

**Action Plans from CPCs sent in 2024 in response to a request
from the Chair of the Compliance Committee**

Appendix 2 contains action plans sent in 2024 at the request of the Chair of the Compliance Committee. These action plans were received by **11 October 2024** from Angola, Guinea (Rep.) and Senegal.

ANGOLA

Angola Tuna and Tuna-like Species Fisheries Action Plan 2024-2025 (ATTSAP 2024-2025)
(submitted by Angola, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, National Directorate of Marine Resources)

<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Definition</i>
ATTSAP	Angola Tuna and Tuna-like Species Action Plan
MINPERMAR	Ministério das Pescas e Recursos Marinhos (Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources)
SNFPA	Serviço Nacional de Fiscalização Pesqueira (National Fisheries and Aquaculture Inspection Service)
IUU Fishing	Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing
DNRM	Direcção Nacional dos Recursos Marinhos (National Directorate of Marine Resources)
INIPM	Instituto Nacional de Investigação Pesqueira e Marinha (National Institute for Fisheries and Marine Research)
IPA	Instituto Nacional de Apoio a Pesca Artesanal e Aquicultura (National Institute for the Support of Artisanal Fishing and Aquaculture)
ICCAT	International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

1. Introduction

Angola is bestowed with important marine resources from demersal finfish to pelagic species including high seas or offshore resources - the Tunas. The coastal species such as *Euthymus alleteratus*, *Sarda sarda*, *Scomber japonicas*, *Auxis thazard* are found along the entire coast and being caught mainly by the artisanal and semi-industrial fishery also as bycatch of the demersal fishery. The oceanic species such as *Thunnus obesus*, *Thunnus albacares*, *Thunnus alalunga*, *Katsuwonus pelamis* and skipjack tuna are caught by the industrial fleet using purse seines and longline (for tunas).

ICCAT members have rights and duties. The latter includes the timely submission of all statistical information and reports as established by the Compliance Committee. For Angola, some shortcomings in fulfilling its obligations have been pointed out, therefore, at institutional level, policies are being drafted and reviewed and immediate interventions are being taken not only to meet ICCAT Recommendations but also to encourage sustainable fisheries, economic maximization and resources protection against adverse fishing activities. This will require the utilization of the best available scientific information, Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS), institutional capacity building, including short courses in different fisheries domains. This includes reinforcement of sampling programs and samplers in artisanal fisheries, increase the number of onboard fisheries observers and scientific observers, to name but a few.

1.1 Purpose

The main purpose of this Angola Tuna and Tuna-like Species Action Plan (ATTSAP 2024-2025) is to guide the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MINPERMAR) in the short term to implementing the best tuna fisheries management practices that can bring long term benefits to the country.

1.2 Goal

The ATTSAP 2024-2025 goal is to sustainably develop, conserve and manage the tuna fishery and to comply with ICCAT and other related international regulations.

2. Objectives and strategies

2.1 Objectives

The main objectives of the ATTSAP 2024-2025 are outlined in the table below and are in line with the objectives of the Annual Management Measures for Marine and Continental Fisheries, Aquaculture and Salt which are under development to be implemented from the year 2025.

<i>Goal</i>	<i>Objectives</i>
Sustainable Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maximize and secure long-term socioeconomic revenues from the tuna fishery for the government and its people. 2. Promote the development of a national tuna sector.
Conservation and Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Improve control of tuna fleet activity. 4. Improve the system for collecting, processing, analyzing and managing tuna data. 5. Maintain tuna stocks at sustainable levels.
Institutional Governance	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Improve institutional capacity and capability for effective management of the tuna fisheries. 7. Comply with legal and regulatory standards including ICCAT and related international regulations and recommendations. 8. Mitigate risks and maintain institutional integrity. 9. Utilize best fisheries management practices to ensure long term social benefits to Angolan people.

2.2 Strategies and actions (activities)

	<i>Objectives</i>	<i>Strategies</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Responsible Entity</i>	<i>Implementing Agent</i>	<i>Support</i>	<i>Timing</i>	<i>Budget</i>
1	Maximize and secure long-term socioeconomic revenues from the tuna fishery for the government and its people.	Develop local value adding initiatives to reduce post capture wastage in tuna landings.	Create initiatives for local utilization of bycatch and damaged fish in close collaboration with national operators.	MINPERMAR	DNRM	All relevant stakeholders	2024-2027	
2	Promote the development of a national tuna sector.	Encourage the nationalization of the fleet by facilitating investments.	Convening stakeholder consultations to develop a domestic investment strategy.	MINPERMAR	MINPERMAR	All relevant stakeholders	2024-2027	
		Review compliance shortcomings for all species.	Engage with operators to address noncompliance issues. Improve national MCS Strategy.				October 2024-March 2025	
3	Improve control of tuna fleet activity.	Improve domestic quota allocation, surveillance, and law enforcement.	Licensing of tuna vessels and renewal of fishing licenses. Control of fishing revenue (from payments of certificates and licenses). Monitoring and control of quota allocated to vessels.	MINPERMAR	DNRM SNFPA	DNRM	October 2024-March 2025	

4	Improve the system for collecting, processing, analyzing and managing tuna data.	Encourage training for data collection to improve fishery data accuracy and efficiency.	Organize short training programs in collaboration with the ICCAT Statistics Department (specifically to meet Compliance Committee requirements). Establish data quality control and validation routine. Monitor coastal fishing activities (fishing activities, fishing methods and species caught). Organize trainings for onboard and scientific observers.	MINPERMAR	DNRM SNFPA	MINPERMAR ICCAT	November 2024 onwards	
5	Maintain tuna stocks at sustainable levels.	Make use of the best available scientific information and a precautionary approach.	Promote responsible fishing practices. Reinforce sampling programs and samplers in artisanal fisheries. Increase the number of onboard fisheries observers and scientific observers.	MINPERMAR	DNRMIPA SNFPA	All relevant stakeholders	November 2024 onwards	
6	Improve institutional capacity and capability for effective management of the tuna fisheries.	Establish means for catch limits control in close collaboration with ICCAT and other international organizations.	Increase research capabilities through training and workshops. Enhance stakeholder collaboration.	MINPERMAR	DNRM INIPM SNFPA IPA	All relevant stakeholders	January 2025 onwards	

7	Comply with legal and regulatory standards including ICCAT and related international regulations and recommendations.	Improve statistical data reporting mechanisms and monitor vessel activities.	Improve the export validation process for tuna and tuna-like species in line with ICCAT and international market requirements and regulations. Improve the process of issuing and validating catch certificates with a view to reducing Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing.	MINPERMAR	DNRM SNFPA	MINPERMAR SNFPA ICCAT	December 2024 onwards	
8	Mitigate risks and maintain institutional integrity.	Establish a robust oversight and transparency measures for tuna and tuna-like fishery management.	Create transparent platforms for reporting catch data, enforcement actions, and compliance statistics. Providing training for technicians, onboard and scientific observers, and fishers on best practices.	MINPERMAR	DNRM SNFPA	MINPERMAR SNPA ICCAT All relevant stakeholders	February 2025 onwards	
9	Utilize best fisheries management practices to ensure long-term social benefits to Angolan people.	Develop effective national regulations.	Promote community participation in management strategies to foster stewardship and accountability. Encourage sustainable fishing practices.	MINPERMAR	DNRM	All directorates All relevant stakeholders	2024-2025	

GUINEA (REP.)

ACTION PLAN			
2023 Commission Meeting			
CPC: GUINEA (REP.)			
AREA OF DEFICIENCY	SPECIFIC ELEMENT	ACTION TO BE TAKEN	TIMEFRAME
CATEGORY A			
<i>Compliance tables</i>	Rec. 11-11. Compliance tables not received.	Appointment of agents in charge of monitoring compliance matters in the different national services.	November 2024
		Institutionalisation of periodic meetings between the appointed agents.	December 2024
		Validation of informations collected.	January - March - June - September - December 2025
<i>Catch, capacity, size, gear, time, area restrictions</i>	Rec. 22-12: No information on implementation of the measure on turtles.	Implement monitoring protocol with the National Centre of Fisheries Sciences in Boussoura (CNSHB) and National Centre of Fisheries Surveillance and Policing (CNSP).	November 2024
		Revise the regulatory framework for monitoring the relevant indicators.	January 2025
		Notify the vessel owners of the measures to be taken.	January 2025

CATEGORY B			
<i>Annual Report</i>	Annual Report received late.	Workshops on validation of the information collected.	January - March - June - September - December 2025
<i>Statistical data</i>	Rec. 16-14: No information on implementation of the scientific observers programme. Form ST-09 not received.	Identify the new tasks of the national scientific observers	December 2024
		Organisation of a capacity-building workshop for national observers and those responsible for statistics by the CNSHB, the CNSP and, if possible, with support from ICCAT.	January - March 2025
		Notify the vessel owners of the measures to be taken	January 2025

SENEGAL

Action Plan by Senegal to Improve Compliance 2024-2025

<i>Scope</i>	<i>Problems</i>	<i>Actions</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Year</i>
Management of quotas	Swordfish and albacore overharvest (2011-2021)	Investigate the quantities of these species caught, reported and exported. Verify and document the facts and inform the COC during the intersessional period.	Investigate these allegations with the public services and the shipowners.	2024-2025
		Implement a record of quotas and catch limits for species under ICCAT mandate.	Finalise the record of quotas in the electronic fishing logbook.	2024-2025
Certifications	Fraudulent exports	Implement a secure certification procedure for the management of quotas and limits.	Improve and secure the certification procedure for species managed by ICCAT.	2024-2025
Scientific observers	No scientific observer program	Develop and implement the scientific observer program (training, deployment, digitization of observer reports) and transmit information to ICCAT.	Hold training workshops for scientific observers.	2024-2025
			Deploy observers according to ICCAT minimum coverage rates.	2024-2025
			Make the platform that has been financed for observer reporting operational and regulate access to it.	2024-2025
			Transmit adequate ST forms to ICCAT.	From 2025