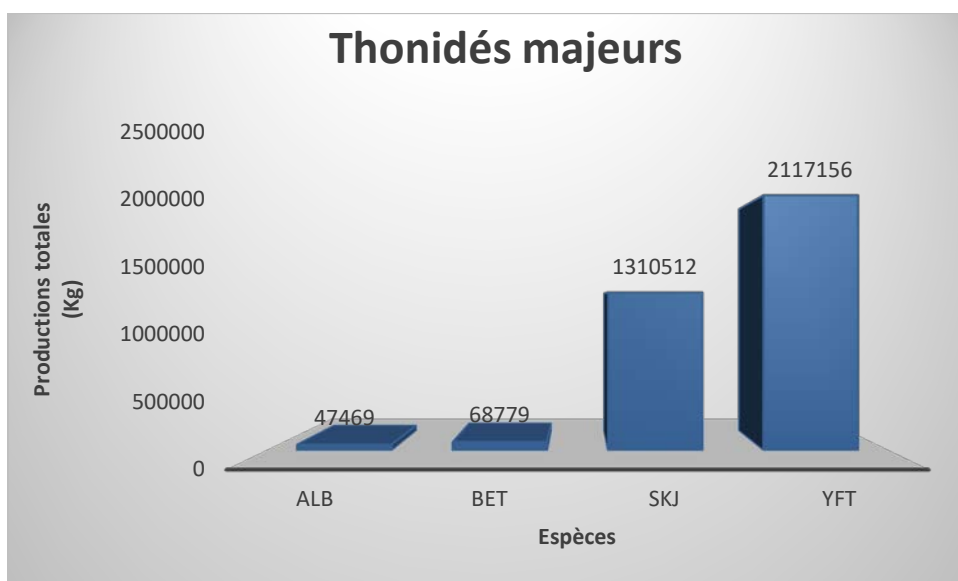
**Chapitre 5 : Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT**

- La Côte d'Ivoire dispose d'une petite unité de pêche sportive et récréative, cependant elle ne fait pas de suivi statistique et biologique à cause de l'irrégularité des activités mais aussi à cause de l'insuffisance de personnel technique.
- La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas encore de plan de gestion sur les DCP car les travaux encourtent nécessitent une logistique additionnelle.

Les difficultés rencontrées en matière de déclaration sont dues à la charge de travail.

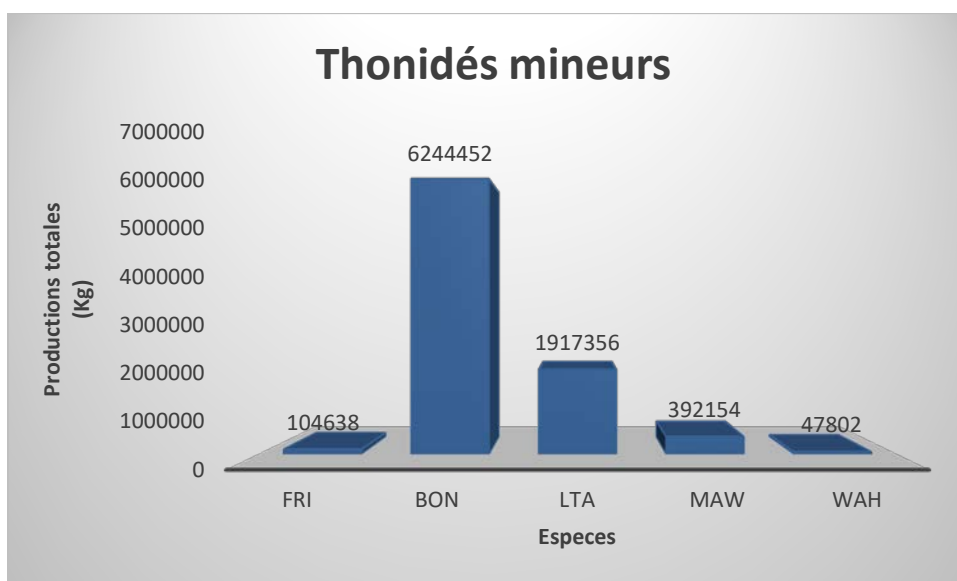


**Figure 1.** Productions totales de poissons gérés par la commission et débarqués aux différents quais de Côte d’Ivoire en 2021.

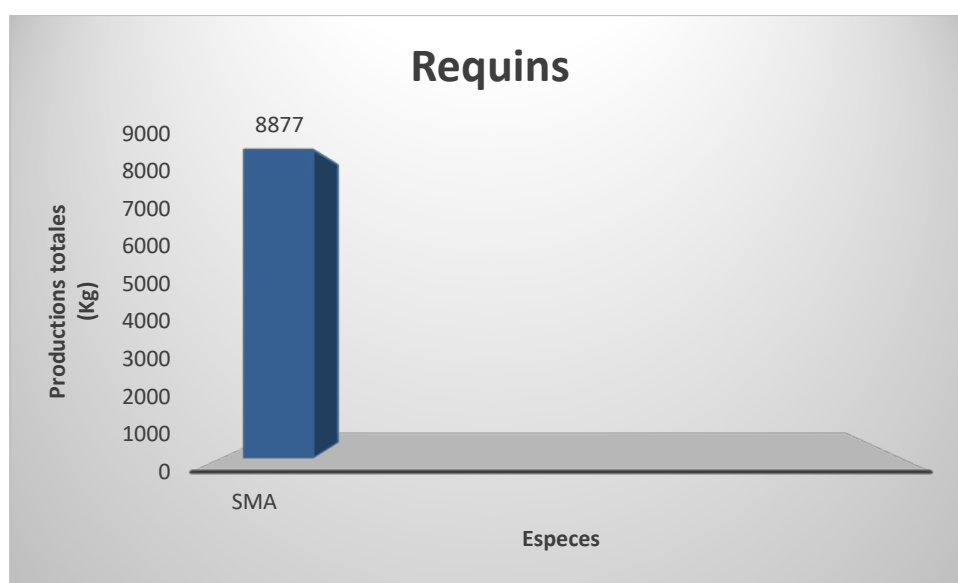


**Figure 2.** Evolution annuelle des quantités totales des thonidés majeurs débarquées dans la zone ivoirienne en 2021. BET: Patudo ; YFT : Albacore ; SKJ : Listao ; ALB : Germon.

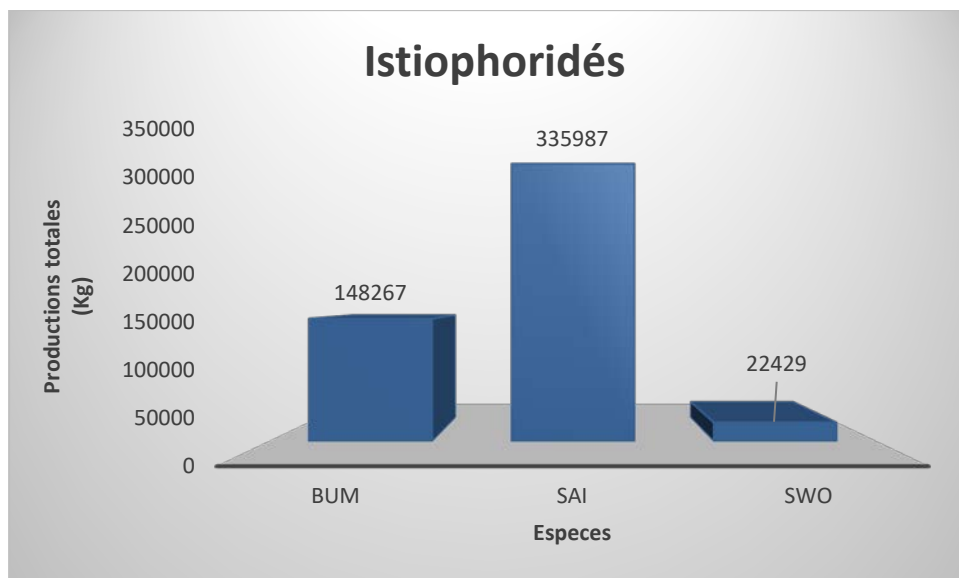




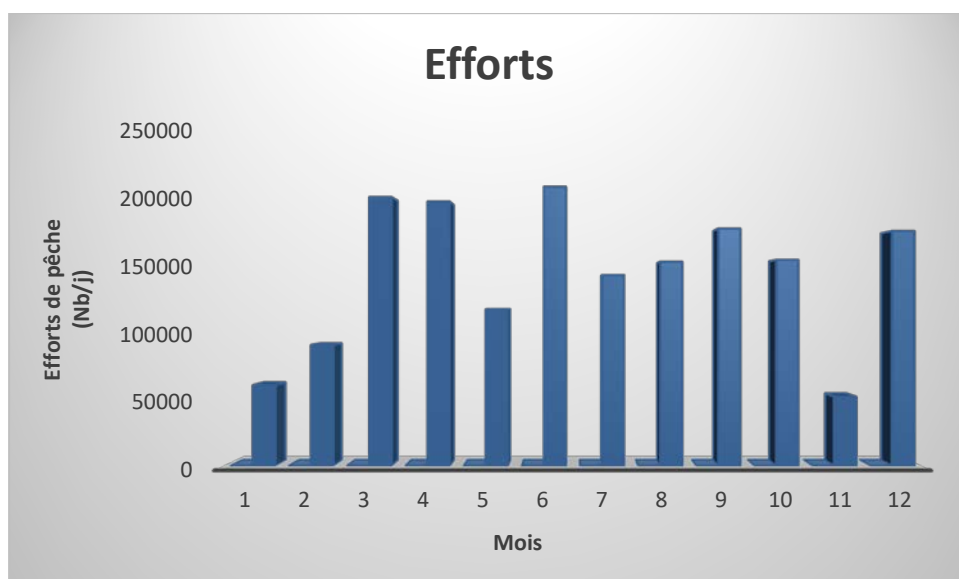
**Figure 3.** Evolution de la production des thonidés mineurs débarqués en Côte d'Ivoire en 2021 : LTA : Thonine ; BON ; bonite ; MAW: Thazard bâtard ; FRI: Auxide; et WAH: Thazard blanc.



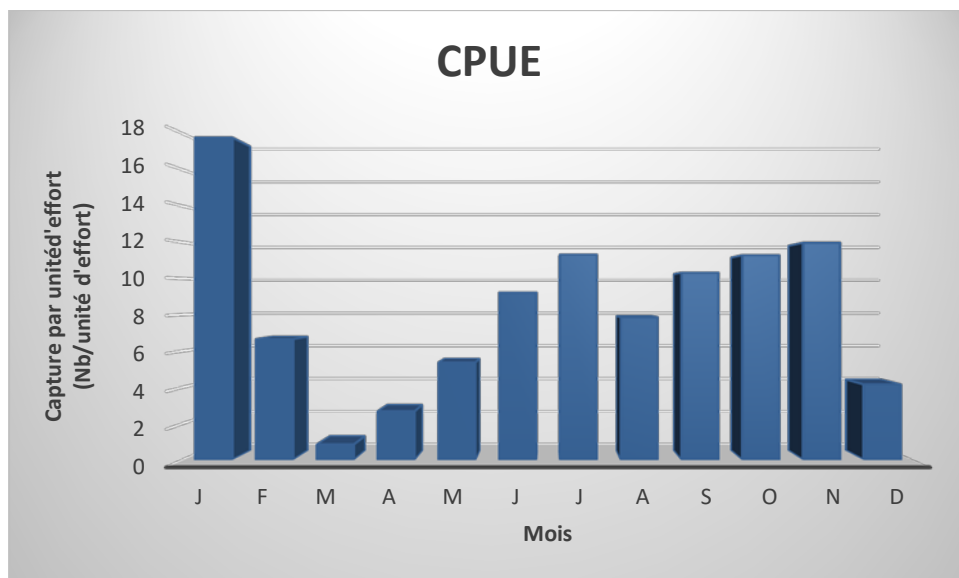
**Figure 4.** Évolution de la production des différentes espèces de requins débarquées dans la zone d'Abidjan en 2021. *Isurus oxyrinus* (SMA).



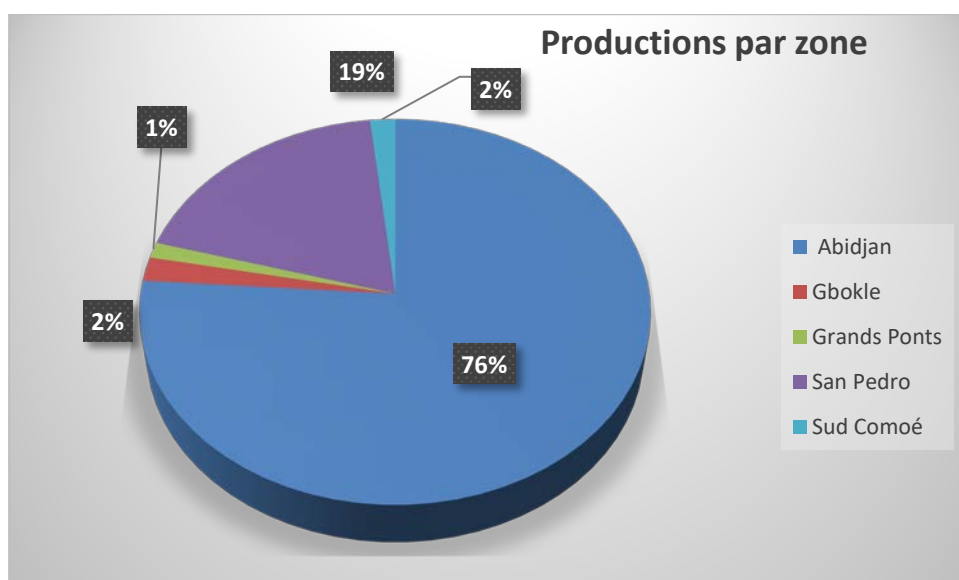
**Figure 5.** Évolution de la production des différentes espèces associées aux thonidés. BUM: Marlin bleu; SAI: voilier; SWO: Espadon.



**Figure 6.** Évolution de l'effort de pêche associé à la capture des thonidés en 2021.



**Figure 7.** Évolution de la Capture par Unité d'Effort (CPUE) des unités de pêche exerçant dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales en 2021.



**Figure 8.** Zones de débarquement des unités de pêches en Côte d'Ivoire.

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

**SUMMARY**

*The Fishing fleet in 2021 targeting Tuna in ICCAT convention is not the same as in the year 2020. At the beginning of the year 2021 Curaçao begun the year with the four purse seiners which remained and were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve Guria and Pacific Star. In the month of May Curaçao added one more purse seine vessel Egalabur to the fleet. The 4 vessels operated during all the year, only Egalabur entered in May 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 consist of any long liners or bait boats. All fishing activities took place by the five purse seiners as earlier mentioned. Tuna fishing activities take place primarily in Eastern Tropical Atlantic Ocean. In the EEZ of Curacao no tuna fishing activities can be reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. The new multi-annual plan adopted by the ICCAT in 2019, in particular the 2-month ocean-wide FAD closure, had a very large impact on the activity of Curaçao flagged purse seiners, leading to a marked reduction of catches of tropical tunas, and catches of bigeye tuna well below the 2021 catch limit. The Covid situation also affected the activities of purse seiners flagged in Curacao, which had to stay in port for longer periods of time. 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. However, due the Covid situation the observers on board of our vessels became sick. At the same time, international travel restrictions (due again to COVID-19) reduced the ability of Curaçao to reach 100% human observer coverage. With respect to article 55 (e) of the ICCAT Recommendation 2021-01, which reads as follows: "Reporting format to the ICCAT Secretariat In 2020 CPCs are encouraged to conduct trials on electronic monitoring and report the results back to the IMM and the SCRS in 2021 for their review. CPCs shall report the information collected by the observers or the electronic monitoring system from the previous year by 30 April to the ICCAT Secretariat and to SCRS taking into account CPC confidentiality requirements.". As a solution for the observers with regard to the Covid situation on board our vessels, to maintain our observer coverage Curacao has introduced electronic monitoring systems through the company Digital Observer Services.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*The Fishing fleet in 2021 targeting Tuna in ICCAT convention is not the same as in the year 2020. At the beginning of the year 2021 Curaçao begun the year with the four purse seiners which remained and were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve Guria and Pacific Star. In the month of May Curaçao added one more purse seine vessel Egalabur to the fleet. The 4 vessels operated during all the year, only Egalabur entered in May 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 consist of any long liners or bait boats. All fishing activities took place by the five purse seiners as earlier mentioned. Tuna fishing activities take place primarily in Eastern Tropical Atlantic Ocean. In the EEZ of Curacao no tuna fishing activities can be reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. The new multi-annual plan adopted by the ICCAT in 2019, in particular the 2-month ocean-wide FAD closure, had a very large impact on the activity of Curaçao flagged purse seiners, leading to a marked reduction of catches of tropical tunas, and catches of bigeye tuna well below the 2021 catch limit. The Covid situation also affected the activities of purse seiners flagged in Curacao, which had to stay in port for longer periods of time. 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. However, due the Covid situation the observers on board of our vessels became sick. At the same time, international travel restrictions (due again to COVID-19) reduced the ability of Curaçao to reach 100% human observer coverage. With respect to article 55 (e) of the ICCAT Recommendation 2021-01, which reads as follows: "Reporting format to the*

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## RESUMEN

*The Fishing fleet in 2021 targeting Tuna in ICCAT convention is not the same as in the year 2020. At the beginning of the year 2021 Curaçao began the year with the four purse seiners which remained and were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve Guria and Pacific Star. In the month of May Curaçao added one more purse seine vessel Egalabur to the fleet. The 4 vessels operated during all the year, only Egalabur entered in May 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 consist of any long liners or bait boats. All fishing activities took place by the five purse seiners as earlier mentioned. Tuna fishing activities take place primarily in Eastern Tropical Atlantic Ocean. In the EEZ of Curacao no tuna fishing activities can be reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. The new multi-annual plan adopted by the ICCAT in 2019, in particular the 2-month ocean-wide FAD closure, had a very large impact on the activity of Curaçao flagged purse seiners, leading to a marked reduction of catches of tropical tunas, and catches of bigeye tuna well below the 2021 catch limit. The Covid situation also affected the activities of purse seiners flagged in Curacao, which had to stay in port for longer periods of time. 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. However, due the Covid situation the observers on board of our vessels became sick. At the same time, international travel restrictions (due again to COVID-19) reduced the ability of Curaçao to reach 100% human observer coverage. With respect to article 55 (e) of the ICCAT Recommendation 2021-01, which reads as follows: “Reporting format to the ICCAT Secretariat In 2020 CPCs are encouraged to conduct trials on electronic monitoring and report the results back to the IMM and the SCRS in 2021 for their review. CPCs shall report the information collected by the observers or the electronic monitoring system from the previous year by 30 April to the ICCAT Secretariat and to SCRS taking into account CPC confidentiality requirements.”. As a solution for the observers with regard to the Covid situation on board our vessels, to maintain our observer coverage Curacao has introduced electronic monitoring systems through the company Digital Observer Services.*

## Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

### Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The catches in tonnes of tunas and tuna-like species during 2021 for Purse Seines are shown in **Table 1**.

As **Table 1** illustrates a total of 2,826 tons of tuna and tuna-like has been caught exceeding the preceding year. As a consequence of both the new multi-annual plan for tropical tunas and the COVID pandemic, the catches of bigeye tuna were at levels well below the catch limit.

### Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch data was analysed in order to comply with management measures applicable for the vessel type and flag state, being all data in order with the recommendations. The total of Bigeye catches during 2021 was 7% of the total catch, which is less than the total allocated quota of 2.558 tons. During 2021, catches of Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna accounted for 32 % and 52 % of the total catches, respectively. In the year 2020 these figures were 42 % respectively 47 %. In comparison with 2020, the Bigeye proportion was maintained at the same level. Sampling in port is carried out by a Service Provider, being the sampling design in line with that applicable to other purse seine fleets. SGS and CEMI does the inspection in the ports of Abidjan and Dakar.

## REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-07-30	2022-7-30	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-30	ST01 was sent on 2022-7-30	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-30	ST02 was sent on 2022-7-30	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-08-05	ST03 was sent on 2022-8-5	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-30	ST04 was sent on 2022-7-30	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-30	ST05 was sent on 2022-7-30	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any scientific tagging.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any scientific tagging.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any scientific tagging.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-07-30	ST09 was sent on 2022-7-30	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2022-09-15	Implementation of Rec 16-14 was sent on 2022-9-15	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao does not have any information on Sargassum	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels are not authorized to fish in the Mediterranean. Curaçao only has Purse Seiners that fish in the Atlantic Ocean. ST01 was sent on 2022-7-30	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No	2022-01-01	Revised FAD Management plan was sent on 2022-1-1	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No	2022-07-30	ST08 was sent on 2022-7-30	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No	2022-07-30	ST07 was sent on 2022-7-30	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-07-31	ST09 was sent on 2022-7-31	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		We are exploring how to include EMS data in the ST09 form, always in accordance with the EMS minimum standards that ICCAT will finally define.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No	2022-10-03	ST10 sent on 2022-10-3	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	No	2022-07-31	Data sent through ICCAT ST03 Catch & Effort Form, sent on 2022-7-31. Form ST08 was not used due to such form being unfit for the reporting of FAD set data.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Human observer coverage has been used, using total production as raising factor. Not applicable to Curaçaoa artisinal fisheries has no to very small amount of discards of marlins and spearfish.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao artisanal fisheries has a very small artisanal and very small scale fisheries approximately around 50 m distance from the coast of Curaçao. It is only for local consumption and food supply for the fisherman's household and not commercialized. The catches are negligible.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any electronic monitoring for BIL.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No	2022-07-30	Shark data reported through form ST09 sent on 2022-7-30. In order to ensure compliance with the 100% observer coverage adopted by the ICCAT, all vessels are equipped with an Electronic Monitoring System, which is used for trips not covered by human observers. Curacao Purse Seiner fleet does not target sharks. Sharks that are caught as by-catch must be released dead or alive. And must be reported by the observer on board. Observer must use best practices when releasing sharks.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have a longline fleet or other fisheries directed at sharks.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao does not have a longline fleet or other fisheries directed at sharks.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No	2022-07-30	Nil catches, ST02 was sent on 2022-7-30	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		All observers on Curaçao flagged purse seiners use the same protocols for the identification of species in the catch and the way in which each Form should be completed, with one form fully devoted to the recording of incidental catches and recommended handling and release practices (Code of Good Practices)	



Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No	2022-07-30	ST09 sent on 2022-7-30, ST09 submitted data does not include EM data. We are exploring how to include EMS data in the ST09 form, always in accordance with the EMS minimum standards that ICCAT will finally define.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No	2022-07-30	No recorded interactions, ST09 sent on 2022-7-30	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao artisanal fisheries has small group of local fisherman. The catches were negligible	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Curaçao has implemented a Code of Good Practices and a process for observers to record bycatch handling and release practices by the fleet. Conformity with provisions in the Code of Good Practice is evaluated at the end of each fishing trip, and training of the crew is conducted regularly.	

## Part II: (Management implementation)

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

Curaçao is committed to comply with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT. All the vessels operating in international waters are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking through a VMS, called web themis which is in operation 365 24/7. The FMC also manage the catches through a program called Halios Catch Management System through 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 is 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 the observers were on board the purse seiners during the FAD closure of January, February and March 2021. 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. Number of FADS per vessel are monitored by AZTI, who receives all information from the buoy service providers. Curaçao has also facilitated provision of all of its FAD buoy echosounder data to AZTI, for the estimation of indices of abundance for tropical tuna stocks.

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

## REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15	Sent to ICCAT (2022-9-15)	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15	Refer to the information provided in the previous sections of the report.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-03	CP13 sent to ICCAT (2022-08-3)	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not charter any vessel	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not charter any vessel	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any transshipment at sea, Curaçao vessels are only allowed to tranship in port	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No	2022-07-30	CP 37 sent on July 30 2022	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any transshipment at sea, Curaçao vessels are aonly allowed to tranship in port.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No	2022-09-14	CP01 was revised and sent to ICCAT (2022-9-14)	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any large scale pelagic vessel authorized to fish or tranship	
M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		Not applicable for Curaçao as port entry because up to now no foreign vessels landed any ICCAT species in any port of Curaçao. 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 Laroche, phone number: +59996903346		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Not applicable for Curaçao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels landed any ICCAT species in any port of Curaçao. In general landings takes place in Abidjan and Dakar. Landings in other ports in Spain is being supervised on behalf of Curaçao, by the Secretary of Fisheries of Spain.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish. Port of Willemstad is the main harbour of Curacao, Havenmeester, Laroche, Phone number: +59996903346	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		72 hours prior to entry a foreign fishing vessel must notify the Port of Willemstad, Havenmeester, Laroche. Phone Number see above	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying ICCAT species reported for the port of Willemstad.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying ICCAT species. No findings of potential non-compliance or infringement was reported.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish, no findings of non-compliant or infringement was reported.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		For 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)	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No	2022-09-14	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	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any access agreements regarding foreign flagged vessels to fish ICCAT species in Curaçao waters.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-09-14	CP01 Sent on (2022-9-15)	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No	2022-09-14	CP01 Sent on (2022-9-15)	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		The decree hereto is currently being formulated. According to the Marlin tournament rules, tag and release is mandatory except for species larger than 227 kg. reference <a href="https://curacaoyachtclub.com/main/schedules/">https://curacaoyachtclub.com/main/schedules/</a>	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Not Applicable, Curacao has no vessels that was involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao had no vessels that was involved in IUU fishing	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao has no import data to report, only landings that was reported in the harbours of Abidjan and Dakar.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any non-compliance incidents.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any non-compliance incidents.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao has not encounter any vessel sightings situations.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Not applicable, there was no vessel sightings situations.	2022-09-15
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		At sea inspections in the high seas could take place according to the recommendations of ICCAT. The National Coast Guard is responsible for inspection at sea in the EEZ and territorial waters of Curaçao. In the harbor, the harbor inspection authority is in charge for several types of inspections. Besides the Coast Guard, Customs and the Fishery Monitoring Centre of Curaçao (FMC) is responsible for all landings of fish.	2022-09-15
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not participate in the pilot project for voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. Curaçao vessels are not authorized to get engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.	2022-09-15
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not participate in the pilot project for voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. Curaçao vessels are not authorized to get engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had to remove any vessel from IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		A draft of the EAP was made and its expected to be ready at the end of the year.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not have any incidents involving observers.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable, no lost of fishing gear was reported. Curaçao is participating in a Pilot for the recycling of old purse seine nets in the ports of entry of the vessels.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Where required, purse seine fishing nets are unloaded in port for repairs or disposal. There have not been reports of fishing gear lost at sea in 2021 and 2022	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Points of contacts in Curacao are the operators of the Fishery Monitoring Centre Mr. Suarez, Mr Frans, Mr Ramos together with the Chairman of Fisheries Commission Ramon Chong and the Secretary of Fisheries, Mr Mambi.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Not applicable, No supply services was reported by Curaçao carrier vessels in the convention area.	
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any farming facilities for Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any farming facilities for Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	



Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
<b>TROPICAL SPECIES</b>	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No	2022-09-14	Reference to CP01	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-07-30	ST01 Sent to ICCAT on (2022-7-30)	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao did not have IUU investigation concerning BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao has no record of imported BET.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable, no change occurred for SDP's.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2022-09-14	CP50 sent to ICCAT on (2022-9-14)	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	No	2022-01-01	Sent revised version sent on (2022-1-1) In addition, Curacao has implemented a Code of Good Practices that include provisions for the design and landing of FADs, with information recorded on a dedicated observer form and conformity evaluated by a service provider.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No	2022-01-01	Capacity plan Sent to ICCAT (2022-1-1)	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2022-09-14	CP50 sent on (2022-9-14)	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Not applicable Curaçao, 80% of big eye tuna quota was not reached to fill this form.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable because the quota was not reached in 2022.	
M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	No		Tropical tuna bycatch is rare, most of the bycatch is commercialized in the ports of landing.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	No		Curaçao performs 100% monitoring and control. There are observers on board, Curaçao receives electronic logbooks samplings through the Halios Catch Management System, real time online, inspection is taken place into port by two inspection companies. Curaçao is working on a plan for to fortify the MCS measures with regard to minimize by-catch	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	No		All purse seine vessels have EMS onboard with data processed by a service provider (Digital Observer Services), where required	
<b>SWORDFISH</b>	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Not applicable, because Curaçao does not import swordfish	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable, because Curaçao does not import or export swordfish.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao does not have tagging program for swordfish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not target swordfish	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao does not have Authorized vessels fishing swordfish. But Curacao has a limit for by-catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 - Circular.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao does not have Authorized vessels fishing swordfish. But Curacao has a limit for by-catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 - Circular.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao does not have Authorized vessels fishing swordfish. But Curacao has a limit for by-catch on swordfish. Complied with rec 16-04 - Circular.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	No		Curacao came to an agreement with the vessels on 10 tons maximum of by-catch.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels does not target swordfish.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean	
<b>ALBACORE</b>	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No	2022-09-14	11 vessel refer to CP01 sent 2022-9-14	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No	2022-09-14	11 vessel refer to CP01 2022-9-14	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	No		Res 16-06 Limit by-catch on N-Alb Curaçao agreed with the vessels on 50 ton limit	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		Res 16-07 Limit by-catch on S-Alb Curaçao agreed with the vessels on 50 ton limit.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean	
<b>BILLFISHES</b>	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-15	Billfish sheet sent to ICCAT 2022-9-15	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		There is no exemption in place. All live billfish is released from deck while only dead billfish is retained.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		All purse seine vessels have EMS onboard with data processed by a service provider ( Digital Observer Service), where required, Data are reported through form ST09	
<b>SHARKS</b>	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-15	Shark Sheet sent to ICCAT (2022-9-15)	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao does not target shortfin mako.	
<b>OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH</b>	M:BYC01	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		Our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sensitive species and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation.	2022-09-15
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have fisheries that report incidental catches of seabirds nor a NPOA for seabirds.	2022-09-15

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sensitive species and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation.	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao has no objections regarding ICCAT recs.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Not applicable, Curacao has a Electronic Reporting System not a pilot statistical document system	

***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***

***5.1 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.

## 5.2 Artisanal fisheries<sup>1</sup>

### - Background and former situation

The Government of Curaçao 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.

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 devises (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 1 and Task 2 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.

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<sup>1</sup> Research report Dr Arocha 2018.

- 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 Antilles<sup>2</sup>.

With regard to the billfish reporting a Decree hereto is currently being formulated. The Fishing Authority un 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 years 2019, 2020 and 2021.

	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Big Eye</i>	<i>Other tuna like</i>	<i>Total</i>
2019	11,399	17,928	2,325	37	31,689
2020	9081	10,022	1519	1073	21695
2021	7,795	12,844	1,758	2,122	24,521

<sup>2</sup> Shark protection plan for the Dutch Caribbean EEZ  
I.J.M. van Beek, A.O. Debrot, P.A. Walker<sup>1,2</sup>, I. Kingma<sup>2</sup>  
Report number C209/13

IMARES Wageningen UR  
Institute for Marine Resources & Ecosystem Studies

<sup>1</sup> Hogeschool Van Hall Larenstein (VHL)

<sup>2</sup> Nederlandse Elasmobranchen Vereniging / Dutch Elasmobranch Society (NEV)

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

**SUMMARY**

*The allocated quota of BFT for Egypt for the fishing season 2022 is 330 t, the adjusted quota 326.7 t, as Egypt has assigned 1% of its total quota for by-catch, where Egypt has not recorded any by-catch for this season. Egypt initiated the fishing season with two fishing vessels "SAFINAT NOOH" under ICCAT registration number AT000EGY00010 and national registration number 4274 in the port of Alexandria and "GOLOVIK" under ICCAT registration number AT000EGY00020 national registration number 5365 in the same port. SAFINAT NOOH was authorized for the caging operation 2022 fishing season with Turkey under Caging Authorization No. TUR-2022/AUT/151 for the allocated quota (67.08 t) at Antakya Bay, while "GOLOVIK" transferred 259.62 t to 2 authorized Moroccan Tuna traps (129.810 t for each). Egypt has recorded tuna-like species in 2020, approximately 4 tons of Swordfish, 1071 t of Little Tunny, 316 t of Albacore, and 595 t of Scomberomorus spp. According to the yearly statistical book 2020 published 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. The total catch of tuna-like species, from 2016- 2020. Egyptian regulations prohibit catching and trading of sharks and sea turtles.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

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**RESUMEN**

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## **Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

### ***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

Egyptian marine landings from the Mediterranean Sea in 2020 as shown in (Table 2) summed of 49,896.0 t which representing 2.48 % of the total production of Egypt.

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

The total number of registered vessels fishing in the Mediterranean Sea is 3082 machinery fishing vessels with engines, more than 50 up to 1000 HP, using different fishing gears: 855 trawlers, 213 purse seiners, 944 long liner and 644 trammel, gillnets. As shown in (Table 3).

#### ***1.1 Tuna fisheries information***

The Egyptian tuna vessels authorized to fish for BFT were only two fishing vessels, from 2013 to 2017, 1 vessel from 2018 to 2021 and become two in 2022. SAFINAT NOOH was authorized for the caging operation 2022 fishing season with Turkey under Caging Authorization No. TUR-2022/AUT/151 for the allocated quota (67.08 t) at Antakya Bay (Table 4), while "GOLOVIK" transferred 259.62 t to 2 authorized Moroccan Tuna traps (129.810 t for each) as follow: 129.810 t to the tuna trap "Es Sahel" ICCAT number AT002 MAR 00011(company MAROMADRABA, S.A.R.L. Nouveau Port du Larache, BP 573, Larache, Morocco ) and 129.810 t to the tuna trap "principe" ICCT number AT002 MAR 00002 (company SOCIETE ATUNEROS DEL NOTRE, Angle Av. Mohammed Zerktoni et Rue Dimanchek, appart. 2eme etage n3, Larache, Morocco).

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

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

#### ***1.2 Tuna-like species vessels***

According to the yearly fish statistical book 2020, the Albacore catch was 316 T caught by artisanal fishing boats, table no.1. Also it has been noticed that Egypt has recorded Tuna-like species in 2020 as swordfish approximately 4 tons, little tunny 1071 T, and 595 T. *Scomberomorus spp*. (**Table 1**).

#### ***1.3 Sharks and sea turtles***

Catching and trading in the Mediterranean of sharks whether whole or in parts are prohibited in Egypt according to the fisheries law and legislations, there are no sharks recorded as by-catch in the catch landed up till now.

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

### ***Section 2: Research and statistics***

#### ***2.1 Scientific research***

Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) had signed a protocol with the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries to conduct a training program for specialists to carry out the tasks of the scientific observer but unfortunately and due to some internal arrangements within our agency, there was a delay in implementing this program earlier but it is going to be implemented within few months.

#### ***2.2 Statistics***

Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) is officially responsible for overall fishery data collection. There is statistical evidence that its capacity improved during the preceding years in cooperation with FAO- East-Med project that helped in terms of data collection on capacity building, catch &

effort, by-catch and fisheries landing. Furthermore, LFRPDA in collaboration with GFCM under the umbrella of GFCM-Mid Term Strategy 2017-2020 had conducted more activities regarding capacity building and discard data collection. large pelagic data and local marketing data are collected regularly (daily, monthly and annually) by LFRPDA and published in a statistical book, including the statistical data of the fisheries production from the Mediterranean Sea.

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

#### REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-31	Fredu	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Not applicable - Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable - Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt doesn't conduct any tagging program.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No	2022-07-31		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Not Applicable -Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) in collaboration with the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries will implement within few months the scientific program for specialists to carry out the tasks of the scientific observer.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Not applicable - Egypt doesn't conduct any activity on pelagic Sargassum	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		There were no fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out by harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year for all tuna species, the specific information of artisanal longlines tuna-like species landing is included in the annual report.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no farming activity up till now.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no farming activity up till now.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no farming activity up till now.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No	2022-07-31		
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has not involved in W-BFT fisheries.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Not applicable, abundance indices and other fishery indicators in W-BFT.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Not applicable, (LFRPDA) in collaboration with the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries will implement within few months the scientific program for specialists to carry out the tasks of the scientific observer.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) in collaboration with the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries will implement within few months the scientific program for specialists to carry out the tasks of the scientific observer.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt doesn't allow any use of fish aggregation device.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Not applicable, No scientific data for ALB.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Not applicable, No scientific data for ALB.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Not applicable, No scientific data for ALB.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		Not applicable, No scientific data for ALB.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		Not applicable, No scientific data for ALB.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Not applicable – Egypt is not involved in marlins fishing	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Not applicable – Egypt is not involved in marlins fishing	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Not applicable – Egypt is not involved in marlins fishing	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Catch and trade of all shark species are 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 coordinates of the accidental fishing.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		There is no research have been conducted yet since catch and trade of all shark species are prohibited.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		Not applicable, since catch and trade of all shark species are prohibited.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		Not applicable, since catch and trade of all shark species are prohibited.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Catch and trade of all shark species are prohibited and there are no seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area in Egypt or detected as accidental by-catch.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		There are no observations of interaction of our fleets with sea turtles.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes		No incidental catch of sea birds has been observed to be reported.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		The catch landed in the fishing ports and landing sites in artisanal fisheries is observed by fisheries inspectors of the fisheries agency for sampling and collection of statistical data, including by catch and discard	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Issuing regulation that define the specifications of the fishing nets and its mesh size, these specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information that accumulated and analysis for the landing catch, the last amendment for this regulation was in the 1st half of 2013 and started to be implemented in 2015 up till now	

## Part II (Management implementation)

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

#### *3.1 Data and minimum size*

The Egyptian fishing vessel “SafinatNooh” caught 67.08 t at Antakya Bay –Turkey in accordance with ICCAT Rec. 21-08, This operation was completely observed by the regional and national observers 100%. While “GOLOVIK” transferred 259.62 t to 2 authorized Moroccan Tuna traps (129.810 t for each). The assigned quota was 326.70 MT, no overfishing was recorded during the fishing season 2022.

LFRPDA has issued Resolution Number (121) for the year 2022 ON A MULTI-ANNUAL CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BLUEFIN TUNA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN which covered the following points:

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

Regarding fishing season article (3) stated that “Purse seine fishing for Bluefin tuna shall be permitted in the Mediterranean during the period from 26 May to 1 July. This period will be amended, if necessary, according to the closed season adopted by ICCAT”. An announcement of the closure of fishing season on 19 th June 2022 was sent to the ICCAT on 19/06/2022.

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

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

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

#### *3.2 Measures relating to individual species*

Concerning the conservation of sharks in accordance With Rec. 11-08 by ICCAT, LFRPDA is still working with GAFRD Decree number 444/2012 that prohibits the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean as well as the trading of sharks in markets whether whole or in parts.

Egypt has fully implemented the ICCAT Recommendation 10-09 on the by-catch of sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries, so LFRPDA is still working with GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 in the following years prohibiting any fishing for sea turtles. 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.

#### REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Egypt is committed to report for 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 recommendations	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipment of ICCAT species in the convention area.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.	
M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Not applicable, there are no port inspection reports for 2022 as no BFT was landed in the designated ports; also foreign vessels were not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Not applicable, no infringement is found.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable, no infringement is found.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has not signed any bilateral arrangement for port inspection with any CPCs.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has not signed any access agreements and changes.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has not signed any agreements.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-04-25		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		NO internal actions report	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Not authorized any sport and recreational fisheries using boats.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		No vessels involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Not applicable (as there were not comments)	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		So far there are no imported and landed data available for tuna in 2022.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		No data on non-compliance cases or activities 2022.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable, since there is no non-compliance cases in order to carry out investigations.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Not applicable, there are no records for vessels sighting.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Not applicable, there are no records for vessels sighting.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable, there is no IUU vessels list for Egyptian vessels.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		No update	



Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable – no any incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable – no such report	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Not applicable – no such report	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Not applicable, there are no records for vessels sighting.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Not applicable – no such report	
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-02-14		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No	2022-04-25		
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No	2022-07-31		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2022-04-25		
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Not applicable, there is no other vessels authorized as BFT other vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Not applicable, there is no joint fishing operations occur in 2022 fishing season.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Yes, they were submitted every one hrs. In accordance with the endorsed fishing plan 2022.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2022-02-15		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No	2022-06-03	Weekly report 1 2022/06/03 Weekly report 2 2022/06/03 Weekly report 3 2022/06/06 Weekly report 4 2022/06/13 Weekly report 5 2022/06/19 Weekly report 6 2022/07/01 Weekly report 7 2022/07/05	2022-07-05
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not involved in Western BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No	2022-06-19		
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt is not involved in Western BFT.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		One eBCD have been validated on season 2022 electronically.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		LFRPDA	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		LFRPDA	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Egypt is not conducting tagging program yet.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Not applicable, there is no such case.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Egypt has registered all relevant data directly through the system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no farm facilities.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
<b>TROPICAL SPECIES</b>	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Not applicable, since no authorized vessels which fished bigeye and /or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2022.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Not applicable, no investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Not applicable, since there is no catches of tropical tuna have been recorded.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt does not conducting FADs.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		Not applicable, since there are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Not applicable, since there are no catches of bigeye have been recorded.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Not applicable, since there are no catches of bigeye have been recorded.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.	
M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		Not applicable, there is no catches of tropical tuna.		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-07-31		
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No validation of any trading operation for SWO has been recorded.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt has no sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		There were no permits for fishing vessels harpoons or longline for migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous years, except the landed as by-catch by the same scale fisheries longliners.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no quota in North SWO.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO, but any by catch shall be recorded.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO, but any by catch shall be recorded. In case of any by catch, it will be reported.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt does not conduct tagging program.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable, there no inspection vessels since Egypt has no quota in North SWO.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of SWO.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of N.SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of S.SWO.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of N.SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of S.SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable, there no inspection report, since Egypt has no quota for SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Not applicable, since Egypt has no allocated quota of Med.SWO.	
<b>ALBACORE</b>	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No	2022-03-14		
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting North Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting South Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting North Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Not applicable, Egyptian vessels are not targeting South Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Not applicable, no recreational vessels	
<b>BILLFISHES</b>	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Not applicable. Egyptian vessels are not targeting BUM/WHM/SPF.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Not applicable. Egyptian vessels are not targeting BIL.	
<b>SHARKS</b>	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-15		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Not applicable. No north Atlantic short fin mako	
<b>OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH</b>	M:BYC01	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	Yes		LFRPDA is still working with GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 in the following years prohibiting any fishing for sea turtles. If there is any accidental by-catch of sea turtle, it should be returned alive to the sea and reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port, including the date and location of this accidental fishing.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Not applicable, Egypt does not use gears that seabirds may be taken incidentally with it.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		LFRPDA is still working with GAFRD regulation that define the specification of fishing nets and mesh size. These specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information accumulated and analysed from the catch landed or by-catch if reported. This regulation was last amended in the first half of 2015.	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Egypt has no pilot electronic statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		None.	

#### **Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures**

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

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

The General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD) that was belonged to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation is changed to be Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) under the supervision of Prime Minister Office by the law no. 146/2021 which resulted in many administrative difficulties that currently facing us till issuing the executive regulations that will in turn strengthen our management measures for all the sector.

Moreover, as a new team manages the tuna file, we try to attend all meetings to understand and manage the file well and to obtain as much information as possible to maximize the benefit to Egypt in cooperation with ICCAT and with the assistance of its helpful and cooperative staff. Also, on the other hand, a parallel working group was established in cooperation with the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries of scientific experts to help managing the scientific part of the file and giving the scientific advice. The scientific program for the trainees nominated to carry out the tasks of the scientific observer will be implemented within few months. However, we still in need for the technical and financial support of ICCAT in capacity building for the scientific observer program, data entry and tagging for BFT.

Egypt confirms its commitment to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures, and work hardly to provide the fisheries data at the appropriate time as much as possible.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA  
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 314.000Km<sup>2</sup>, 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: Insular y Continental. La pesca marítima, sigue dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles, como 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 con 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 tutor. Actualmente, la Pesquería Industrial de Cerco, es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles y un senegalés que gozan de Licencias de Pesca Atunera. Actualmente (Periodo 2020-2021) están faenando un total de 19 Barcos, 15 barcos Atuneros Cerqueros Congeladores y 4 auxiliares. 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. 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; así mismo, la Ley N° 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca; también el Gobierno tiene sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (Cetáceos). En las estadísticas, sigue teniendo problemas, ya que no dispone de una flota pesquera Nacional atunera, así como la de otras especies. 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, que ya está en curso.*

**RÉSUMÉ**

*La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (Z.E.E) de unos 314.000Km<sup>2</sup>, 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: Insular y Continental. La pesca marítima, sigue dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles, como 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 con 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 tutor. Actualmente, la Pesquería Industrial de Cerco, es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles y un senegalés que gozan de Licencias de Pesca Atunera. Actualmente (Periodo 2020-2021) están faenando un total de 19 Barcos, 15 barcos Atuneros Cerqueros Congeladores y 4 auxiliares. 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. 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*



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## RESUMEN

*La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (Z.E.E) de unos 314.000Km<sup>2</sup>, 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: Insular y Continental. La pesca marítima, sigue dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles, como 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 con 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 tutor. Actualmente, la Pesquería Industrial de Cerco, es desarrollada por los Armadores Españoles y un senegalés que gozan de Licencias de Pesca Atunera. Actualmente (Periodo 2020-2021) están faenando un total de 19 Barcos, 15 barcos Atuneros Cerqueros Congeladores y 4 auxiliares. 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. 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; así mismo, la Ley N° 7/2003, de fecha 27 de noviembre, Reguladora del Medio Ambiente, en su Artículo 40, habla sobre la protección de las especies en relación a la caza y la pesca; también el Gobierno tiene sancionado un Decreto que prohíbe la caza de las especies en peligro de extinción, como son las tortugas marinas, los grandes mamíferos marinos (Cetáceos). En las estadísticas, sigue teniendo problemas, ya que no dispone de una flota pesquera Nacional atunera, así como la de otras especies. 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, que ya está en curso.*

## 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 314.000Km<sup>2</sup>, con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. La Pesca Marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial, al igual que la de sus países vecinos del Golfo de Guinea, está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles en el área, siendo estas especies pelágicas costeras, grandes especies pelágicas oceánicas, especies demersales costeras y especies bentónicas.

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

- a) *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.

- b) *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-ecuatorias 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, n° 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 (*Penaeusnotialis*), 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 alistado (*Aristeusvaridens*), el brillante o carabinero *Aristaeopsis (Plesiopenaeus) edwardsiana* y cangrejo (*Chaceonmaritae*). 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.

En este momento, (Periodo 2021-2022) están faenando un total de 19 Barcos Atuneros Cerqueros Congeladores, pertenecientes de las siguientes Empresas pesqueras:

- Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A., con un total de quince (15) barcos; doce (12) Cerqueros y tres (3) auxiliares;
- Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), con un total de tres (3) barcos; dos (2) Cerqueros y un (1) auxiliar, y
- Empresa Senegalaise de Thon, con un total de un (1) barco/Cerquero. (Véanse las **Tablas 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, *Katsuwonuspelamis*), seguido del Rabil (YFT, *Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (BET, *Thunnusobesus*), Melva (FRI, *Auxisthazardethynnus*) y finalmente el Atún Blanco (ALB, *Thunnusalalunga*).

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.

A parte de estos barcos que se reflejan en las **Tablas 1, 2 y 3**, no tenemos ningún otro barco atunero que pesca con nuestra Licencia; todo eso, es para demostrar la transparencia en cuanto a la lucha contra la Pesca Ilegal, No Declarada y No Reglamentaria (IUU).

## ***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, actualmente Dirección General de Pesca Industrial y Ordenación Pesquera, 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 cuenta con un proyecto ejecutado cual es 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.

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

La poca producción que remitimos en este año, ha sido principalmente causada por la Pandemia del Covid-19 que afecta a todo el mundo, esta situación ha provocado el paro de muchas actividades, por ejemplo, la Pesca; por otra parte, muchos de los que se dedicaban a la actividad de pesca, están ya trabando en las Empresas que ejecutan las obras de infraestructuras que hace el Gobierno en la Isla de Annobón y en la construcción de la nave para el procesamiento de atún y especies afines.

### RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No	2022-06-03	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera atunera.
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No	2022-06-03	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional.
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional.
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional.
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza prospecciones de mercado científico.
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza mercado convencional.
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza mercado electrónico
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene una pesca específica de la especie.
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		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

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni realiza la práctica de pesca en granjas.
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni posee cámaras estereoscópicas.
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni posee cámaras estereoscópicas para esta práctica.
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene pesquería de atun rojo
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no está llevando ninguna investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene programas de investigación al respecto
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP.
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún informe al respecto.
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no utiliza los DCP
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no utiliza los DCP.
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene barcos auxiliares.
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene observadores cualificados. Se necesita formación.
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene unos sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS).
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un programa de muestreo en puerto.

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no utiliza los DCP.
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	Sí		No aplicable. Hasta la fecha no se ha realizado ningún estudio para determinar dicha edad.
S:ALB02	Hábitat	Sí		No aplicable. Pero se conoce que se habitan en el mar.
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	Sí		No aplicable. No se han realizado un estudio que puede determinar este impacto.
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	Sí		No se entiende.
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	Sí		No aplicable. No se ha realizado ningún estudio a cerca ello.
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional, ni realiza una pesca específica de dichas especies.
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza ni tiene una pesca específica de la especie.
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza ningún ensayo de seguimiento electrónico de la especie.
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza ni tiene una pesca específica de dichas especies.
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lleva ninguna investigación específica de la especie.
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lleva ninguna investigación específica de la especie.
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.	Sí		No aplicable, Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesca específica de dicha especie, ni lleva una investigación a cerca de la misma.
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lleva una investigación específica para dichas especies.
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera Nacional ni realiza una pesca específica de la especie.

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Sí		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera ni tiene observadores científicos. Se necesita formación.
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		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	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		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, siguen siendo los responsables del control total de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva. Esperamos que, de aquí en adelante, el Ministerio de Pesca y Recursos Hídricos pueda 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 tiene 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 Talleres, Seminarios y campañas de sensibilización a los Pescadores Artesanales e Industriales sobre la importancia de la conservación del ecosistema marino, recalándoles 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, petición que siempre repetimos en nuestros informes. 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.

### RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-06-03		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesquería específica para las especies interés de ICCAT, así como las especies de tiburones.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-07-27	Sin capturas menos BET. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesquería específica para las especies interés de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha fletado ningún buque.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha fletado ningún buque.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha realizado ningún trasbordo en el mar.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha realizado ningún trasbordo en el puerto	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha realizado ningún trasbordo en el mar.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque para recibir trasbordos.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque Palangrero para trasbordos.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de implementarlo.	



Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de implementarlo.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No aplicable. El Gobierno está en proceso de construcción de puertos pesqueros.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha firmado ningún acuerdo sobre el intercambio de inspectores.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha firmado acuerdos.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha firmado acuerdos.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial hasta aquí no posee técnicas específicas para la pesca deportiva y de recreo	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza importaciones de atún y especies afines.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza importaciones de atún y especies afines.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza importaciones de atún y especies afines.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no lo ha registrado.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha recibido ningún informe de avistamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún ni utiliza almadrabas.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee puntos de contactos específicos ni realiza intercambio de personal de inspección.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza intercambio de personal de inspección.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial aun no dispone de ese plan.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial aun no dispone de ese plan.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee buques pesqueros atuneros.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No aplicable. Por ausencia de puertos pesqueros y de cooperación en el avistamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque para recibir trasbordos.	
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con jaulas.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con jaulas.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con Almadrabas.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no cría atún rojo.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no posee un plan para la pesca del atún rojo.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Buques que capturan atún rojo.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Buques que operan en la pesca de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no recibió ningún mensaje VMS.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ningún plan del programa de inspección conjunta para la pesca de atún rojo	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de inspección	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene inspectores cualificados, ni agencias.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realizó inspecciones.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza el marcado del atún rojo.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no conoce ningún buque que haya capturado atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún dato para registrar en el Sistema eBCD .	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no opera con granjas, ni realiza controles aleatorios.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca atún rojo.	
<b>TROPICAL SPECIES</b>	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques atuneros.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no autorizó ningún buque.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no investigó ningún buque.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2022-05-25	Solo patudo	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca con DCP.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		No aplicable. Por falta de flota y actividad específica para la captura de los túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2022-05-25	Solo patudo	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no realiza una pesca específica de patudo.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		No aplicable. Por falta de flota de flota atunera y de una pesca específica de la especie.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques pesqueros que capturan los túnidos tropicales	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de apoyo.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no practica ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	
<b>SWORDFISH</b>	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No aplicable. Por falta de unos agentes estadísticos cualificados, actividad pesquera y de la misma flota atunera.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene flota pesquera atunera, ni pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques deportivos/de recreo, ni pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial hasta la fecha no ha implementado la veda a la pesca de Pez espada, ni pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene plan para el pez espada del norte.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene ningún puerto pesquero	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un programa de marcado.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de inspección en el sector pesca.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene agencias ni inspectores para la pesca de Pez Espada.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de inspección en el sector pesca.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
<b>ALBACORE</b>	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque a pescar atún blanco, ni tampoco pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún barco.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene buques de pesca.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no ha autorizado ningún buque a pescar atún blanco en el Mediterráneo.	
	<b>BILLFISHES</b>	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-08-12	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 este mismo informe.
M:BIL04		Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no practica una pesca específica para dichas especies.	
M:BIL05		Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no practica ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para la especie.	



Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
<b>SHARKS</b>	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-03-06	No hay actividad y de una flota pesquera especializada para la pesca de los tiburones. No obstante, en este mismo informe anual, se habla de las medidas tomadas por el Gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial a cerca de la conservación de la Biodiversidad marina.	2022-08-12
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		No hay actividad y de una flota pesquera especializada para la pesca de los tiburones.	
<b>OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH</b>	M:BYC01	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		El Gobierno ha promulgado un Decreto ley que prohíbe la captura de las tortugas marinas en la zona del convenio.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		No aplicable. Por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera Nacional.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		No aplicable. Por falta de actividad y de una flota pesquera Nacional.	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No aplicable. Guinea Ecuatorial no tiene un sistema piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		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.	

#### **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 Licencia de pesca, pasan 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 sigue 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 a 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, dicha gestión se está cobrando un avance muy significativo. Pero en todo caso, los inspectores hacen turnos en los puertos y en los lugares de desembarque.

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

- Falta de un sistema estadístico fiable, ya que Guinea Ecuatorial no dispone de una flota atunera nacional, la poca captura de los Túnidos y especies afines que declaramos, procede de las pesquerías que realizan los pescadores artesanales de la Isla de Annobón,
- Falta de Formación de Recursos Humanos en la estadística pesquera y en los temas relacionados con ICCAT,
- La declaración tardía de las capturas por parte de los pescadores, hace que la Célula esté enviando datos con un poco de retraso.

**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 aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial. Periodo 2021 – 2022.

Nº	NOMBRE DEL BARCO	PABELLÓN O BANDERA	ESLORA	MANGA	INDICATIVO DE LLAMADA	MATRICULA DEL BARCO	TIPO DE BARCO
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	PAFIC 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							
8							
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
	MONTEFRISA NUEVE	EL SALVADOR	76.75 m	13.50 m	YSC3216	ESA - 05671	CERQUERO
11	SAN YAGO UNO	GUATEMALA	79.80 m	13.50 m	TGQU	CCP – 3001 - 2014	CERQUERO
12	SAN YAGO TRES	GUATEMALA	79.80 m	13.50 m	TGSY3	CCP – 1614- 2072	CERQUERO
13	TXORI BERRI	BALIZE	81 m	14.40 m	V3UO9	011321838	CERQUERO
14	MONTEALBA	EL SALVADOR			HO-2094	25277 - 02	AUXILIAR
	IRENE	PANAMA	35.10 m	8.00 m	HP3077	27001001	AUXILIAR
15							

**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 aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial. Periodo 2021 – 2022.

Nº	NOMBRE DEL BARCO	PABELLON O BANDERA	ESLORA	MANGA	INDICATIVO DE LLAMADA	MATRICULA DEL BARCO	TIPO DE BARCO
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.** Lista de los Buques Atuneros de la Empresa Senegalaise de Thon que goza de Licencia para pescar Atún en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial. Periodo 2021 – 2022.

Nº	NOMBRE DEL BARCO	PABELLON O BANDERA	ESLORA	MANGA	INDICATIVO DE LLAMADA	MATRICULA DEL BARCO	TIPO DE BARCO
1	POINT SAINT LUIS	SENEGAL	77.80m	13.60m	DAK 1226	A 2273	CERQUERO

**Tabla 4.** Producción de los Túnidos y especies a fines durante el año 2020, procedente de las pesquerías de la Pesca Artesanal Marítima de Annobón.

Nº	Cód.	Especie	País	Modalidad de pesca	Puerto	Zona Faenada	Kg	Tn.
1	SKJ	Listado	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	1213,1	1,2131
2	BET	Patudo	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	5868,9	5,8689
3	YFT	Rabil	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	6782,1	6,7821
4	WAH	Peto	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	7820,3	7,8203
5	SAI	Pez Vela	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	4982,2	4,9822
6	BON	Bonito	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	6222,5	6,2225
7	BSH	Tiburón	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	97,2	0,0972
8	FRI	Melva	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	2010,21	2,01021
9	LTA	Bacoreta	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	11210,7	11,2107
10	GBA	Picuda	Guinea E.	LL/Arrastre	Annobón	Annobón	2478	2,478
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>48685,21</b>	<b>48,68521</b>

**ANNUAL REPORT OF ICELAND  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ISLANDE  
INFORME ANNUAL DE ISLANDIA**

*SUMMARY*

*There were no directed fisheries in 2021 for Eastern bluefin tuna or other ICCAT regulated species by Icelandic fishing vessels, due to unforeseen circumstances related to the pandemic. Bycatches of E-BFT by other Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics were under 0.54 tonnes in 2021. 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 E-BFT by Icelandic vessels in 2022.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*There were no directed fisheries in 2021 for Eastern bluefin tuna or other ICCAT regulated species by Icelandic fishing vessels, due to unforeseen circumstances related to the pandemic. Bycatches of E-BFT by other Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics were under 0.54 tonnes in 2021. 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 E-BFT by Icelandic vessels in 2022.*

*RESUMEN*

*There were no directed fisheries in 2021 for Eastern bluefin tuna or other ICCAT regulated species by Icelandic fishing vessels, due to unforeseen circumstances related to the pandemic. Bycatches of E-BFT by other Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics were under 0.54 tonnes in 2021. 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 E-BFT by Icelandic vessels in 2022.*

**Part I (Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics)**

***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

*2021*

The eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna quota of Iceland for the year 2021 was 180 t. according to Rec. 19-04 para 5. the Icelandic quota could be revised -up by 25% of 180 t. No directed fisheries for E-BFT were by Icelandic vessels in 2021. Bycatches of E-BFT by Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics were under 1 tonnes. 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.

*Preliminary information for 2022*

There will be no directed fisheries for EBFT by Icelandic vessels in 2022. In September 2022 recorded bycatches of E-BFT for the year 2022 were 0.25 tonnes.

***Section 2: Research and statistics***

As there has been no directed fishing for BFT by Icelandic vessels in 2021 (and 2022) 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 electronic logbooks, 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.

Iceland manages over a million tonnes of commercial fisheries every year with ITQs, electronic logbooks and mandatory weighing of all catches at landing. The Directorate keeps records of all allocated quota and all landings, quota uptake by each vessel is updated after landing in an online landing registration of the Directorate which is publicly available at (Find ship | Individual vessels | Vefur Fiskistofu (fiskistofa.is). Discards of commercial species are not allowed. Undersized BFT is to be released alive or landed and registered if dead when taken on-board. No catches of individual fishes below 30 kg have been recorded by Icelandic vessels, neither directed catches or bycatches. The BFT quota of Iceland will be adjusted if needed between bycatches and longline catch. This will be managed by the Directorate like all other commercial catches in Iceland. All adjustments will be reported to ICCAT.

Additionally, all buyers and processors of catch in Iceland submit data to the Directorate 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 and limited bycatches in 2021 and 2022, there is also limited scientific information from Iceland to be submitted to ICCAT.

For directed fishing Icelandic longline E-BFT 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 according to the MRFI.

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 was no directed fishing in 2021 (or 2022) there is no information to report in this regard.

#### REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-06-29		2022-07-30
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-06-29		2022-07-30
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-06-29		2022-07-30
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-06-29		2022-07-30
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-06-29		2022-07-30
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-06-09		2022-07-30
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		N.a. no scientific tagging surveys	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		n.a. no tagging declaration releases or recoveries	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		N.a. no data to report as no release/recovery	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	Yes		N.a. no directed fisheries, nothing to report. Empty report submitted 2022-06-29	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		No such fisheries	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		No information or data to report	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		No such vessels	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		No farming in Iceland	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		No farming in Iceland	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		No farming in Iceland	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		No farming in Iceland	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		No W-BFT fisheries	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		n.a no information to report, no directed fishing	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		N.a. no information to report	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		N.a. no data to report	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		N.a. no BET/YFT/SKJ fisheries or bycatches	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	Yes		N.a. no FADs	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		N.a. no such vessels	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		N.a. no TRO fisheries	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		N.a. no TRO fisheries	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		N.a. no TRO fisheries	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		N.a. no FADs	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		No fisheries or bycatches	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		No fisheries or bycatches	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		No longline fisheries (or fisheries in general)	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		No fisheries or bycatches	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		No fisheries or bycatches	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		N.a. no such fisheries	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		N.a. no such vessels/fisheries	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		N.a. no BIL fisheries	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		N.a. data collection already in place	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		N.a. no shortfin mako catches	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		N.a. no information to submit	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		N.a. no NA shortfin Mako fisheries/bycatch	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		N.a. generally guided by the Icelandic Marine and Freshwater Marine Institute if needed.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No directed fisheries, no data to report	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes		No directed fisheries	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		No artisanal fisheries	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		No directed fisheries	



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

<b>Group</b>	<b>Req N° (IOMS)</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>First submit</b>	<b>Response/Reason for N/A</b>	<b>Last update</b>
<b>GENERAL</b>	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-15		2022-08-15
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		No vessel chartering by Iceland	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		No vessel chartering by Iceland	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		N.a. transhipments at sea banned	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		N.a. no transhipments in port	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		N.a. transhipments at sea banned	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		N.a. no such vessels by Iceland	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		N.a. Transhipments at sea banned by Iceland	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2022-02-16		
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2022-02-16		
M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2022-02-16			
M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2022-02-16			

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		N.a. no denials by Iceland	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		N.a. no incidents to report by Iceland	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		N.a. no port inspections and therefore no apparent infringements to report by Iceland	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		N.a. no apparent infringements to report by Iceland	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		N.a. no bilateral or multilateral agreements by Iceland	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		N.a. no access agreements by Iceland	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		N.a. no access agreements by Iceland	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		This CPC has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, transship or land tuna and tuna-like species in 2021	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		N.a. no directed fishing in 2021 by Iceland	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		N.a. no sports/recreational fisheries in Iceland	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Iceland has no information to report on alleged IUU activities	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Iceland has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		N.a. no imports/landings to report by Iceland	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		This CPC has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		N.a. not taking part in voluntary scheme	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		N.a. not part of voluntary scheme	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		N.a. not part of voluntary scheme	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		N.a. no requests	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		N.a. no incidents	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No lost fishing gear	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		N.a. general point of contact for fishing/vessel sightings in Iceland is the Coast Guard	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		This CPC does not have supply declarations	
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-02-16		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of the farming capacity plan	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		Not applicable. No request for these documents has been made for the current year.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No	2022-06-29		2022-07-30
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		No BFT vessels in 2021 registered for directed fishing	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		N.a. no other BFT vessels – no data to report	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		This CPC does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		N.a. no directed fishing no VMS messages sent	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		N.a. not part of scheme of joint international inspection	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		This CPC does not participate to the Join Inspection Scheme	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		N.a. not part of scheme of joint international inspection	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		N.a. not part of scheme of joint international inspection	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transhipment of BFT-E	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2022-03-01		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		N.a. no directed fishing, info on bycatch sent when available	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		N.a. no directed fishing, info on bycatch sent when available	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		The quota of this CPC has not yet been fully used - no directed fishing of BFT in 2021 or 2022	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		N.a. for 2021 no directed fishing	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		No change from last submission (annual report 2021)	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No	2022-06-29	Bycatch recorded by vessel registry number in Iceland submission of catches	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Iceland has been using the eBCD for several year, no update to registration	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		N.a. no BFT farming	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project	
<b>TROPICAL SPECIES</b>	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		N.a. no IUU investigations for such vessels	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		N.a. no data to report	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		This CPC does not catch or trade any BET	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		N.a. no such catches	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		N.a. no FADs	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	Yes		N.a. no Tropical tuna fishing or vessels	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		N.a. no Tropical tuna fishing or vessels	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		N.a. no catches to report	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		N.a. no bygeye catches	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		N.a. no Tropical tuna fishing or vessels	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		N.a. no Tropical tuna fishing or vessels	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		N.a. no Tropical tuna fishing or vessels	
<b>SWORDFISH</b>	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		N.a. no data to report	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		N.a. no SDPs	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		N.a. no vessels targeting Med-SWO	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		N.a. no such vessels	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		This CPC does not have any sport/recreational vessels to operate for SWO-MED in the ICCAT Convention area	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		No vessel under the flag of this CPC has fished for these species in the last years.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		N.a. no vessels targeting North swordfish by Iceland. Bycatch of one fish (0,037t) reported by Iceland	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transshipment of SWO-MED	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		N.a. no Med-SWO catches	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		N.a. no directed fishing	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		N.a. no directed fishing	
M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		N.a. no directed fishing		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		N.a. no directed fishing	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		N.a. no directed fishing	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		N.a. no directed fishing	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		N.a. no JIS	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		N.a. no directed fishing	
<b>ALBACORE</b>	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		N.a. no directed fishing	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		N.a. no directed fishing	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		N.a. no directed fishing	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		N.a. no directed fishing	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing	
<b>BILLFISHES</b>	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No		No billfish directed fisheries, nor billfish bycatches. Data checksheet therefore only with n.a. and that no such fisheries or bycatch	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		No BUM/WHM/SPF present in Icelandic fishing grounds, no directed fisheries, no bycatches of these species recorded or known. No directed fishing for other ICCAT species by Icelandic vessels.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		N.a. no trials/no directed fishing	



Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
<b>SHARKS</b>	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2019-09-14		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		This CPC does not have any landing of North Atl. SMA to report	
<b>OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH</b>	M:BYC01	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		No directed fisheries for ICCAT species no measures to report. Discards of commercial species banned on all Icelandic fishing vessels. All catches to be reported in e-logbooks, including non-commercial species (seabirds and marine mammals). MFRI monitors and carries out research programs to assess compliance with discard ban.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		N.a. No directed fishing	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		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.	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		N.a. no pilot system	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		N.a. No objections raised by Iceland to ICCAT Recs	

**Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures**

No directed fisheries in 2021 or 2022, no implementation to report

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

No difficulties to report.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF KOREA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CORÉE  
INFORME ANUAL DE COREA**

*SUMMARY*

*In 2021, Korea has only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, and the coverage of data reporting was 100%. 10 Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, and fishing effort (No. of days at fished) was 1,467 days, which is increased by 16% compared to 2020. Total catch was 2,658 t, which is also increased by 14% compared to 2020. The catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna, Bigeye tuna and Yellowfin tuna were 242 t (9%), 674 t (25%) and 373 t (14%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught within 15°-30°W in the north of 54°-58°N. Except for fishing operations targeting Atlantic and Southern bluefin tunas, most of fishing efforts were focused on the areas of 15°-40°W of 0°-20°N and 0°-10°E of 5°-30°S. In 2021, there were problems in dispatching scientific observers on board due to COVID-19 pandemic.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

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*RESUMEN*

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**Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)**

***Section 1: Annual fisheries information***

***1.1 Total catch***

In 2021, 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 2021 was 2,658 t, which was increased by 14% compared to the last year (2,283 t) but was lower than 2,854 t, which is the average of the last 5 years (2016-2020). The dominant species in 2021, except for Southern bluefin tuna, were bigeye tuna, accounting for 39% (1,035 t), and followed by bigeye tuna (25%, 674 t) and yellowfin tuna (9%, 242 t). In billfishes, 19 t of swordfish, 12 t of blue marlin and 5 t of sailfish were caught (**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**. In 2021, there is only information related to blue shark.

The catch distributions of major species by Korean tuna longline fishery in 2020 and 2021 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 20°-30°W in the north of 55°N.

### 1.2 Fishing effort

There were 9 longline vessels operated in the Atlantic Ocean in 2021, which was lesser one vessel than 2020. The number of days fished and hooks in 2021 were 1,467 and 4,255 thousand hooks, respectively, and both of them were increased by about 16% and 12% compared to 2020, respectively (**Table 4**).

The distribution of fishing effort by the Korean longline fishery in 2020 and 2021 had similar patterns (**Figure 8**). Seasonal distribution showed different patterns due to changing target species, which were yellowfin and bigeye tunas in the first quarter (Q1), southern bluefin tuna in the second quarter (Q2), albacore tuna in the third quarter (Q3) and Atlantic bluefin tuna and blue shark in the fourth quarter (Q4) (**Figure 9**).

### 1.3 Nominal CPUE

**Figure 10** shows the distribution of nominal CPUE of Korean longline fishery in 2020 and 2021. It showed relatively higher CPUE in the areas of north of 58°N targeting for Atlantic bluefin tuna and within 5°-15°E of 20-35°S for mainly albacore tuna.

### 1.4 Size frequency data

The length frequency of Atlantic bluefin tuna ranged from 163 cm to 254 cm (mean FL 200.1 cm), bigeye tuna ranged from 70 cm to 195 cm (mean FL 138.3 cm) and yellowfin tuna ranged from 75 cm to 191 cm (mean FL 136.8 cm), respectively (**Figure 11**).

### 1.5 Bycatches

In 2021, the incidental bycatch of seabirds and marine turtles by Korean longline fishery was not observed (**Table 5**).

## Section 2: Research and statistics

### 2.1 Statistical data collection

Since 1 September 2015, the Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting has obliged fishermen of distant water fisheries to report catch information to the National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS) in real time through the electronic reporting (ER) system. It includes data collection and reporting requirements recently adopted by the all tRFMOs regarding information on ecologically important species (sharks, seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals, etc.) and discard/release by species. The data coverage in 2021 was 100%.

### 2.2 GBYP tagging activity

Since it was unable to dispatch scientific observer onboard due to COVID-19 pandemic, there was no tagging campaign on the Korean longline vessels in 2021.

### 2.3 Observer program

Same as the reason above section, no observer was deployed on the Korean tuna longline vessels in 2021.

#### 2.4 Improving data collection for sharks and other species

NIFS provides regular training program for captains who are scheduled to start fishing trip. Through the program, NIFS offers information of the newest conservation and management measures, identification of ecologically important species, guideline for safe releasing for ecologically important species. They are strongly encouraged to report better accurate and detailed data of not only main target species but also other bycatch species with discard and release information and size data. All those data are submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat as part of Task 1 and 2 in an annual basis.

#### 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 2021.

#### 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.

### REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-29		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-28		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-28		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-28		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No	2022-07-28		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		There was no tagging surveys in 2021.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		There was no tagging surveys and no information related to tag recovery in 2021.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		There was no tagging surveys in 2021.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No		There was no observer dispatched due to COVID-19 pandemic.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		There was no observer dispatched due to COVID-19 pandemic.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Not applicable	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Not applicable / No Korean tuna longline fleets operated in the Mediterranean in 2021.	
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		Not applicable / Korea has no farming for BFT.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable / Korea has no farming for BFT.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		Not applicable / Korea has no farming for BFT.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		There was no observer dispatched due to COVID-19 pandemic.	
S:BFT05	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		Not applicable / Korean tuna longline fleets for BFT only operated in the Eastern area(E-BFT) in 2021.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Korea BFT longline fleets only operate in the East Atlantic.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		There was no observer dispatched due to COVID-19 pandemic.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		Korea BFT longline fleets only operate in the East Atlantic.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Not applicable / Korea had no purse seine fishery in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		Not applicable / Korea had no purse seine fishery in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Not applicable / Korea had no support vessel operated in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2022-04-28		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Korea has conducted EMS pilot project for Pacific Ocean (hasn't conducted in the ICCAT Convention area yet).	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Not applicable/ Korea doesn't operate Port Sampling Program.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		Not applicable / Korea had no purse seine fishery in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	Yes		Korea didn't/doesn't have any vessels fishing for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB02	Habitat	Yes		Korea didn't/doesn't have any vessels fishing for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	Yes		Korea didn't/doesn't have any vessels fishing for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	Yes		Korea didn't/doesn't have any vessels fishing for MED-ALB.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	Yes		Korea didn't/doesn't have any vessels fishing for MED-ALB.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		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 necessary to estimate their total amount.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Not applicable / Korea has no artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		Korea has conducted EMS pilot project for Pacific Ocean (hasn't conducted in the ICCAT Convention area yet).	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		See Section 2(2.1, 2.4)	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Korea hasn't carried out research on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	Yes		Korea hasn't carried out scientific research on blue sharks.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		See Section 1 (Table 3)	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Korea has identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles for captain's education and scientific observer survey.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No sea turtle was caught in 2021.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		See Section 1 (Table 5)	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Not applicable / Korea has no artisanal fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No	2022-09-15	See Section 2	

**Part II (Management implementation)**

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

**REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS**

<b>Group</b>	<b>Req N° (IOMS)</b>	<b>Information required</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>First submit</b>	<b>Response/Reason for N/A</b>	<b>Last update</b>
<b>GENERAL</b>	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	No	2022-09-30		
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	No	2022-09-30		
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	No		2	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		2022-03-10	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		2021-11-30 / 2022-01-13 / 2022-03-03 / 2022-07-26	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2022-09-13		
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2022-09-13		
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2022-09-13		



Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2022-09-13		
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Not applicable because there were no cases of denial of entry or denial of use of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		None of these reports contained findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Not applicable. Korea does not have bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Not applicable because Korea has no Access agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Not applicable because Korea has no Access agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No	2022-03-23		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		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 2020.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Not applicable because Korea doesn't have any sport or recreational fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Not applicable because there were no Korean vessels involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Not applicable because there were no IUU allegations related to Korean vessels.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable because there were no cases of non-compliance.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable because there were no allegations of non-compliance.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Not applicable because there were no vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Not applicable because there were no vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the bluefin tuna trap or farming activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the program currently.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the program currently.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any vessels on IUU vessel list.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		The EAP for observer recovery has not been submitted yet due to COVID-19 situation. It will be submitted as soon as possible taking account of the future development of COVID-19 situation.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable because there were no reported incidents triggering provisions of the EAP in 2021.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable because Korea uses longline gear only fishing for ICCAT species in the ICCAT convention area.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Not applicable because Korea uses longline gear only fishing for ICCAT species in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Not applicable because Korea has not designated points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting yet.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		This CPC does not have supply declarations	
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have bluefin tuna trap fisheries.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No	2022-01-21		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No	2022-04-07	Fishing plan was modified to include list of domestic ports where landing is authorized.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		Not applicable. No request for these documents has been made for the current year.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	No	2022-07-28		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No	2022-07-15	3	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have any other bluefin tuna vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have any JFO.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		yes	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	No	2022-04-01		
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No	2022-04-01		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		0 (BFT has not yet been caught this year.)	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		0 (BFT has not yet been caught this year.)	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		The quota of this CPC has not yet been fully used	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		There was no caught any fishes less than 30kg /115 cm by Korean fishing vessels in 2021.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		2022-02-24 / 2022-04-29 / 2022-07-11 / 2022-09-09	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		2022-02-24 / 2022-04-29 / 2022-07-11 / 2022-09-09	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Korea has not changed its BCD legislation in place but implemented eBCD since 2016	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Not applicable because Korea had no cases to report.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Not applicable because Korea did/does not have such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Data has been entered directly through the system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not farm bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project	
<b>TROPICAL SPECIES</b>	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		In 2022, Korea operates 9 vessels for tropical tunas and loneline(over 20m) is the only gear type.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No	2022-07-29		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any BET/YFT/SKJ vessels which engaged in IUU activities.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		2022-04-01 / 2022-09-15	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		2022-02-24 / 2022-04-29 / 2022-07-11 / 2022-09-09	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2022-09-15		
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have purse seine fisheries.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No	2022-01-21		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		8 (We have submitted every month from January to August in 2022).	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Not applicable because Korea's bigeye tuna catch did not reach 80% of the catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable because Korea didn't utilize its quota of bigeye tuna entirely.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Not applicable because all Korean vessels on ICCAT record of vessels are authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		Not applicable because TRO 2016 is not applicable to Korea.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		Not applicable/ Korea has conducted the EMS pilot project for Pacific Ocean.	
<b>SWORDFISH</b>	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		2022-04-01 / 2022-09-15	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		2022-02-24 / 2022-04-29 / 2022-07-11 / 2022-09-09	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have vessels targetting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No	2022-09-15		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Not applicable because Korea doesn't have any tagging programme for SWO.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		In 2022, Korea operates 9 vessels for North Atlantic swordfish and loneline is the only gear type.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		In 2022, Korea operates 9 vessels for South Atlantic swordfish and loneline is the only gear type.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for S. SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Korea does not operate any fishery for SWO-MED	
<b>ALBACORE</b>	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable because Korea didn't/doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		In 2022, Korea operates 9 vessels for North Atlantic albacore and loneline is the only gear type.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		In 2022, Korea operates 9 vessels for South Atlantic albacore and loneline is the only gear type.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N. ALB.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for S. ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Not applicable because Korea does not have sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB.	
<b>BILLFISHES</b>	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2022-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Not applicable because Korea didn't request such an exemption.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Not applicable because Korea didn't conduct any trials on electronic monitoring for billfish.	
<b>SHARKS</b>	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2022-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		This CPC does not have any landing of North Atl. SMA to report	
<b>OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH</b>	M:BYC01	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		In 2021, the incidental bycatch of seaturtles by Korean longline fishery was no observed.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		In 2021, the incidental bycatch of seabirds by Korean longline fishery was no observed.	



Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Through the regular training programs for captains and observers, Korea encourages them to thoroughly implement bycatch mitigation measures and delivers detailed information on relevant conservation measures. Also, Korea provides how to safely release bycatch species including marine mammals to be easily taken actions onboard.	
MISCELLA NEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable because Korea doesn't have any pilot electronic statistical document systems.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		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, 2012-2021.

												unit: t
Year	BFT	BET	YFT	ALB	SKJ	SWO	BUM	WHM	SAI	SBF	OTH	Total
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
2020	247	587	579	247	1	29	20	-	10	314	249	2,283
2021	242	674	373	246	1	19	12	0	5	1,035	50	2,658

\* BFT: Bluefin tuna, BET: Bigeye tuna, YFT: Yellowfin tuna, ALB: Albacore tuna, SKJ: Skipjack tuna, SWO: Swordfish, BUM: Blue marlin, WHM: White marlin, SAI: Sailfish, SBF: Southern bluefin tuna, OTH: Other tunas, billfishes, sharks and fishes (not identified)

**Table 2.** Catches and discards of ICCAT quota allocated species of the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2017-2021

													unit: R (t), A and D (no. of individuals)
Year	BFT			BET			ALB-N			ALB-S			
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	
2017	181	14	3	432	48	-	8	-	-	86	-	-	
2018	208	3	-	623	-	-	27	-	-	167	-	-	
2019	232	3	-	540	-	-	48	-	-	170	-	-	
2020	247	-	-	587	-	-	116	-	-	131	-	-	
2021	242	-	-	647	25	-	115	-	-	131	-	-	

Year	SWO-N			SWO-S			BUM		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
2017	19	-	-	11	-	-	25	-	-
2018	9	-	-	18	-	-	25	-	-
2019	9	-	-	9	-	-	13	-	-
2020	14	-	-	15	-	-	20	-	-
2021	13	-	-	6	-	-	12	-	-

\* 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, 2016-2021.

Year	BSH			SMA			POR			OTH		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
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	-	-	-	-
2020	103	543	2,423	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2021	23	41	2,530	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

\* 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, 2011-2021

Year	No. of vessels	No. of days fished	No. of hooks (x1,000)
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
2020	10	1,238	3,729
2021	9	1,467	4,255

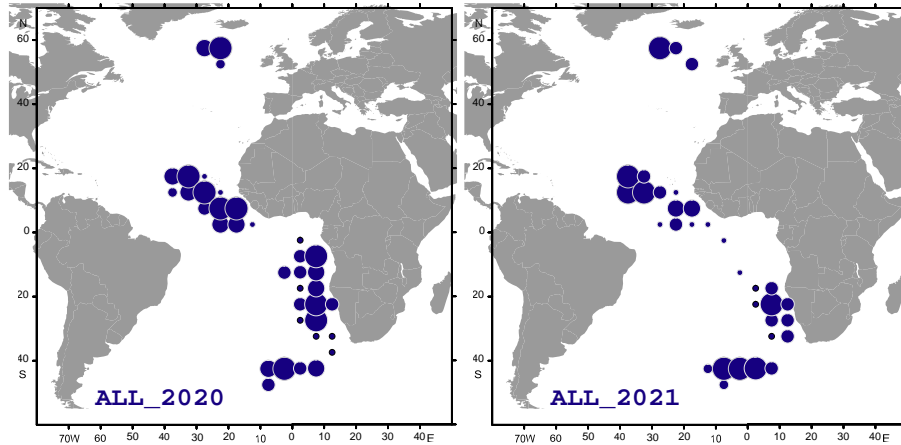
**Table 5.** Information on incidental bycatch of seabirds by Korean tuna longline fishery, 2021

Species	No. of individuals	Wing length (cm)
No observed		

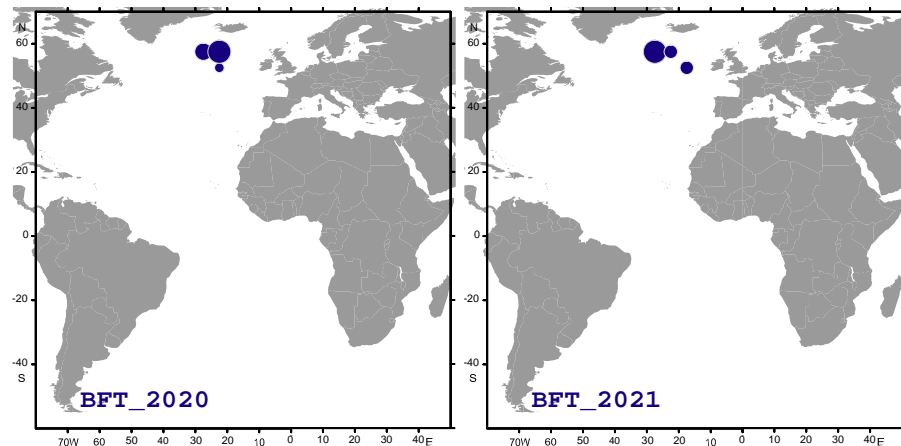
**Table 6.** Information of tagging activities related to ICCAT GBYP program conducted by Korean scientific observer program, 2021

Species	Tagging 1		Tagging 2		Release Information			
	Code	Type	Code	Type	Date	Lat	Long	Length (cm)

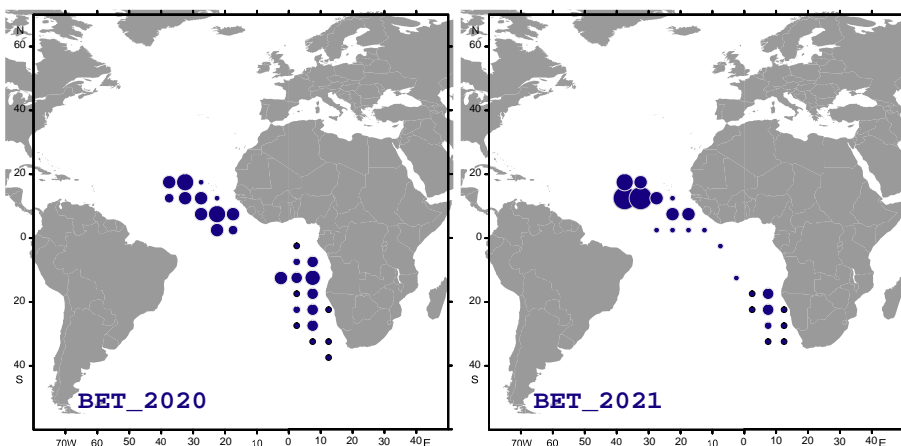
\* No tagging activities conducted in 2021 due to COVID-19 pandemic.



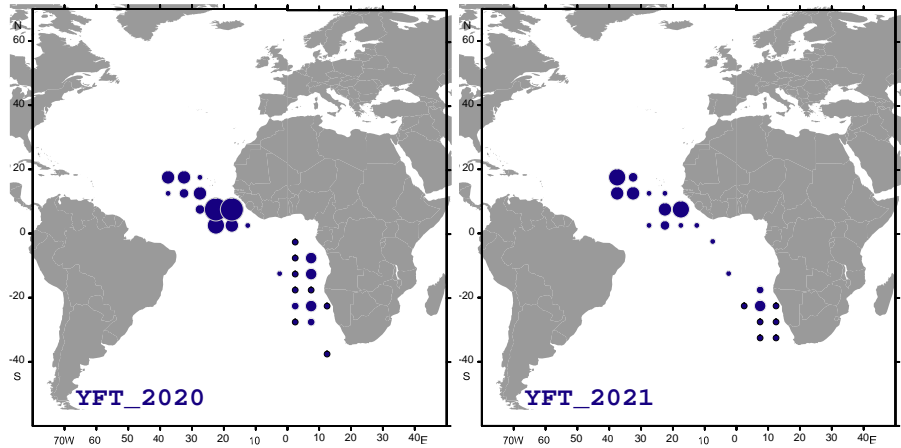
**Figure 1.** Geographic distribution of total catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).



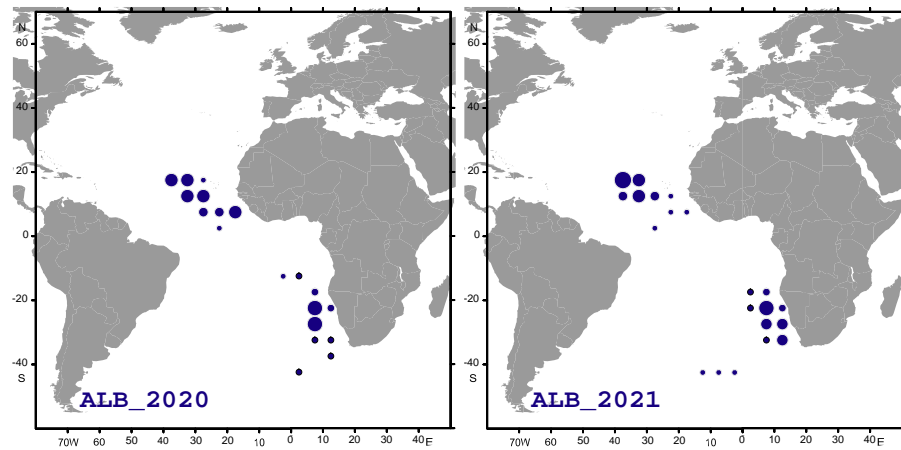
**Figure 2.** Geographic distribution of Atlantic bluefin tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).



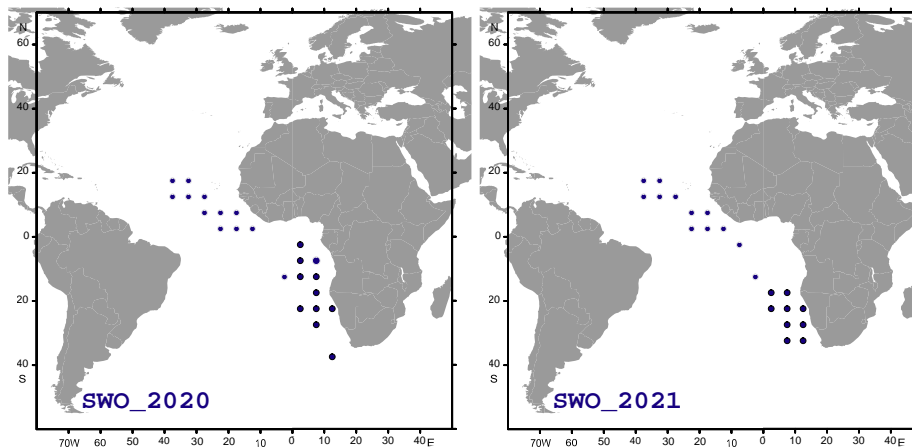
**Figure 3.** Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).



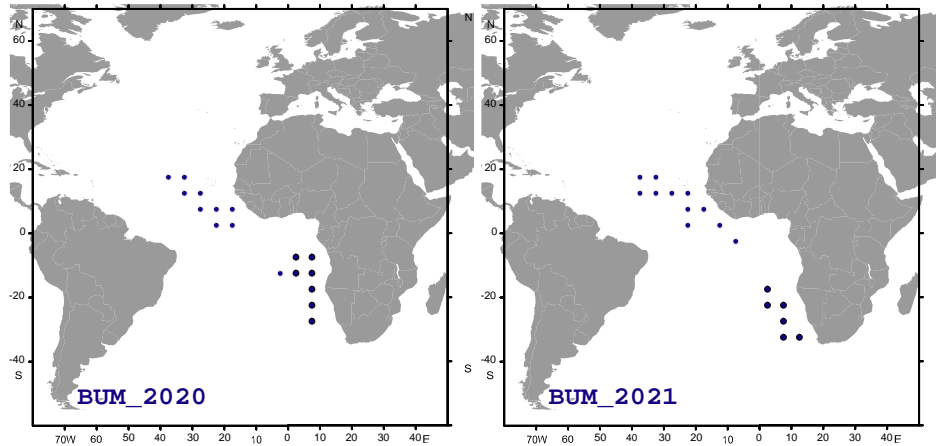
**Figure 4.** Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).



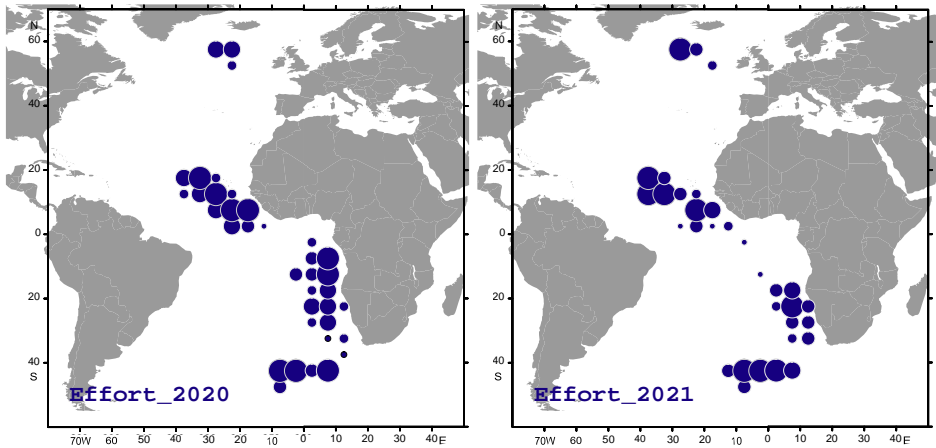
**Figure 5.** Geographic distribution of albacore tuna catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).



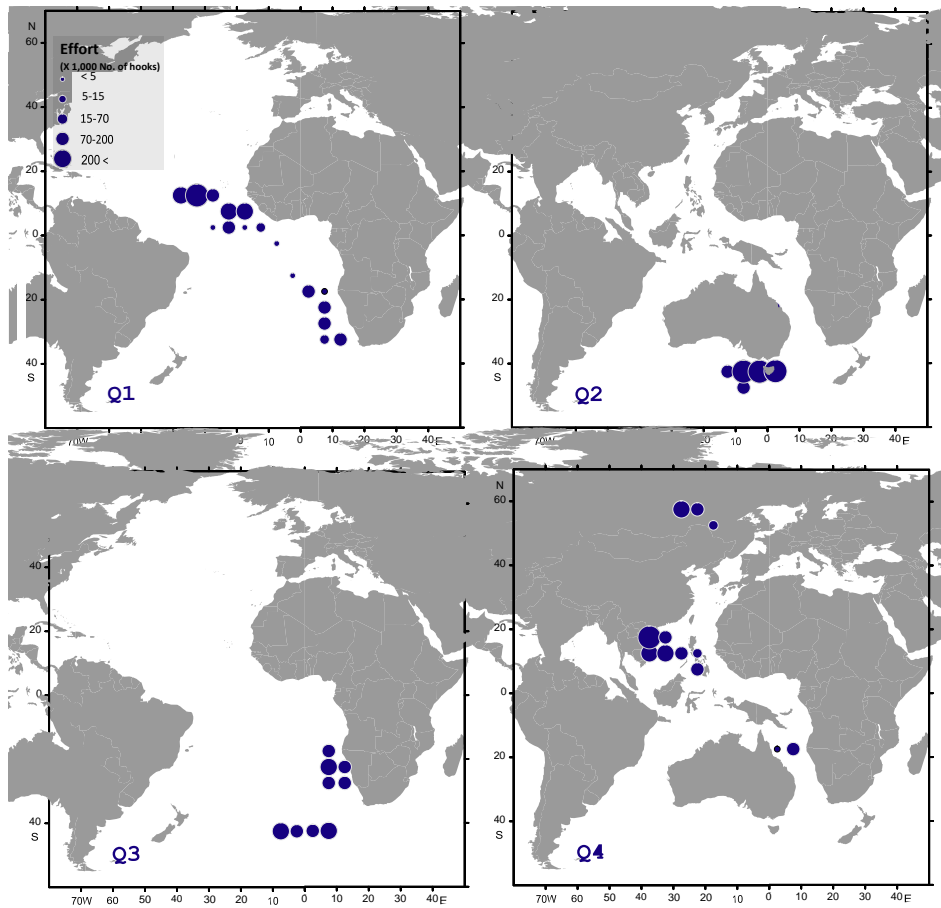
**Figure 6.** Geographic distribution of swordfish catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).



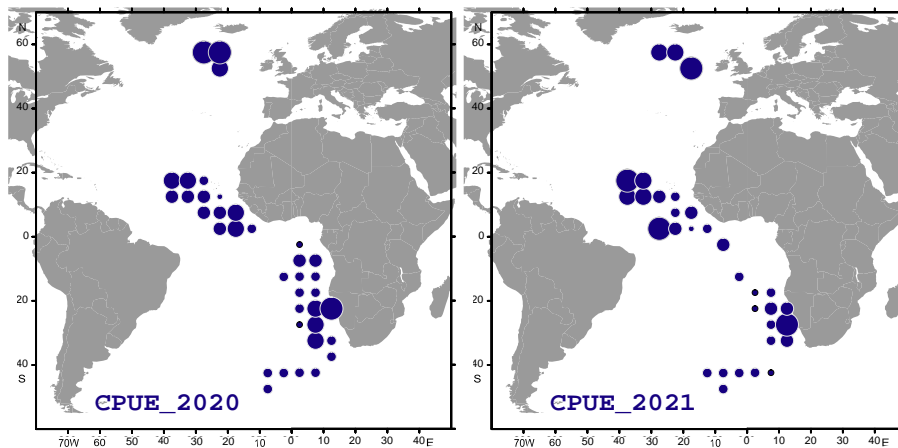
**Figure 7.** Geographic distribution of blue marlin catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).



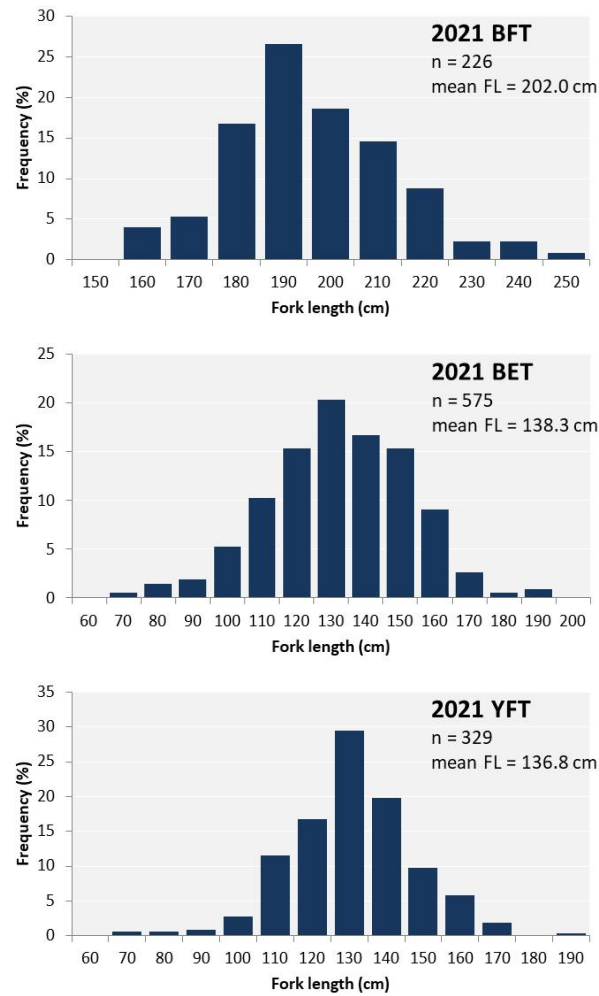
**Figure 8.** Geographic distribution of fishing effort (No. of hooks) by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).



**Figure 9.** Quarterly distributions of fishing effort (No. of hooks) by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean for 2021.



**Figure 10.** Geographic distribution of the Korean longline nominal CPUE (catch/No. of hooks) in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020 (left) and 2021 (right).



**Figure 11.** Length frequency of major species of tunas caught by the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2021.



**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), 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 realizará 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 túnidos tropicales y especies asociadas en el área de la ICCAT; no obstante, la captura de algunas especies pelágicas ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca artesanal costera de pargos y meros, la estadística de desembarque es recopilada por los inspectores de pesca directamente en los centros de acopio y plantas de proceso, la información de los pelágicos capturados como fauna de acompañamiento no se clasifica a nivel de especies, los datos son reportados y se ingresan en la base de datos en el grupo de otras especies.

Nicaragua cuenta con un efectivo sistema de monitoreo y seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS) actualmente en funcionamiento que abarca toda la flota industrial (camaronera, langostera de nasas y buzos, caracolera y pepinera), medidas que deberán cumplir las embarcaciones de la flota pesquera de cerco que incorporará el país en un futuro cercano; sistema que será complementado con un programa de observadores de conformidad con las normas de la ICCAT para este fin.

**RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS**

<b>Nº Req. (IOMS)</b>	<b>Requisito</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Primer envío</b>	<b>Respuesta/motivo de N/A</b>
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No	2022-09-22	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No		Confirmamos captura cero
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No		Confirmamos captura cero
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí		Confirmamos captura cero.
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		Confirmamos captura cero.
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio, no realizamos prospecciones.
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del Convenio.
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	Sí		No operamos granjas, ni flota pesquera.

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	Sí		No operamos jaulas, ni flota pesquera.
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio, ni tenemos BFT.
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio, ni muestreo biológico.
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:ALB02	Hábitat	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.

<b>N° Req. (IOMS)</b>	<b>Requisito</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Primer envío</b>	<b>Respuesta/motivo de N/A</b>
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
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.	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		No operamos flota pesquera en la zona del convenio.

**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****RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO**

<b>Grupo</b>	<b>Nº Req. (IOMS)</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Primer envío</b>	<b>Respuesta/motivo de N/A</b>	<b>Última actualización</b>
<b>GENERAL</b>	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	No	2022-09-16	2022-09-16	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No		2022-09-16	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera.	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No			
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No			
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No			
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No			
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No			
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No			
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No			
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No			
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No			

<b>Grupo</b>	<b>Nº Req. (IOMS)</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Primer envío</b>	<b>Respuesta/motivo de N/A</b>	<b>Última actualización</b>
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No			
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No			
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No			
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No			
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No			
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No			
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No			
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No			
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No			

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No			
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No			
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No			
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	No			
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No			
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No			
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No			
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No			
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No			
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No			
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No			
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No			
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No			

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No			
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No			
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No			
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No			
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No			
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No			
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No			
<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No			
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No			
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No			
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/Declaración	No			
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No			
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No			
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión sin procede)	No			
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No			
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la	No			



Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
		implementación de la Rec. 21-08				
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2021	No			
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No			
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No			
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No			
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No			
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No			
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No			
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No			
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No			
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No			
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No			
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No			
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No			
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No			
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No			
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No			
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No			
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No			
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No			
	M:BFT31	Resumen de mercado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No			

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No			
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No			
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No			
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No			
<b>ESPECIES TROPICALES</b>	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No			
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No			
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No			
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No			
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No			
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No			
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No			
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No			

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No			
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No			
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No			
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No			
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	No			
	M:TRO20	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	No			
<b>PEZ ESPADA</b>	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No			
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No			
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No			
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No			
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No			
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No			
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No			

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No			
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No			
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No			
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No			
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No			
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No			
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No			
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No			
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No			
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No			
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No			
<b>ATÚN BLANCO</b>	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No			
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No			
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No			

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No			
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No			
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No			
<b>MARLINES</b>	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	No			
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No			
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	No			
<b>TIBURONES</b>	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No			
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso Atlántico norte	No			
<b>OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA</b>	M:BYC01	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			
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No			

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No			
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No			
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No			

***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 PANAMA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU PANAMA  
INFORME ANUAL DE PANAMÁ**

SUMMARY

*En las aguas del Océano Pacífico, Panamá desarrolla el 95% de su actividad pesquera artesanal, y en dicha área geográfica se encuentra el 80% de la población del país. Esto deja por sentado que las actividades pesqueras en el Caribe panameño, Océano Atlántico se desarrollan en un 5% de forma artesanal; pero también cuenta con una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar, que ha desarrollado a través de su flota de buques con licencia internacional de pesca; que históricamente se ha dirigido a túnidos. La pesca artesanal que se desarrolla en el Caribe panameño, esta sectorizada hacia las zonas de las provincias de Bocas del Toro, Colón y la Comarca Guna Yala con una plataforma continental corta que permite el desarrollo de actividades pesqueras de subsistencia asociadas a los arrecifes, principalmente a la captura de langosta (*Panulirus* sp), pulpo y cangrejo centollo. En cuanto a la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá mantiene un registro de buques de pesca que realizan sus actividades en el Océano Atlántico, así como las modificaciones de sus especificaciones y dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies capturadas y áreas de faena. Actualmente, la flota la conforman por buques cerqueros y buques palangreros pescan Atún aleta amarilla (Yellowfin tuna -*Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (Bigeye tuna - *Thunnus obesus*), Barrilete (Skipjack tuna - *Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies incidentales. Actualmente, se cuenta con registros y estadísticas sobre los datos de descarga de los productos pesqueros en los puertos nacionales y aquellos que desembarcan en puertos internacionales, a través de la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP) y la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP). Por lo antes expuesto, y siendo Panamá un país comprometido con el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación de los recursos pesqueros, hacemos entrega el informe anual y científico, así como el reporte de cumplimiento mediante el Sistema Integrado de Gestión en Línea (IOMS) para el 2021.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En las aguas del Océano Pacífico, Panamá desarrolla el 95% de su actividad pesquera artesanal, y en dicha área geográfica se encuentra el 80% de la población del país. Esto deja por sentado que las actividades pesqueras en el Caribe panameño, Océano Atlántico se desarrollan en un 5% de forma artesanal; pero también cuenta con una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar, que ha desarrollado a través de su flota de buques con licencia internacional de pesca; que históricamente se ha dirigido a túnidos. La pesca artesanal que se desarrolla en el Caribe panameño, esta sectorizada hacia las zonas de las provincias de Bocas del Toro, Colón y la Comarca Guna Yala con una plataforma continental corta que permite el desarrollo de actividades pesqueras de subsistencia asociadas a los arrecifes, principalmente a la captura de langosta (*Panulirus* sp), pulpo y cangrejo centollo. En cuanto a la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá mantiene un registro de buques de pesca que realizan sus actividades en el Océano Atlántico, así como las modificaciones de sus especificaciones y dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies capturadas y áreas de faena. Actualmente, la flota la conforman por buques cerqueros y buques palangreros pescan Atún aleta amarilla (Yellowfin tuna -*Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (Bigeye tuna - *Thunnus obesus*), Barrilete (Skipjack tuna - *Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies incidentales. Actualmente, se cuenta con registros y estadísticas sobre los datos de descarga de los productos pesqueros en los puertos nacionales y aquellos que desembarcan en puertos internacionales, a través de la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP) y la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP). Por lo antes expuesto, y siendo Panamá un país comprometido con el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación de los recursos pesqueros, hacemos entrega el informe anual y científico, así como el reporte de cumplimiento mediante el Sistema Integrado de Gestión en Línea (IOMS) para el 2021.*

RESUMEN

*En las aguas del Océano Pacífico, Panamá desarrolla el 95% de su actividad pesquera artesanal, y en dicha área geográfica se encuentra el 80% de la población del país. Esto deja por sentado que las actividades pesqueras en el Caribe panameño, Océano Atlántico se desarrollan en un 5%*

*de forma artesanal; pero también cuenta con una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar, que ha desarrollado a través de su flota de buques con licencia internacional de pesca; que históricamente se ha dirigido a túnidos. La pesca artesanal que se desarrolla en el Caribe panameño, esta sectorizada hacia las zonas de las provincias de Bocas del Toro, Colón y la Comarca Guna Yala con una plataforma continental corta que permite el desarrollo de actividades pesqueras de subsistencia asociadas a los arrecifes, principalmente a la captura de langosta (*Panulirus* sp), pulpo y cangrejo centollo. En cuanto a la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá mantiene un registro de buques de pesca que realizan sus actividades en el Océano Atlántico, así como las modificaciones de sus especificaciones y dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies capturadas y áreas de faena. Actualmente, la flota la conforman por buques cerqueros y buques palangreros pescan Atún aleta amarilla (Yellowfin tuna -*Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (Bigeye tuna - *Thunnus obesus*), Barrilete (Skipjack tuna - *Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies incidentales. Actualmente, se cuenta con registros y estadísticas sobre los datos de descarga de los productos pesqueros en los puertos nacionales y aquellos que desembarcan en puertos internacionales, a través de la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP) y la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP). Por lo antes expuesto, y siendo Panamá un país comprometido con el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación de los recursos pesqueros, hacemos entrega el informe anual y científico, así como el reporte de cumplimiento mediante el Sistema Integrado de Gestión en Línea (IOMS) para el 2021.*

## **Parte I (información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)**

### ***Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías***

En las aguas del Océano Pacífico, Panamá desarrolla el 95% de su actividad pesquera artesanal, y en dicha área geográfica se encuentra el 80% de la población del país. Esto deja por sentado que las actividades pesqueras en el Caribe panameño, Océano Atlántico se desarrollan en un 5% de forma artesanal; pero también cuenta con una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar, que ha desarrollado a través de su flota de buques con licencia internacional de pesca; que históricamente se ha dirigido a túnidos.

#### *Flota nacional de servicio interior*

La pesca artesanal que se desarrolla en el Caribe panameño esta sectorizada hacia las zonas de las provincias de Bocas del Toro, Colón y la Comarca Guna Yala (Archipiélago de San Blas); con una plataforma continental corta que permite el desarrollo de actividades pesqueras de subsistencia asociadas a los arrecifes, principalmente a la captura de langosta (*Panulirus argus*), pulpo y cangrejo centollo. De estas especies la más importante es la pesca de la langosta (*Panulirus argus*), resultando la principal pesquería de la región del Caribe. La explotación de estos recursos se encuentra regulada y para llevar a cabo su actividad se requiere la obtención previa de permisos, sujetos a otras medidas de ordenación y conservación, como la implementación de vedas y controles de tallas para algunas de estas especies.

Con relación a la pesca deportiva en el Caribe se realiza en las provincias de Bocas del Toro y en Colón. La pesca basada en las normativas ya existente en algunas zonas de pesca para yates de paseo se realiza por captura y liberación de especies como lo es para el caso del pez espada, habiéndose adoptado una normativa nacional que prohíbe la comercialización de esta especie si es capturada en aguas nacionales.

#### *Flota de servicio internacional*

Panamá, mantiene registros de naves de pesca que realizan sus actividades en el Océano Atlántico, así como las modificaciones de sus especificaciones y dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies capturadas y áreas de pesca. Actualmente, la flota la conforman por buques cerqueros y buques palangreros pescan Atún aleta amarilla (Yellowfin tuna-*Thunnus albacares*), Patudo (Bigeye tuna- *Thunnus obesus*), Barrilete (Skipjack tuna-*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies incidentales.

Panamá ha realizado una gran gestión en el control de sus naves de pesca desde 1997, año en que estableció la obligación de obtener una licencia para naves que pesquen en la alta mar o en la Zona Económica Exclusiva de otros Estados. A finales de este mismo año, se estableció la obligatoriedad de obtener una Licencia de Pesca previa a la inscripción en el registro de la Marina Mercante, y se prohíbe la pesca en el Mediterráneo, la pesca dirigida a la captura de atún rojo y atún blanco del Norte o del Sur en el Atlántico.



Para el año de 1998, se exige a todos los buques de pabellón panameño de servicio internacional, la instalación y uso de un sistema de localización satelital (VMS) autorizado por la autoridad competente, hoy en día forma parte del pre-requisito para obtener la licencia de pesca. El sistema de monitoreo satelital (VMS) instalado a bordo, trata de un sistema de vigilancia de embarcaciones (VMS) que utiliza Panamá, tanto en los buques de bandera panameña que pescan en el Atlántico, como en todas las naves de pesca y relacionadas a la pesca de licencia internacional. Es oportuno recalcar que, en el caso de estas naves de pesca, el tamaño de la eslora no exime del cumplimiento de la norma.

Por otro lado, desde el 2002 Panamá prohíbe, en marco de las medidas de cumplimiento emanadas por la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas en 1999, el uso de redes de enmalle y/o deriva a todas las naves de pesca industrial de servicio interior e internacional con bandera panameña. También, en concordancia con estos instrumentos internacionales, se adoptan los programas para el control de la pesca ilegal por parte de la Unión Europea y otras organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesqueras (OROP's), desde el año 2005. En el mismo año se incorpora a la Estrategia Marítima Nacional, la necesidad de conformar un Plan Nacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca Ilegal, No Declarada y No Reglamentada.

## ***Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas***

### *Sistema de Información Pesquera*

Actualmente la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP) registra y mantiene datos estadísticos de todas las actividades desarrolladas en los aspectos de la Marina Mercante, Puertos y Gente de Mar, que en conjunto con la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP) recopilan los datos de descarga de los productos pesqueros en los puertos a nivel nacionales y de aquellos buques que desembarcan en puertos internacionales.

ARAP mantiene comunicación estrecha con puertos extranjeros, empresas representantes de los buques y observadores a bordo, para obtener la estadística procedente de los cuadernos de pesca, programa de observadores a bordo y certificados de captura de los buques que pescan en aguas distantes del Atlántico.

La Dirección General de Investigación y Desarrollo de la ARAP, actualmente es la encargada de revisar y analizar los datos de capturas de las especies de túnidos tropicales procedente de la zona económica exclusiva y en conjunto con la Dirección General de Inspección, Vigilancia y Control verifica las capturas realizadas en aguas internacionales de los buques nacionales. A través de los datos contenidos en la plataforma de la Autoridad Nacional de Aduanas, estas direcciones dan seguimiento a las exportaciones, importación de los productos pesqueros tanto de los buques que pescan en aguas nacionales como las internacionales.

La ARAP da seguimiento a los datos biométricos obtenidos de los programas de observadores a bordo de las especies explotadas, en agua distantes, que son importantes como apoyo al desarrollo pesquero del país.

Para el 2022, la Autoridad trabaja en la sistematización de los procesos mediante una plataforma de desembarque y bitácoras de pesca, para gestionar y obtener los datos de captura y desembarque por especie y zonas de pesca procedentes de las operaciones de pesca de la flota cerquera y palangrera que pescan en las aguas de servicio internacional, con la finalidad de vigilar y hacer cumplir las normas domésticas y las normas en los Organismos Regionales de Pesca.

### *Investigaciones*

Existen Centros de Investigaciones, tales como, el Centro de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología de la Universidad de Panamá, que realiza investigaciones puntuales en sistemas de estuarios y el Instituto Smithsonian de Investigaciones Tropicales (STRI), que enfoca sus estudios en el área biológica y de la conservación de los ecosistemas marinos.

### *Programa de observadores a bordo*

Panamá cuenta con una flota cerquera compuesta por 6 buques internacionales de bandera panameña autorizados para la pesca de túnidos tropicales en la región del Océano Atlántico (4 con pesca activa). Estos buques están clasificados dentro de las clases en [40,50[, [60,70[ y >70 m de LOA. El programa de observadores a bordos de buques de cerco es aplicado a los buques de cerco de clase >70 m de LOA. Para el 2021 se cubrió un total de 108 lances, 61 sobre FAD y 47 sobre FSC, realizados durante los meses de enero-abril y noviembre-diciembre.

Se reportó la liberación de 6826 individuos de especies no objetivos, 1536 descartados muertos y 5290 vivos, según la plantilla ST09.

Existe un programa de recolección, revisión, seguimiento y análisis de datos de pesca proveniente de los buques de pesca internacional, específicamente encargados de las Tareas 1 y 2 de ICCAT. Son utilizados los datos de los cuadernos de pesca y del programa de observadores a bordo, para estimar la captura de especies capturadas y descartadas. Así mismo para estimar la cobertura del programa de observadores y sus posteriores estimaciones los descartes de la captura incidental.

Características de la flota de Tarea 1 - Número de buques pesqueros por clases de tamaño, arte y pabellón. Para el periodo de evaluación, la flota de palangre está conformada por un total de 34 buques y está clasificada de la siguiente manera: 12 buques clase LOA<20 m y 22 buques clase 20 m <= LOA < 30 m. La flota de cerco está conformada por 4 buques activos y clasificada por: 3 buques >70 de LOA y 1 buque de 40 m LOA.

Estadísticas de captura de Tarea 1 - Captura anual nominal de túnidos, especies afines y tiburones por región, pabellón y especie y, cuando sea posible, por ZEE y alta mar. Para la flota de cerco se reportó para las especies objetivos capturas nominales de 1 051 000 kg para el listado, 5 000 kg de Atún aleta amarilla, 898 kg de peto y 5 000 kg de atún patudo patudo.

En el caso de las especies afines y tiburones para esta flota se reportó una captura de 6 444 kg, descartadas en su totalidad. De las cuales 5 724 kg fueron descartes vivos y 720 kg descartes muertos. Entre los grupos de especies descartadas se encontraron las Agujas, marlines, peces velas, escualos diversos y pastinacas. En la flota de palangre se reportó una captura nominal total de 2 089 259 kg, repartidos en 200 114 kg para el atún blanco, 1 304 248 kg de atún aleta amarilla, 219 466 kg de patudo, 1997 834 kg pez vela del atlántico, 83 846 kg de tiburón azul, 48 975 kg peto y 34 776 kg de escolar clavo.

Estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2. Para la flota de palangre el esfuerzo fue 6 294 130 anzuelos colocados en el 2021 y para la flota de cerco fue de 246 lances observados.

En base a las directrices del año 2022 para preparación de los informes anuales (Ref: 12-13 de ICCAT) los datos de las tablas resumen de requisitos científicos se ha introducido directamente en el sistema Integrado de Gestión en Línea (IOMS) de ICCAT. Enviado 2022/09/13.

### RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No	2022-09-13	2022/09/13	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No	2022-08-05		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No	2022-08-05		2022-10-21
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No	2022-08-05		2022-10-21
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	No	2022-08-05		2022-10-21
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No	2022-08-05		2022-10-21
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	No	2022-08-05		2022-10-21

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No	2022-08-04		
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:TRO01	REDUNDANTE. Información de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT/SKJ, incluidos descartes	No	2022-08-05	datos enviado mediante formulario ST01 y ST02	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No	2022-02-09		
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales) (mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc.)	No	2022-08-05		

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No	2022-08-05		
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No	2022-08-05		
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No	2022-10-21		
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	No	2021-10-07		
S:TRO09	REDUNDANTE. Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	Sí		N/A	
S:ALB02	Hábitat	Sí		N/A	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	Sí		NA	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	Sí		N/A	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	Sí		N/A	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		La regulación domestica no permite la captura, posesión o comercialización de picudos. Estos son exclusivos para la pesca deportiva en modalidad de captura y liberación	
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		Se esta reportando la información en las tarea 1 y 2.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		NO se reportaron capturas, ni liberación para esta especie	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	No	2022-08-05		
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.	Sí		NO se reportaron capturas, ni liberación para esta especie	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No	2022-09-10		
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No	2022-08-05	Se informa mediante la planilla ST09	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No	2022-08-05	se informa mediante la planilla ST09	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		La captura artesanal que representa aproximadamente el 5% en el Caribe se dedica a la pesca de supervivencia para la captura de langosta y moluscos.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No	2022-09-13	Inculidas en la sección 3 del informe anual	

## 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*

Entre 1990 y 1995, Panamá inicia acciones para reducir la flota de buques palangreros japoneses y coreanos que una vez ingresaron a nuestra Marina Mercante. Durante este tiempo nuevas regulaciones internacionales para la pesca de ciertas especies surgen en el seno de Organizaciones Regionales de Ordenación Pesquera (OROP's) especialmente en la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT).

Para el año de 1998, Panamá, se adhirió como Parte Contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999 mediante la Resolución Administrativa N° 101-99 del cuatro (4) de agosto de mil novecientos noventa y nueve (1999) se exige a todos los buques de pabellón panameño de servicio internacional, la instalación y uso de un sistema de localización satelital (VMS) autorizado por la autoridad competente. El Decreto Ejecutivo N° 83 de 5 de abril de 2005, establece la obligación que todas las naves de pesca de servicio interior, es decir que realizan sus capturas dentro de las aguas jurisdiccionales panameñas, de mantener a bordo un sistema de verificación de monitoreo satelital (VMS).

Mediante Ley No. 44 de 23 de noviembre de 2006, se crea la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP) y se introduce una nueva definición de embarcación pesquera, que acoge las embarcaciones de transporte de pescado o barcos de carga y a los buques de apoyo. Tras algunas discusiones en torno a la definición clara de este tipo de embarcaciones, se adopta una Resolución que regula el tema de los buques que reciben trasbordo y de los buques de apoyo a las actividades de pesca.

Para el 2008, mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008, se hace extensiva la obligación a todas las naves de pesca mayores de 6 TRB, norma que entró a regir en el año 2009. Hoy, la instalación y uso de VMS es un pre-requisito para obtener la licencia de pesca. También, en noviembre de 2008 fue aprobado el Código Marítimo de Panamá, allí se establece como pre-requisito para inscribir una nave de pesca en el registro de la Marina Mercante, el obtener una licencia de pesca, quedando limitada y altamente regulada la inscripción de embarcaciones pesqueras bajo la bandera panameña. Este ha sido un gran logro y, a pesar de todos los esfuerzos que se realizaron durante los años pasados, no es sino hasta ese momento que se adopta mediante Ley de la República la obligación de obtener la licencia de pesca, para cualquier tipo de embarcación pesquera; antes se exigía a través de un Decreto Ejecutivo.

La Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá, a través de la Resolución ADM/ARAP N° 100 del 11 de diciembre de 2019, adopta las Directrices Voluntarias para la actuación del Estado de Pabellón, las normas para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada. Entre las normas implementadas, encontramos la definición de la pesca ilegal no declarada no reglamentada (INDNR) y la consideración expresa de no otorgar licencia de pesca a naves que estén bajo esta condición.

Mediante Resolución ADM / ARAP N° 059 del 7 de octubre de 2019, se creó el Comité Técnico de Cumplimiento de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá y se adoptó su reglamento de aplicación.

Mediante la Resolución ADM/ARAP N° 002 de 7 de enero de 2020, se adopta el plan nacional de inspección y control basado en el riesgo para todos los buques pesqueros de bandera nacional, incluyendo el suministro de productos pesqueros a las plantas de transformación. Además, crea la Unidad de Control y Seguimiento, que incluye herramientas sistemáticas para prevenir la pesca INDNR y proporciona alertas de las actividades realizadas por los buques panameños.

Adicionalmente, con el objetivo de evitar el ingreso de naves y armadores o personas relacionadas a prácticas de pesca INDNR, Panamá publicó la Resolución N° ADM/ARAP-003 de 13 de enero de 2021, por la cual se adopta el documento titulado “Manual de Procedimientos para la expedición de la carta de no objeción para el registro de buques ante la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP), 2021”, el cual actualmente se encuentra en revisión con el fin de mejorar los controles de registro de embarcaciones que puedan colocar en riesgo la posición de Panamá frente a la cero tolerancia contra la pesca ilegal.

La ARAP adoptó la lista oficial de buques identificados como INDNR, que ha sido refrendada por la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, emitiendo un comunicado por parte de la Dirección General de Marina Mercante, a través de Circular Técnica, además que, la incorporación a la ventanilla única denominada VUMPA y la comunicación a través de Circular Técnica por parte de la Dirección General de Puertos de la AMP. Estas comunicaciones son enviadas a todos los usuarios de la industria marítima auxiliar.

Actualmente, se ha reforzado la cooperación entre agencias e instituciones con la firma de acuerdos de cooperación con la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, Global Fishing Watch, la Cámara Marítima, entre otros, para garantizar la aplicación integral y coherente del acuerdo de medidas del Estado rector del puerto de la FAO. Se creó la Dirección de Asuntos Pesqueros Internacionales en la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá, velando porque las embarcaciones cumplan con las medidas de conservación y manejo, de acuerdo a las medidas de las recomendaciones y resoluciones aplicables en cada organismo en coordinación con la AMP.

Finalmente, Panamá promulgó su nueva ley general de pesca No. 204 de 23 de marzo de 2021, con el fin de robustecer y actualizar el marco legal que abriga las actividades relacionadas a la pesca y acuicultura de todos los nacionales independientemente de que participen en el servicio interior o internacional y promulga la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, que adopta de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes hasta ese momento.

La ley No. 204 de 23 de marzo de 2021 permite que Panamá tome las acciones y medidas internas necesarias en cumplimiento con el párrafo 5 de la Rec. 21-14, incluyendo las acciones sancionatorias y punitivas, de conformidad con la legislación nacional lo cual ha sido divulgado, y consideraciones más profundas están siendo desarrolladas en la reglamentación de dicha ley, abarcando a los GBP de Panamá incluidos en el registro de ICCAT con el fin de mejorar el cumplimiento por parte de dichos buques de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.

Por ende, Panamá solo autoriza a las GBP capacitadas para cumplir con los requisitos y responsabilidades establecidos con arreglo al Convenio y las medidas de conservación y ordenación para operar en la zona del Convenio, incluyendo la permanencia a bordo de los certificados válidos del registro del buque y una autorización válida para pescar y/o transbordar; según sea el caso.

En base a la Resolución N° ADM/ARAP-003, Panamá se asegurará de que los GBP incluidos en el registro de ICCAT no tengan antecedentes de pesca INDNR o, si los tienen, asegurarse de que los nuevos armadores proporcionen pruebas suficientes que demuestran que los anteriores armadores y operadores no se benefician, ni tienen interés legal o financiero alguno en dichos buques y que no ejercen ningún tipo de control sobre los mismos, o bien que, teniendo en cuenta todos los hechos pertinentes, por lo tanto que los GBP no realizan ni están asociados con actividades de pesca IUU, siendo ciudadanos o entidades legales situadas en el territorio de las CPC del pabellón, de tal modo que se puedan emprender actividades de control o acciones punitivas.

En cuanto a la recomendación Rec.11-08, sobre la conservación del tiburón jaquetón capturado en asociación con las pesquerías de ICCAT. Hemos enviado las directrices correspondientes a nuestros armadores que realizan las pesquerías en el Atlántico a fin de dar cumplimiento a dicha resolución.

Por otro lado, las directrices de comunicación en base a información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación, correspondientes a M:GEN17, Panamá no ha concretado acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales relativos a un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñados para promover la cooperación, sin embargo, se han firmado memorandos de entendimiento con algunas CPC con la finalidad de llevar a cabo un intercambio de información más adecuado. También, se comunica lo concerniente al cumplimiento sobre técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo (GEN23) que esta CPC no cuenta con pesquerías deportivas o de recreo en la zona del Convenio ICCAT.

Lo relacionado con informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm (BTF025) indicamos que, a efectos de la recomendación Res-17-06, Panamá no autoriza buques de captura de atún rojo en el Atlántico, ni en el Mediterráneo. En este sentido, la pesca de Atún Rojo en aguas de la República de Panamá, no es una actividad. Teniendo en cuenta las medidas de conservación y ordenación que mantiene ICCAT, la República de Panamá en cumplimiento de su Resolución Administrativa 1791 de 20 de diciembre de 2001, no otorga Licencias de Pesca de atún rojo para el Atlántico o Mediterráneo cumpliendo a cabalidad con las recomendaciones de la ICCAT.

En cuanto a las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente solicitadas en el M: BYC03 para el cumplimiento del párrafo 1e Recomendación 11-10 y S:BYC05 sobre: Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente, hacemos referencia a las decisiones adoptadas y emanadas por la Resolución A/RES/53/33 de 15 de marzo de 1999 de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, relativas a la pesca de altura en gran escala con redes de enmalle y deriva, la pesca no autorizada en zonas sujetas a jurisdicción nacional y en alta mar, las capturas incidentales y los descartes en la pesca y a otras cuestiones; la República Panamá emite el Decreto Ejecutivo N° 90 de 17 de julio de 2002 “Por medio del cual se prohíbe el uso de redes de enmalle y/o deriva a todas las naves de pesca industrial de servicio interior e internacional con bandera panameña, ya que representa una amenaza importante para el medio ambiente marino, la sostenibilidad de las pesquerías y la biodiversidad marina”.

#### RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	No	2022-09-13		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No	2022-09-13		
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	No	2022-09-14		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí		No aplica. Panamá no ha fletado ningún buque.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		No se efectúa dicha actividad	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No	2022-09-08		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No	2022-09-08		
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		El CPC autoriza a cada buque a enviar la plantilla de declaración de transbordo una vez culminada la actividad en un plazo de 24 horas	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		Panamá actualiza recurrentemente a la secretaria la información de buques de transportes autorizados, ya sean nuevos, renovaciones o modificaciones bajo la plantilla CP01	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		Para el año 2021 no hay reporte de transbordo de buques GPP en alta mar.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No	2022-08-16		
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No	2022-08-16		
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No	2022-08-16		
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No	2022-08-16		
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		N/A. No se ha denegado el uso de puertos.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		no contamos con caso de infracción en inspección a buques de pabellón extranjeros para el periodo	



Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí		No hay hallazgos de incumplimiento	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí		No hay supuestas infracciones	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	Sí		No se han hecho acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñados para promover la cooperación, sin embargo, se han firmado memorandos de entendimiento con algunas CPC con la finalidad de llevar a cabo un intercambio de información más adecuado.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Sí		N/A. No hay acuerdos de acceso y cambios.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Sí		N/A. No hay acuerdos de acceso y cambios	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		Panamá actualiza recurrentemente a la secretaria la información de buques mayores de 20m o superior, bajo la plantilla CP01	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No	2022-09-13	Incluido en el informe anual parte II	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		Esta CPC no cuenta con pesquerías deportivas o de recreo en la zona del Convenio ICCAT	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información pertinente que comunicar	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No	2022-09-10	respuesta a carta de cumplimiento	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No	2022-09-10	respuesta a carta de cumplimiento	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		No se reportó avistamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		No se reporto avistamiento de buques	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		N/A	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		N/A. Panamá no participa en el programa.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		N/A. Panamá no participa en el programa.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		N/A. No se presentó solicitud.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No	2021-01-04		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		N/A. No hay activación del EAP.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		N/A. No hay reporte de artes de pesca perdidos o recuperados.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		N/A. No hay reporte de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		no se envió	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No	2022-03-25		
<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/Declaración	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión sin procede)	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2021	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		Panamá actualiza recurrentemente a la secretaria la información de buques que transportan atún rojo, bajo la plantilla CP01, 15 días antes del comienzo de la actividad pesquera.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		La CPC de acuerdo a las recomendaciones enmarcadas establece la regulación de envío de datos VMS cada hora a la comisión de pesca mediante formato NAF	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí		N/A. Panamá no opera en pesquería de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí		Panamá no cuenta con buques que captura Atún Rojo	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		Panamá no cuenta con buques que captura Atún Rojo	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		Panamá no cuenta con buques que captura Atún Rojo	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		Panamá no cuenta con buques que captura Atún Rojo	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		Panamá no cuenta con buques que captura Atún Rojo	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	Sí		N/A. No se cuenta con captura de atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		En el programa eBCD solo se registran los datos relacionados a buques de actividades relacionadas o de apoyo a esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		Esta CPC no está involucrado en el proyecto piloto de REM	
<b>ESPECIES TROPICALES</b>	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		Panamá actualiza recurrentemente a la secretaria la información de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes, bajo la plantilla CP01 cuando es requerido una actualización del registro nacional.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No	2022-08-05		
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		N/A. No hay investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no importa ni reexporta patudo	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No	2022-06-23		
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No	2022-10-11		
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	No	2022-02-09		
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No	2022-02-09		
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2022-10-11		
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		no llevo al 80%	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		Esta CPC no alcanzó su límite de captura	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		Esta CPC no realiza captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	No	2022-07-02		
	M:TRO20	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	Sí		no se ha realizado	
<b>PEZ ESPADA</b>	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		no hubo de importación de pez espada	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No	2022-06-23		
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		Esta CPC no concede permisos a buques de arpón o palangreros para capturar stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo y, por tanto, no tiene un periodo de veda específico	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, una pesquería dirigida al pez espada del norte	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen desembarques o transbordos de pez espada del Mediterráneo	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo que comunicar	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		Esta CPC no marca pez espada del Mediterráneo ni ha desembarcado ningún ejemplar marcado	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del norte	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del sur	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas fortuitas de pez espada del norte a bordo	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas fortuitas de pez espada del norte a bordo	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo	
<b>ATÚN BLANCO</b>	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del norte	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del sur	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No	2022-09-14	datos fueron suministrados con el CP13 COC	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No	2022-09-14	datos fueron suministrados con el CP13 COC	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	
	<b>MARLINES</b>	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	No	2021-10-27	
M:BIL04		Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		N/A. No se emitieron exenciones para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF.	
M:BIL05		Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		No hay ensayo de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	



Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No	2022-09-10		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientoso Atlántico norte	Sí		NA. No hay desembarque	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	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		Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 160 de 2013, se establecieron medidas que se encuentran vinculadas a la Rec. 10-09, párr. 1, 2 y 7, tal y como fue enmendada por la Rec. 13-11 y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de la FAO.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No	2017-09-12	El Decreto Ejecutivo N°126 de 12 de septiembre de 2017, se regula las licencias de palangre que incluye medidas de mitigación para las aves. Adicionalmente fue adoptada la Res. ADM/ARAP N°039 de 12 de julio de 2022, que adopta el documento titulado "Plan Nacional para reducir las capturas incidentales de aves marinas, 2022 de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá, la cual salió en GO: 29583 el jueves 21 de julio de 2022	2022-07-21
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No	2022-09-14	Inculidas en la sección 3 del informe anual	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		N/A. No hay objeciones a la Recs. de ICCAT.	

#### **Section 4: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures**

Panamá como país, a través de la ARAP, competente en ejercer acciones de Seguimiento, Control y Vigilancia, cuenta con un Centro de Control y Seguimiento Pesquero con aplicaciones tecnológicas propias para la vigilancia de los buques de pesca, lo que se ha extendido a un seguimiento en conjunto con la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá con quienes permanece un constante intercambio de información en base a las actividades propias del seguimiento a la flota de pesca internacional. Los buques de pesca con pabellón nacional cuentan con equipo de comunicación satelital VMS con los modelos que se encuentran dentro de nuestra norma doméstica, cumpliendo con los procedimientos de la Comisión, estos equipos son bidireccional con la capacidad de recibir interrogaciones y transmitir en tiempo real 24/7, la localización de latitud y longitud, velocidad y rumbo. Para el año de 1998, Panamá se adhirió como Parte Contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999, se exige un sistema de localización satelital (VMS), como uno de los requisitos previos a la obtención de la licencia de pesca y se adopta el esquema de ICCAT para inspección en puerto. Panamá cumple con exigir el sistema VMS para los barcos pesqueros desde 1999 y para los barcos de apoyo a la pesca y transporte desde el 2001.

Panamá ha incrementado la gestión de control de la flota, que establece la obligación de obtener una licencia de pesca para los buques pesqueros en alta mar o ZEE de otros Estados, con un Sistema de Seguimiento de Buques (VMS) como obligatorio para todos los buques pesqueros y buques pesqueros de apoyo. La Autoridad Marítima de Panamá lleva a cabo la diligencia debida para garantizar que los registros que se pretenden inscribir en el registro no están vinculados a actividades INDNR / IUU.

La ARAP con su Comité Técnico de Cumplimiento lleva a cabo una revisión de los estándares de cumplimiento de bandera que vaya cónsono con las medidas de ordenación, no solo de la ICCAT, si no de todas las OROPs donde la flota pesquera panameña de servicio internacional tiene presencia o realiza operaciones, incluyendo las relacionadas a la obligación en materia de comunicación de las pesquerías de la ICCAT.

Dentro de las medidas de ordenación, sobre patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) Panamá ha cumplido no sobrepasando su cuota establecida para buques cerqueros, ni ha rebasado sus cuotas para las distintas pesquerías, tal como aparece reflejado en Tareas 1 y 2 reflejando que siempre se ha respetado lo que establecen las medidas de ordenación y conservación de la Comisión.

Resolución ADM-ARAP N° 015 del 2019 sobre observadores científicos. Por medio de este instrumento legal, la ARAP tiene atribuciones para incluir a bordo de los buques de pesca, observadores a bordo propios y/o autorizados mediante programas de observadores. Esta disposición es de obligatorio cumplimiento con respecto a los buques nacionales de servicio interior e internacional cuando la Autoridad lo solicite, a fin de dar cumplimiento a las normativas e investigaciones existentes para la conservación y ordenación de los recursos pesqueros. El Estado panameño a través de la ARAP autoriza a los programas de observadores a bordo y organización que capaciten y certifiquen observadores a bordo, con la finalidad de que cumplan con los requisitos del sistema de observadores. Estos deberán remitir la información pertinente en original o copia debidamente autenticada a la misma.

En cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones de ICCAT, se incluyeron todos los barcos mayores de 20 metros de eslora en su Registro Regional de barcos pesqueros. En este sentido es bueno hacer del conocimiento general que todas nuestras embarcaciones, independientemente del tamaño de eslora, tienen la obligación de cumplir con las normas establecidas por la OROP del área donde realizan sus actividades, así como sobre las especies abarcadas por dicho organismo. En ese sentido, el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 49 de 19 de octubre de 2009, por medio del cual

se establece y reglamenta la Licencia de Pesca Internacional para Naves de Servicio Internacional y se dictan otras disposiciones relativas a barcos de transporte de pescado y actividades de trasbordo de productos pesqueros, es extensivo a todas las embarcaciones pesqueras incluyendo a los grandes palangreros.

En referencia a la Recomendación ICCAT 11-15, la Autoridad trabaja en la sistematización de los procesos mediante una plataforma de desembarque y bitácoras de pesca, para gestionar y obtener los datos de captura y desembarque por especie y zonas de pesca procedentes de las operaciones de pesca de la flota cerquera y palangrera que pescan en las aguas de servicio internacional, con la finalidad de vigilar y hacer cumplir las normas domésticas y las normas en los Organismos Regionales de Pesca.

#### *Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures*

De forma responsable, Panamá mediante la implementación de la resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes.

#### Implementación doméstica

Panamá cuenta con un listado resumido de aquellas regulaciones domésticas que ayudan en la implementación de las medidas de ordenación y conservación adoptadas por la Comisión, las cuales refuerzan las acciones de Panamá en contribución con las Recomendaciones.

- Ley No. 204 de 18 de marzo de 2021, que regula la pesca, la acuicultura y actividades conexas en la República de Panamá
- Ley No. 44 del 23 de noviembre de 2006, que crea la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá, unifica las distintas competencias de los recursos acuáticos, acuicultura y actividades relacionadas a la pesca y se dicta otras disposiciones.
- Ley No. 7 de 10 de febrero de 1998, que crea la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, con distintas competencias de la administración pública y dicta otras disposiciones.
- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 96 de 12 de noviembre de 2009, que crea la Comisión Interinstitucional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR sobre buques de pesca dedicados a la captura, transporte y transbordo de recursos acuáticos, así como los buques que apoyan la pesca, como un cuerpo asesor y consultivo especializado en todos los asuntos relacionados a políticas y medidas sobre la pesca INDNR de buques registrados en la Marina Mercante de Panamá.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 059 de 7 de octubre de 2019, que crea el Comité Técnico de Cumplimiento de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá para asegurar el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación de las OROP y normas domésticas.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 100 de 11 de diciembre de 2019, que adopta las guías voluntarias para la actuación del Estado de Pabellón destinadas a prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR de la FAO.
- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 131 de 14 de abril de 202, que establece y regula las licencias de captura y actividades relacionadas a la pesca a buques de bandera panameña de servicio internacional y dicta otras disposiciones para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR.

#### Seguimiento, control y vigilancia

- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 98-A de 17 de noviembre de 2009, por el cual se aprueba el Plan de Acción Nacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 003 de 18 de noviembre de 2009, por el cual se adopta el Código de Conducta para la pesca responsable de la FAO y sus anexos, así como también se adopta el plan de acción internacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR.
- Ley No. 43 de 14 de septiembre de 2016, por el cual se aprueba el Acuerdo sobre Medidas del Estado Rector del Puerto de la FAO, para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 002 de 7 de enero de 2020, por el cual se aprueba el plan de inspección y control en base a riesgo de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá.
- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio 2013, que establece los mecanismos de inspección, vigilancia y control a los buques de pesca bajo pabellón nacional de servicio internacional.
- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 105 de 23 de diciembre de 2019, por el cual se dispone la realización de inspecciones a bordo de la flota pesquera de servicio nacional e internacional panameña.

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

1. Al trabajarse sobre un documento en inglés, el entendimiento de la traducción en español de las recomendaciones genera cierto nivel de interpretación sobre las regulaciones de las acciones de las CPC.
2. Incompatibilidad de término entre el cierre de la plataforma al 15 de septiembre, cuando hay medidas de cumplimiento pueden entregarse posteriormente. Ejemplo: 1 de octubre.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO  
INFORME ANUAL DE TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO<sup>1</sup>**

*SUMMARY*

*Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2021 were estimated at 3 368 t. The most abundant species of the non-artisanal longline fleet's landings was yellowfin tuna as expected. These landings, 1 244 t, comprised 93% of the fleet's landings. In 2021 the fleet of operational longliners increased to 25. Mirroring what occurred in 2021, as a result of the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic only one game fishing tournament was staged in 2022. Activities implemented to date under the harmonised fisheries information system (FiSMIS) being developed under project GCP/INT/228/JPN include data entry and data verification in the vessel registry component of the database and import of artisanal catch and effort data into the landings component. Further to the review of Trinidad and Tobago's data collection and statistical systems, an in-person training workshop for enumerators of the artisanal catch and effort data collection system for Trinidad and staff involved in data collection and verification for the non-artisanal longline fleet, was convened from 6 to 8 July 2022. The data collectors were sensitised and trained to record data on discards utilising the updated data collection forms which were modified to capture discards data. Industry stakeholders have agreed to voluntarily comply with and implement regulatory measures by 2023, including: VMS, electronic logbook, observer programme. Vessel owners have also agreed to trial the use of circle hooks. A Draft Management Plan to address bycatch in the longline fleet with respect to sea turtles, seabirds and marine mammals was completed. Trinidad and Tobago endorsed the Project Identification Form (PIF) of GEF project Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+) in August 2021 and co-financing in the amount of US\$ 735,884.40 was estimated for the four-year period of the project. The Fisheries Division is currently participating in the GCP/INT/413/EC – Third Port State Measures Agreement Global Capacity Development Programme Support Project. Trinidad and Tobago's Fisheries Management Bill continues to be reviewed by a Joint Select Committee of the Parliament.*

*RÉSUMÉ*

*Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2021 were estimated at 3 368 t. The most abundant species of the non-artisanal longline fleet's landings was yellowfin tuna as expected. These landings, 1 244 t, comprised 93% of the fleet's landings. In 2021 the fleet of operational longliners increased to 25. Mirroring what occurred in 2021, as a result of the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic only one game fishing tournament was staged in 2022. Activities implemented to date under the harmonised fisheries information system (FiSMIS) being developed under project GCP/INT/228/JPN include data entry and data verification in the vessel registry component of the database and import of artisanal catch and effort data into the landings component. Further to the review of Trinidad and Tobago's data collection and statistical systems, an in-person training workshop for enumerators of the artisanal catch and effort data collection system for Trinidad and staff involved in data collection and verification for the non-artisanal longline fleet, was convened from 6 to 8 July 2022. The data collectors were sensitised and trained to record data on discards utilising the updated data collection forms which were modified to capture discards data. Industry stakeholders have agreed to voluntarily comply with and implement regulatory measures by 2023, including: VMS, electronic logbook, observer programme. Vessel owners have also agreed to trial the use of circle hooks. A Draft Management Plan to address bycatch in the longline fleet with respect to sea turtles, seabirds and marine mammals was completed. Trinidad and Tobago endorsed the Project Identification Form (PIF) of GEF project Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+) in August 2021 and co-financing in the amount of US\$ 735,884.40 was estimated for the four-year period of the project. The Fisheries Division is currently participating in the GCP/INT/413/EC – Third Port State Measures Agreement Global Capacity Development Programme Support Project. Trinidad and Tobago's Fisheries Management Bill continues to be reviewed by a Joint Select Committee of the Parliament.*

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## RESUMEN

*Landings of tuna and tuna-like species from Trinidad and Tobago commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2021 were estimated at 3 368 t. The most abundant species of the non-artisanal longline fleet's landings was yellowfin tuna as expected. These landings, 1 244 t, comprised 93% of the fleet's landings. In 2021 the fleet of operational longliners increased to 25. Mirroring what occurred in 2021, as a result of the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic only one game fishing tournament was staged in 2022. Activities implemented to date under the harmonised fisheries information system (FiSMIS) being developed under project GCP/INT/228/JPN include data entry and data verification in the vessel registry component of the database and import of artisanal catch and effort data into the landings component. Further to the review of Trinidad and Tobago's data collection and statistical systems, an in-person training workshop for enumerators of the artisanal catch and effort data collection system for Trinidad and staff involved in data collection and verification for the non-artisanal longline fleet, was convened from 6 to 8 July 2022. The data collectors were sensitised and trained to record data on discards utilising the updated data collection forms which were modified to capture discards data. Industry stakeholders have agreed to voluntarily comply with and implement regulatory measures by 2023, including: VMS, electronic logbook, observer programme. Vessel owners have also agreed to trial the use of circle hooks. A Draft Management Plan to address bycatch in the longline fleet with respect to sea turtles, seabirds and marine mammals was completed. Trinidad and Tobago endorsed the Project Identification Form (PIF) of GEF project Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+) in August 2021 and co-financing in the amount of US\$ 735,884.40 was estimated for the four-year period of the project. The Fisheries Division is currently participating in the GCP/INT/413/EC – Third Port State Measures Agreement Global Capacity Development Programme Support Project. Trinidad and Tobago's Fisheries Management Bill continues to be reviewed by a Joint Select Committee of the Parliament.*

**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 2021 were estimated at 3 368 t, representing a nine percent increase (273 t) compared to the 2020 landings (3 095 t) and an eight percent increase (249 t) compared to the 2019 landings (3 119 t). The most abundant species of the non-artisanal longline fleet's landings was yellowfin tuna as expected. Yellowfin tuna landings in 2021 were, 1 244 t, comprising 93% of the fleet's landings compared to 92% in 2020 and 90.5% in 2019. In 2021 the fleet of operational longliners increased to 25. In 2020 and 2019 the number of longliners remained steady at 23 while in 2018 the number was 24. Between 2013 and 2017 the number of longliners ranged from 29 to 32.

In 2021 the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic continued to be felt with respect to the staging of game fishing tournaments. One tournament targeting wahoo was held, however no fish were landed and data remain unavailable. In 2020, just over 100 kg of fish was landed at a single game fishing tournament.

***Section 2: Research and statistics******Catch and effort data collection and analysis***

Catch and effort data from the non-artisanal longline fleet continue to be collected by the submission of Trip Reports by vessel owners. 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 commercial fishing authorisations.

As previously indicated, the system for catch and effort data collection, verification and raising for the artisanal multi-gear fleet of Trinidad was disrupted in October 2015 when collection of the data was significantly curtailed as a result of a change in administrative policy. Under a government-funded project IT-related and other equipment was procured to enhance and modernize the ICT capacity of the Fisheries Division and three (3) persons were hired to implement the preservation of historical fish catch and effort records. Over the period October 2021 to September 2022, over 36,000 historical catch and effort data sheets were inventoried and over 22,800 data sheets were scanned.

*Biological data collection and analysis*

The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet continues to be suspended due to the loss of staff and lack of financial resources. However, Task II size data for three major species, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish are being reported based on the size data 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.

*Development of fisheries management information system (FisMIS)*

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 an integrated fisheries management information system in Trinidad and Tobago. The development of the harmonised fisheries information system will build on existing in-country mechanisms. The so-called fisheries management information system (FisMIS) relational database, which is being developed with the support of the FAO, was designed to integrate fisheries catch and effort data, fisher registration data and vessel record data from the fisheries administrations in Trinidad and in Tobago. The database was deployed in Trinidad in 2020 and the process of testing and fixing bugs is in progress. Activities undertaken to date include data entry and data verification in the vessel registry component of the database and import of artisanal catch and effort data into the landings component of the database.

*Updating of data collection systems for artisanal and non-artisanal fleets*

A draft report on the review of the current fisheries data collection and statistical systems, which was conducted jointly under projects GCP/INT/228/JPN and GCP/SLC/202/SCF – *Climate Change Adaptation in the Eastern Caribbean Fisheries Sector (CC4FISH)* was developed and includes recommendations for improving the data collection systems for the artisanal and non-artisanal fleets. These recommendations are aligned with those presented by Dr Freddy Arocha on improvement of Trinidad and Tobago's data collection for ICCAT species (Arocha 2014) (SCRS/2018/114), and will be prioritised for implementation based on resource availability. Further to the review of the data collection and statistical systems, and workshop conducted by the FAO in February 2021 to develop a new Trinidad and Tobago data collection scheme for the artisanal fisheries, an in-person training workshop for enumerators of the artisanal catch and effort data collection system for Trinidad as well as staff involved in data collection and verification for the non-artisanal longline fleet, was convened from 6 to 8 July 2022. Workshop components included: presentation of the proposed revised data collection system (methodology and implementation), presentation of the revised data forms, review of gear types, and species identification (sharks and pelagics). With reference to measures taken to collect by-catch and discards data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means (Rec. 11-10), data collectors were sensitised and trained to record data on discards, utilising the updated data collection forms which were modified to capture discards data. To complement the updating of the data collection systems, the national fishing vessel census activity being implemented through government funding is prioritised to be continued during the next fiscal year, October 2022 to September 2023 (see Section 4 Proposed plans, projects and programmes for October 2022 to September 2023 (fiscal 2023), para 2).

*Proposed measures for implementation from October 2022 to December 2023*

Resulting from the need under multiple fora to implement conservation and management measures for the non-artisanal longline fleet in the absence of adequate legally binding national measures (see Section 5 Outdated legislation), industry stakeholders including vessel owners and sufferance wharf operators, incentivised by the desire to secure the fleet's trade market, have agreed to voluntarily comply with and implement regulatory measures by 2023, to facilitate the release of endangered, threatened and protected species (ETP) – sea turtles and marine mammals being of primary concern. In this regard, fishing operations of the longline fleet will be monitored through a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) which is being implemented via an agreement among Collecte Localisations Satellites System (CLS), the Trinidad and Tobago Longliners' Association, the Ministry of National Security and the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries. The VMS will be fully operational from January 2023, however, at present 19 of the 24 operational non-artisanal longliners have been outfitted with the VMS hardware and software and are already utilising the system (see Section 4 Participation in Regional and International Projects and Initiatives). As with the Trip Report system, utilisation of the VMS will be linked to the issuing of commercial fishing authorisations.

The VMS includes an electronic logbook component which is currently being updated by CLS and will be implemented in 2023. The electronic logbook will complement the trip reporting system by providing more refined temporal and spatial data on catches, fishing effort, discards, and encounters with seabirds, sea turtles and marine mammals. The logbook form will include identification guides for seabirds and sea turtles.

It is intended that an Observer Programme will also be implemented. One trial Observer-monitored trip was completed in September 2022 as a fact-finding mission. It is recognised, however, that several of Trinidad and Tobago’s non-artisanal longliners may not be equipped to accommodate Observers and thus preliminary talks have begun between the vessel owners and the Fisheries Division on the implementation of an Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) for such longliners. Onboard camera systems have been identified on two vessels thus far.

Vessel owners have also agreed to trial the use of circle hooks.

A Draft Management Plan to address bycatch in the longline fleet with respect to sea turtles, seabirds and marine mammals was completed.

### REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	No	2022-09-15	Annual Report (text) - Summary and Sections 1, 2, 4 and 5, submitted on 24 September 2022	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	No	2022-07-28		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	No	2022-07-28		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	No	2022-07-28		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	No	2022-07-28		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		Not available	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		No tagging surveys have been conducted in Trinidad and Tobago	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No tagging programmes have been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No tagging programmes have been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data	No		Not available. Domestic observer program not yet implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Domestic observer program not yet implemented in Trinidad and Tobago	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Trinidad and Tobago submitted results of a fact-finding survey regarding the influx and impacts of Sargassum seaweed in the Caribbean region, to the CRFM in February 2019.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago fishing vessels were authorised to fish in the Mediterranean during 2021.	



Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT01	Task 2 Size samples harvested on farms (BFT)	Yes		There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopic cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopic cameras resulting from S: BFT02	Yes		There are no bluefin tuna farms in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		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	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Yes		There is no cooperative research program on W-BFT to be undertaken in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		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	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		No GBYP related research is being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		No such scientific activities are being implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		There is currently no legislated Management Plan for the use of fish aggregating devices being implemented 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	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc)	No		Not available	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		There are no Trinidad and Tobago-flagged purse seiners or baitboats.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Not available. Domestic observer program not yet implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		An electronic monitoring system has not been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		A port sampling programme has not yet been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data	Yes		There are no Trinidad and Tobago-flagged purse seiners.	
S:ALB01	Catch, size and age at maturity	No		Not available	
S:ALB02	Habitat	No		Not available	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition	No		Not available	
S:ALB04	CPUE series	No		Not available	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimation of spawner and recruit proportion in the catches	No		Not available	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Trinidad and Tobago has not utilised statistical methodology to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Refer to Section 2	
S:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	No		An electronic monitoring system has not been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Trinidad and Tobago reports species-specific shark data, however, the statistical programme linked mainly to the artisanal fleets is being updated and includes shark species identification training. A training workshop which included shark species identification was held from 6 to 8 July 2022. The workshop was attended by data collectors attached to the artisanal fleets and non-artisanal longline fleet.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not carrying out research on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on blue shark	No	2022-07-28	Trinidad and Tobago reported landings of blue shark (refer to Task 1 Nominal Catches and Task 2 Catch and Effort reports), however no scientific research is being undertaken.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No	2022-07-28	Refer to Task 1 Nominal Catches and Task 2 Catch and Effort reports	

Req N° (IOMS)	Requirement	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Trinidad and Tobago's statistical programme linked mainly to the artisanal fleets is being updated and includes shark species identification training. A training workshop which was attended by data collectors attached to the artisanal fleets and non-artisanal longline fleet and included shark species identification was held from 6 to 8 July 2022. The relevant workshop material will be developed into identification guides. In addition, an electronic logbook system is to be implemented in 2023 which will include pictorial guides for seabirds and turtles.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		No information is available currently for the Trinidad and Tobago fleet.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		A scientific observer programme has not yet been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		No such measures taken to date; in general there are no discards in the multi-species artisanal fisheries of Trinidad and Tobago.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		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

#### REPORTING SUMMARY COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	No	2022-09-15	Annual Report (text) - Summary, Sections: 1, 2, 4 and 5, submitted on 24 September 2022	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	No	2022-09-15	Annual Report (text) - Summary, Sections: 1, 2, 4 and 5, submitted on 24 September 2022	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	No	2022-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any vessel chartering programme.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any vessel chartering programme.	
	M:GEN06a	Transshipment reports - at sea	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago large scale pelagic longline vessels (LSPLVs) have been authorised to conduct at-sea transshipments during the previous year.	
	M:GEN06b	Transshipment reports in - port	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not carried out transshipments in port during the previous year.	
	M:GEN07	Transshipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago LSPLVs have been authorised to conduct at-sea transshipments during the previous year.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		No carrier vessels have been authorised by Trinidad and Tobago to receive transshipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago LSPLVs are authorised to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No	2021-12-08		
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No	2022-09-09		
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No	2021-12-08		
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No	2021-12-08		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No vessels were denied access to TTO ports over the period September 2021 to August 2022.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		None; refer to Sections 4 and 5	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		None; refer to Sections 4 and 5	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessel was found, during port inspection, to have apparently infringed ICCAT Conservation and Management measures.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not engaged in any bilateral or multilateral arrangement at present.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		2021-10-06; 2021-12-09; 2022-07-21	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No changes	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Generally, the recreational fishery has been monitored through the collection of catch and effort and biological data at all of the major recreational tournaments. Since 2016 however, the data were collected at 4 of the 5 major tournaments as a result of financial constraints. Periodic	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					surveys of the fishery are also implemented. The most recent assessment of the fishery was conducted by Mohammed (2012) and is included in the CRFM Research Paper Collection Volume 7.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago had no information to report on presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels 12 m or greater LOA.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No IUU allegations have been brought against Trinidad and Tobago-flagged vessels.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No	2022-09-15		
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago had no information to report regarding possible non-compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not carried out investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago had no information to report on vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels have been sighted under Rec. 19-09.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels appear on the final IUU list.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels carry observers deployed under an ICCAT regional observer program (ROP).	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels carry observers deployed under an ICCAT regional observer program (ROP).	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No fishing gear has been reported as lost by any Trinidad and Tobago vessel.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No fishing gear has been reported as lost by any Trinidad and Tobago vessel.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No	2021-12-15		2021-12-16
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		There are no Trinidad and Tobago flagged carrier vessels.	
<b>BLUEFIN TUNA</b>	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report/declaration	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has no traps fishing for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan (and revisions if appropriate)	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 21-08	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea, nor is the country involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches 2021	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels caught bluefin tuna in 2021.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish, farm or transport bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in any joint fishing operations.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish or operate for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	



Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and/or Mediterranean Sea.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago neither imported nor exported bluefin tuna during the period 1 January to 31 December 2021.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish BFT, nor are re-exports of BFT authorised.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		No tail tagging schemes have been implemented in Trinidad and Tobago.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has no information indicating that vessels not included on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught E-BFT.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in the catching, farming or trading of bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the REM pilot project	
<b>TROPICAL SPECIES</b>	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		11	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		2022-07-28	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No notifications were received of Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT/SKJ vessels allegedly carrying out IUU activity.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-05-30	2022-05-30; 2022-09-09	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No change from last submission.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No	2021-10-29	2022-01-31; 2022-05-01; 2022-07-29	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S25)	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area. With reference to requirement S25: There is currently no legislated Management Plan for the use of fish aggregating devices in Trinidad and Tobago. However, the CRFM has developed a Sub-Regional Management Plan for FAD Fisheries in the Eastern Caribbean – which was approved by the Ministerial Council in principle in 2018.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity plans /Declarations	No	2022-01-31		

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No	2021-09-29	12	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not caught 80% of its catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago's entire catch limit has not been utilised.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		All of Trinidad and Tobago's flagged fishing vessels 20m LOA or greater are authorised to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with TRO 2017	Yes		All of Trinidad and Tobago's flagged fishing vessels 20m LOA or greater are authorised to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Results of trials on electronic monitoring	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not implemented an electronic monitoring system for its longline vessels 20m LOA or greater targeting bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack tuna in the Convention area.	
<b>SWORDFISH</b>	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No	2022-05-30	2022-05-30; 2022-09-09	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No change from last submission.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago sport/recreational vessels are authorised to catch Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		There are no modifications to Trinidad and Tobago's development/fishing/management plan for North swordfish.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not authorised the landing of MED-SWO at any of its ports.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago sport/recreational vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO, therefore there is no associated tagging programme for the landing of Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No	2021-10-06	11	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		0	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO	Yes		All of Trinidad and Tobago's flagged fishing vessels are authorised to target N. SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not established an onboard by-catch limit for S. SWO as it has no catch limit for S. SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Med-SWO.	
<b>ALBACORE</b>	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		No Trinidad and Tobago vessels are authorised to fish Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No	2021-10-06	11	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		0	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. ALB	Yes		All of Trinidad and Tobago's flagged fishing vessels are authorised to fish N. ALB	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB	No		No onboard by-catch limit has been set for S. ALB by Trinidad and Tobago.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago has not authorised sport/recreational catches of Mediterranean albacore.	
<b>BILLFISHES</b>	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	No	2021-09-30	Updated TTO Billfish Cheeksheet submitted on 28 September 2022	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Trinidad and Tobago is a developing coastal CPC which has submitted Task 1 and Task 2 data.	
	M:BIL05	Results of trials on electronic monitoring for BIL	Yes		Trinidad and Tobago did not conduct trials on electronic monitoring for BIL in 2022.	
<b>SHARKS</b>	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	No	2021-09-30	Updated TTO Shark Cheeksheet submitted on 28 September 2022	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic shortfin mako	No	2021-07-28		
<b>OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH</b>	M:BYC01	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		Refer to Sections 4 and 5.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Refer to Sections 4 and 5.	

Group	Req N° (IOMS)	Information required	N/A	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Refer to Sections 4 and 5.	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Trinidad and Tobago.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		No objections to ICCAT Recs were lodged by Trinidad and Tobago.	

#### **Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures**

##### *State obligations*

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. Additionally, the trip reporting system through which the non-artisanal longline catch and effort data are acquired entails voluntary submission of trip reports by vessel owners. In 2023 industry stakeholders will utilise, voluntarily, VMS, electronic logbooks and circle hooks (see Section 2 Proposed measures for implementation from October 2022 to December 2023). The vessel owners are incentivised to participate as utilisation of the system and reporting are linked to the granting by the Fisheries Division of commercial fishing authorisations which facilitate fishing on the High Seas and the export of catch. Adherence to measures stipulated in the Internal Actions Report is also linked to the granting of commercial fishing authorisations.

The Fisheries Division and other regulatory agencies with responsibilities linked to fisheries management, engaged in an institutional strengthening exercise through participation in the Regional Training Workshop on Flag State Performance over the period October to November 2020.

In order to address the implementation of port State measures in Trinidad and Tobago, a Memorandum of Understanding for Collaboration in Regulating Fishing, Fishing Related Activities and Relevant Trade (MOU IUU-Fishing) was signed and came into effect in August 2019. The participating 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), all of which are represented on the Cabinet-Appointed Oversight Committee to oversee, monitor and report on implementation of the MOU (see Section 5 Human resource capacity constraints). The implementation of measures for fishing vessel entry into and departure from port, and fish cargo landings, is currently guided by the legislation under which the Maritime Services, Immigration and Customs and Excise Divisions and the Public Health Inspectorate operate, in conjunction with the legal mandates of the Ministry of Trade and Industry and the Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard. Fishing vessel entry into port and fish cargo landings are administered through a Single Electronic Window (SEW) established under the Ministry of Trade and Industry. The Oversight Committee will also be guided in its decision-making by the draft *National Strategy and Roadmap for Trinidad and Tobago’s implementation of the PSMA* and the *Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Review (including Port Assessment)* which were developed under the *Port State Measures Support Project*, GCP/RLA/222/USA (see Section 5 Outdated legislation, para 2).

Since its operationalisation in March 2021 to date, the Oversight Committee has convened nine meetings and taken decisions with regard to identification of Trinidad and Tobago's: points of contact for port entry, contact points for receiving copies of port inspection reports, designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry, advance notification period required for entry into port, and points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sightings. Further, standard operating procedures for implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement and for the landing and transshipment of fish were reviewed and updated; draft National Control and Inspection Plans were developed with assistance from the *3<sup>rd</sup> Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) Global Capacity Building Programme*; and Committee members participated in several regional and international meetings and established linkages with the Blue Justice Community, Caribbean Community Agency for Crime and Security (CARICOM IMPACS), United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and International Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Network (IMCSN) for strengthened regional and international cooperation and information-sharing. MOU-member agencies along with other regulatory agencies also participated in the Regional Training Workshop: *Introduction to Fisheries MCS* under the CLME+ Project, in March 2021. Between September and October 2022 three activities are to be convened under the *PSMA Global Capacity Building Programme* in which MOU-member agencies and other relevant agencies will participate: 1) a Virtual Workshop on Catch Documentation Schemes, 2) an Interagency Workshop on implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement and 3) a Port Inspection Training Course.

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.

#### *Conservation and management measures; and monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement*

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.

Trinidad and Tobago is engaging in activities to address the conservation of sea turtles and other bycatch. A National Sea Turtle Task Force (NSTTF) comprising representatives of the Environmental Management Authority, the Ministry of Agriculture, Land and Fisheries (including the Fisheries Division), the Ministry of Planning and Development, the Ministry of National Security, the Ministry of Tourism, the Tobago House of Assembly, the Institute of Marine Affairs, several non-governmental organisations and academia, was reconstituted in 2020. The NSTTF will address conservation and management of five species of sea turtles (Leatherback, Loggerhead, Green, Olive Ridley and Hawksbill) that were designated as Environmentally Sensitive Species (ESS) under the ESS Rules 2001.

The Western Central Atlantic Fishery Commission (WECAFC) 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 in 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 which were considered by the 18<sup>th</sup> Session of the WECAFC in July 2022.

#### *Participation in regional projects*

Trinidad and Tobago is participating in the GEF project: *Strategies, technologies and incentives to manage bycatch in tropical Large Marine Ecosystem Fisheries (REBYC-III CLME+)*. The project, which is being implemented by the FAO, aims to manage bycatch and reduce discards in the Caribbean and North Brazil Continental Shelf Large Marine Ecosystems (CLME+) thereby promoting sustainable and responsible fisheries that provide economic opportunities while ensuring the conservation of marine living resources, with successful solutions for potential scale up to other LMEs. The project's specific goals for Trinidad and Tobago have been

designed by to Fisheries Division to facilitate the country's fulfilment of several ICCAT conservation and management measures. Trinidad and Tobago endorsed the Project Identification Form (PIF) in August 2021 and co-financing in the amount of US\$ 735,884.40 was estimated for the four-year period of the project. The Project Document is currently being prepared by a National Consultant, contracted by the FAO, in close collaboration with Fisheries Division personnel.

*Monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement*

Monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement operations were funded by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago. Additionally, financial support was received from the FAO Third Global Capacity Development Programme for training, including collaboration with other national regulatory agencies as well as regional and international agencies in maritime security. As well, a member of staff received training in fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement and fisheries interdiction and prosecution through international and regional formal training institutions. Between October 2021 and September 2022 the following were achieved:

1. 1323 entries on arrival and departure declarations on the Single Electronic Window eMaritime Module were reviewed and appropriate risk assessments conducted;
2. training of staff of the Fisheries Division and Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard in management and reporting with respect to the VMS was facilitated;
3. joint operations of the Fisheries Monitoring Centre involving the Fisheries Division and Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard were conducted (see Participation in Regional and International Projects and Initiatives, below);
4. two offloads of swordfish by the national longline fleet were inspected and two Certificates of Eligibility (COEs) for export of the swordfish were issued in compliance with the ICCAT Statistical Document Programme
5. two offloads of foreign vessels were inspected (in September 2022), initiating Trinidad and Tobago's port inspection program under which three inspections per month of foreign vessels offloads and two inspections per month of national fleet offloads are planned.

*Proposed plans, projects and programmes for October 2022 to September 2023 (fiscal 2023)*

In fiscal 2023 the Fisheries Division plans to continue the activities funded by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago outlined below.

Implementation of an Action Plan to Address Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing in the Ports and Waters Under The Jurisdiction of Trinidad and Tobago (see Section 5 Outdated legislation, para 2)

The project is intended to address critical deficiencies associated with national fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement systems and combat fisheries crimes, including illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (IUUF). The main deliverables for fiscal 2023 include: (1) Establishment of Fisheries Inspectorate; (2) Expansion of real time vessel monitoring systems for fishing vessels; (3) Implementation of a National Control Plan for national and foreign fishing vessels using the ports and wharves of Trinidad and Tobago; (4) Implementation of National Inspection Plan for all vessels using ports and wharves in Trinidad and Tobago; (5) Design and Development of a Traceability System for Fish including a Catch Documentation Scheme; (6) Implementation of an Observer Programme including electronic video monitoring; and (7) Establishment of Evidence Facilities. The estimated cost of the project is TT\$13.03M over the next three years and the expected expenditure for fiscal year 2022-2023 is TT\$3.6M.

*Fisheries Management Research and Development Programme*

The objective of this programme is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the delivery of services provided by the Fisheries Division by strengthening the institutional capacity as well as the information communication and technology capacity of the Fisheries Division. Emphasis has been placed on the creation of a decentralised management system. The Project is estimated at a total cost of TT\$11.79M over the three year period 2023 to 2025 (TT\$3.84M for fiscal 2023). The following two components have been prioritized for fiscal 2023: 1) Strengthening Fisheries Licensing and Registration Systems (TT\$8.97M) (TT\$2.76M for fiscal 2023) to allow for the capture, storage and processing of fisher, vessel, engine, gear data and to provide the mechanism to effectively execute the requirements of the Draft Fisheries Management Bill (once passed and enacted). A major element of this component is the execution of Phase II of the Vessel Census which would provide the baseline



data required to facilitate the transition from the existing record systems to those outlined in the Draft Fisheries Management Bill, and provide data towards the development of Fishery Management Plans in accordance with the new fisheries legislation; 2) Preservation of Historical Fish Catch and Effort Records (TT\$2.13M) (TT\$0.91M for fiscal 2023). This project component would include the scanning of raw data sheets covering a period of 48 years from 1965 to 2017 (an estimated 469,000 pages) to avoid loss of fish catch and effort data.

#### *Participation in Regional and International Projects and Initiatives*

The Fisheries Division is currently participating in the *GCP/INT/413/EC – Third Port State Measures Agreement Global Capacity Development Programme Support Project*. Following the Ministry’s request for the assistance of the FAO in November 2021, Trinidad and Tobago is receiving assistance throughout 2022. Thus far a National Control Plan and National Inspection Plan are under development, and a training course on the CLS vessel monitoring system to be implemented in 2023 was convened from 13 to 17 June 2022 for staff of the Fisheries Division and Trinidad and Tobago Coast Guard to facilitate joint operations of a Fisheries Monitoring Centre (see Monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement, above). As well three activities are planned for September to October 2022: (1) Online Workshop on Catch Documentation Schemes (12 to 16 September 2022); (2) Interagency Workshop on implementation of the Port State Measures Agreement (in-person in Port of Spain, 26 to 30 September 2022); and (3) Port Inspection Training Course (in-person in Port of Spain, 03 to 07 October 2022).

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

#### *Outdated legislation*

The matter of Trinidad and Tobago’s outdated fisheries legislation continues to be addressed. The Fisheries Management Bill (FMB) was laid in Parliament in August 2020 and subsequently in October 2020, following the general elections and consequent reconstitution of the Parliament. It is currently being reviewed by a Parliamentary Joint Select Committee. Draft Regulations were developed to facilitate implementation of the registration and licensing system, and monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement.

The draft National Strategy and Roadmap for Trinidad and Tobago’s implementation of the PSMA and the Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Review (including Port Assessment) (see Section 4 State obligations, para 3) identified enactment of the FMB and re-establishment of the fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement capability within the Fisheries Division to be the most significant interventions required for Trinidad and Tobago’s advancement with respect to compliance with its international obligations. In this regard an action plan to address the deficiencies in Trinidad and Tobago’s legal, administrative and MCS frameworks was submitted to the Cabinet for consideration. In addition, the Fisheries Division has been implementing, since October 2017, an Action Plan to address IUU Fishing in the Ports and Waters under the Jurisdiction of Trinidad and Tobago (see Section 4 Proposed plans, projects and programmes for October 2022 to September 2023 (fiscal 2023), para 1).

#### *Human resource capacity constraints*

It is a challenge for Trinidad and Tobago, and the Fisheries Division in particular, to keep abreast with the implementation and compliance of ICCAT conservation and management measures as well as the increasing national, regional and other international fisheries management and related commitments. This results from the strong commitment of the Division to fulfil its obligations even with its limited human resource capacity. To give some context to the matter, the complement of Fisheries Division staff members working directly on ICCAT-related initiatives includes two ancillary personnel and 11 MCS and enforcement, scientific, and management personnel; nine of which straddle multiple portfolios. Additionally, three of the four most senior staff members work directly on advancement of the FMB and comprise the Chair and senior secretariat personnel of the MOU Oversight Committee (see Section 4 State obligations, paras 3 and 4). Between 1 October 2021 and 9 September 2022 the Fisheries Division, as well as other national regulatory agencies, participated in 36 regional and international fisheries management and related initiatives, meetings and negotiations. Twelve of these meetings addressed issues relating to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and transnational organized crime, port State measures and fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement, including risk assessment in implementing the Port State Measures Agreement, guidelines for transshipment and catch documentation schemes while 15 of the meetings were of relevance to the scientific, technical, policy and conservation and management decision-making work of ICCAT, WECAFC and the CRFM. More recently the Division participated in the 35<sup>th</sup> Session of the FAO’s Committee on Fisheries from 5 to 9 September 2023.

Added to the above, over the years there has been a decrease in the complement of scientific and technical staff on the establishment of the Fisheries Division. Further, at present the Division is relying on scientists to conduct MCS activities. It is expected that provision for recruitment of the required staffing capacity will be made upon enactment of the Fisheries Management Bill.

*Effect of Covid-19*

Covid-19 continued to inhibit the pace of delivery of output of the Fisheries Division as key staff members were affected by the virus or were required to be quarantined over differing periods between December 2021 and September 2022.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNISIA  
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 2021, 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 2021, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 47 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2021. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert plus que 10 % de ses pêcheries thonières par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2021 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins, de requin ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2021 ont atteint 2729.738 tonnes dont 2727.908 tonnes provenant des navires senneurs autorisés 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 2021, 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 2021, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 47 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2021. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert plus que 10 % de ses pêcheries thonières par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2021 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins, de requin ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2021 ont atteint 2729.738 tonnes dont 2727.908 tonnes provenant des navires senneurs autorisés 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.*

## 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 2021, 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 2021, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 47 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2021. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert plus que 10 % de ses pêcheries thonières par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2021 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins, de requin ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2021 ont atteint 2729.738 tonnes dont 2727.908 tonnes provenant des navires senneurs autorisés 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 ont totalisé en 2021 : 5593 tonnes marquant une diminution de 17% par rapport à l'année 2020.

En 2021, le nombre de navires qui ont pris part à la pêche de thon rouge a été de 47 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 24,1 %. Les tailles (SFL) sont à 99,8 % supérieures à 115 cm.

Concernant la pêche d'espadon, les navires de pêche côtière ont été autorisés à pratiquer la pêche d'espadon pendant la période : du 1er avril au 31 décembre. La production enregistrée en 2021 pour la Tunisie a été de 890.660 tonnes.

Les principales mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires est l'application des réglementations relatives aux engins de pêche de la loi nationale qui est en concordance avec les recommandations de l'ICCAT. D'autre part des campagnes de vulgarisations sont effectuées dans les ports auprès des pêcheurs.

Suite au programme d'observateurs scientifiques à bord des senneurs thoniers durant l'année 2021 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, des oiseaux marins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée.

Durant la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2021, trois tortues (*Caretta caretta*) capturées ont été rendues à la mer vivantes. Des dauphins (*Stenella coeruleoalba* ; *Tursiops truncatus* ; *Delphinus delphis*) et des oiseaux marins (*Larus michahellis* ; *Calonectris diomedea* ; *Puffins yelkouan* ; *Puffins Scopoli* ; *Phalacrocorax carbo* ; *Lauris audouini*) ont été observées vivants dans les zones de pêche.

Pour les requins aucune prise accessoire n'a été enregistrée.

## *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.

La Tunisie a affecté à bord des senneurs (thon rouge) cinq observateurs scientifiques de la spécialité sciences halieutiques. Ces observateurs ont les diplômes de mastère et de doctorat. Des fiches d'identification d'espèces (poissons, mammifères, tortues, oiseaux, requins) ont été expliquées et fournies aux observateurs. La formation de nos observateurs pour l'année 2021 a été à distance et a porté sur le suivi :

- les caractéristiques du navire et de l'engin (senne)
- la navigation journalière
- les opérations de pêche (date, lieux géographiques, ...).
- les prises du thon rouge (nombre, poids, état)
- les prises des autres espèces de poissons (nombre, poids, état)
- les prises accessoires (mammifère marins, oiseaux marin, tortues marines, requins, ...)

Le présent programme d'observateurs scientifiques, se base sur un échantillon d'effort de pêche déterminé en nombre de bateaux. Pour la campagne de pêche du thon rouge à la senne de 2021, 5 observateurs scientifiques ont été embarqués à bord de 5 senneurs tunisiens soit un taux de couverture supérieur à 10%.

Les actions de recherche sont définies tenant compte principalement des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS, tel que : le suivi des pêcheries et de l'activité d'engraissement et la collecte des données pour l'évaluation des stocks. 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 lors des différentes réunions du SCRS.

### *2.1 Thon rouge*

#### *2.1.1 Pêche*

Les principaux aspects suivis pendant la pêche par le programme ci haut cité sont :La zone et la date de capture, L'espèce cible, la structure démographique, les relations biométriques, les espèces accessoires , les rejets et les indices d'abondance (CPUE). Pour le thon rouge le suivi scientifique concerne la totalité des bateaux de pêche autorisés

#### *2.1.2 Transfer*

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 1** illustre la structure démographique du thon rouge mis en cages dans les fermes tunisiennes suite à la saison de pêche 2021.

#### *2.1.3 Abbattage*

Lors de l'abattage, et dans les fermes d'engraissement, localisées à Mahdia et Hergla (centre de la Tunisie) nous assurons la mensuration et le pesage d'un échantillon de poissons. Les paramètres biométriques sont les suivants :

- Longueur totale (cm): TL
- Longueur à la fourche (cm): FL
- Poids total (kg): TW.

Nous notons que le taux d'échantillonnage est supérieur à 20 %.

## 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, saisonnière et en majorité par de petites embarcations côtières. Depuis 2020, la pêche à l'espadon a été interdite en tant que pêche cible ou accessoire : du 1<sup>er</sup> janvier au 31 mars.

La Tunisie assure le suivi scientifique de la pêcherie palangrière de l'Espadon. Ceci est effectué pour l'année 2021 dans les ports de Teboulba et Mahdia). Le suivi consiste à avoir près des pêcheurs des informations sur :

- Les moyens de pêche : bateau, palangre, appât... ;
- L'effort de pêche ;
- 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.

La **figure 2** donne les résultats des fréquences des taille (LJFL, cm), des échantillonnages effectués lors de l'année 2021.

## 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 5593 tonnes en 2021. L'espèce la plus importante, en termes de captures, est la thonine commune *Euthynnus alletteratus*, qui représente environ 2940 tonnes soit 53 % des captures totales des thonidés mineurs dans les côtes tunisiennes en 2021.

Depuis 2019, la Tunisie participe au 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 l'année 2021, 36 spécimens examinés (13 LTA et 23 BON) ont été collectés au niveau des différents ports de débarquements.

Les structures démographiques des individus échantillonnés montrent que pour la bonite à dos rayé, l'histogramme des tailles s'étend de 36.5 à 52 cm de longueur à la fourche (**figure 3**). Les modes les plus marqués sont situés à 37 et à 51 cm ; la taille moyenne des poissons capturés est de 43,34 cm.

L'étude de la reproduction durant la période d'étude a montré que les femelles représentent 80% des captures totales pour la bonite à dos rayé. Les femelles sont significativement ( $p < 0,05$ ) plus nombreuses que les mâles.

La relation taille-masse de 23 spécimens de la bonite à dos rayé des côtes tunisiennes est représentée par la **figure 4**. La valeur de l'exposant  $b$  qui diffère de 3 suggère que la bonite à dos rayé ne suit pas strictement la loi du cube. Cependant, la valeur élevée de  $R^2$  révèle, chez cette espèce, une étroite corrélation entre les deux variables étudiées ( $W_t$  et  $FL$ ).

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 du SCRS de l'ICCAT

La Tunisie a participé activement, durant l'année 2021, 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.

## RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES SCIENTIFIQUES

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Non	2022-03-30	
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Non	2022-04-01	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Non	2022-03-30	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Non	2022-04-01	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Non	2022-04-01	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Non	2022-03-30	
S:GEN07	Campagnes de marquage scientifique (inventaires)	Oui		pas de marquage en 2021 en Tunisie.
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non	2022-03-30	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		Non applicable, la Tunisie n'a ni a posé, ni récupéré de marques électronique.
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux	Non	2022-03-30	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Non	2022-03-30	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		la Tunisie fait partie de la Méditerranée soit stock Est.
S:GEN13	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	2022-07-02	
S:BFT01	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille de spécimens mis à mort dans les fermes (BFT)	Non	2022-03-30	
S:BFT02	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (résultats de données brutes BFT) OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non	2022-03-30	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Échantillons de taille provenant de caméras stéréoscopiques (rapports récapitulatifs sur le thon rouge au moment de la mise en cage)	Non	2022-03-30	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non	2022-03-30	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non	2022-03-30	

N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non	2022-03-30	
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas d'activité directe avec le programme de recherche GBYP
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non	2022-03-30	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO10	Information sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:TRO07	Données historiques d'opérations sous DCP	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:ALB01	Âge à la maturité	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.
S:ALB02	Habitat	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition des captures	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
S:ALB04	Séries de CPUE.	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion des reproducteurs et des recrues dans les prises.	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/de makaires épée	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes



N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A
S:BIL04	Informations sur les programmes de collecte de données de la pêche artisanale et/ou de petits métiers.	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
S:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique concernant BIL	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non		inclus dans le rapport annuel
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taube bleu et de l'échantillonnage biologique de cette espèce	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
S:SHK03	Informations sur le requin peau bleue	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
S:SHK04	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	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes
S:BYC01	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		inclus dans le rapport annuel
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non		inclus dans le rapport annuel
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non	2022-03-30	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Non		inclus dans le rapport annuel
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Non		inclus dans le rapport annuel

**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**

La Tunisie s'est conformée à toutes les exigences en matière de déclaration pour le thon rouge de l'Est, l'espadon de la Méditerranée et d'autres espèces accessoires.

Conformément à la circulaire 4266/2022, les données relatives à ces déclarations sont intégrées dans le système intégré de gestion en ligne (IOMS) de l'ICCAT.

**RÉSUMÉ DE DÉCLARATION EXIGENCES D'APPLICATION**

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Non	2022-08-23		2022-09-28
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Non		Inclus dans le rapport annuel.	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Non	2022-07-04		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		la Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Oui		Le transbordement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne .	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		Le transbordement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne .	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		Le transbordement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne .	
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thonier et des navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements en mer ou au port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires de ce type.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non	2022-02-04		
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Non	2020-10-19		
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non	2022-02-02		
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non	2022-02-02		
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		Aucune notification de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		Pas de rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		Pas de rapports d'inspection au port faisant état d'infractions apparentes	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		Nous n'avons reçu aucun rapport d'inspection relatif aux navires tunisiens .	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port .	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		Pas d'accords d'accès.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		Pas d'accords d'accès.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non	2022-04-30		2022-08-02
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		Non applicable aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		Non applicable. La Tunisie ne réalise aucune pêche récréative et sportive d'espèces gérées par l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Oui		Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées .	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non	2022-08-22		
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		Pas d'observations recueillis.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		La Tunisie ne compte aucun navire sur la liste des navires IUU.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Non	2021-01-07		
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		Pas d'incidents observés.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas d'observations recueillies.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas d'observations recueillies.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Non		M. Ridha Mrabet (bft@iresa.agrinet.tn) Mme. Donia Sohlobji (doniasohlobji1@gmail.com) M. Hamadi Mejri hamadi.mejri1@gmail.com	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		Aucune opération d'approvisionnement n'a été effectuée en absence d'observateur régional .	
<b>THON ROUGE</b>	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Non		6 fermes d'engraissement sont actuellement autorisées.	2022-05-06
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Non	2022-08-22		
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui		Pas de report de la saison 2021 à la saison 2022.	
	M:BFT04	Déclaration/Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non	2022-07-08	3 rapports : le 8/07/2022 (TT), 17/08/2022 (VMT) et le 18/08/2022 ( TFT)	2022-08-18
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas de madragues	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Non	2022-02-03		2022-03-02
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage (et révisions, le cas échéant)	Non	2022-02-03		2022-05-06
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non	2022-05-01		2022-05-04
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Non	2022-03-02	inclus dans le plan de pêche ( outre le réglementation nationale à savoir la Loi n° 94-13 du 31 janvier 1994, relative à l'exercice de la pêche, l'Arrêté du ministre de l'Agriculture du 21 mai 2008 relatif à l'organisation de la pêche de thon rouge tel que modifié par l'Arrêté du 10 juin 2013 et l'Arrêté du 28 mai 2019) la Tunisie a mis en œuvre la Rec. 21-08 à partir de la saison 2022.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge de 2021	Non	2022-04-30		
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non	2022-05-01	48 navires de capture de thon rouge autorisés	2022-05-03
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non	2022-04-30	50 navires dont 12 navires support.	2022-07-01
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non	2022-05-06		2022-08-23
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Non		oui	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non	2022-02-03		

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		1 navire ( AMILCAR MA 878 )	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non	2022-02-14	9 inspecteurs ( 7 Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, 1 Agence de Vulgarisation et de Formation Agricole, 1 Commissariat Régional du Développement Agricole de Sfax)	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non	2022-06-30	29 rapports	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non	2022-02-03		
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non	2022-02-03		
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non	2022-06-02	3 rapports ( 2-10 et 21/06/2022)	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		La Tunisie pêche le thon rouge de la méditerranée.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non	2022-06-14	notifié le 17 juin 2022.	
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Oui		La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non	2022-08-19		
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non	2017-05-09	Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non	2016-04-15	Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non		aucune information depuis les dernières soumissions.	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		Tache continue en ligne	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Non	2022-04-29		
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas de navires de transformation de ton rouge .	
<b>ESPECES TROPICALES</b>	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S25)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO11	Déclarations/plans de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	



Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du TRO 2017	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO20	Résultats des essais sur la surveillance électronique	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
<b>ESPADON</b>	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		La Tunisie n'importe pas l'Espadon	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non	2017-05-08	aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission	
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non	2022-01-12		2022-01-24
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La Tunisie n'autorise pas des navires de pêche sportive /récréative à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non	2022-07-02		2022-07-12
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non	2022-07-03		
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		la Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non	2022-02-03		
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non	2022-01-24	3 rapports (24/01/2022-4/05/2022-29/07/2022)	2022-07-29

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens marqués.	
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Les navires de capture n'exercent pas des activités dirigées sur l'espadon mais se sont des activités multi spécifiques et ne participe pas au programme d'inspection conjointe pour l'espadon de la méditerranée.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		La Tunisie ne participe pas au programme d'inspection conjointe pour l'espadon de la méditerranée	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud.	
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		La Tunisie ne participe pas au programme d'inspection conjointe pour l'espadon de la méditerranée.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non	2022-03-09		
<b>GERMON</b>	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		la Tunisie est concernée par l'espadon de la Méditerranée	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Espèce non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		la Tunisie n'autorise aucun navire de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée.	
<b>ISTIOPHORID</b>	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Non	2022-07-04		
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		La Tunisie n'a pas de pêcherie pour ces espèces	
	M:BIL05	Résultats des essais de surveillance électronique pour les BIL	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas de pêcherie pour ces espèces	
<b>REQUINS</b>	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Non	2022-07-04		2022-09-21
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taube bleu de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas de pêcherie pour ces espèces	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
<b>AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE</b>	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7, telle que modifiée par la Rec. 13-11 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Non		inclus dans le rapport annuel	
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non		inclus dans le rapport annuel . pas de prises accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non		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 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. Aussi un programme scientifique de prise accessoire est encours d'exécution avec la FAO.	
<b>DIVERS</b>	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		la Tunisie n'a pas mis en œuvre un programme pilote de document statistique électronique (autre que le EBCD)	

Groupe	N° de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	N/A	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		La Tunisie n'a formulé aucune objection aux recommandations de l'année antérieure	

#### ***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 formés dans l'identification des espèces de requins, de tortues 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 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.

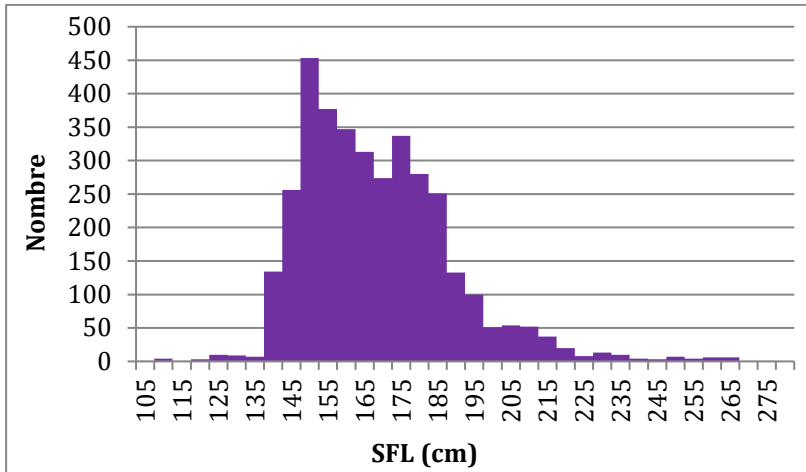
Concernant la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer, il est à noter le caractère artisanal de la pêche palangrière tunisienne. Les palangres ayant des petites longueurs utilisées au niveau des côtes et les prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer ne sont pas signalées par les professionnels de la pêche artisanale. Cependant plusieurs activités éducatives visant le grand public (pêcheurs et tout intervenant dans le secteur de la pêche) ont été entreprises. Les programmes ont surtout misé sur la gestion des activités de pêche ciblée, sur la préservation des stocks, sur la protection des espèces vulnérables et de la biodiversité en général en soulignant l'impact négatif de certaines techniques de pêche et sur l'élaboration de directives nécessaires à la gestion des espèces menacées et accidentellement capturées, (Séminaires, prospectus, affiches, livres, messages publicitaires, diffusions à la radio et à la télévision ont été mis en œuvre à cet effet).

Signalons aussi que la Tunisie collabore dans des programmes scientifiques pour l'atténuation des interactions négatives entre les espèces marines menacées et les activités de pêche (programmes réalisés en collaboration avec la CGPM, le Centre d'Activités Régionales pour les Aires Spécialement Protégées et l'ACCOBAMS et financé par la fondation MAVA). Ces programmes ont pour objectif le développement et la mise en œuvre des mesures visant à réduire l'impact des pêcheries sur les mammifères, les oiseaux et les tortues marines et les élastomobranches.

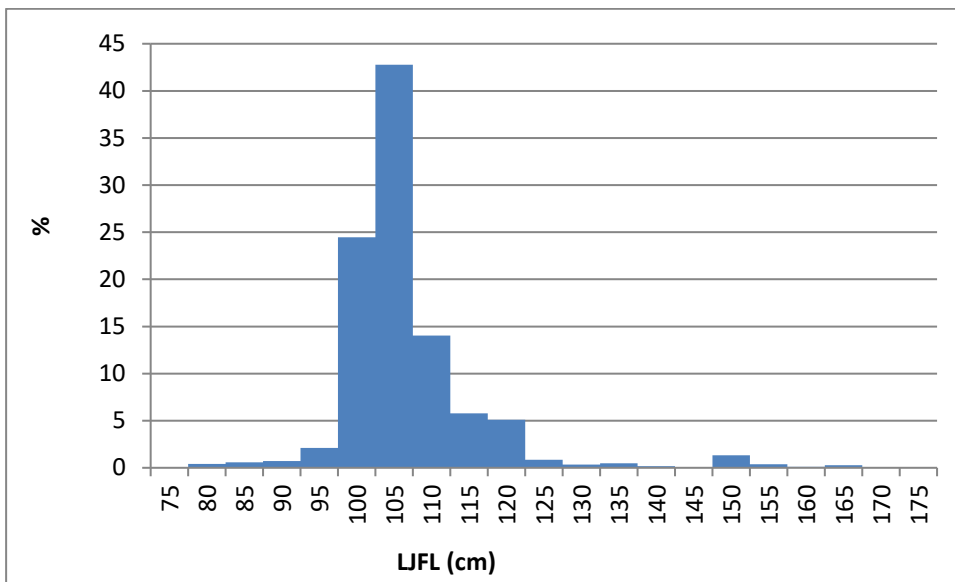
Pour les autres espèces, comme les thons mineurs, une base de données a été mise en place pour servir d'assise d'établissement d'un plan de gestion national et elle est renforcée par une étude biologique et écologique (en cours).

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

Difficulté de répondre à tous les communiqués des données requises. A cet effet, il est souhaitable de réduire certaines d'entre elles ayant le même objet en une seule exigence de déclaration et l'élimination d'autres formulaires dont l'information est saisie par le biais de l'application eBCD, déclarations destinées au SCRS et déclarations destinées au COM.



**Figure 1.** Fréquence de taille du thon rouge transféré dans les fermes tunisiennes pendant l'année 2021.



**Figure 2.** Fréquences des tailles (LJFL, cm), des échantillonnages effectués lors de l'année 2021

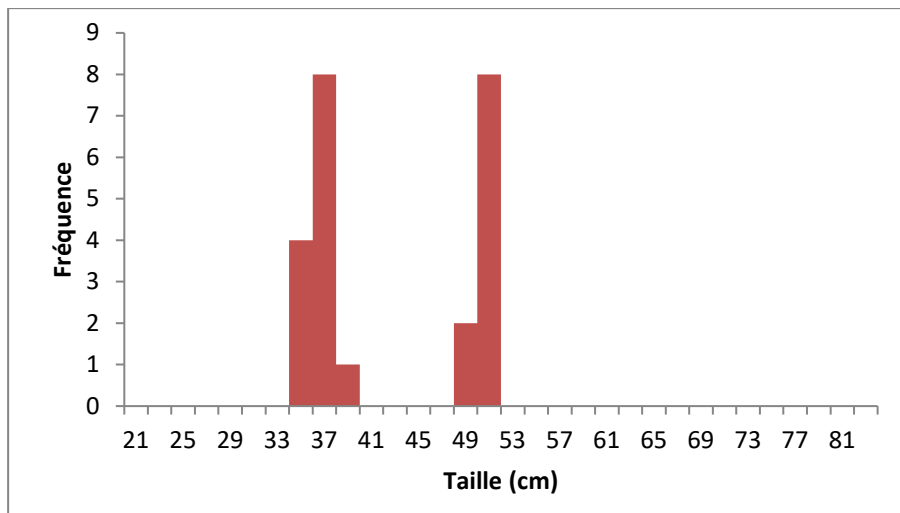


Figure 3. Structure démographique de la bonite à dos rayé *Sarda sarda*.

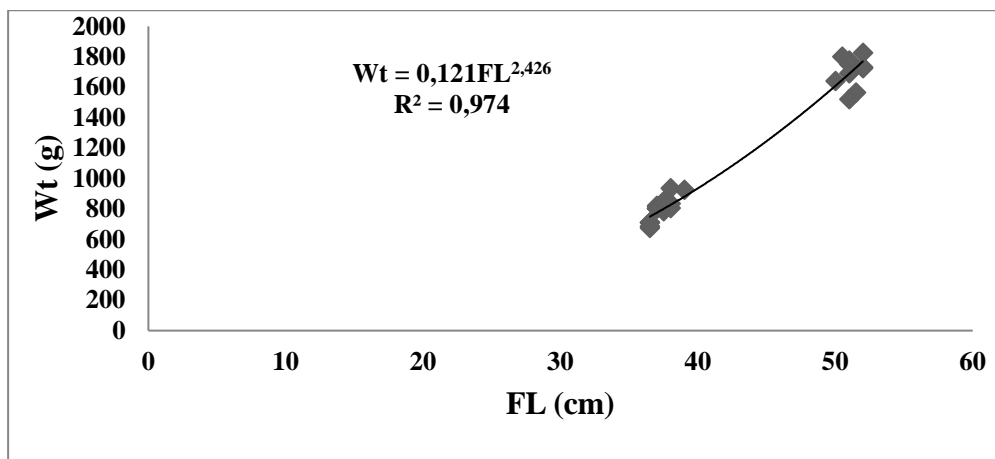


Figure 4. Relation entre la longueur à la fourche (FL) et la masse totale (Wt) de la bonite à dos rayé *Sarda sarda*.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF BOLIVIA  
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA BOLIVIE  
INFORME ANUAL DE BOLIVIA**

SUMMARY

*El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, de conformidad con la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar, adoptada en Montego Bay, Jamaica el 14 de diciembre de 1982, posee derechos de acceso a los recursos vivos de la alta mar, sin discriminación frente a los Estados costeros, sean éstos desarrollados o no, en virtud de su situación geográfica y jurídica como Estado sin litoral, tal y como lo reconoce el Derecho Internacional. Bolivia no cuenta todavía con una flota de pesca que opere en la zona del Convenio enarbolando su pabellón, a pesar de mantener un interés prolongado en las pesquerías administradas por la Comisión, en particular, aquella que se realiza sobre tñidos tropicales. Con las mejoras introducidas en el proceso de modernización indicado en previos Informes Anuales, Bolivia se encuentra en condiciones de satisfacer y dar cumplimiento a todas y cada una de las Recomendaciones de la Comisión, por contar con un marco normativo e institucional apropiado al día de hoy, que en adición se está mejorando. Aunada a sus capacidades normativas e institucionales, Bolivia ostenta una irreductible voluntad gubernativa que está comprometida con su efectiva implementación. Bolivia continúa considerando la adhesión al Convenio; mientras tanto, mantiene el compromiso de colaboración con la Comisión y sus CPC.*

RÉSUMÉ

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RESUMEN

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

**Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías**

Toda vez que Bolivia no tuvo buques enarbolando su pabellón ni operando en la zona del Convenio durante 2021, no existió actividad de pesca ni otras operaciones de apoyo ni conexas durante el período que se reporta. Bolivia tampoco tiene puertos marítimos en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no realizó desembarque, importaciones ni exportaciones de ninguna de las especies que son objetivos, afines, asociadas o dependientes de los túnidos del Atlántico.

Pese a ello, el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia mantiene un interés prolongado en las pesquerías bajo la autoridad de la Comisión, en particular, aquellas que se refieren a túnidos tropicales.

**Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas**

Empleando el sistema IOMS, se presentaron los formularios de cumplimiento y estadística, reflejando cero (0) capturas durante 2021, por cuanto el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no dispuso de una flota de pesca de pabellón nacional que haya operado en la zona del Convenio. Tampoco se tomó parte en ninguna investigación conducida ni coordinada por la Comisión.

**RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS CIENTÍFICAS**

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	No		2022-09-15	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	No		2022-09-15	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	No		2022-09-15	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	No		2022-09-15	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	No		2022-09-15	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No		2022-09-15	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de mercado científico (inventarios)	No		2022-09-15	
S:GEN08	Declaración de mercado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		2022-09-15	
S:GEN09	Declaración de mercado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		2022-09-15	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos	No		2022-09-15	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no dispuso de un programa de observadores nacionales en funcionamiento, como tampoco utilizó un enfoque alternativo toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no recopiló información ni datos sobre Sargassum pelágico, durante el período del presente informe	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		2022-09-15	
S:BFT01	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de ejemplares sacrificados en granjas (BFT)	Sí		NO APLICABLE. Bolivia no dispuso de granjas de BFT durante el período del presente informe	
S:BFT02	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (resultado de datos brutos de BFT) O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no realizó muestreos de talla de las cámaras estereoscópicas ni metodologías alternativas para estimar la talla del atún rojo, ya que no contó con granjas de atún rojo ni participó en actividades de su cría durante el período del presente informe	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas (informes resumidos de atún rojo en el momento de introducción en jaulas)	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no realizó muestreos de talla de las cámaras estereoscópicas, ya que no contó con granjas de atún rojo ni participó en actividades de su cría durante el período del presente informe	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		2022-09-15	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT que se van a emprender	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contempló emprender programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste durante el período del presente informe	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no obtuvo ninguna actualización de índices de abundancia ni otros indicadores de la pesquería que reportar, toda vez que no registró capturas ni descartes de atún rojo del oeste durante el período del presente informe	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no obtuvo información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP que reportar, toda vez que no registró capturas de atún rojo del oeste durante el período del presente informe	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no tuvo actividad científica que informar, toda vez que no dispuso de buques que operaran en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica durante el período del presente informe	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no desarrolló planes de ordenación para el uso de DCP, toda vez que no operó pesquerías con DCP en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1°x1°, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí		NO APLICABLE. Bolivia no operó pesquerías con DCP durante el período del presente informe	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí		NO APLICABLE. Bolivia no operó pesquerías con DCP durante el período del presente informe	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No		2022-09-15	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no obtuvo información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS), toda vez que no contó con buques que pesquen especies de túnidos tropicales durante el período del presente informe	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí		NO APLICABLE. Bolivia no recogió datos de programa de muestreo en puerto	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances en DPC	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no obtuvo datos históricos de lances en DCP, toda vez que no operó pesquerías con DCP en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
S:ALB01	Edad de madurez	Sí		NO APLICABLE. Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe	
S:ALB02	Hábitat	Sí		NO APLICABLE. Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura	Sí		NO APLICABLE. Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE	Sí		NO APLICABLE. Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas	Sí		NO APLICABLE. Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no tuvo una metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto, toda vez que no capturó ejemplares de esos peces en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no implantó un programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales ni de pequeña escala, toda vez que no operó tales pesquerías en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
S:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos del seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		NO APLICABLE. Bolivia no estuvo ensayando sistemas de seguimiento electrónico con interacciones con BIL durante el período del presente informe	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no tiene implementado un plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies, toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo actividad de pesca relacionada con tiburones durante el período del informe	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no llevó a cabo investigaciones ni muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso, por lo que no puede ofrecer resultados a la Comisión durante el período del presente informe	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tintorera	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no emprendió trabajos de investigación sobre tintorera investigación sobre, por lo que no puede ofrecer información a la Comisión durante el período del presente informe	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos.	Sí		NO APLICABLE. Bolivia no autorizó a sus buques a capturar y retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte durante le período del presente informe	

N° Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no ha desarrollado guías de identificación para las especies de la CICAA, toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio que interactuaran con tales especies durante el período del presente informe	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No		2022-09-15	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		2022-09-15	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no operó pesquerías artesanales en la zona del Convenio ni llevó a cabo actividades de pesca, por lo que no se hizo necesario adoptar medidas para recopilar datos de descartes ni captura fortuita durante el período del presente informe	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no operó pesquerías dirigidas a especies bajo el mandato de la CICAA, por lo que no se hizo necesario emprender acciones para mitigar la captura fortuita ni reducir los descartes durante el período del presente informe	

**Parte 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****RESUMEN DE LA COMUNICACIÓN EXIGENCIAS DE CUMPLIMIENTO**

<b>Grupo</b>	<b>Nº Req. (IOMS)</b>	<b>Información requerida</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>Primer envío</b>	<b>Respuesta/motivo de N/A</b>	<b>Última actualización</b>
<b>GENERAL</b>	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	No		2022-09-15	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No		2022-09-15	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no capturó ninguna especie actualmente con cuota/límite de captura de ICCAT	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no celebró contratos de fletamentos de buques con pabellón de otras CPC durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no celebró contratos de fletamentos de buques con otras CPC durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan realizado transbordos en el mar durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan realizado transbordos en puerto durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques de transporte que hayan realizado transbordos en el mar durante el período del presente informe	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos ni especies afines en la zona del Convenio, en el mar ni en puerto, durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar en el mar a buques de transporte en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales se haya concedido acceso a buques pesqueros extranjeros durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio que entren a puerto extranjero y que puedan ser objeto de inspección durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no dispuso de puertos designados a los cuales conceder acceso para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales conceder acceso para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no denegó el acceso a sus puertos ni su utilización a buques pesqueros extranjeros durante el período del presente informe, toda vez que no tiene puertos designados en la zona del Convenio	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales conceder acceso para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no detectó supuestas infracciones durante inspecciones en puerto, toda vez que no tiene puertos designados en la zona del Convenio	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no dispuso de buques a los cuales se haya detectado una supuesta infracción de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICA A durante el período del presente informe, toda vez que no contó con buques de pesca autorizados en la zona del Convenio	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en dichos acuerdos bilaterales	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no estableció ningún acuerdo de acceso durante el período del presente informe	



Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no estableció ningún acuerdo de acceso durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		Esta CPC no cuenta con pesquerías deportivas o de recreo en la zona del Convenio ICCAT	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con información sobre presuntas actividades IUU de buques pesqueros con una eslora de 12 m o superior, toda vez que no dispuso de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques respecto de los cuales se hayan presentado alegaciones de pesca IUU ni dispuso de información adicional a presentar, toda vez que no tuvo de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni llevó a cabo actividades de pesca, por lo que no se hizo necesario adoptar medidas comerciales ni presentar datos de importación ni de desembarque durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no registró datos sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de la CICAA durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no registró datos sobre supuestos incumplimientos durante el período del presente informe ni tuvo información pertinente que comunicar al respecto	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no registró información sobre avistamientos de buques durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no recibió información de buques bajo su pabellón que hayan sido avistados ni hubo necesidad de emprender acciones al respecto durante el período del presente informe	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques bajo su pabellón que hayan sido incluidos en la lista final IUU durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques a los que pudieran asignarse observadores regionales de la CICAA, por lo que no se hizo necesario implementar el EAP para el rescate de observadores durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques a los que pudieran asignarse observadores regionales de la CICAA, por lo que no se presentaron incidentes que activaran las disposiciones del EAP ni se adoptaron medidas correctivas durante el período del presente informe	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques que recuperaran artes de pesca perdidos distintos de LL en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques que perdieran artes de pesca distintos de LL y que no los pudieran recuperarlos en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. Una vez Bolivia disponga de una flota que enarbole el pabellón nacional, se proporcionarán los puntos de contacto para el intercambio de información sobre avistamiento de buques	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		Este CPC no tiene declaración de suministro	
<b>ATÚN ROJO</b>	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún que permanece en las jaulas en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas/Declaración	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con almadrabas de atún rojo en el Atlántico este y en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados con licencia para pescar atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría (y revisión sin procede)	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo, como tampoco participó en actividades de cría de esa especie durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo de 2021	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques que pescaran atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó, no crío ni trasportó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en operaciones de pesca conjunta en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques con una eslora igual o superior a 15 m que operaran para el atún rojo del Atlántico este y Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico oeste durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el mercado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico oeste durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no importó ni exportó atún rojo durante el periodo del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2020	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo para la cual se haya expedido un BCD en papel durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con un programa de marcado con marcas de cola durante el período del presente informe	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no obtuvo información que indicara que buques no incluidos en el Registro de la CICAA de buques de captura de atún rojo hayan capturado atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en la captura, cría ni comercio de atún rojo durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		Esta CPC no está involucrado en el proyecto piloto de REM	
<b>ESPECIES TROPICALES</b>	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques de 20 m de eslora total (LOA) o superior que enarbolaran su pabellón y que estuvieran autorizados a pescar patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en la zona del Convenio, ni buques que enarbolaran su pabellón utilizados para cualquier tipo de apoyo a esta actividad pesquera durante el período del presente informe	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza la pesca dirigida a las especies tropicales	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan realizado presuntamente actividades IUU durante el período del presente informe	



Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no importó patudo congelado durante el período del presente informe	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no exportó patudo congelado ni ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no capturó túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S25).	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no plantó DCP para capturar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:TRO11	Declaración/plan de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no registró capturas medias recientes de más de 1.000 t para los túnidos tropicales, como tampoco registró capturas de menos de 1.000 t ni previó incrementar la capacidad durante el período del presente informe	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no operó pesquerías de túnidos tropicales con palangre ni cerco en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con pesquerías PS/LL que hayan alcanzado el 80% de su cuota en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con cuota o límite de captura para patudo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no permitió la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la TRO 2017	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no permitió la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
	M:TRO20	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio en 2020	
<b>PEZ ESPADA</b>	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no importó ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no exportó patudo congelado ni ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó pez espada del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe, toda vez que no ha autorizado a ningún buque para pescar dicha especie	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no operó pesquerías deportivas/de recreo en el Mediterráneo que pudieran capturar pez espada durante el período del presente informe	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo con arpón o palangre durante 2019	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó SWO en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó pez espada en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo planes para desarrollarla durante el período del presente informe	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no autorizó el desembarque de pez espada del Mediterráneo en sus puertos durante el período del presente informe	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó SWO en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no marcó pez espada del Mediterráneo desembarcado capturado en pesquerías de recreo y deportivas durante el período del presente informe	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no autorizó a ninguno de sus buques a pescar pez espada del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no autorizó a ninguno de sus buques a pescar pez espada del Atlántico sur durante el período del presente informe	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar pez espada del Atlántico norte de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar pez espada del Atlántico sur de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no pescó pez espada del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe	
<b>ATÚN BLANCO</b>	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no autorizó a ningún buque a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no autorizó a ningún buque con una eslora total de 20 m o superior a pescar atún blanco del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no autorizó a ningún buque con una eslora total de 20 m o superior a pescar atún blanco del Atlántico sur durante el período del presente informe	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar atún blanco del Atlántico norte de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar atún blanco del Atlántico sur de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	
<b>MARLINES</b>	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	No		2022-09-15	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No	2022-09-29	Bolivia no dispuso de buques de pesca que interactuaran con istiofóridos durante el período del presente informe, por lo que no permitió exenciones para liberarlos ni existen medidas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	
	M:BIL05	Resultados de los ensayos de seguimiento electrónico para BIL	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no probó sistemas de seguimiento electrónico con interacciones BIL en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	
<b>TIBURONES</b>	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	No	2022-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dentado Atlántico norte	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de marrajo dentado Atlántico norte que comunicar	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
<b>OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA</b>	M:BYC01	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	2022-09-29	Bolivia no dispuso de buques de pesca en el área del Convenio durante el período del presente informe que tuvieran interacción con tortugas marinas, por lo que no hubo datos que informar a la CICAA. No hubo, por ende, una implementación operativa. No obstante, el Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de ordenación de las OROP donde participa el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante o bien como No Parte Contratante Colaboradora	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no operó pesquerías que podrían capturar aves marinas incidentalmente, toda vez que no dispuso de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. No obstante, el Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de ordenación de las OROP donde participa el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante o bien como No Parte Contratante Colaboradora	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no registró capturas fortuitas ni descartes, toda vez que no dispuso de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. No obstante, el Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de ordenación de	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	N/A	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					las OROP donde participa el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante o bien como No Parte Contratante Colaboradora	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		NO APLICABLE Bolivia no presentó ninguna objeción a una Recomendación adoptada de conformidad con los procedimientos del Convenio durante el período del presente informe	

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

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia ejerce la autoridad marítima por conducto de la Dirección General de Intereses Marítimos, Fluviales, Lacustres y de Marina Mercante, dependiente del Ministerio de Defensa. La actividad de la pesca marítima es competencia exclusiva de dicha Dirección General, que la ejerce por órgano de la Unidad Boliviana de Pesca Marítima. Esta Unidad es la responsable de elaborar planes y directivas para la implementación de las Resoluciones de la CICAA, entre otras organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera donde participa.

Adicionalmente, el Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables, con carácter supletorio a su Derecho interno, todas las medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas por las organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera donde participa Bolivia, ya sea en calidad de Parte Contratante, o bien como No Parte Contratante Colaboradora, tal y como es el caso en la CICAA. De esa cuenta, todas esas medidas se encuentran actualmente vigentes en Bolivia desde el mismo momento en que entran en vigor para la Comisión, sin necesidad de un acto de recepción específico bajo el Derecho Internacional, toda vez que están incorporadas *ipso iure* al ordenamiento jurídico boliviano. La autoridad de pesca las debe cumplir y hacer cumplir a partir de que cobren vigencia para la organización regional respectiva.

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

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia no ha encontrado dificultades sustantivas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión, por la razón indicada en la sección precedente.

En el pasado, se han experimentado algunas dificultades para el cumplimiento de las fechas límite para el envío de la información, mayormente por razones de ajustes institucionales. Precisamente con la suscripción de un Compromiso de Cooperación y Asistencia Técnica con una entidad especializada en la materia de la pesca marítima internacional, celebrado en 2020, Bolivia espera potenciar sus capacidades institucionales y normativas, para hacer frente a los retos propios de esta actividad. En particular, Bolivia se siente preparada, de cara a la adopción del Protocolo para enmendar el Convenio Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico, concluido en Palma de Mallorca el 18 de noviembre de 2019, para el emprendimiento de estar a la altura de estas exigentes circunstancias.