
**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
for the
CONSERVATION of ATLANTIC TUNAS**

**R E P O R T
for biennial period, 2006-07
PART II (2007) - Vol. 1
English version **COM****

MADRID, SPAIN

2008

FOREWORD

The Chairman of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas presents his compliments to the Contracting Parties of the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (signed in Rio de Janeiro, May 14, 1966), as well as to the Delegates and Advisers that represent said Contracting Parties, and has the honor to transmit to them the "*Report for the Biennial Period, 2006-2007, Part II (2007)*", which describes the activities of the Commission during the second half of said biennial period.

This issue of the Biennial Report contains the Report of the 20th Regular Meeting of the Commission (Antalya, Turkey, November 9-18, 2007) and the reports of all the meetings of the Panels, Standing Committees and Sub-Committees, as well as some of the Working Groups. It also includes a summary of the activities of the Secretariat and a series of Annual Reports of the Contracting Parties of the Commission and Observers, relative to their activities in tuna and tuna-like fisheries in the Convention area.

The Report for 2007 has been published in three volumes. *Volume 1* includes the Secretariat's Administrative and Financial Reports, the Proceedings of the Commission Meetings and the reports of all the associated meetings (with the exception of the Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics-SCRS). *Volume 2* contains the Secretariat's Report on Statistics and Coordination of Research and the Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) and its appendices. *Volume 3* (starting with this volume, only published electronically) contains the Annual Reports of the Contracting Parties of the Commission and Observers.

This Report has been prepared, approved and distributed in accordance with Article III, paragraph 9, and Article IV, paragraph 2-d, of the Convention, and Rule 15 of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission. The Report is available in the three official languages of the Commission: English, French and Spanish.

WILLIAM T. HOGARTH
Commission Chairman

TABLE OF CONTENTS

REPORT FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD, 2006-2007, PART II (2007), Vol. 1

SECRETARIAT REPORTS

2007 Administrative Report	1
2007 Financial Report	19

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 20TH REGULAR MEETING OF THE COMMISSION

1. Opening of the meeting	36
2. Adoption of Agenda and arrangements	36
3. Introduction of Contracting Party Delegations	36
4. Introduction and admission of Observers	36
5. Consideration of the Abridged Compendium of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures ...	37
6. Consideration of the Report of the 1 st Meeting of the Working Group on Capacity and any action contained therein	37
7. Strengthening of ICCAT	37
8. Summary Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS)	37
9. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD)	38
10. Reports of Panels 1 to 4 and consideration of any proposed recommendations therein.....	39
11. Report of the Conservation and Management Measures Compliance Committee (COC) and consideration of any proposed recommendations therein	39
12. Report of the Permanent Working Group for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures (PWG) and consideration of any proposed recommendations therein	41
13. Assistance to developing coastal States and capacity building activities	41
14. Planning for the Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fisheries	41
15. Other matters: Regional Observer Program	41
16. Date and place of the next meeting of the Commission	42
17. Election of Chair and Vice-Chairs	42
18. Adoption of the report and adjournment	42

ANNEX 1 AGENDA	43
-----------------------------	-----------

ANNEX 2 LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	44
---	-----------

ANNEX 3 OPENING ADDRESSES AND STATEMENTS TO THE PLENARY SESSIONS

3.1 Opening Addresses	68
3.2 Opening Statements by Contracting Parties	71
3.3 Opening Statements by Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities	75
3.4 Opening Statements by Observers from Intergovernmental Organizations	76
3.5 Opening Statements by Observers from Non-governmental Organizations	77
3.6 Closing Statements by Contracting Parties	80

ANNEX 4 REPORTS OF INTER-SESSIONAL MEETINGS

4.1 Report of the Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs (<i>Kobe, Japan – January 22-26, 2007</i>) and Report of the Joint Tuna RFMO Working Group on Trade and Catch Documentation Schemes (<i>Raleigh, North Carolina, USA - July 22 To 23, 2007</i>)	81
4.2 Report of the Inter-sessional Meeting of Panel 2 to Establish an Allocation Scheme for <i>Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (Tokyo, Japan – January 29-31, 2007</i>	89
4.3 Report of the 1 st Meeting of the Working Group on Capacity (<i>Raleigh, North Carolina, USA – July 16-18, 2007</i>)	99
4.4 Report of the 4 th Meeting of the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures (<i>Raleigh, North Carolina, USA – July 19-21, 2007</i>)	125

ANNEX 5	RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY ICCAT IN 2007	
07-01	Recommendation by ICCAT on Mediterranean Swordfish	149
07-02	Recommendation by ICCAT on North Atlantic Albacore Catch Limits for the Period 2008-2009	150
07-03	Recommendation by ICCAT on Southern Albacore Catch Limits for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011	151
07-04	Recommendation by ICCAT in Regard to Compliance with the Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean	152
07-06	Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Sharks	153
07-07	Recommendation by ICCAT on Reducing Incidental By-catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries	154
07-08	Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Data Exchange Format and Protocol in Relation to the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for the Bluefin Tuna Fishery in the ICCAT Convention Area	156
07-09	Recommendation by ICCAT Amending ICCAT's List of Fishing Vessels Presumed to be Engaged in Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area and Other Areas	158
07-10	Recommendation by ICCAT on an ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Program	160
ANNEX 6	RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY ICCAT IN 2007	
07-05	Resolution by ICCAT for Rebuilding of the Eastern Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Stock	170
ANNEX 7	OTHER DECISIONS ADOPTED BY ICCAT IN 2007	
7.1	Possible Approach to a Performance Review of ICCAT	171
ANNEX 8	REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION (STACFAD)	176
	Table 1. Commission Budget for 2008 and 2009	183
	Table 2. Basic Information to Calculate the Contracting Party Contributions in 2008-09.....	184
	Table 3. Contracting Party Contributions 2008	185
	Table 4. Contributions by Group 2008	186
	Table 5. Contracting Party Contributions 2009	187
	Table 6. Contributions by Group 2009	188
	Table 7. Catch and Canning Figures of the Contracting Parties.....	189
	STACFAD Appendices	190
ANNEX 9	MEETINGS OF PANELS 1 TO 4	191
	Report of the Meeting of Panel 1	191
	Report of the Meeting of Panel 2	194
	Report of the Meeting of Panel 3	198
	Report of the Meeting of Panel 4	200
	Panel Appendices	204
ANNEX 10	REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE	212
	Compliance Committee Appendices.....	223
	Appendix 2. Compliance Tables.....	224
ANNEX 11	REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE PERMANENT WORKING GROUP FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF ICCAT STATISTICS AND CONSERVATION MEASURES (PWG)	251
	PWG Appendices	255
	Appendix 2. 2006 List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried out IUU Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area	256
	Appendix 3. Actions to be taken in Relation to non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities in 2007	259
	Appendix 4. Commission Chairman's Special Letters to non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities	261

ANNEX 12 DOCUMENTS DEFERRED FOR DISCUSSION IN 2008

12.1	Draft Recommendation by ICCAT on Additional Measures to Assure Compliance with Statistical Reporting Obligations	267
12.2	Draft Recommendation by ICCAT to Harmonize the Measurement of Length of the Vessels Authorized to Fish in the Convention Area	268
12.3	Draft Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Development of an ICCAT Observer Program	268
12.4	Draft Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Process for the Review and Reporting of Compliance Information	270
12.5	Draft Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Measures Pertaining to Large-Scale Fishing Vessels	270

REPORT FOR BIENNIAL PERIOD, 2006-2007, PART II (2007)

SECRETARIAT REPORTS

2007 ADMINISTRATIVE REPORT¹

1. Introduction

This Administrative Report is presented in accordance with Article VII of the ICCAT Convention, including an outline of its activities during fiscal year 2007.

2. Contracting Parties to the Convention

After the adherence of the Nigerian Republic and the Egyptian Arab Republic to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) on August 2 and October 3, 2007, respectively, the Commission is comprised of the following 45 Contracting Parties: Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, China (People's Republic), Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, European Community, France (St. Pierre & Miquelon), Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea (Rep.), Honduras, Iceland, Japan, Korea (Rep.), Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, St. Tome and Principe, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom (Overseas Territories), United States, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela.

3. Adoption of management measures of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna

As agreed by the Commission, a meeting was held in Tokyo, Japan in January 29-31, 2007 to implement the allocation scheme for bluefin tuna quotas. The result of the work carried out at the meeting was submitted to a mail vote by of all the Contracting Parties to the Commission from February 12 to March 23, 2007, for adoption. The results of the vote are as follows:

Number of votes (acknowledged receipt): 41

Number of valid votes: 41

Number of abstentions: 8

Votes in favor: 28

Votes against: 5

Thus, the table which includes the allocation of quotas was adopted by a majority of 28 favorable votes. Due to this, Annex 1 has become an integral part of *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05]. It should be highlighted that during the process of adoption of the Annex to Recommendation 06-05, two Contracting Parties were reluctant. This is presented in the report of Panel 2.

4. ICCAT Regulations and Resolutions

– *Adoption and entry into force of the Recommendations and Resolutions*

On December 14, 2006, the Secretariat officially transmitted the texts of the Recommendations and Resolutions adopted at the 15th Special Meeting of the Commission (Dubrovnik, Croatia, November 17-26, 2006) to the Contracting Parties and to non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities that have Atlantic coastlines or that fish tunas in the Convention area, and to intergovernmental fishery organizations, requesting their cooperation in this regard.

The texts of the Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by the Commission in 2006 were published in the *Report for Biennial Period, 2006-07, Part I (2006), Vol. 1.*

¹Information as of December 31, 2007.

Upon completion of the six months' grace period included in the ICCAT Convention, two Contracting Parties presented their objection to the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05]. Meanwhile, a Contracting Party removed its objection, whilst the other maintained their objection concerning the table of allocation of quotas. In accordance with Article VIII of the ICCAT Convention, the aforementioned **Recommendations** entered into force on June 13, 2007, with the exception of the table of the allocation of quotas annexed to Recommendation 06-05 that will enter into force on November 22, 2007. The Contracting Parties were notified of the entry into force of these Recommendations. As regards the **Resolutions** adopted at the 15th Special Meeting, these reflect decisions of a general nature that were adopted by the Commission during its last meeting and which are not governed by the notification and review process outlined in Article VIII of the Convention.

5. ICCAT Inter-sessional Meetings and Working Groups

In accordance with Commission decisions on this subject, the following meetings were held in 2007:

- First Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs (*Kobe, Japan, January 22-26, 2007*)
- Inter-sessional Meeting to Establish an Allocation Scheme for Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (*Tokyo, Japan, January 29-31, 2007*)
- Inter-sessional Meeting of the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems (*Madrid, Spain, February 19-23, 2007*).
- Ad hoc Meeting to prepare MULTIFAN-CL Inputs for the 2007 Albacore Assessment (*Madrid, Spain, March 12-14, 2007*).
- Ad hoc Working Group on Tagging Coordination (*Madrid, Spain, March 15-16, 2007*).
- ICCAT Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (*Madrid, Spain, March 19-23, 2007*).
- 2007 Inter-sessional Meeting of the Tropical Species Group (*Recife, Brazil, April 11-16, 2007*).
- 2007 Bigeye Stock Assessment Session (*Madrid, Spain, June 5-12, 2007*).
- 2007 Data Preparatory Meeting of the Shark Species Group (*Punta del Este, Uruguay, June 25-29, 2007*)
- 2007 ICCAT Albacore Stock Assessment Session (*Madrid, Spain, July 5-12, 2007*)
- Working Group on Capacity (*Raleigh, North Carolina, United States, July 16-18, 2007*).
- Working Group on Integrated and Monitoring Measures (*Raleigh, North Carolina, United States, July 19-21, 2007*).
- Joint Tuna RFMO Technical Working Group on Trade and Catches (*Raleigh, North Carolina, United States, July 22-23, 2007*).
- ICCAT Stock Assessment Session on Mediterranean Swordfish (*Madrid, Spain, September 3-7, 2007*).
- Scientific meetings on Species Groups (*Madrid, Spain, September 24-28, 2007*).
- Meeting of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) (*Madrid, Spain, October 1 to 5, 2007*).

Following the Regional Workshops held in 2006, a training course for the improvement of statistical data was organized in June 2007 for the western African countries, members of ICCAT, financed by the Japan Data Improvement Project (JDIP), the data Fund and a special contribution made by the United States. This course was held in Dakar and given to representatives of Angola, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Equatorial Guinea, Republic of Guinea, Sao Tomé and Príncipe and Senegal.

During 2007, the Commission Chairman and the Executive Secretary held two meetings to review various actions. The minutes of these meetings are included in the Annex attached.

6. Meetings at which ICCAT was represented

Within the framework of ICCAT's mission, which consists in assessing the measures adopted by the Commission, within international organizations, the Secretariat participated in several meetings and technical consultative processes, which include regional fishery bodies (see **Appendix 1**, which summarizes the main topics that were discussed at these meetings).

- Report of the 9th Session of the Scientific Committee (IOTC) (*Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles, November 6-10, 2006*).
- 31st Session of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) (*Rome, Italy, January 9-13, 2007*).

- Twenty-Second Session of the Coordinating Working Party on Fishery Statistics (CWP) (*Rome, Italy, February 26 to March 2, 2007*).
- Fourth Steering Committee (SC) Meeting (FIRMS) (*Rome, Italy, February 26-March 2, 2007*).
- Report of the 27th Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (*Rome, Italy, March 5-9, 2007*).
- Sixth Round of Informal Consultations of States Parties to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of December 10, 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (*New York, United States, April 23-24, 2007*).
- 75th Meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC) (*Cancun, Mexico, June 21-29, 2007*).
- North Atlantic RFMO Meeting (*Lisbon, Portugal, September 20-22, 2007*).
- 1st International Congress of Tuna in Azores (*Azores, Portugal, October 25-28, 2007*).
- Tenth Session of the Scientific Advisory Committee of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) (*Nicosia, Cyprus, October 22 to 26, 2007*).

7. Tagging lottery

Awards and gifts are offered by national laboratories to people who recover tags in order to encourage their recovery. To support these programs, ICCAT organizes an annual lottery for the three species groups (tropical tunas, temperate tunas, and billfishes), with a US\$500 award for each one. This year, the Secretariat considered it useful to add a fourth prize to support the recovery and return of tags on sharks. Considering that last years winner of the tropical species group lottery was unable to receive his award due to death, the Secretariat carried out a new lottery draw for this group. Thus, the winning tags are as follows:

- *Tropical tunas (2007)*: Tag # HM-067360, recovered on a yellowfin tuna by a United States citizen.
- *Tropical tunas (2006)*: Tag # R-355242, recovered on a bigeye tuna by an Indonesian national (This tag was recovered 3,427 days after being tagged).
- *Temperate tunas (2007)*: Tag # CL-009341, recovered on an albacore by a Spanish national.
- *Billfishes (2007)*: Tag # BF-334860, recovered by a Venezuelan national on a blue marlin.
- *Sharks (2007)*: First draw Tag # E-168439, recovered on an Atlantic sharpnose shark by a U.S. citizen.

8. Commission Chairman's letters to various Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities

8.1 Letters concerning Compliance with Conservation measures

In accordance with the Commission's decision, on December 18, 2006, the Commission Chairman, Dr. William T. Hogarth, sent the following special letters (see **Appendix 4 to Annex 11** of the *ICCAT Report for Biennial Period, 2006-07, Part I (2006)*).

Contracting Parties:

- **St. Vincent and the Grenadines**: Letter concerning the revocation of the identification status relative to illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, in accordance with *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Res. 03-15]².

Non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities:

- **Netherlands Antilles**: Letter concerning the revocation of its Cooperating status.
- **Bolivia**: Letter to Bolivia in relation to maintaining bigeye tuna trade sanctions.
- **Cambodia**: Letter revoking identification in accordance with the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Res. 03-15].
- **Costa Rica**: Letter revoking identification in accordance with *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Res. 03-15] and requesting information on their fishing activities in the Convention area and their monitoring, control and surveillance methods.
- **Cuba**: Letter regarding the revocation of the identification in accordance with the *Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Res. 03-15] and requesting information on their fishing activities in the Convention area and their monitoring, control and surveillance methods.

²*Resolution by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Res. 03-15], has been replaced by *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Res. 06-13] adopted by the Commission in its 15th Special Meeting (Dubrovnik, November 2006).

- **Ecuador:** Letter requesting further information on its fleet and on its monitoring, control and surveillance methods (MCS).
- **Georgia:** Letter in relation to maintaining bigeye tuna trade sanctions.
- **Maldives:** Letter seeking information on its catches made in the Convention area.
- **Sierra Leone:** Letter of identification in accordance with *Resolution by ICCAT on Trade Measures* [Res. 03-15].
- **Singapore:** Letter revoking identification in accordance to *Resolution by ICCAT on Trade Measures* [Res. 03-15].
- **Sri Lanka:** Letter requesting further information on its fishing activities in the Convention area.
- **Togo:** Letter requesting further information on its fleet and its monitoring, control and surveillance methods (MCS) and informing them of possible identification.

8.2 Letters concerning fulfillment of budgetary obligations

In early 2007 the Executive Secretary notified all the Contracting Parties of the amount of their contributions to the 2007 budget. In June 2007, the Commission Chairman sent a first reminder concerning the payment of contributions in arrears. Later, in September, the Executive Secretary sent a second reminder to the Contracting Parties that had not made their corresponding payments. The following table shows the letters transmitted and those Contracting Parties with pending contributions (as of the dates of these letters):

	<i>Letter of June 13, 2007</i>	<i>Letter of September 13, 2007</i>
Belize	X	X
Cape-Verde	X	X
China, People's Rep. of	X	
Gabon	X	X
Ghana	X	X
Equatorial Guinea	X	
Guinea, Rep. of	X	X
Honduras	X	X
Korea, Rep. of	X	X
Mexico	X	X
Nicaragua, Rep. de	X	X
Panama	X	X
Philippines, Rep. of	X	X
Russia	X	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	X	X
São Tomé & Príncipe	X	X
Senegal	X	X
Syrian Arab Republic	X	X
Tunisia	X	X
United Kingdom (O.T.)	X	X
United States	X	
Uruguay	X	
Vanuatu	X	X
Venezuela	X	X

9. Secretariat publications in 2007

The following publications were issued in 2007:

- Report for Biennial Period, 2006-07, Part I (2006) (Vols. 1, 2 and 3): English.
- Report for Biennial Period, 2006-07, Part I (2006) (Vols. 1, 2 and 3): French.
- Report for Biennial Period, 2006-07, Part I (2006) (Vols. 1, 2 and 3): Spanish.
- Statistical Bulletin, Vol. 36.

- Collective Volume of Scientific Papers, Vol. LX, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 (printed copies and on CD ROM).
- Complete set of ICCAT Collective Volume of Scientific Papers (Volumes I to LIX), and the special publication of the Skipjack Year Program, in DVD format.
- ICCAT Basic Texts, (5th edition), 2007.
- Manual of Procedures for the Submission of Information Required by ICCAT.
- ICCAT Newsletter (February and September, 2007).

10. Organization and management of Secretariat staff

10.1 Organization

For information purposes, since 2005 the Secretariat is organized as follows:

Executive Secretary

Driss Meski

Assistant Executive Secretary (vacancy)

Dr. Victor Restrepo was hired as an expert in population dynamics in 1999. In 2002, he was appointed Assistant Executive Secretary of ICCAT yet continued to carry out the scientific work for which he was hired. On October 10, 2007, following the voluntary departure of Dr. Victor Restrepo, the position of the Population Dynamics Expert became vacant, as well as that of the Assistant Executive Secretary.

Statistics Department

The Statistics Department processes and compiles data on statistics, biology and compliance requested by the Commission and the Scientific Committee (SCRS). It also provides support to the Secretariat, such as the management of computer material and computer software, local network and the electronic distribution of the statistical data, as well as the maintenance of the ICCAT Web site. The department is comprised of five people:

Papa Kebe: Department Head, Coordinates and manages all the tasks relative to the department.

Carlos Palma: Biostatistician.

In addition, the Department includes Juan Luis Gallego, Juan Carlos Muñoz and Jesús Fiz.

Department of Translation and Publications

The Department of Translation and Publications is in charge of tasks related with the compilation, adoption, translation and publications of circulars, reports and scientific documents in the three official languages of the Commission. The Department is comprised of seven staff:

Pilar Pallarés: Publications Coordinator.

Philomena Seidita: Technical Officer and translator.

The Department also includes Rebecca Campoy, Christine Peyre, Christel Navarret, María Isabel de Andrés and María José García-Orad.

Compliance Department

The Compliance Department carries out, among others tasks, the monitoring and compliance of the ICCAT regulatory measures, validation of ICCAT Statistical Document programs and the preparation of compliance tables. The Department is comprised of two staff members:

Following a selection process that took place in 2007 ~~and~~ Ms. Carmen Ochoa de Michelena was hired as Compliance Officer.

Jenny Cheatle: Technical Officer who carries out the tasks assigned to the Department.

Department of Coordination of Scientific Activities

The scientists of the Contracting Parties carry out a wide range of scientific research and a monitoring of activities aimed at the conservation of the tuna resources. The Secretariat is directly involved in the coordination of some of these activities, which was carried out to date by the Assistant Executive Secretary as the Scientific Coordinator and in which other Departments of the Secretariat also participate.

Department of Finance and Administration

This Department carries out all the administrative, financial and human resources tasks of the Secretariat. The Department is comprised of six staff members.

Juan Antonio Moreno: Department Head. Coordinates all the tasks related to the Department. The Department includes Africa Martín, Esther Peña, Felicidad García, Juan Angel Moreno and Cristóbal García.

At the 19th Regular Meeting of the Commission, it was proposed that a study be conducted on the functioning of the Secretariat to define and review the tasks it carries out, as well as the resources available to it. In 2006, the Secretariat prepared a document on the functioning of the Secretariat which provides an extensive description of its structure and organization.

10.2 Pension plan for Secretariat staff

During 2005 and 2006, the Secretariat carried out actions to affiliate the ICCAT staff to the United Nations Joint Staff Pension Fund (UNJSPF) (see 2005 and 2006 Administrative Reports).

Despite the efforts made, joining the UNJSPF depends on the recognition of ICCAT's privileges and immunities to all Contracting Parties.

Furthermore, this matter deserves great attention on behalf of the Commission.

10.3 Hiring new staff

A Compliance Officer was hired in 2007 as indicated in Section 10.1.

11. Other matters

11.1 New headquarters of the ICCAT Secretariat

Contacts this year continued with the Spanish Authorities aimed at arranging the new Secretariat's headquarters. Based on the progress made, it is expected that the new Secretariat offices will be ready in 2008.

11.2 Management of other programs

Since 2004, Japan has provided funds to finance a five-year project for the improvement of data on the tuna fisheries. The Japanese Coordinator's term finalized and Mr. Takaaki Suzuki was hired to replace her. To note are the salaries of the Coordinator and his assistant which should be paid for by the Japan Data Improvement Project (JDIP) funds.

Since 2005, the United States has contributed to the Special Data Fund established in accordance with [Rec. 03-21], to assist scientists from developing countries to participate in the meetings of the Scientific Committee.

In 2006, the United States provided funds to establish a fund for the prohibition of driftnet, encouraging thus compliance to the *Recommendation by ICCAT Relating to Mediterranean Swordfish* [Rec. 03-04]. This fund increased in 2007, with a transfer of €14,000.00 from the Special Data Fund.

Following the Regional Workshops encouraged by the Chairman, a training course was given in June 2007 for western African countries financed by contributions made from the Japan Data Improvement Project (JDIP), the Data Fund and a special contribution made by the United States. This special contribution (€183,125.00) has also covered the expenses for the inter-sessional meetings held in Raleigh as well as contributing to travel expenses towards the Technical Working Group. Contributions in the amount of €58,640.00 and €67,317.00, respectively, were received in August and October from the United States.

In June 2006, a joint contract was signed between ICCAT and the Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO) regarding issues of common interest in research. The three-year contract is aimed at furthering the study on the biology, fishing and sustainable exploitation of species under ICCAT mandate by means of electronic tagging. In March and in accordance with the contract, €70,000.00 was received for the 2007 contribution towards the purchase of tags which will be distributed to researchers.

During the 2005 SCRS Meeting, the Informal Group on the Coordination of Funds proposed the possibility of using the balance from the BETYP to support the scientific and statistical work of ICCAT. After the meeting of the SCRS the Executive Secretary received the approval and confirmation from the donors for this purpose. Thus

a fund with a balance of €20,000.00 was created, financed by the European Community, to be used to finalize the *ICCAT Manual*, and a tag fund with a balance of €20,457.20, financed by Japan.

The funds granted by the EC were used entirely for the update of the *ICCAT Manual*, whereas the funds financed by Japan for tagging are still available.

In April 2007 a contract was signed with the MRAG/CapFish consortium for the implementation of the ICCAT Regional Observers Program, in accordance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-scale Longline Fishing Vessels* [Rec. 06-11]. This program has been financed by voluntary contributions from the Republic of China, Korea, Philippines and Chinese Taipei and will be managed by the Secretariat.

**MEETINGS AT WHICH ICCAT WAS REPRESENTED
BETWEEN NOVEMBER 2006 AND NOVEMBER 2007**

SUMMARY

This document presents basic information about scientific and administrative meetings where ICCAT was represented either by a member of the Secretariat staff or by other persons on behalf of the Secretariat. Basic information presented for each meeting includes substantive agenda items and the main implications for ICCAT.

REPORT OF THE 9TH SESSION OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE-IOTC

Location: Victoria, Mahe, Seychelles.

Dates: November 6-10, 2006.

Representative: Javier Ariz (IEO, Spain)

ICCAT participated as an observer in the 9th Session of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC).

Substantive Agenda items: Chairman of the meeting and Scientific Committee Chairman election (SC). Progress in the compilation of statistical data on catch by species and size distribution, Annual Reports, Inter-sessional Working Group Reports (WG): tropical tunas, swordfish and billfish and incidental catches, executive reports of various species, report on the activities and progress of the tagging program, scheduling of the meetings and assessment groups for 2007, review of methods to increase the participation of National Scientists in the Scientific Committee and Working Group meetings in the Indian Ocean, as well as other matters.

Comments: Due to the premature death of Dr. Geoffrey Kirkwood, Chairman of the Scientific Committee, the meeting began with the selection of a Chairman for the meeting and the selection of a Scientific Committee Chairman for the following two years. The selection of both co-Chairs fell back on Dr. Francis Marsac (EC-France). Like ICCAT, the Scientific Committee is going to propose to the IOTC Commission to extend the current GTB and consider not only the incidental catches, but also other aspects that affect the ecosystem overall and that could provide a wider spectrum as a whole of what is taking place. It is noted that as a novelty several sessions will be held in 2007 regarding the important predation (of sharks, birds, marine mammals, etc.) in longline fisheries in the Indian Ocean. These sessions will be held coinciding with those of GTTT. As well as this meeting, workshops on tropical tunas, by-catch, swordfish, billfish and possibly neritic tunas should be held during 2007.

The Committee recommended the Commission to create a fund dedicated to attain a greater participation of scientists working in this field to attend the meetings of this Committee and to participate in the different Working Groups which are held annually.

Report availability: More information and report availability at: <http://www.iotc.org/>

31ST SESSION OF THE GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN (GFCM)

Location: FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy.

Dates: January 9-13, 2007.

Representative: D. Meski (ICCAT Secretariat).

Substantive Agenda items: Inter-sessional activities of the Committees; Management of Mediterranean Fisheries, issues connected with the functioning of the Commission.

Comments: Following review of the various inter-sessional activities of the various GFCM Committees, and in particular the Scientific Advisory Committee, the following Recommendations concerning the management of fisheries were adopted:

- Recommendation Concerning Mesh Size of Trawl Nets Exploiting Demersal Resources (GFCM/2007/1).
- Recommendation on the Pelagos Sanctuary for the Conservation of Marine Mammals (GFCM/2006/2).

The adoption of three Recommendations which were adopted by ICCAT in its 15th Special Meeting of the Commission (Dubrovnik, November 2006):

- *Recommendation aimed at amending Recommendation 05-04 on bluefin tuna farming* [Rec. 06-07] (GFCM/2007/8(B)).
- *Recommendation on the recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05] (GFCM/2007/8(A)).
- *Recommendation establishing a program for transshipment by large-scale longline fishing vessels* [Rec. 06-11] (GFCM/2007/8(C)).

As regards the collaboration with ICCAT, the Commission recognized the need to re-launch the activities under the mandate of the joint GFCM/ICCAT Working Group on Large Pelagic Species: Once more the Commission acknowledged the positive achievements obtained by this Joint GFCM/ICCAT Working Group on Large Pelagic Species since its establishment in 1989. It was agreed to once again review the terms of reference of the mandate of the joint Working Group during the inter-sessional period in order to submit this information to the following Commission meeting.

The 31st Session of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean was characterized by the establishment of a Compliance Committee that elected its office during the first meeting of this session.

Discussions were maintained regarding the Commission's financial and administrative matters, including the ratification status, the progress carried out concerning the Commission's headquarters, the autonomous budget, amendments to the internal basic texts, development of a compendium of recommendations and resolutions, and the calendar of inter-sessional meetings for 2007.

During the discussion concerning the ICCAT recommendations, some Contracting Parties and the Medisamak representative, considered the procedure in which the GFCM adopts these recommendations. Following the discussions, the ICCAT recommendations were also considered as well as those of the GFCM.

At the time of the adoption of the report, there was disagreement concerning the resolution on the division of the Mediterranean into geographical sub-areas previously adopted during the previous sessions. Turkey hoped to reopen the discussion on this resolution considering its provisions unsuitable to them. However the difference in opinions was so great that the Commission had to resort to a vote for the adoption of the report.

Actions: None.

Report availability:

http://www.fao.org/fi/eims_search/advanced_s_result.asp?statutory=22&pub_year=2007&sortorder=7&no_in_serie=No.31&form_c=AND&lang=en

JDIP TRAINING COURSE

Location: Recife, Brazil.

Dates: February 5 to 16, 2007.

Instructors: Victor Restrepo (ICCAT Secretariat) and Mauricio Ortiz (United States).

Comments: The course was held at the University (UFPRE) and was attended by 22 students (13 from Brazil, 4 from Uruguay and 5 from Venezuela). Nearly half of them were young, either in their last years of university, or having just finished their degrees. Each student had a portable computer.

The course had three main teaching objectives: (1) Using maximum likelihood methods for parameter estimation, with emphasis on non-linear models; (2) Theory and practice of estimating common biological reference points, with emphasis on proxies for data-moderate situations; and, (3) theory and practice of production models. I took primary responsibility for (1) and (2), while Mauricio Ortiz took primary responsibility for (3). We complemented each other in helping students along with the practical exercises.

Eighty-percent of the course was taught using Excel spreadsheets with add-ins such as Solver or Poptools. Because all students were already familiar with Excel basics, using Excel as a teaching tool was practical and efficient. Otherwise, covering the same material while having to teach a programming language (e.g., R) would have taken at least another week.

The outcome of the course is very positive. Despite the fact that participants had quite different quantitative backgrounds and skills, everyone got something useful out of the course. Those who had the weakest background are now able to fit nonlinear models such as growth curves, maturity ogives, etc., using Excel. They also became familiar with how common fisheries management benchmarks are estimated. On the other hand, students with the strongest quantitative background received a lot of practical advice on parameter estimation and management benchmarks.

More importantly, those participants who regularly attend ICCAT assessment and SCRS meetings are now better able to participate actively in the work and discussions. Probably this impact will be more noticeable later this year during the bigeye and albacore assessments.

TWENTY-SECOND SESSION OF THE COORDINATING WORKING PARTY ON FISHERY STATISTICS (CWP)

Location: FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy.

Dates: February 26-March 2, 2007.

Representatives: Victor Restrepo, Papa Kebe, Pilar Pallarés (ICCAT Secretariat).

Substantive Agenda items: Enhancements of RFBs and FishCode-STF partnership, review of aquaculture statistics, issues related to vessel and port classification, scientific use of VMS data and standards for data collection in relation to ecosystem approach and integration of regional data bases.

Comments: The person responsible for the FAO FishCode STF presented the progress made as regards to the work carried out during the last two years and ICCAT reconfirmed the need to enhance the collaboration between FishCode and RFB to improve the work.

The meeting noted the difficulties in separating the capture fisheries component and the aquaculture component of tuna cage culture and agreed to defer this issue to the next session.

An expert consultation will be proposed to COFI to design technical details in order to harmonize fields and codes in vessel data bases. The UN-LOCODE is a dynamic system however it is early to recommend it as a standard for fishing port codification.

It was agreed that there is no need to have inter-sessional meetings and a statement was prepared by the CWP members and will be delivered to the COFI meeting by the Chairman.

The importance of improving data collection in the context of the ecosystem approach to fisheries management was raised by ICCAT. Accordingly the CWP recommended best practices of data standards for monitoring fisheries within their ecosystem context.

The CWP recommended also exploring the utilization of VMS data for scientific and statistical purposes, in addition to their uses in monitoring, control and surveillance.

Actions: None

Report availability: ftp.fao.org/FI/DOCUMENT/cwp/cwp_22/default.htm

FIRMS - FOURTH STEERING COMMITTEE (SC) MEETING

Location: FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy.

Dates: February 26-March 2, 2007.

Representative: Victor Restrepo, Papa Kebe and Pilar Pallarés (ICCAT Secretariat).

Substantive Agenda items: FIRMS membership, Review of activities during the past year, descriptors of stock status, Information Management Policy (IMP), Inter-sessional work plan.

Comments: During the meeting, three agencies GFCM, NEAFC and SEAFO became new Partners to FIRMS. In the revision of activities, reported by the FIRMS Secretariat, the launching of the FIRMS website with its marine resources status and trends information released to the public at the occasion of the UNFSA review conference held in New York in May 2006, was highlighted as one of the main events during the previous year.

The Steering Committee also reviewed the development of applications, recognizing the work conducted by the FIRMS Secretariat and provided several suggestions for further improvements.

Special attention was paid to the background of the issue of the FIRMS descriptors of stock status. It was noted that only one Partner, NAFO, had been able to accept the proposed descriptors as search terms while several other Partners found their use uneasy. After some discussions the SC considered that stock status references, 'exploitation rate', 'abundance level' and 'exploitation status', currently appearing in the summaries should be removed, but may be presented (according to Partner's decision) in fact sheets together with abstracts.

The visual system (traffic light/panels symbols) used by the SCRS to visually present status of stocks together with level of uncertainty in a simplified manner was presented by the SCRS Chairman. This system avoids the use of any specific terms.

The Steering Committee approved the inter-sessional work plan presented by the Secretariat which includes a meeting of the TWG (TWG2) in 2007.

The Steering Committee also planned a Session of FSC (the fifth session) in 2008.

Report availability: ftp://ftp.fao.org/fi/DOCUMENT/FIGIS_FIRMS/2007/report.pdf

REPORT OF THE 27TH SESSION OF THE FAO COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES (COFI)

Location: FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy.

Dates: March 5-9, 2007.

Representative: Driss Meski (ICCAT Secretariat).

Comments: The session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries was carried out on March 5-9, 2007 with an extensive Agenda. The follow-up of the actions that were previously adopted were considered, as well as new actions raised by intermediary sector sessions and the FAO work program in fisheries and aquaculture for future years. The COFI also reviewed the progress made in the reconstruction of fisheries and aquaculture in Asian countries affected by the tsunami. The socio-economic situation in small-scale fisheries was of great importance during the discussions maintained in this 27th session of COFI.

Participants discussed the progress carried out as regards to the compliance of the FAO Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, plans of action, combating illegal unreported and unregulated fishing (IUU), subsidies for fishing, trade, the progress made concerning eco tagging, aquaculture, ecosystem approach and the strengthening of RFMOs. Concerning the last item, COFI has become aware of the work of the Kobe meeting and the actions resulting from it. At the end of a valuable and important discussion, COFI stressed the importance and the relevance to carry out RFMO performance reviews as suggested at the Kobe meeting.

COFI adopted a plan of action in the fisheries and aquaculture sector.

Report availability: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/010/a1160e/a1160e00.htm>

REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF REGIONAL FISHERY BODY SECRETARIATS NETWORK (FIFTH MEETING OF THE RFBS)

Location: FAO headquarters, Rome, Italy.

Dates: March 12-13, 2007.

Representative: Driss Meski (ICCAT Secretariat).

Comments: Within the framework of the meeting among different RFMOs, a Secretariats Network was developed to substitute the so-called RFB coordination meeting. Thus, the first meeting of this network was held in the FAO headquarters apart from the COFI meeting held in March 2007.

This meeting provided an opportunity to review the different matters discussed at the COFI meeting and the actions it adopted. The meeting stressed the importance of the discussion regarding the harmonization document of catches. The update and publication of the List of Vessels and other activities aimed at conforming to management and conservation measures of marine and aquaculture resources. There was exchange of views as regards to the RFB performance reviews. This meeting was characterized by the determination of the group of people responsible of the RFBs to cooperate for an improved compliance of fishery management measures adopted by the different Commissions.

Report availability:

http://www.fao.org/fi/website/FIRetrieveAction.do?xml=rfb.xml&dom=collection&xp_nav=4,1

SIXTH ROUND OF INFORMAL CONSULTATIONS OF STATES PARTIES TO THE AGREEMENT FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION ON THE LAW OF THE SEA OF DECEMBER 10, 1982 RELATING TO THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF STRADDLING FISH STOCKS AND HIGHLY MIGRATORY FISH STOCKS

Location: UN headquarters, New York, United States.

Dates: April 23-24, 2007.

Representative: Driss Meski (ICCAT Secretariat).

Substantive Agenda items: The substantive Agenda items considered the national, regional and global implementation of the Agreement, the implementation of results of the Review Conference of the Agreement and the future measures to be taken concerning the Review Conference. One of the items discussed stressed the performance review of RFMOs.

Comments: The ICCAT Executive Secretary stressed the progress made to date by the five tuna RFMOs regarding the common criteria for performance reviews and other collaborative aspects such as the joint Web site and the joint List of Vessels. The Executive Secretary also highlighted the work carried out to date by ICCAT on sea transshipments, taking into account that ICCAT is one of the first organizations to consider this matter.

Ambassador David Balton chaired the session and distributed a document including a summary of minimum criteria aimed at RFMO performance reviews. The formation of a Group was suggested, under the management of the Chairman. However no consensus was reached to resolve this matter. In addition to the invitation of the American delegation, a similar session was organized to discuss the RFMOs performance review criteria. The results of this parallel session will not be part of a formal report of the sixth round of informal consultations.

On the occasion of this analogous session, the criteria discussed by Ambassador Balton were reviewed in detail and after a long discussion it was agreed that Mr. Balton, as moderator of this item of the joint session of tuna RFMOs in Kobe, would transmit a revised draft to all the RFMO Chairmen and Executive Secretaries. However, it was noted that the criteria would serve as guidelines and could be adapted by individual RFMOs in accordance to their needs.

Discussions also considered the Assistant Funds for developing States, established within the framework of the UNSFA. Canada informed ICCAT at its 15th Special Meeting of the Commission in 2006 that it would contribute to 500,000 Canadian dollars towards this fund and the transfer of this amount was confirmed at the meeting. The eligible Contracting Parties will be encouraged to request assistance within the framework of this fund to strengthen the capacities and activities related to tuna management.

The regularity of UNFSA's review conference was discussed; however, no decision was made as regards to whether the next review would take place in 2010 or 2011. Likewise, no consensus was reached as to whether the informal consultations should be held annually or every two years.

Report availability: www.un.org/Depts/los/convention_agreements/fishstocksmeetings/icsp6report.pdf

REPORT OF THE COURSE ON XML

Location: ICCAT Secretariat Headquarters, Madrid, Spain.

Dates: May 23 to 25, 2007.

Content: The objective of the course was to develop schemes of documents in XML language adapted to the chapters of the updated *ICCAT Manual*. These schemes are the base for structuring the information contained in the chapters of the Manual in a logical and dynamic manner for later uploading on the web site.

Instructor: Mr. Aureliano Gentile, an expert on the FIRMS team.

Participants: Pilar Pallarés, Juan Carlos Muñoz, Jesús Fiz (ICCAT Secretariat).

Comments: Although the knowledge acquired during the course will have ample application, the initial work centered on Chapter 2 of the *ICCAT Manual* corresponding to the species and secondly on Chapter 3 on fishing gears, which is currently being developed.

The instructor carried conducted the course based on a draft scheme that he had prepared, which included a considerable number of elements developed within the numerous FAO projects that have similar content. The use of these elements has a double advantage in that it saved time and offered the possibility of establishing links and cross references.

After the review and discussion of the proposed scheme, the final scheme was defined which will include the information contained in Chapter 2 of the Manual.

Later, a scheme was developed for Chapter 3, pending validation once this Chapter is developed.

During the course, Juan Carlos Muñoz studied different possibilities of presenting the contents on the web and carried out some trials with Dreamweaver. In principle, this program will result in good presentations using simple procedures.

REPORT OF THE TRAINING COURSE FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF STATISTICAL DATA ON FISHING

Location: Hotel Novotel, Dakar, Senegal.

Dates: June 18 to 22, 2007.

Participants: 16 representatives (two from each country) from Angola, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Republic of Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, St Tome & Principe, and Senegal participated in the work of this training course. Each country designated a scientist working in research and a statistician from the fisheries Administration.

Instructors: The following served as instructors: David Die, Professor of the University of Miami (United States), Joao Pereira, Professor of the University of Azores (Portugal), Papa Kebe (ICCAT Secretariat) Carlos Palma (ICCAT Secretariat), Gertjan van de Graaf, Coordinator of the FAO FishCode-STF Project.

Development of the Training Course: An official ceremony took place on Monday morning, June 18, 2007, with opening addresses given by the representative of the Minister of State for Maritime Affairs and by Mr. Driss Meski, ICCAT Executive Secretary. The work sessions were conducted daily from 9 am to 18:30 pm. On the Wednesday morning, June 20, 2007, the participant visited an important landing site for the Senegalese artisanal fishery.

Training Course program: During the week of work, the following information was presented by the instructors:

1. ICCAT requirements for data reporting
2. Completing of the ICCAT forms for the submission of data
3. Status of data submission by country
4. Definition of the fishing profile by country
5. Principles of data collection
6. Presentation of the project on the strategy for the improvement of data submitted to FAO
7. Reviews of missing data and reconstruction of the time series
8. Identification of tropical tuna species, billfishes, and sharks
9. Review of the status of implementation of the recommendations from the Sally Training Course (2006)
10. Work session for the instructors and the FAO representative on improving collaboration among the two institutions.
11. Recommendations

General comments: Through this course the participants acquired a better understanding of the importance of the basic data and how to improve their sampling scheme, as well as the collection and submission of basic data to ICCAT. The participants also gained knowledge on the methods used by ICCAT to correct the missing data in the statistical series. The Annual Reports of these countries, submitted to the 2007 meeting of the Scientific Committee, should reflect the progress made in the reconstruction of missing data and the adjustment needed in the reports sent previously to the Secretariat. The participants presented reports describing the state of the fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species, and sharks for their countries, which resulted in the development of the fishing profiles for the countries represented. The level of the participants was very heterogeneous. Some participants had difficulties to recognize tunas. Others, on the contrary, had a very in-depth knowledge on the biology of tunas in general.

General recommendations:

- The participants expressed the wish for more in-depth courses on the methods used by the SCRS in the stock assessments.
- More training courses are requested, exclusively dedicated to the completion of the ICCAT forms.
- To better assist the work of the technicians and the samplers in the field, a simplified, plastic identification card for the species.
- All the data missing for nominal catches (Task I) of the eight countries present have been identified and at the meeting in 2007, the representatives of these countries should present a report on the state of recovery and the reconstruction of the statistical series.
- The participants appreciated the assistance provided by ICCAT so that scientists from their countries can participate in SCRS meetings, and it was requested that this initiative be continued.
- More precise estimates and sampling of *faux thons* on the local Abidjan market should be reinforced.
- Estimates of tunas landed at Abidjan from the Ghanaian fisheries should be better monitored.
- In almost all these countries, the sport fishery targeting tunas and billfishes is quite active, but the data are not collected. A recommendation was made for monitoring and more regular reinforcement of these activities, as well as improved coordination with the regional Coordinator of the Billfish Program.
- The discussions held with the FAO representative were the subject of a report defining the conditions for a future partnership among the two institutions. The next version of the ARTFISH software will be improved to include the information on the species managed by ICCAT (tunas, billfishes, and sharks).
- The instructors hoped that the participants at this training course can continue to monitor the activities concerning ICCAT statistics in the future.
- The participants requested posters on the recovery of tags to heighten public awareness on the return of tags.

Conclusions: A detailed report including the content of the presentations and the fishing profiles of the countries was presented to the 2007 SCRS meeting (SCRS/2007/145). This training course was highly useful and the instructors and the participants asked that ICCAT repeat this initiative in the future.

Report availability: ICCAT Collective Volume of Scientific Papers, Vol. 62 (in press).

75TH MEETING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN TROPICAL TUNA COMMISSION (IATTC)

Location: Cancun, Mexico.

Dates: June 21-29, 2007.

Representative: Driss Meski and Victor Restrepo (ICCAT Secretariat).

Substantive Agenda items: Report on the fishery and status of tuna and billfish resources; Conservation and Management Measures; Actions following the 2007 Joint Tuna RFMO meeting in Kobe; Appointment of Director of Investigations.

Comments: Considerable part of the discussions centered on the issue of fishing capacity, particularly for purse-seine vessels. While it is generally understood that total fleet capacity should be capped, some Parties argue that their allocations should increase. The meeting did not agree to any new conservation and management measures for the stocks. A proposal for a performance review, which had been recommended by the joint Tuna RFMO meeting in Kobe, was not adopted. Dr. G. Compean of Mexico was appointed Director, and he will replace Dr. Robin Allen who will retire in September 2007.

Report availability: www.iattc.org/75th-Meeting-SAB-2007ENG.htm

REPORT OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL FISHERIES MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION (NARFMO)

Location: Lisbon, Portugal.

Date: September 21, 2007.

Representative: Driss Meski (ICCAT Secretariat).

Comments: In addition to the 29th RFMO meeting, the NARFMOs held their coordination meeting in Lisbon on September 21, 2007. ICCAT, NAFO, NEAFC, NASCO and NAMMCO were represented at this meeting by their respective Executive Secretaries.

Discussed during this meeting there were discussions on the best ways to coordinate Secretariat efforts aimed at improving their respective Commissions' roles as regards to decision taking.

Several matters were reviewed. Of note were the discussions regarding the COFI meeting in March 2007, the work carried out at the tuna RFMO Kobe meeting held in Kobe, Japan in January 2007, and the RFMO performance reviews.

Other matters related to Secretariat management were also discussed.

Mr. Driss Meski took advantage of this occasion to attend the first session of the 29th Meeting of NAFO. This meeting, which included an extensive Agenda, specifically reviewed the stock status of different species in the Convention area, as well as the management measures for the future. Matters concerning the NAFO reform, as well as those of an administrative nature, were also part of the Agenda of this 29th session.

Report availability: www.nafo.int/about/annrep/ar07/narfmo.pdf.

TENTH SESSION OF THE SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL FISHERIES COMMISSION FOR THE MEDITERRANEAN

Location: Nicosia, Cyprus.

Dates: October 22-26, 2007.

Representative: Papa Kebe (ICCAT Secretariat).

Substantive Agenda items: Review of the recommendations of the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean, ICCAT/GFCM Collaboration, Work Plan for 2008 to hold *ad hoc* GFCM/ICCAT meeting on small tunas.

Comments: Approximately 38 people representing the GFCM State Members attended the meetings. The importance of GFCM/ICCAT collaboration to improve catch statistics of small tuna species in the Mediterranean Sea and to improve knowledge on the biology of Mediterranean small tuna species was discussed.

It was agreed to hold an inter-sessional meeting earlier in May 2008 possibly in Malaga (Spain) to assess activities on Mediterranean small tunas. The group recalls the last recommendation made by the SCRS on small tunas and encourages the improvement of GFCM/ICCAT collaboration.

Substantive Agenda items: Both Secretariats (GFCM & ICCAT) should be in contact to arrange the *ad hoc* meeting and will attempt to disseminate the announcement to the maximum number of countries around the Mediterranean area.

Report Availability: www.cmima.csic.es/pub/scmee/Subcommittee_2007/SCMEE_2007.pdf

FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF TUNA, THE AZORES

Location: Azores, Portugal

Dates: October 25-28, 2007.

Comments: The ICCAT Secretariat was invited by ANFACO (*Asociación Nacional de Fabricantes de Conservas de Pescados y Mariscos*) of EC-Spain to participate in the First International Congress of Tuna. The ICCAT Secretariat was unable to participate in this meeting due to the dates when it was held, and was represented by Mr. Joao Pereira (EC-Portugal) who presented ICCAT's role in the management of tunas.

SUMMARY OF THE MEETINGS BETWEEN THE ICCAT CHAIRMAN AND THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

The ICCAT Chairman and the Executive Secretary held two coordination meetings in 2007 (Washington, DC, February 20-21 and Madrid, September 6-7).

1. Meeting in Washington, DC, February 20-21, 2007

a) Organization of the 2007 Inter-sessional Meetings, including budget issues

- Working Groups on Capacity and Integrated Monitoring Measures: Fixed the date and place of the meetings of these Working Groups (Raleigh, July 16-21); arrangements and budgetary issues were discussed.
- Joint Tuna Body Technical Working Group on Catch and Trade Tracking (TWG): Fixed the date and place of the meeting (Raleigh, July 23-24). The ICCAT Chairman will liaise with the Chairman of the Joint Tuna RFMO meeting regarding the meeting preparations, including verification of the TWG Chairman, development of an Agenda, and notification of/participation by RFMO members and Secretariats.
- Data workshops: The Executive Secretary reported on progress in planning a data workshop in Senegal. The Workshop is consistent with the needs identified during the Chairman's Regional Workshops held in western and southern African countries held in Ghana in 2006.

b) Strengthening of ICCAT

- Criteria and methodology of performance reviews: the outcome of the Joint Tuna RFMO meeting (Kobe, Japan, January 2007) was discussed and it was agreed to maintain the coordination of the ways to submit the issue to the ICCAT annual meeting.
- Working Group on the Future of ICCAT: The Chairman recalled several issues raised in Dubrovnik. Given Convention and budgetary implications of such actions, the Chairman noted these should be considered by this Working Group (expected to meet in early 2008). The issue of COC and PWG were also discussed.

c) ICCAT Regional Observers Program

Regarding the preparations for the implementation of this program, the Executive Secretary noted the Secretariat would most likely need additional technical and legal assistance to finalize the contract. The Chairman indicated his support for obtaining such assistance.

d) 8th Meeting of Tuna Body Secretariats and COFI

The Executive Secretary reported he would be chairing the next meeting of this group (March 9, 2007). Topics for discussion would include: some initiatives from the Kobe meeting, e.g., preparations for the Technical Working Group meeting on catch/trade tracking, coordination/improvement of vessel lists, coordination of globalizing transshipment observer program, process and next steps for RFMO performance reviews. Financial assistance to assist developing States to improve their fisheries monitoring and control will also be discussed.

e) Kobe follow-up

The Executive Secretary and the Chairman reviewed the course of action resulting from the Kobe meeting. It was agreed that Secretariat would draft a circular to ICCAT members prior to the 2007 Commission meeting providing an update on the progress made by ICCAT on these items.

f) Annual meeting preparations

- *Officer's Meeting*: The first Officers meeting is planned at the same time and place of the ICCAT inter-sessional meetings on capacity and monitoring and control.
- *Future Meetings between the Chairman and the Executive Secretary*: Agreed that these meetings were of significant value in preparing for the ICCAT meeting. At least two future meetings are envisaged before the Commission meeting, most likely in the summer (possibly June) and fall (possibly September).
- *2007 Letter of issues and priorities*: The Chairman noted intention to circulate a letter to the ICCAT membership prior to the ICCAT meeting regarding organization/operation of the annual meeting and indicating issues/priorities facing the organization this year.
- *Annual meeting operational issues*: The Chairman noted his strong concern regarding the recent trend within ICCAT to hold closed meetings, stating such sessions should only be used on a limited basis. The Chairman believes that ICCAT meetings, whether plenary or as a working group/panel sessions, should be open as a matter of policy. He also noted that the end of the annual ICCAT meetings are fairly rushed and indicated he would work with the Secretariat and Commission officers to try to find ways to minimize this situation in the future.
- *Other*: The Chairman noted that review of data submissions by the Parties could be improved. The Compliance Committee will meet two days prior the formal start of the ICCAT meeting given its heavy workload. The Chairman noted his intent to work with the Committee Chairman and Secretariat to determine the best use of these two extra days to ensure the Committee can complete its work.

g) Other business

Taking into account requests expressed by several Contracting Parties regarding the need to develop an orientation guide, the Chairman asked the Executive Secretary to prepare a manual of forms to be provided to all members.

It was noted that the United States would be hosting the 2008 *Ad Hoc* Tuna RFMO Chairman's meeting, as agreed in Kobe. ICCAT's role in this meeting and target dates of January 21-23 were discussed. The location is also under consideration.

Finally, the Executive Secretary reported on the selection process for the Compliance Officer.

2. Meeting in Madrid, September 6-7, 2007

Following a review of issues raised at previous meetings, the following points were discussed:

- Review of the annual meeting agendas and timetable, including acknowledgement that the timetable will need to be revised during the course of the 2007 ICCAT meeting

- Content of Chairman's letter to be circulated regarding annual meeting priorities
- Logistical and administrative issues regarding the annual meeting, including timing of officer's meeting, coordination between the Chair and Secretariat, and Secretariat support of the Compliance Committee
- Other issues and activities, including:
 - Filling Dr. Restrepo's position
 - Conduct of ICCAT Performance Review, including preparation of a discussion document
 - Future of ICCAT Working Group and how to encourage intensive participation
 - Future of the Compendium, including possible referral to the Future of ICCAT Working Group
 - Capacity building and organization of a 2008 Data Workshop in the Caribbean and South America
 - Support of the Secretariat to face increasing demands of Commission (VMS, observers, catch reporting/notification, etc.).
 - Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fisheries, including the possibility of adding time to the 2008 meeting for this group to meet
 - Budget issues, including a review of arrears and voluntary data fund matters

2007 FINANCIAL REPORT¹

Introduction

Fiscal year 2007 has seen the consolidation of a positive trend as regards the improvement in the financial situation of the Commission, although some Contracting Parties still have difficulties meeting their budgetary commitments. As a consequence of this trend, the Working Capital Fund has improved considerably, and is above the recommended minimum.

Therefore, the importance should be emphasized of the Commission's having adequate financial resources to carry out the requests given to it.

1. Auditor's Report – Fiscal Year 2006

The auditing firm Deloitte, S.L. prepared the Independent Auditor's Report corresponding to fiscal year 2006.

In accordance with Article 12 of the Commission's Financial Regulations, the Executive Secretary sent a copy of the Auditor's Report to the Governments of all the Contracting Parties in May 2007 (ICCAT Salida #995/07). The Auditor's Report includes the Budgetary Statements of ICCAT: Balance Sheet, Composition and Balance of the Working Capital Fund, Budgetary and Extra-budgetary expenses, Status of the Contracting Party Contributions, Budgetary and Extra-budgetary Income Received and the Explanatory Notes of these, corresponding to the fiscal year that ended on December 31, 2006. It should be noted that at the close of fiscal year 2006, the Balance Sheet showed an effective balance in Cash and Banks amounting to €1,681,215.93, corresponding to the available in the Working Capital Fund, €1,332,616.64 (which represents 61.35% of the Budget), to the available in the Trust Funds (€230,911.58), debts for purchases or services (€69,562.77), provision for budgetary expenses (€9,792.43), budgetary expenses of fiscal year 2007 paid in advance (€7,154.51), payments pending application (€900.00), and advances on future contributions (€6,387.02).

The balance of accumulated pending contributions at the close of fiscal year 2006 (corresponding to 2006 and previous years) amounted to a total of €1,534,722.18.

2. Financial status of the second half of the biennial budget – Fiscal year 2007

All the Commission's financial operations corresponding to fiscal year 2007 have been maintained in Euros. The accounting entries that originated in United States dollars are also registered in Euros, applying the official exchange rates facilitated monthly by United Nations.

The 2007 Regular Budget, amounting to €2,323,024.11, was approved by the Commission at its 15th Special Meeting (Dubrovnik, November 2006). The Balance Sheet (attached as **Statement 1**) shows the assets and liabilities to the close of fiscal year 2007, which is shown in detail in **Tables 1 to 6**, as well as that corresponding to 2006.

Table 1 shows the status of the contribution of each Contracting Party.

The total accumulated debt from budgetary and extra-budgetary contributions, at the close of fiscal year 2007, amounts to €1,557,253.41, which includes, budgetary contributions from: Cape Verde (€304,129.16), People's Republic of China (€641.15), Gabon (€133,316.00), Ghana (€541,862.84), Republic of Guinea (€87,706.85), Honduras (€2,482.60), Nicaragua (€9,953.61), Panama (€85,505.33), St. Tome & Principe (€7,172.08), Senegal (€25,040.00), Tunisia (€3,608.50), United Kingdom-Overseas Territories (€3,359.40), Uruguay (€136.64), Vanuatu (€1,538.02), and Venezuela (€65,753.78), extra-budgetary contributions from the following Contracting Parties: Honduras (€14,937.00), Nicaragua (€6,387.40), Nigeria (€789.96), and Egypt (€4,106.78), and the debts correspond to Benin (€50,508.83) and Cuba (€66,317.48), which are no longer Contracting Parties to ICCAT.

¹ Information as of December 31, 2007.

Table 2 shows the liquidation of budgetary expenses to the close of fiscal year 2007, broken down by chapters.

Budgetary expenses

90.79% of the budget adopted by the Commission was spent. Following herewith are some general comments, by budget chapter.

Chapter 1 – Salaries: The salaries and remuneration of 15 Secretariat staff members were charged to this chapter: five staff in the Professional or Higher categories (an Executive Secretary and an Assistant Executive Secretary (six months), a Head of Finance and Administration, a Compliance Officer (three months) and a Compliance Technician), six staff in the General Services category (four Translators in the Publications Department, an Administrative Secretary and a Mail and Photocopy Clerk), and four staff included in the Spanish Social Security system (a Translator in the Publications Department, a Mail and Photocopy Clerk, a Purchasing Assistant, and a Assistant Bookkeeper).

In 2007, the United Nations Civil Service Commission published new salary and pension scales for staff in the Professional or Higher categories, as well as the salary and pension scale for Madrid for staff in the General Services category. All these increments are charged to this chapter, complying with the date of entry into force of each of these scales.

Therefore, the total amount charged to Chapter 1 includes the updating of the remuneration schemes to those in effect for staff classified in the United Nations categories, including tenure and contribution to the Van Breda Pension Plan. It also includes the cost of Spanish Social Security for Secretariat staff included in this system, the payment of taxes in accordance with that stipulated in Article 10 of the *ICCAT Staff Regulations and Rules*, as well as education allowance expenses for the staff concerned in accordance with Article 16 of the aforementioned Staff Regulations, as well as the home leave expenses for staff contracted at the international level, in accordance with Article 27 of the Staff Regulations. Also charged were expenses for the shipment of furniture and personal effects and accumulated compensatory vacation time paid, in accordance with the benefits outlined in the Staff Regulations for staff contracted at the international level, to the Assistant Executive Secretary, following his voluntary separation from service.

The amount charged to Chapter 1 represents 93.23% of the amount budgeted. It should be noted that there was an important savings in this Chapter, since the Compliance Office did not start working at the Secretariat until October.

Chapter 2 – Travel: The amount charged to this chapter of the budget amounted to €1,318.29 (104.39% of the amount budgeted) and corresponded to the trip expenses and *per diem* for Secretariat participation in the meetings of international organizations and those of regional and/or international bodies. It should be taken into account that this Chapter was reduced by 30% with respect to the 2006 budget which is why the percentage spent was slightly above 100%.

Chapter 3 – Commission Meetings: This chapter includes the expenses charged which amounted to €136,324.03 (17.64% more than the amount budgeted), corresponding to travel by the Secretariat for meeting preparation and the expenses of the 2007 Commission meeting in Antalya (Turkey), which included Secretariat expenses (travel, per diem, overtime, etc.), interpreters' expenses (travel, per diem, honoraria, overtime, etc.), as well as expenses for the transport, material and for photocopying. The expenses in this fiscal period exceeded the amount budgeted for the chapter, due to special contribution to the host country (assuming the costs of video projection, computer and printer rental, among others) following the Chairman's decision to add two meeting days, for the Compliance Committee, after the Government of Turkey had closed the budget.

Chapter 4 – Publications: The expenses charged to this chapter amounted to €32,992.67 (62.88% of the amount budgeted), corresponding to the expenses incurred for the purchase of material for publications, i.e. paper and toner, (€6,951.19), reproduction of documents (6,365.36), photocopier rental (€1,844.42), printer binding of the following publications: *Report for Biennial Period 2006-07, Part I, Vols. 1, 2 and 3* in the three official languages of the Commission, and the publication on DVD of the *Collective Volume of Scientific Papers, Vol. 60 (Nos. 1,2,3,4,5 and 6), Statistical Bulletin, Vol. 36*, and the *Basic Texts* (€5,682.84), and payment for publication of Nos. 1 to 6 of Vol. 60 of the Collective Volume on DVD, as well as the complete ICCAT Collective Volume series (Vols. 1 to LIX), including the special Skipjack Year Program issue) (€2,148.86).

Chapter 5 – Office Equipment: The only expense charged to this Chapter was the purchase of an electric bookbinder (€760), which represents 9.44% of the amount budgeted.

Chapter 6 – Operating Expenses: The expenses incurred in this chapter amounted to €125,019.59 (78.99% of the amount budgeted), which corresponded to: office material (€8,308.39); communication costs: mailing of official correspondence and ICCAT publications (€1,169.25), phone (€1,616.17), fax (€21.03); bank charges (€422.26); audit (€19,354.60); maintenance contracts: insurance, office cleaning, garage rental, etc. (€25,915.93); and representation expenses (€18,311.96).

Chapter 7 – Miscellaneous: This chapter includes various expenses of a minor nature, such as minor repairs at the Secretariat offices. The expenses charged to this chapter amounted to €6,397.09 and represented 99.36% of the amount budgeted.

Chapter 8 – Coordination of Research: The expenses incurred in this chapter amounted to €752,189.97 (87.95% of the amount budgeted), broken down according to the following sub-chapters:

A) *Salaries:* Expenses corresponding to the salaries of 7 Secretariat staff members have been charged to this sub-chapter: five staff in the Professional or Higher categories: an Assistant Executive Secretary (four months), a Head of the Department of Statistics, a Biostatistician, a Publications Coordinator and a Publications Technician, a staff member in the General Services category (Information Technology Specialist), and two staff included in the Spanish Social Security system (a Database Programmer and a Technical Assistant).

The observations made under Chapter 1 concerning the salary scheme in effect in 2007 for staff classified in the United Nations categories also apply to this sub-chapter, as well as the costs for Spanish Social Security for Secretariat staff included in this system, the payment of taxes in accordance with Article 10 of the *ICCAT Staff Regulations and Rules*, educational allowance for staff entitled to this in accordance with Article 16 of the *ICCAT Staff Regulations*, and home leave expenses for staff contracted at the international level, in accordance with Article 27 of the *Staff Regulations*.

B) *Travel to improve statistics:* The amount charged to this sub-chapter was €13,636.39 (68.18% of the amount budgeted) and corresponds to trip and *per diem* expenses for Secretariat participation in meetings of other organizations.

C) *Statistics-Biology:* Charges to this sub-chapter included the annual cost for maintenance of the ICCAT web page and ICCAT electronic mail (€3,068.00), the purchase of tags (€2,650.03), expenses for the 2007 ICCAT lottery on tropical tunas, temperate tunas, and sharks (€1,017.00), and costs for translation work on the *ICCAT Manual* (€6,589.36).

D) *Computer-related items:* The amount incurred in this sub-chapter was (€25,499.71), corresponded to the purchase of computers, software, a server, memory expansion, and other diverse computer material.

E) *Database maintenance:* Expenses of this sub-chapter amounted to €3,402.49, corresponding to the purchase of annual licenses and maintenance of the air conditioner for the room where the server is located.

F) *Telephone-Internet domain:* The expense charged for this concept amounted to €3,860.32, corresponding to Internet connection fees and Internet maintenance.

G) *Scientific meetings (including SCRS):* The amount spent in this sub-chapter amounted to €61,157.16 corresponding to expenses for the annual meeting of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) held in Madrid: interpreters' honoraria, translation equipment, overtime, Secretariat staff expenses, office material, photocopying expenses, and the conference room and the Secretariat work rooms at the hotel where the meeting was held.

H) *ICCAT Bluefin Year Program (BYP):* The Contracting Parties financed a budget of €14,588.60, as an ICCAT budgetary contribution to this Program. The breakdown of income and expenses is given in the table referring to this Program.

I) *ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish:* The Contracting Parties financed a budget of €20,000.00 as an ICCAT budgetary contribution to this Program. The breakdown of income and expenses is given in the table referring to this Program.

J) *Miscellaneous:* As of the close of fiscal year 2007, no expense had been charged to this sub-chapter.

Chapter 9 – Contingencies: The amount charged to this Chapter amounted to €9,939.40 (99.39% of the amount budgeted) and corresponded to honorariums of an expert to review the contract with the agency contracted for the ICCAT Regional Observers Program, the purchase of flags for the ICCAT Regional Observer Program, and expenses for the shipment of furniture and personal effects of the Compliance Officer.

Chapter 10 – Separation from Service Fund: The amount charged to this chapter was 100% of the amount budgeted (€15,000.00), which have been transferred to the Separation from Service Fund (see Section 6 of this report).

Extra-budgetary expenses

The extra-budgetary expenses incurred correspond to the meetings held in Tokyo (Japan) and in Raleigh (North Carolina, USA) which are explained in detail in Section 14 of this report, as well as the negative differences in exchange rates of the fiscal year

Table 3 shows the budgetary and extra-budgetary income received by the Commission during fiscal year 2007.

Budgetary income

The contributions received and distributed by Groups were as follows:

Group	Contracting Parties				Contributions		
	No.	Total payment	Partial payment	Pending	Budget	Paid	%
A	8	7	1	0	1,376,391.79	1,371,032.39	99.61%
B	7	5	1	1	487,835.07	418,472.79	85.78%
C	17	11	2	4	394,914.09	184,999.00	46.85%
D	11	5	0	6	63,883.18	29,238.38	45.77%
Total	43	28	4	11	2,323,024.13	2,003,742.56	86.26%

From the budget approved, income received and applied towards 2007 contributions amounted to €2,003,742.56, which represents 86.26% of the budget. Only 28 of the 43 Contracting Parties included in the budget have paid their total contribution (Algeria, Angola, Barbados, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Côte d’Ivoire, Croatia, Equatorial Guinea, European Community, France-St. Pierre & Miquelon, Guatemala, Iceland, Japan, Korea, Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Philippines, Russia, South Africa, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Syria, Trinidad & Tobago, Turkey and United States). The People’s Republic of China paid 97.26% of its 2007 contribution (€2,801.05), Tunisia paid 91.45% (€38,574.00), United Kingdom-Overseas Territories paid 69.26% (€12,073.11), and Uruguay paid 98.41% (€8,435.90).

The contributions to the 2007 Regular Budget that are pending payment from the Contracting Parties amounted to €19,281.57, which represents 13.74% of the budget.

The advance received in 2002 from Libya (€14,537.98), of which a balance of €3,378.22 remained, has been applied towards the total payment of that Party’s 2007 contribution, thereby showing a balance in Libya’s favor of €2,275.19, which will be applied towards the payment of future contributions. The advance received in 2005 from Angola (€20,478.00), of which a balance of €14,007.63 remained, has been applied towards the total payment of that Party’s 2007 contribution. Another advance was received from Angola in 2007 amounting to €6,473.90, thereby showing a balance of €13,662.05 in favor of Angola, which will be applied towards the payment of future contributions. The advances from the People’s Republic of China (€1.05) and from Syria (€0.12) have been applied towards the partial payments of their 2007 contributions, respectively. In 2007, advances were also received from Equatorial Guinea (€25,931.99), Philippines (€107.50), and Syria (€0.06), which will also be applied towards the payment of future contributions.

Extra-budgetary income

Extra-budgetary income received in fiscal year 2007 amounted to €53,015.78. This income includes: observer fees from the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds, CIPS, IGFA, Medisamak, Oceana, CARICOM, Chinese Taipei, Mauritania and ADENA (€6,231.06), a voluntary contribution from Chinese Taipei (€100,000.00), a voluntary contribution from the Japan Data Improvement Project (€10,869.34), a voluntary contribution from the ICCAT Regional Observers Program (€13,073.73) bank interest (€1,222.61), reimbursement of Value

Added Tax-VAT (€6,687.27), income received from Japan for the inter-sessional meetings held in Tokyo (€34,697.46), income received from the United States for the meetings of the working groups held in Raleigh (€134,290.19), and other income (€5,944.12).

Income from accumulated pending contributions

Income from accumulated pending contributions amounted to €301,647.08 and corresponds to the contributions to previous budgets paid by Côte d'Ivoire (€5.00), Ghana (€207,269.85), Equatorial Guinea (€16,765.69), Tunisia (€3,596.48), United Kingdom-Overseas Territories (€34,141.29), Uruguay (€22,679.26), Vanuatu (€9,644.87), and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (€7,544.64).

Table 4 shows the composition and balance of the Working Capital Fund. The Fund is comprised of: the balance at the start of the fiscal year (€1,332,616.64), and the surplus of the 2007 fiscal year (€350,362.26) or the liquidation of income and expenses, which will be applied on January 1, 2008 towards the balance of the Fund. Consequently, at the start of fiscal year 2008, the Working Capital Fund will have an available balance of €1,682,978.90 (72.45% of the 2007 Regular Budget).

Table 5 shows Cash Flow in fiscal year 2007 as regards income and expenses.

Table 6 shows the status of Cash and Banks with a balance of €2,476,337.81 which corresponds to the total available in the Working Capital Fund (€1,332,616.64) and to the surplus of the fiscal year (€350,362.26), as well as the available in the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program on Billfish (€3,232.28), the available in the ICCAT Bluefin Year Program-BYP (€16,342.11), the available in the Special Data Fund (€25,691.44), the available in the Separation from Service Fund (€21,121.22), the available in the Regional Workshops Fund (€150,474.08), the available in the Fund to Prohibit Driftnets (€37,708.31), the available in the Fund for the ICCAT/IEO MOU (€56,566.72), the available in the Japan Fund for Tags (€20,457.20), the available in the ICCAT Regional Observers Program (€87,651.03), expenses incurred by the Japan Data Improvement Project Fund (JDIP) that are pending reimbursement (€2,254.32), debts for purchases or services (€12,046.86), accrued expenses pending allocation (€6,589.36), budgetary expenses of fiscal year 2008 paid in advance (€4,196.78), payments pending application (€47.39), and the advances on future contributions (€61,976.79).

3. ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish

<i>ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Balance at start of fiscal year 2007	1,343.60
INCOME	
Financed by ICCAT	20,000.00
<i>Total Income</i>	<i>20,000.00</i>
EXPENSES	
Program expenses	17,964.00
Bank charges	147.32
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>18,111.32</i>
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007	3,232.28

4. Bluefin Year Program (BYP)

<i>ICCAT Bluefin Year Program (BYP)</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Balance at start of fiscal year 2007	17,769.81
INCOME	
Financed by ICCAT	14,588.60
<i>Total Income</i>	<i>14,588.60</i>
EXPENSES	
Program expenses	16,000.00
Bank charges	16.30
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>16,016.30</i>
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007	16,342.11

5. Special Data Fund

At its 2003 Meeting, the Commission approved the *Resolution by ICCAT on Improvements in Data Collection and Quality Assurance* [Res. 03-21]. For this purpose, in 2005 the Secretariat received contributions from the United States in order to continue the Special Data Fund. At the close of fiscal year 2007, the Fund showed the following balance:

<i>Special Data Fund</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Balance at start of fiscal year 2007	95,438.99
INCOME	
Special contributions	0.00
<i>Total Income</i>	<i>0.00</i>
EXPENSES	
ICCAT Manual	12,552.61
Travel	19,562.34
Observer Program	3,600.00
Financing of Training Course for the Improvement of Statistics (Dakar)	20,000.00
Transfer to the Fund to Prohibit Driftnets	14,000.00
Bank charges	32.60
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>69,747.55</i>
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007	25,691.44

6. Separation from Service Fund

Following the voluntary resignation of the Assistant Executive Secretary in 2007, expenses for his repatriation were charged to this Chapter. The status of the Fund as of the close of fiscal year 2007 was as follows:

<i>Separation from Service Fund</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Balance at start of fiscal year 2007	53,440.98
INCOME	
Financed by ICCAT	15,000.00
<i>Total Income</i>	<i>15,00.00</i>
EXPENSES	
Fund expenses	47,319.76
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>47,319.76</i>
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007	21,121.22

7. Japan Data Improvement Project (JDIP)

Since January 2005, the Japan Data Improvement Project (JDIP), a five-year program with an annual budget of US\$308,350 per annum, maintains independent bookkeeping of its accounts. Even so, the management and payment of Project expenses are carried out by ICCAT as the administrative entity. For this reason, these concepts are included in the ICCAT accounts and then cancelled when ICCAT is reimbursed.

8. Fund for Chairman's Regional Workshops

Further to the regional workshops that were held in 2006, a training course for the improvement of statistical data was held in June 2007, aimed at West African countries that are members of ICCAT. The workshop was financed in part by the Japan Data Improvement Project (JDIP), by the Special Data Fund, and by a special contribution from the United States. This training course was given in Dakar, with representatives from Angola, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Guinea (Rep.), St. Tome & Principe, and Senegal.

To cover the expenses of this training course, the meetings in Raleigh, and travel assistance, the Chairman has sent various contributions during 2007. The Fund showed the following balance at the close of fiscal year 2007:

<i>Fund for Chairman's Regional Workshops</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Balance at start of fiscal year 2007	7,067.46
INCOME	
Financed by United States	183,125.00
Financed by Japan Data Improvement Project (JDIP)	20,004.80
Financed by the Special Data Fund	20,000.00
Financed by United States	58,640.00
Financed by United States	67,317.00
<i>Total Income</i>	<i>349,086.80</i>
EXPENSES	
Meetings in Raleigh	134,290.19
Training Course for Improvement of Statistical Data (Dakar)	59,483.21
Travel assistance for the RFMO Technical Working Group	6,697.79
MCS - Senegal	3,487.37
Other meetings-related expenses	1,721.62
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>205,680.18</i>
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007	150,474.08

9. Fund to Prohibit Driftnets

In 2006 the Fund to Prohibit Driftnets was created to contribute to compliance of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Relating to Mediterranean Swordfish* [Rec. 03-04]. The Fund is financed by the 2006 balance and by the transfer of funds amounting to €14,000.00 from the Special Data Fund. At the close of fiscal year 2007 the Fund showed the following balance:

<i>Fund to Prohibit Driftnets</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Balance at start of fiscal year 2007	23,708.31
INCOME	
Financed by the United States (Special Data Fund)	14,000.00
<i>Total Income</i>	<i>14,000.00</i>
EXPENSES	
Fund expenses	0.00
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>0.00</i>
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007	37,708.31

10. Fund for the IEO/ICCAT Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)

In June 2006, a joint Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed between the *Instituto Español de Oceanografía-IEO* (Spanish Institute of Oceanography) and ICCAT to collaborate in research matters of common interest. The objective is to advance in the study of the biology, fishing and sustainable exploitation of the ICCAT-managed species through electronic tagging. In March, the 2007 contribution to the Fund was received (€70,000.00), in accordance with the MOU.

<i>Fund for the IEO/ICCAT Memorandum of Understanding (MOU)</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Balance at start of fiscal year 2007	573.02
INCOME	
Voluntary contribution from IEO	70,000.00
<i>Total Income</i>	<i>70,000.00</i>
EXPENSES	
Fund expenses	14,006.30
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>14,006.30</i>
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007	56,566.72

11. European Community Fund for the ICCAT Manual

In 2006, a Fund was created with €20,000.00 from the European Community to complete the *ICCAT Manual*. In 2007, work on the Manual continued, utilizing the remainder of the funds, as follows:

<i>EC Fund for the ICCAT Manual</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
Balance at start of fiscal year 2007	12,906.69
INCOME	
Voluntary contributions	0.00
<i>Total Income</i>	<i>0.00</i>
EXPENSES	
Fund expenses	12,906.69
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>12,906.69</i>
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007	0.00

12. Japan Fund for Tags

In 2006, a Fund was established for tags. The Fund, with the contribution from Japan, shows a current balance of €20,457.20. No new contributions have been received and no expenses have been incurred.

13. ICCAT Regional Observer Program

In April 2007, a contract was signed with the consortium MRAG/CapFish to implement the ICCAT Regional Observer Program, in compliance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Program for Transshipment* [Rec. 06-11]. This Program has been financed by contributions from the People's Republic of China, Korea, Philippines, and Chinese Taipei. The balance at the close of fiscal year 2007 was as follows:

ICCAT Regional Observers Program		Euros (€)
INCOME		462,760.44
<i>1.1 Income from contributions</i>		<i>461,416.33</i>
From People's Republic of China	103,053.24	
From Korea	11,795.92	
From Philippines	17,582.37	
From Chinese Taipei	328,984.80	
<i>1.2 Other income</i>		<i>1,344.11</i>
Bank interest	1,344.11	
EXPENSES		175,109.41
1. Contract with observer agency		
<i>1.1 Training (12 observers)</i>		<i>32,487.68</i>
Training	32,487.68	
<i>1.2 Deployment of observers (1,050 days at sea)</i>		<i>81,143.06</i>
Days at sea	57,614.55	
Days of travel	11,139.80	
Equipment	12,388.71	
<i>1.3 Management and support activities</i>		<i>39,092.18</i>
Days at sea	37,917.60	
Days of travel	410.26	
Training	764.32	
2. Travel		
<i>2.1 Plane tickets (18 trips x €700)</i>		<i>8,519.88</i>
Plane tickets	8,519.88	
<i>2.2 Lodging (36 nights x €100)</i>		<i>0.00</i>
Lodging	0.00	
3. Secretariat costs		
<i>3.1 Audit of accounts</i>		<i>0.00</i>
Audit of accounts	0.00	
<i>3.2 Staff hours</i>		<i>13,073.73</i>
Staff hours	13,073.73	
<i>3.3 Contingencies</i>		<i>792.88</i>
Bank charges	362.43	
Travel for training	430.45	
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007		287,651.03

14. ICCAT inter-sessional meetings

Japan invited the Commission to hold the Inter-sessional Meeting of Panel 2 to Establish an Allocation Scheme for Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna in Tokyo (January 29 to 31, 2007), assuming the majority

of the expenses for the organization of the meeting (€34,697.46). The ICCAT Working Capital Fund will assume the remainder of the expenses, which amount to €13,001.08.

<i>Inter-sessional meetings in Tokyo</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
INCOME	
Financed by Japan	34,697.46
<i>Total Income</i>	<i>34,697.46</i>
EXPENSES	
Meeting expenses	47,698.54
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>47,698.54</i>
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007	-13,001.08

In July, 2007, the following meetings were held in Raleigh, North Carolina, USA: 1st Meeting of the Working Group on Capacity, 4th Meeting of the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures, and the Joint Tuna RFMO Working Group on Trade and Catch Documentation Schemes. The inherent expenses of these meetings were financed by the United States.

<i>Inter-sessional meetings in Raleigh</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
INCOME	
Financed by the United States (Regional workshops)	134,290.19
<i>Total Income</i>	<i>134,290.19</i>
EXPENSES	
Meeting expenses	134,290.19
<i>Total Expenses</i>	<i>134,290.19</i>
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007	0.00

Statement I. Balance sheet at the close of the fiscal period (Euros).

A S S E T S	FISCAL YEAR		L I A B I L I T I E S	FISCAL YEAR	
	2007	2006		2007	2006
A) ASSETS	56,912.04	58,725.96	A) WORKING CAPITAL FUND	1,682,978.90	1,332,616.64
I. Non-fixed assets	6,333.08	1,911.36	I. Surplus from previous fiscal years	1,332,616.64	851,589.74
1. Computer applications	7,461.49	2,335.49	1. Remainder	1,332,616.64	851,589.74
2. Depreciation	-1,128.41	-424.13	II. Surplus of fiscal year	350,362.26	481,026.90
II. Fixed assets	50,208.95	56,444.59	1. Surplus of fiscal year	350,362.26	481,026.90
1. Furniture	49,908.47	49,908.47			
2. Other assets	143,198.86	150,870.06	B) GUARANTEE DEPOSITS	370.01	370.01
3. Depreciation	-142,898.38	-144,333.94	I. Guarantee deposits	370.01	370.01
III. Financial assets	370.01	370.01	1. Guarantee deposits	370.01	370.01
1. Long-term deposits	370.01	370.01			
			C) NET ACQUIRED ASSETS	56,542.03	58,355.95
B) WORKING CAPITAL	4,037,835.39	3,223,992.62	I. Net acquired assets	56,542.03	58,355.95
I. Receivables	1,557,300.80	1,535,622.18	1. Net acquired assets - non-fixed	50,208.95	56,444.59
1. Receivables from past due contributions	1,557,253.41	1,534,722.18	2. Net acquired assets - fixed	6,333.08	1,911.36
Past due budgetary contributions	1,531,032.27	1,505,853.14			
Past due extra-budgetary contributions	26,221.14	28,869.04	D) ACCUMULATED PENDING CONTRIBUTIONS	1,557,253.41	1,534,722.18
2. Payments pending application	47.39	900.00	I. Budgetary contributions	1,531,032.27	1,505,853.14
II. Available	2,476,337.81	1,681,215.93	1. Budgetary - current fiscal year	319,281.57	252,281.79
1. Cash on hand	2,308.56	3,435.25	2. Budgetary - previous fiscal years	1,211,750.70	1,253,571.35
Cash on hand (Euros)	600.00	800.00	II. Extra-budgetary contributions	26,221.14	28,869.04
Cash on hand (US\$)	1,708.56	2,635.25	1. Extra-budgetary - current fiscal year	4,896.74	7,544.64
<i>[Fiscal year 2007: 2,520.00 US\$ x 0.678 €/US\$ = 1,708.56 €]</i>			2. Extra-budgetary - previous fiscal years	21,324.40	21,324.40
<i>[Fiscal year 2006: 3,472.00 US\$ x 0.759 €/US\$ = 2,635.25 €]</i>					
2. Bank checking accounts (Euros)	2,090,036.68	1,450,878.12	E) SHORT-TERM CREDITORS	797,603.08	356,653.80
BBVA - Acct. 0200176725 (Euros)	16,823.50	35,630.36	I. Trust Funds	616,990.07	230,911.58
BBVA - Acct. 0200173290 (Euros)	522,771.24	349,117.38	1. ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish	3,232.28	1,343.60
BBVA - Time deposit (Euros)	1,500,000.00	1,000,000.00	2. ICCAT Bluefin Year Program (BYP)	16,342.11	17,769.81
Banco Caixa Geral - Acct. 0150255223 (Euros)	7,645.11	7,662.80	3. Special Data Fund	25,691.44	95,438.99
Barclays - Acct. 0021000545 (Euros)	42,796.83	58,467.58	4. Separation from Service Fund	21,121.22	53,440.98
3. Bank checking accounts (US\$)	65,305.14	226,902.56	5. ICCAT/Japan Data Improvement Fund	-2,254.32	-1,794.48
BBVA - Acct. 2018012037 (US\$)	59,447.92	220,303.87	6. Fund for Regional Workshops	150,474.08	7,067.46
<i>[Fiscal year 2007: 87,681.30 US\$ x 0.678 €/US\$ = 59,447.92 €]</i>			7. Fund to Prohibit Driftnets	37,708.31	23,708.31
<i>[Fiscal year 2006: 290,255.43 US\$ x 0.759 €/US\$ = 220,303.87 €]</i>			8. IEO/ICCAT MOU Fund	56,566.72	573.02
Barclays - Acct. 0041000347 (US\$)	5,857.22	6,598.69	9. EC Fund for ICCAT Manual	0.00	12,906.69
<i>[Fiscal year 2007: 8,638.97 US\$ x 0.678 €/US\$ = 5,857.22 €]</i>			10. Japan Fund for Tags	20,457.20	20,457.20
<i>[Fiscal year 2006: 8,693.93 US\$ x 0.759 €/US\$ = 6,598.69 €]</i>			11. ICCAT Regional Observers Program	287,651.03	0.00
4. Bank checking accounts trust funds (Euros)	318,687.43	0.00	II. Creditors	112,046.86	69,562.77
BBVA - Acct. 0208513942 (Euros)	318,687.43	0.00	1. Creditors of budgetary expenses	76,117.55	66,544.32
III. End of period adjustments	4,196.78	7,154.51	2. Creditors of expenses of 2007 Tokyo meetings	0.00	1,790.00
1. Advanced budgetary expenses	4,196.78	5,364.51	3. Creditors of expenses of ICCAT Enhanced Billfish Program	339.00	0.00
2. Advanced expenses - 2007 Tokyo meeting	0.00	1,790.00	4. Creditors of expenses of ICCAT/Japan Data Improvement Project	1,553.91	1,228.45
			5. Creditors of expenses of EC Fund for ICCAT Manual	3,000.00	0.00
			6. Creditors of expenses of ICCAT Regional Observers Program	31,036.40	0.00
			III. Accrued expenses pending allocation	6,589.36	9,792.43
			1. Accrued budgetary expenses pending allocation	6,589.36	9,792.43
			IV. End of period adjustments	61,976.79	46,387.02
			1. Advances on future contributions	61,976.79	46,387.02
TOTAL ASSETS (A+B)	4,094,747.43	3,282,718.58	TOTAL LIABILITIES (A+B+C+D+E)	4,094,747.43	3,282,718.58

Table 1. Status of Contracting Party contributions (at the close of fiscal year 2007) (Euros).

<i>Contracting Party</i>	<i>Balance due at start of fiscal year 2007</i>	<i>2007 Contracting Party contributions</i>	<i>Contributions paid in 2007 or applied to 2007 budget</i>	<i>Contributions paid in 2007 towards previous budgets</i>	<i>Balance due</i>
A) Regular Commission Budget:					
Algérie	0.00	18,501.06	18,501.06	0.00	0.00
Angola 1/	0.00	6,819.48	6,819.48	0.00	0.00
Barbados	0.00	3,330.87	3,330.87	0.00	0.00
Belize	0.00	15,277.50	15,277.50	0.00	0.00
Brazil	0.00	181,703.98	181,703.98	0.00	0.00
Canada	0.00	72,994.85	72,994.85	0.00	0.00
Cap-Vert	282,129.83	21,999.33	0.00	0.00	304,129.16
China, People's Rep. of 2/	0.00	23,442.20	22,801.05	0.00	641.15
Communauté européenne	0.00	806,836.45	806,836.45	0.00	0.00
Côte d'Ivoire	5.00	6,195.92	6,195.92	5.00	0.00
Croatia	0.00	8,136.42	8,136.42	0.00	0.00
France - St. P. & M.	0.00	67,719.76	67,719.76	0.00	0.00
Gabon	123,103.94	10,212.06	0.00	0.00	133,316.00
Ghana	586,408.62	162,724.07	0.00	207,269.85	541,862.84
Guatemala, Rep. of	0.00	3,076.04	3,076.04	0.00	0.00
Guinea Ecuatorial 3/	16,765.69	9,166.50	9,166.50	16,765.69	0.00
Guinea, Rep. of	86,168.83	1,538.02	0.00	0.00	87,706.85
Honduras	49,406.56	3,076.04	0.00	0.00	52,482.60
Iceland	0.00	33,819.23	33,819.23	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.00	140,849.47	140,849.47	0.00	0.00
Korea, Rep. of	0.00	12,357.59	12,357.59	0.00	0.00
Libya 4/	0.00	10,103.03	10,103.03	0.00	0.00
Maroc	0.00	31,035.08	31,035.08	0.00	0.00
Mexico	0.00	64,571.14	64,571.14	0.00	0.00
Namibia	0.00	21,344.09	21,344.09	0.00	0.00
Nicaragua Rep. de	8,415.59	1,538.02	0.00	0.00	9,953.61
Norway	0.00	36,635.84	36,635.84	0.00	0.00
Panama	74,344.16	11,161.17	0.00	0.00	85,505.33
Philippines, Rep. of 5/	0.00	9,442.88	9,442.88	0.00	0.00
Russia	0.00	9,302.19	9,302.19	0.00	0.00
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.00	15,207.72	15,207.72	0.00	0.00
São Tomé e Príncipe	92,216.71	4,955.37	0.00	0.00	97,172.08
Senegal	0.00	25,040.00	0.00	0.00	25,040.00
South Africa	0.00	48,360.66	48,360.66	0.00	0.00
Syria 6/	0.00	3,704.06	3,704.06	0.00	0.00
Trinidad & Tobago	0.00	33,891.15	33,891.15	0.00	0.00
Tunisie	3,596.48	42,182.50	38,574.00	3,596.48	3,608.50
Turkey	0.00	51,371.86	51,371.86	0.00	0.00
United Kingdom (O.T.)	34,141.29	17,432.51	12,073.11	34,141.29	5,359.40
United States	0.00	200,103.68	200,103.68	0.00	0.00
Uruguay	22,679.26	8,572.54	8,435.90	22,679.26	136.64
Vanuatu	9,644.87	1,538.02	0.00	9,644.87	1,538.02
Venezuela	0.00	65,753.78	0.00	0.00	65,753.78
Sub-total A)	1,389,026.83	2,323,024.13	2,003,742.56	294,102.44	1,414,205.96
B) New Contracting Parties:					
Honduras (30-01-01)	14,937.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	14,937.00
Nicaragua Rep. (11-03-04)	6,387.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	6,387.40
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (20-11-06)	7,544.64	0.00	0.00	7,544.64	0.00
Nigeria (02-08-07)	0.00	789.96	0.00	0.00	789.96
Egypt (03-10-07)	0.00	4,106.78	0.00	0.00	4,106.78
Sub-total B)	28,869.04	4,896.74	0.00	7,544.64	26,221.14
C) Withdrawals of Contracting Parties:					
Cuba (Effective:31-12-91)	66,317.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	66,317.48
Benin (Effective:31-12-94)	50,508.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,508.83
Sub-total C)	116,826.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	116,826.31
TOTAL A)+B)+C)	1,534,722.18	2,327,920.87	2,003,742.56	301,647.08	1,557,253.41

1/ Of the advance received from Angola in 2005 (€20,478.00), €14,007.63 has been applied towards the full payment of its 2007 contribution. Another advance was received from Angola in 2007 (€6,473.90), thereby showing a balance (€13,662.1) in favor of Angola, which will be applied towards payment of future contributions.

2/ The advance from the People's Republic of China (€1.05) has been applied entirely towards the partial payment of its 2007 contribution

3/ The advance from Equatorial Guinea (€25,931.99) will be applied towards payment of future contributions.

4/ Of the advance received from Libya in 2002 (€14,537.98), €2,378.22 has been applied towards full payment of Libya's 2007 contribution, thereby showing a balance (€2,275.19) in favor of Libya which will be applied towards payment of future contributions.

5/ The advance from the Republic of the Philippines (€107.50) will be applied towards payment of future contributions.

6/ The advance from Syria (€0.12) has been applied entirely towards partial payment of Syria's 2007 contribution. In 2007, another advance was received from Syria (€0.06) to be applied towards future contributions.

Table 2. Budgetary and extra-budgetary expenses (to the end of the fiscal year) (Euros).

<i>Chapters</i>	<i>2007 Budget</i>	<i>Fiscal year 2007</i>	<i>2006 Budget</i>	<i>Fiscal year 2006</i>
1. Budget and budgetary expenses				
Chapter 1. Salaries	1,071,638.71	999,098.46	981,663.78	917,851.70
Chapter 2. Travel	30,000.00	31,318.29	43,102.69	24,506.66
Chapter 3. Commission meetings (annual & intersessional)	115,884.75	136,324.03	115,884.75	120,561.20
Chapter 4. Publications	52,470.04	32,992.67	52,470.04	36,244.11
Chapter 5. Office Equipment	8,047.55	760.00	8,047.55	500.01
Chapter 6. Operating Expenses	158,265.73	125,019.59	112,665.73	111,628.69
Chapter 7. Miscellaneous	6,438.05	6,397.09	6,438.05	5,849.52
Chapter 8. Coordination of Research				
a) Salaries	639,368.18	586,720.91	555,762.73	605,278.01
b) Travel to improve statistics	20,000.00	13,636.39	36,471.51	23,459.08
c) Statistics - Biology	25,000.00	23,324.39	46,032.00	13,856.00
d) Computer-related items	25,750.00	25,499.71	25,750.00	16,338.18
e) Database maintenance	16,899.86	3,402.49	16,899.86	1,523.97
f) Telephone line - Internet domain	10,300.00	3,860.32	10,300.00	5,702.46
g) Scientific meetings (including SCRS)	77,256.50	61,157.16	77,256.50	64,355.24
h) ICCAT Bluefin Year Program (BYP)	14,588.60	14,588.60	14,588.60	14,588.60
i) ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish	20,000.00	20,000.00	11,273.01	11,273.01
j) Miscellaneous	6,116.14	0.00	6,116.14	0.00
<i>Sub-total Chapter 8</i>	855,279.28	752,189.97	800,450.35	756,374.55
Chapter 9. Contingencies	10,000.00	9,939.40	20,600.00	12,260.40
Chapter 10. Separation from Service Fund	15,000.00	15,000.00	30,900.00	30,900.00
TOTAL BUDGETARY EXPENSES (Chapters 1 to 10)	2,323,024.11	2,109,039.50	2,172,222.94	2,016,676.84
2. Extra-budgetary expenses				
Expenses 2006 Palma de Mallorca meeting		0.00		61,300.21
Expenses 2007 Tokyo meetings		47,698.54		0.00
Expenses 2007 Raleigh meetings		134,290.19		0.00
Negative differences in exchange rate		17,014.93		14,871.64
TOTAL EXTRA-BUDGETARY EXPENSES		199,003.66		76,171.85
TOTAL EXPENSES INCURRED IN THE FISCAL PERIOD		2,308,043.16		2,092,848.69

Table 3. Budgetary and extra-budgetary income received (to the close of the fiscal period) (Euros).

<i>Income</i>	<i>Fiscal year 2007</i>	<i>Fiscal year 2006</i>
1. Budgetary income		
Contributions from Contracting Parties: Contributions paid or applied to the current budget	2,003,742.56	1,919,941.15
TOTAL BUDGETARY INCOME	2,003,742.56	1,919,941.15
2. Extra-budgetary income		
Contributions from new Contracting Parties: Contributions received from new Contracting Parties towards the fiscal period	0.00	3,514.88
Voluntary contributions: From observer fees at ICCAT meetings	6,231.06	11,947.01
From Japan Data Improvement Project (JDIP)	10,869.34	12,148.99
From ICCAT Regional Observers Program	13,073.73	0.00
From Chinese Taipei to ICCAT	100,000.00	100,950.00
Bank interest	41,222.61	22,770.43
Reimbursement of VAT	6,687.27	4,453.37
Miscellaneous income Miscellaneous income	5,921.11	0.00
Positive differences in exchange rate	23.01	0.00
Income Commission meeting: Income 2006 Palma de Mallorca meeting	0.00	56,000.00
Income 2007 Tokyo meetings	34,697.46	0.00
Income 2007 Raleigh meetings	134,290.19	0.00
TOTAL EXTRA-BUDGETARY INCOME	353,015.78	211,784.68
3. Income from accumulated pending contribution		
Contributions from Contracting Parties Contributions paid towards previous budgets	294,102.44	419,188.91
Contributions from new Contracting Parties Contributions received from new Contracting Parties towards previous budget	7,544.64	22,960.85
TOTAL INCOME FROM PENDING CONTRIBUTIONS	301,647.08	442,149.76
TOTAL INCOME IN THE FISCAL PERIOD	2,658,405.42	2,573,875.59

Table 4. Composition and balance in the Working Capital Fund (at the close of fiscal year 2007) (Euros).

Balance available in the Working Capital fund (at the start of fiscal year 2007)		1,332,616.64
<hr/>		
Surplus from fiscal year 2007		350,362.26
a) Liquidation of Income and Expenses to the budget of the fiscal year		-105,296.94
<i>Budgetary income</i>	2,003,742.56	
<i>Budgetary expenses (Chapters 1 to 10)</i>	2,109,039.50	
b) Liquidation of other Income and Expenses not included in the budget of the fiscal period		154,012.12
<i>Extra-budgetary income</i>	353,015.78	
<i>Extra-budgetary expenses</i>	199,003.66	
Contributions paid in the fiscal period towards previous budgets		301,647.08
<i>Contributions to Regular Budgets</i>	294,102.44	
<i>Contributions from new Contracting Parties</i>	7,544.64	
Balance available at the start of fiscal year 2008		1,682,978.90
<hr/>		

Table 5. Cash flow (at the close of fiscal year 2007) (Euros).

<i>Income and Origin</i>		<i>Expenses and Application</i>	
Balance in Cash and Bank (at the start of fiscal year 2007)	1,681,215.93	Available in Trust Funds at the close of fiscal year 2006 applied in fiscal year 2007	230,911.58
Expenses advanced (at the start of fiscal year 2007)	7,154.51	Creditors (at the start of fiscal year 2007)	69,562.77
Payments pending application (at the start of fiscal year 2007)	900.00	Accrued pending expenses (at the start of fiscal year 2007)	9,792.43
Income:		Advances on contributions at the close of fiscal year 2006 applied to fiscal year 2007	16,923.68
Contributions paid in 2007 to the 2007 Budget	2,003,742.56	Expenses	
Extra-budgetary contributions from new Contracting Parties paid towards the 2007 Budget	0.00	Budgetary expenses of fiscal year 2007 (Chapters 1 to 10)	2,109,039.50
Other extra-budgetary income received in 2007	353,015.78	Extra-budgetary expenses	199,003.66
Contributions paid in fiscal year 2007 towards previous budgets		Advances received pending application to future contributions at the close of fiscal year 2007 (Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Libya, Philippines, and Syria)	61,976.79
Contributions to Regular Budgets	294,102.44	Working Capital Fund	1,332,616.64
Contributions from new Contracting Parties	7,544.64	Surplus of fiscal year	350,362.26
Advances on future contributions received in 2007 (Angola, Equatorial Guinea, Philippines, and Syria)	32,513.45	Available in the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish	3,232.28
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007 of the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish	3,232.28	Available in the Bluefin Year Program	16,342.11
Balance at the close of fiscal year of the ICCAT Bluefin Year Program (BYP)	16,342.11	Available in the Special Data Fund	25,691.44
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007 of the Special Data Fund	25,691.44	Available in the Separation From Service Fund	21,121.22
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007 of the Separation From Service Fund	21,121.22	Available in the Japan Data Improvement Project (JDIP)	-2,254.32
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007 of the Japan Data Improvement Project (JDIP)	-2,254.32	Available in the Fund for Regional Workshops	150,474.08
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007 of the Fund for Regional Workshops	150,474.08	Available in the Fund to Prohibit Driftnets	37,708.31
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007 of the Fund to Prohibit Driftnets	37,708.31	Available in the IEO/ICCAT MOU Fund	56,566.72
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007 of the IEO/ICCAT MOU Fund	56,566.72	Available in the Japan Fund for Tags	20,457.20
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007 of the Japan Fund for Tags	20,457.20	Available in the ICCAT Regional Observers Program	287,651.03
Balance at the close of fiscal year 2007 of the ICCAT Regional Observers Program	287,651.03		
TOTAL INCOME AND ORIGIN	4,997,179.38	TOTAL EXPENSES AND APPLICATION	4,997,179.38

Table 6. Status of cash and banks (at the close of fiscal year 2007 (Euros)).

<i>Summary</i>		<i>Breakdown</i>	
Balance in Cash and Banks	2,476,337.81	Available in the Working Capital Fund	1,332,616.64
		Surplus from fiscal period (application on January 1, 2008)	350,362.26
		Available in the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish	3,232.28
		Available in the Bluefin Year Program (BYP)	16,342.11
		Available in the Special Data Fund	25,691.44
		Available in the Separation from Service Fund	21,121.22
		Available in the Japan Data Improvement Project (JDIP)	-2,254.32
		Available in the Fund for Regional Workshops	150,474.08
		Available in the Fund to Prohibit Driftnets	37,708.31
		Available in the IEO/ICCAT MOU Fund	56,566.72
		Available in the Japan Fund for Tags	20,457.20
		Available in the ICCAT Regional Observers Program	287,651.03
		Debts for purchases of services	112,046.86
		Allocation of extra-budgetary expenses	6,589.36
		Total of advances received for their application towards future contributions	61,976.79
		Payments pending application	-47.39
		Budgetary expenses advanced	-4,196.78
TOTAL CASH IN CASH AND BANKS	2,476,337.81	TOTAL AVAILABLE	2,476,337.81

**PROCEEDINGS OF THE 20th REGULAR MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL
COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS**
(Antalya, Turkey – November 9 to 18, 2007)

1. Opening of the meeting

The 20th Regular Meeting of the Commission was opened on November 9, 2007, with an official opening ceremony on November 12, 2007 presided by the Commission Chair, Dr. W. Hogarth, who thanked the Government of Turkey for hosting the meeting. The Minister Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Turkey, Mr. Ramazan Kadak, presented the main points of the Turkish fisheries policy, and highlighted the efforts made in protecting natural resources and the setting up of sustainable production methods in fisheries and aquaculture.

Dr. Hogarth reminded the delegates that since 2006 he had put ICCAT on the way to reform by launching discussion on the future of ICCAT in several workshops. He considered that ICCAT had to address serious challenges such as the performance review of ICCAT and the implementation of measures based on scientific advice from the SCRS.

The opening addresses are attached as **ANNEX 3.1**.

2. Adoption of agenda and arrangements

The agenda was adopted without change and is attached as **ANNEX 1**. The Chair called on the delegations to present their opening statements in writing. The Executive Secretary informed the Commission that the ICCAT Secretariat would serve as Rapporteur of the plenary sessions.

3. Introduction of Contracting Party delegations

The following 38 Contracting Parties attended the meeting: Algeria, Angola, Belize, Brazil, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, European Community, France (St. Pierre and Miquelon), Ghana, Guinea, Iceland, Japan, Korea (Rep.), Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Norway, Panama, Philippines, Russian Federation, Sao Tomé & Príncipe, Senegal, South Africa, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Syrian Arab Republic, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United Kingdom (Overseas Territories), United States of America, Uruguay, Vanuatu and Venezuela.

The list of participants is attached as **ANNEX 2**. The opening statements by the Contracting Parties are attached as **ANNEX 3.2**.

The statements by the Contracting Parties to the Plenary Session are attached as **ANNEX 3.2** and **3.6**.

4. Introduction and admission of observers

The Executive Secretary listed the observers that had been admitted. A Representative from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), depository of the ICCAT Convention attended the meeting. Chinese Taipei attended the meeting as a Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity. The following inter-governmental organizations also attended: Caribbean Community (CARICOM), Commission sous-régionale des Pêches (CSR), General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM), and SEAFO. Mauritania and Netherlands Antilles attended as observers from non-Contracting Parties. Furthermore, the following non-governmental organizations were also admitted as observers: International Confederation of Sport Fishing (CIPS), Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP), Greenpeace, International Game Fishing Association (IGFA), Association of Professional Organizations of the Fishing Sector of the Mediterranean Coastal Countries (MEDISAMAK), Oceana, Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT) and the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF).

The list of observers is included in the List of Participants (**ANNEX 2**). The opening statements to the Plenary Session, submitted in writing by the observers, are attached as **ANNEXES 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5**.

5. Consideration of the Abridged Compendium of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

In 2006, the discussion on the status of the draft Abridged Compendium was deferred to 2007. As in previous years, some delegations considered that the Abridged Compendium should be a reference guide while other delegations expressed their preference for its adoption as a legal text. Since no consensus on its status was reached, the Commission decided to adopt it as a user guide with no legal status and requested the Secretariat to continue to update it in the three official languages.

6. Consideration of the Report of the 1st Meeting of the Working Group on Capacity and any action contained therein

The Commission took note of the Report of the Meeting of the Working Group on Capacity (as attached in **ANNEX 4.3**, held on July 16 to 18, 2007 in Raleigh (USA) and considered it as a first important step in the complex discussion on the relation between stocks and fishing capacity. The Commission decided to convene a second meeting of this Working Group in 2008.

7. Strengthening of ICCAT

7.1 Working Group on the future of ICCAT

The Commission decided that, pending the performance review of ICCAT, the Working Group on the Future of ICCAT, established by Res. [06-18], should meet in 2009.

7.2 Performance review

Based on the ICCAT Secretariat working document “Possible Approach to a Performance Review of ICCAT” (attached as **ANNEX 7**) the Commission discussed the way to conduct the performance review. Several delegations recalled the international commitment to review ICCAT and requested that an effective review be undertaken by independent experts. The Chair invited delegates to propose names of independent experts for this review. He would then, with the Executive Secretary, select three experts to carry out the review that should start as early as possible in 2008.

7.3 Other issues, including those arising from the joint meeting of tuna RFMOs

As a follow-up to the first Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs, the Chair announced that a second joint tuna RFMOs meeting would be held in 2009 in Europe. Beforehand, in January or February 2008, the Chairs and the Executive Secretaries of the five tuna RFMOs would meet in San Francisco to foster their international coordination and cooperation.

The “Report of the Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs” was endorsed by the Commission. The Course of Actions adopted in Kobe is included in **ANNEX 4.1**.

8. Summary report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS)

The 2007 SCRS meeting was held in Madrid (Spain), from October 1 to 5, immediately after the meetings of the Species Groups. The SCRS Chair, Dr. G. Scott, presented a summary of the SCRS Report and indicated that the specific recommendations, by species, would be presented in the pertinent Panels. He emphasized the importance of the extra-budgetary funds contributing to the participation of scientists at the SCRS meetings and conveyed to the Commission the SCRS recommendation to maintain these funds. He noted that further to the Kobe meeting of the tuna RFMOs, the scientific chairs of the five tuna RFMOs agreed to work towards presenting stock status results in a common format, to the extent possible.

Dr. Scott then presented the stock status for North and South albacore, Mediterranean swordfish and Atlantic bigeye for which stock assessments were conducted in 2007. He also summarized the outcome of the intersessional meetings held in 2007 and pointed out the tagging poster template developed by the Ad Hoc Tagging Working Group as well as the seabird assessment proposed by the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems.

The SCRS Chair recalled the plan of activities for 2008 with the forthcoming assessments and intersessional meetings, as reported in item 13 of the 2007 SCRS Report. Finally, he presented the recommendations made by the SCRS highlighting the need to reinforce the data reporting obligations, to enhance capacity building in training and data collection for developing States and to conduct stock assessment every four years, unless fisheries indicators suggest substantial decline during the monitoring period. He also remarked that the SCRS had requested an increase in human resources at the ICCAT Secretariat for database management as well as the replacement of the Population Dynamics Expert.

After praising the excellent quality of the SCRS work and congratulating Dr. Scott for his work and presentation, many delegations intervened to express their concern about the poor quality of data made available to the SCRS for its assessments. Some delegations insisted on the lack of compliance with SCRS assessments. Some delegations underscored the valuable assistance of the Data Fund and the Japan Data Improvement Project (JDIP) in supporting the scientific data collection. The Commission Chair concluded this item requesting each Panel to review the specific results of the SCRS.

The 2007 SCRS Report was adopted by the Commission.

The SCRS Report and the presentation materials used at the meeting were subsequently posted on the ICCAT website for reference.

9. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD)

The Chairman of the STACFAD, Mr. J. Jones, informed the Commission that the Committee had approved the “2007 Administrative Report” and the “2007 Financial Report”. He also reported that the Committee recommended renewing the tender for the ICCAT financial audit every three years. He then presented to the Commission the ICCAT budget for fiscal years 2008 and 2009 which would entail an increase of 5.12% for 2008.

He also highlighted:

- The costs for the implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System and the financial assistance offered by the European Community,
- The extra-budgetary support for the interpretation into Arabic only during the Commission meetings,
- The need for a By-catch Coordinator financed by the regular budget for 2010-2011 and,
- The need to invest in research on bluefin tuna with extra-budgetary funds.

The Commission adopted the 2008-2009 Budget, the basic information to calculate the Contracting Party contributions for 2008-2009, the individual Contracting Party contributions for 2008-2009, the contributions by Group for 2008-2009, and the catch and canning figures of the Contracting Parties for 2008-2009 (attached as **Tables 1 to 7 to ANNEX 8**).

With regard to the implementation of the VMS system required by the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05], it was agreed that extra-budgetary contributions for the implementation of this system would be paid on a voluntary basis by those participating in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fisheries, and by any other CPC wishing to make a voluntary contribution.

No consensus was reached in relation to the inclusion of the cost of interpretation into Arabic in the regular budget. It was then agreed that this issue would be discussed between the Chair and the interested Parties during the inter-sessional period with a view to reaching an extra-budgetary arrangement, if possible.

The Commission also agreed to publish the Annual Reports in electronic format maintaining the original language and translating only the summary of the report to be submitted by the Parties.

The STACFAD report was adopted by correspondence and is attached as **ANNEX 8**.

10. Reports of Panels 1 to 4 and consideration of any proposed recommendation therein

The reports of the Panels were presented by their respective Chairs. The Commission reviewed the reports, the Recommendations and the Resolutions proposed by the Panels.

Panel 1

The Chair of Panel 1, Dr. Djobo (Côte d'Ivoire), reported the decision of Panel 1 to wait until 2008 to consider new management measures for bigeye tuna. The Commission adopted this decision in plenary.

It was agreed that the Report of Panel 1 would be adopted by correspondence. The Report is attached as **ANNEX 9**.

Panel 2

The Chair of Panel 2, Mr. F. Gauthiez (European Community), presented the Panel report and informed the Commission about the agreement within Panel 2 on the proposal for a *Recommendation by ICCAT on North Atlantic Albacore Catch Limits for the Period 2008-2009* and on the proposal for a *Resolution by ICCAT for Rebuilding of the Eastern Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Stock*. These proposals were adopted by the Commission in plenary are attached as **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-02]** and **ANNEX 6 [Res. 07-05]**, respectively.

The proposal by Turkey to amend Recommendation 06-05 and the proposal by the United States to suspend fishing for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean did not reach consensus. The Commission concluded that, according to Recommendation [06-05], the recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean would be reviewed in 2008.

The delegate of Egypt informed the Commission that Egypt would ask for a quota allocation of bluefin tuna.

The Report of Panel 2 was adopted by correspondence and is attached as **ANNEX 9**.

Panel 3

The Chair of Panel 3, Mr. A. Share (South Africa), presented the report of the Panel and the proposal agreed within Panel 3 for a *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Southern Albacore Catch Limit for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011*. This proposal was adopted by the Commission in plenary and is attached as **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-03]**.

The Report of Panel 3 was adopted by correspondence and is attached as **ANNEX 9**.

Panel 4

The Chair of Panel 4, Mr. M. Miyahara (Japan), presented the following proposals agreed within Panel 4: a proposal for a *Recommendation by ICCAT on Mediterranean Swordfish*, a proposal for a *Recommendation by ICCAT on Reducing Incidental By-catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries*, and a proposal for a *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Sharks*. These proposals were adopted by the Commission in plenary and are attached as **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-01]**, **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-07]**, and **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-06]**, respectively.

The Report of Panel 4 was adopted by correspondence and is attached as **ANNEX 9**.

11. Report of the Conservation and Management Measures Compliance Committee and consideration of any proposed recommendations therein

The Chairman of the Compliance Committee, Mr. F. Wieland (European Community), informed the Commission that the Compliance Committee had reviewed and approved the Compliance Tables, with the exception of the eastern bluefin tuna table. After some discussion, the Compliance tables, attached as **Appendix 2 to ANNEX 10**, were adopted by the Commission.

The Committee also presented the cumulative catches of eastern and Mediterranean bluefin tuna reported in 2007, attached as **Appendix 3 to ANNEX 10**.

The Compliance Committee also put forward the following Recommendations for adoption:

- *Recommendation by ICCAT in Regard to Compliance in the Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean and,*
- *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Data Exchange Format and Protocol in Relation to the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for the Bluefin Tuna Fishery in the ICCAT Convention Area,* taking note of the delay that some Contracting Parties would have in its implementation.

These recommendations were subsequently adopted by the Commission and are attached as **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-04]** and **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-08]**, respectively.

The Chair of the Compliance Committee also noted the approval of the Report of the 4th Meeting of the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures, which was endorsed by the Commission (see **ANNEX 4.4**).

The Compliance Committee referred the following proposals to the plenary for discussion:

- The proposal by the United States for a Recommendation on compliance with quotas and catch limits;
- the proposal by Korea for a Recommendation in regard to compliance of the multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean;
- The proposal by Brazil and the United States for a Recommendation on additional measures to assure compliance with statistical reporting obligations.

After some discussion, it was concluded that there was no consensus to adopt either the proposal by Korea for a Recommendation in regard to compliance of the multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean or the proposal by the United States for a Recommendation on compliance with quotas and catch limits.

The Commission agreed that the five following submissions, included in **ANNEX 12** would be deferred for discussion in 2008:

- The proposal by Brazil and the United States for a Recommendation on additional measures to assure compliance with statistical reporting obligations (see **ANNEX 12.1**);
- The proposal by the European Community for a Recommendation to harmonize the measurement of the vessels authorized to fish in the area of the Convention (see **ANNEX 12.2**);
- The proposal by the United States for a Recommendation concerning the development of an ICCAT observer program (see **ANNEX 12.3**);
- The proposal by Canada and the United States for a Recommendation to establish a process for the review and reporting of compliance information (see **ANNEX 12.4**); and,
- The information document submitted by the United States concerning measures pertaining to large-scale fishing vessels (see **ANNEX 12.5**).

In relation to the working document submitted by the United States for a summary template concerning CPCs compliance information, it was agreed that the Compliance Committee Chair would have to consider its possible discussion in 2008.

The Report of the Compliance Committee was adopted by correspondence and is attached as **ANNEX 10**.

12. Report of the Permanent Working Group for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures (PWG) and consideration of any proposed recommendation therein

The PWG Chair, Ms. S. Lapointe, reported to the Commission the measures agreed by the PWG, such as the actions taken in relation to non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities in 2007 (attached as **Appendix 3 to ANNEX 11**) and the letters to be sent from the ICCAT Chairman to the following non-Contracting Parties:

- letters to Bolivia and Georgia maintaining trade sanctions in 2008,
- letters to Cambodia and Sierra Leone maintaining identification in 2008,
- letter of identification in 2008 to Togo and,
- letter to Sierra Leone requesting information.

These letters are attached as **Appendix 4 to ANNEX 11**.

The PWG had also agreed to renew its Cooperating Status to Chinese Taipei and to Guyana and to grant it to the Netherlands Antilles. It was agreed that the Executive Secretary would inform these Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities of the Commission's decision.

The PWG further agreed on the "2007 List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried Out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area (attached as **Appendix 2 to ANNEX 11**). The Commission endorsed this list and requested that it be published on the ICCAT web site. The Executive Secretary informed the Commission about the current cooperation and coordination on IUU among the five tuna RFMOs.

The PWG also agreed on a proposal for a *Recommendation by ICCAT to Amend the ICCAT's List of Fishing Vessels Believed to Be Engaged in Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area and Other Areas* and on a proposal for a *Recommendation by ICCAT on an ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Program*. These Recommendations were adopted by the Commission and are attached as **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-09]** and **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-10]**, respectively.

The PWG report was adopted by correspondence and is attached as **ANNEX 11**.

13. Assistance to developing coastal States and capacity building activities

The Commission took note of the ICCAT Secretariat document summarizing the assistance provided in 2007 to developing coastal States. The delegations of the Contracting Parties that received financial assistance allowing for training of scientific experts, improvement of statistics and strengthening of capacity expressed their appreciation to the donors. They also underlined the valuable contribution of the Japan Data Improvement Project (JDIP), encouraging Japan to renew its fund. These delegations hoped that other donors would contribute with funding for capacity building. Some delegations proposed considering the creation of a fund that could go beyond scientific activities and cover measures to enhance control and to curb illegal fishing activities. The possibility to use the specific UNFSA Fund for developing States was also encouraged by some delegations.

14. Planning for the Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fisheries

The Commission decided that the Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fisheries would meet in 2009 immediately before or after the 21st Regular Meeting of the Commission.

15. Other matters

a) Regional Observer Program

The ICCAT Secretariat presented the "Progress Report on the Implementation of the ICCAT Observer Regional Program" (attached as **Appendix 5 to ANNEX 10**). The Executive Secretary informed the Commission that the current contract with the MRAG/CapFish consortium would continue until April 2008 and that it was agreed that this contract would be renewed. Some delegations requested more detail on observer activities on board the vessels, and indicated that the program would be more efficient with observers on board the fishing vessels

rather than on the transshipment vessels. The ICCAT Secretariat gave a brief explanation of the activities carried out by the observers, which are set out in the Annex 2 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Programme for Transshipment* [Rec. 06-11], and delegates' attention was drawn to the full reports as submitted by the observers which had been circulated to all Contracting Parties. Several delegations expressed their appreciation for the current implementation and noted that Rec. [06-11] provided that this measure should be reviewed in 2008.

b) Other

The Commission took note that Dr. Victor Restrepo, who had been a member of the Secretariat for 8 years and served as the Assistant Executive Secretary for the majority of that time had recently left the Secretariat to take a position with the U.S. Government. Dr. Restrepo's excellent work in support of the Commission was recognized and the Commission wished him well in his new position.

16. Date and place of the next meeting of the Commission

The delegate of the European Community offered to host the 16th Special Meeting of ICCAT. The Commission thanked the EC for its offer and agreed to hold the meeting from November 17 to 24, 2008, at a place within the European Union to be determined.

17. Election of Chair and Vice-Chairs

Mexico, seconded by the United States of America, nominated Dr. Fabio Hazin (Brazil) as Commission Chair. Mr. John Spencer (European Community) was nominated by Canada, and seconded by Morocco, as First-Vice Chair. Mr. Andre Share (South Africa) was nominated by Uruguay, and seconded by the European Community, as Second-Vice-Chair.

18. Adoption of the report and adjournment

Several delegations intervened to pay homage to the outgoing Commission Chair, Dr. William Hogarth, underlining their appreciation for his balanced chairmanship. The Executive Secretary thanked all delegates, the Government of Turkey, the interpreters and the Secretariat staff for their work. He then expressed his appreciation to Dr. Hogarth and congratulated Dr. F. Hazin for his election as Chair of the Commission.

The report of the Plenary Sessions was adopted by correspondence.

The 2007 Commission meeting was adjourned on November 18, 2007.

ANNEX 1

AGENDA

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Adoption of Agenda and meeting arrangements
3. Introduction of Contracting Party Delegations
4. Introduction and admission of Observers
5. Consideration of the Abridged Compendium of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures
6. Consideration of the Report of the 1st Meeting of the Working Group on Capacity and any actions contained therein
7. Strengthening of ICCAT
 - 7.1 Working Group on the Future of ICCAT
 - 7.2 Performance Review
 - 7.3 Other issues, including those arising from the joint meetings of tuna RFMOs
8. Summary Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS)
9. Report of the Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD)
10. Reports of Panels 1 to 4 and consideration of any proposed recommendations therein
11. Report of the Conservation and Management Measures Compliance Committee (COC) and consideration of any proposed recommendations therein
12. Report of the Permanent Working Group for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures (PWG) and consideration of any proposed recommendations therein
13. Assistance to developing coastal states and capacity building
14. Planning for the Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fishing Activities
15. Other matters
16. Date and place of the next meeting of the Commission
17. Election of Chair and Vice-Chairs
18. Adoption of the report and adjournment

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

CONTRACTING PARTIES**Commission Chairman****Hogarth**, William T.

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20910-3282, United States

Tel: +1 301 713 2239, Fax: +1 301 713 1940, E-Mail: bill.hogarth@noaa.gov

SCRS Chairman**Scott**, Gerald P.

SCRS Chairman, NOAA Fisheries, Southeast Fisheries Science Center Sustainable Fisheries Division, 75 Virginia Beach Drive, Miami, Florida 33149-1099, United States

Tel: +1 305 361 4220, Fax: +1 305 361 4219, E-Mail: gerry.scott@noaa.gov

ALGERIA**Alem**, Kamel*

Directeur des Pêches Maritimes et Océaniques, Ministère de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques, Rue des Quatre Canons, 1600, Argel, El Bihar

Tel: +213 21 43 3197, Fax: +213 21 43 3197, E-Mail:

ANGOLA**Talanga**, Miguel*

Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Environnement, Avenida 4 de Fevereiro, 26 - Edifício Atlântico, C.P. 83, Luanda

Tel: +244 923 60 6656, Fax: +244 912 488340, E-Mail: intercambio-director@angola-mimpescas.com

BELIZE**Mouzouropoulos**, Angelo*

Director General, International Merchant Marine Registry of Belize (IMMARBE), Marina Towers, Suite 204, Newtown Barracks, Belize City

Tel: +501 223 5026, Fax: + 501 223 5048, E-Mail: angelom@immarbe.com

Maaz, Julio

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Belize Fisheries Department, Princess Margaret Drive, Newtown Barracks, Belize City

Tel: +501 224 4552, Fax: + 501 223 2983, E-Mail: species@bt.net/julio.maaz@gmail.com

BRAZIL**Pío Correa**, Luiz Maria*

Ministério das Relações Exteriores, Divisão do Mar, da Antártida e do Espaço, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco H, Anexo I, 7º andar, Sala 736, Brasília-DF, 70.170-900

Tel: +55 61 3411 8625, Fax: +55 61 3411 8617, E-Mail: lpcorrea@mre.gov.br

Bacha, Karim

Subsecretary of Development of Aquaculture and Fisheries, Special Secretariat of Aquaculture and Fisheries-SEAP, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco "D", Ed Sede-2º Andar, Sala 220, Brasília, D.F. 70043-900

Tel: +55 61 3218 3865, Fax: +55 61 3226 9980, E-Mail: karimb@seap.gov.br

Dias Neto, Jose

Coordenador-Geral, Directoria de Fauna e Recursos Pesqueros, Instituto Brasileiro del Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturales Renováveis, SCEN Trecho 02 Edifício Sede do IBAMA, Bloco "B"-Subsolo, Brasília, Lago 70.818-900 Norte

Tel: +55 61 3316 1480, Fax: +55 61 3316 1238, E-Mail: jose.dias-neto@ibama.gov.br

Hazin, Fabio H. V.

Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco - UFRPE / Departamento de Pesca e Aqüicultura-DEPAq, Rua Desembargador Célio de Castro Montenegro, 32, Apto 1702, 52070-008, Monteiro Recife, Pernambuco

Tel: +55 81 3320 6500, Fax: +55 81 3320 6512, E-Mail: fhvhazin@terra.com.br

* Head Delegate.

Ribas Gallucci, Roberto

Ministry of the Environment of Brazil, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco B, Brasília 700068900
Tel: +5561 3317 1127, Fax: +5561 3317 1650, E-Mail: roberto.gallucci@mma.gov.br

Travassos, Paulo

Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco-UFRPE, Laboratorio de Ecologia Marinha-LEMAR, Departamento de Pesca e Aquicultura - DEPAq, Avenida Dom Manoel Medeiros s/n, Dois Irmaos, Recife, Pernambuco CEP 52171-900
Tel: +55 81 3320 6511, Fax: +55 81 3320 6512, E-Mail: paulotr@ufrpe.br

CANADA

Jones, James B.*

Regional Director General, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, P.O. Box 5030, 343 University Avenue, Moncton, New Brunswick E1C 9B6
Tel: +1 506 851 7750, Fax: +1 506 851 2224, E-Mail: jonesj@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Atkinson, Troy

384 St. George Blvd, Hammonds Plains, Nova Scotia B4B 1T2
Tel: +1 902 457 4968, Fax: +1 902 457 4990, E-Mail: hiliner@ns.sympatico.ca

Chidley, Gerard

P.O. Box 22, Renewes, Newfoundland A0A 3N0
Tel: +1 709 363 2900, Fax: +1 709 363 7014, E-Mail: achidley@nf.sympatico.ca

Elsworth, Samuel G.

South West Nova Tuna Association, 228 Empire Street, Bridgewater, Nova Scotia B4V 2M5
Tel: +1 902 543 6457, Fax: +1 902 543 7157, E-Mail: sam.fish@ns.sympatico.ca

Lapointe, Sylvie

Director Highly Migratory and Anadromous Species and Aquaculture Management, International Directorate, Fisheries, Department of Fisheries & Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
Tel: +1 613 993 68 53, Fax: +1 613 993 59 95, E-Mail: Lapointesy@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Lester, Brian

Fisheries & Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1E 0E6
Tel: +1 613 990 0090, Fax: +1 613 990 7051, E-Mail: lesterb@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Lewis, Keith

Legal Officer, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, Oceans and Environmental Law Section (JLO), 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2
Tel: +1 613 944 3077, Fax: +1 613 992 6483, E-Mail: keith.lewis@international.gc.ca

Maclean, Allan

Director, Conservation & Protection, Fisheries & Oceans Maritimes Region, P.O. Box 1035, 176 Portland Street, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia 4T3B2Y
Tel: +1 902 426 2392, Fax: +1 902 426 8003, E-Mail: MacLeanA@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca

McMaster, Andrew

Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent St., Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
Tel: +1 613 993 1897, Fax: +1 613 993 5995, E-Mail: mcmasterA@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Neilson, John D.

Head, Large Pelagics Projects, Population Ecology Section, St. Andrews Biological Station, Fisheries and Oceans Canada 531 Brandy Cove Road, St. Andrews, New Brunswick E5B 2L9
Tel: +1 506 529 5913, Fax: +1 506 529 5862, E-Mail: neilsonj@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Rashotte, Barry

Associate Director General Resources Management, Fisheries Management, Department of Fisheries & Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E6
Tel: +1 613 990 0087, Fax: +1 613 954 1407, E-Mail: rashottb@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Ruseski, Gorazd

Director, International Fisheries Policy, Government of Canada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
Tel:+1 613 990 53 74 Fax:+ 1 613 990 95 74 E-Mail: ruseskig@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Scattolon, Faith

Regional Director, General, Maritimes Region, Department of Fisheries & Oceans, 176 Portland Street, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 4T3
Tel: +1 902 426 2481, Fax: +1 902 426 5034, E-Mail: scattolonf@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Tremblay, Denis

Senior Advisor, Resource Management, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, 104 Dalhousie Street, 3rd floor, Quebec City, Quebec G1K 7Y7
Tel: +1 418 648 5927, Fax: +1 418 648 4667, E-Mail: trembliden@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Walsh, Ray

Resource Manager, Pelagics, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Fisheries Management Branch, P.O. Box 5667, St. John's, New Foundland A1C 5X1
Tel: +1 709 772 4472, Fax: +1 709 772 3682, E-Mail: walshrp@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

CHINA

Liu, Xiaobing*

Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Division of International Cooperation Bureau of Fisheries, No. 11 Nongzhanguan Nanli, 100026 Beijing
Tel: +86 10 6419 2974, Fax: +86 10 6419 2951, E-Mail: inter-coop@agri.gov.cn

Liu, Zhanqing

Manager, China National Fisheries Corp., 9F gan Jia Kou Mansion, No. 21 San Li He Road; Haidian District, 100026, Beijing
Tel: +86 10 6831 2288, Fax: +86 10 8837 2176, E-Mail: liuzhanqing@cnfc.com.cn

Liu, Zheng

Deputy Director, Ministry of Agriculture, Bureau of Fisheries, No.11 Nongzhanguan Nanli, 100026 Beijing
Tel: +8610 641 92928, Fax: +8610 641 9 2951, E-Mail: inter-coop@agri.gov.cn

Zhou, Jian

Consullor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Legal Department, N° 2 Chao Yang Men Nan Dajie, 100701 Beijing

COTE D'IVOIRE

Djobo, Anvra Jeanson*

Directeur des Productions Halieutiques, Ministère Production Animale et Ressources Halieutiques, 01 B.P. 5521, Abidjan 01
Tel: +225 21 35 61 69/21 350 409, Fax: +225 21 350 409, E-Mail: jeanson_7@hotmail.com

CROATIA

Franicevic, Vlasta*

Head of Unit of Marine Aquaculture, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Water Management, Directorate of Fisheries, Ivana Mazuranica 30, 23000 Zadar
Tel: +385 23 309 820, Fax: +385 23 309 830, E-Mail: mps-uprava-ribarstva@zd.htnet.hr

Ivos, Mirko

Kalituna, Put Vele Luke BB, 23272 Kali
Tel: +385 23 282 800, Fax: +385 23 282 810, E-Mail: kali-tuna@kali-tuna.hr

Kucic, Ljubomir

Hrvatska Gospodarska Komora, Rooseveltou Trg br.2, 10000 Zagreb, Brac
Tel: +385 14 826 066, Fax:+385 14 561 545, E-Mail: sardina@st.htnet.hr

Mirkovic, Miro

Marituna dd - Gazenica bb, 23000 Zadar
Tel: +385 23 341 815, Fax: +385 23 341 885, E-Mail: miro.mirkovic@marituna.htnet.hr

Skakelja, Neda

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Directorate of Fishereis, Ulica Grada Vukovara 78, Vukovaca 78, 10000 Zagreb
Tel: +385 1 4561 555; 4561 783, Fax: +385 1 4561545, E-Mail: nedica@email.htnet.hr; nedica@mps.hr

Vidov, Dino

Fish Farming, Put Vele Luke B.B., 23272 Kali
Tel: +385 23 282 800, Fax: +385 23 282 810, E-Mail: kali-tuna@kali-tuna.hr

EGYPT**Ibrahim, Ezzat A.***

General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD), 4 Tayran Street, Nasr City, Cairo
Tel: +202 2401 9555, Fax: +202 2401 9555, E-Mail: ruraiyan@rusys.eg.net

Sabry, Essam

General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD), 4 Tayran Street, Nasr City, Cairo
Tel: +202 2 2620117, Fax: +202 2 2260130, E-Mail: gafrd_eg@hotmail.com

Salem, Ahmed

General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD), 4 Tayran Street, Nasr City, Cairo
Tel: +202 2 2620117, Fax: +202 2 2260130, E-Mail: gafrd_eg@hotmail.com// ahmedsalem.gafrd@gmail.com

Sherief, Sonia

General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD), 4 Tayran Street, Nasr City, Cairo
Tel: +202 2 2620117, Fax: +202 2 2260130, E-Mail: gafrd_eg@hotmail.com

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY**Debén, Cesar**

Director of Control and Enforcement, European Commission, Directorate-General for Fisheries and Maritimes Affairs, Rue de la Loi, 200, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 299 3224, Fax: +322 296 5951, E-Mail: cesar.deben@ec.europa.eu

Spencer, Edward-John*

Head of Unit International and Regional Arrangements, European Commission DG Fisheries, J/99 3/56, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 295 6858, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: edward-john.spencer@ec.europa.eu

Wieland, Friedrich

Head of Unit, European Commission - Directorate-General for Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, J-99 06/11, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 296 3205, Fax: +322 295 1942, E-Mail: friedrich.wieland@ec.europa.eu

Duarte de Sousa, Eduarda

Principal Administrator, European Commission DG Fisheries, J-99 3/36, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 296 2902, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: eduarda.duarte-de-sousa@ec.europa.eu

Lainé, Valérie

Administrateur principal, Commission européenne DG Pêches, J-99 3/30, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 296 5341, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: valerie.laine@ec.europa.eu

Olivos Pascual, Cristina

European Commission, DG Fisheries and Maritime Affairs, Rue Joseph II, 99 6/31, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 296 5614, Fax: +322 296 2338, E-Mail: cristina.olivos@ec.europa.eu

Vergine, Jean Pierre

Administrateur principal, Commission européenne DG Pêche J-99 3/51, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 295 1039, Fax: +322 295 9752, E-Mail: jean-pierre.vergine@ec.europa.eu

Gray, Alan

Senior Administrative Assistant, European Commission - DG Fisheries J-99 2/63, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +32 2 299 0077, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: alan.gray@ec.europa.eu

De Buysser, Liesbeth

DG Fisheries and Maritime Affairs J-99 2/79, Unit B.2 - International and regional arrangements, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 295 7450, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: liesbeth.de-buysser@ec.europa.eu

García Ferrer, Miriam

European Commission, CHAR 9/144, DG Trade, 1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 298 1002, Fax: +322 299 1046, E-Mail: miriam.garcia-ferrer@ec.europa.eu

Murphy, Clare

European Commission, CHAR 9/151, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 299 3945, Fax: +322 299 1046, E-Mail: clare.murphy@ec.europa.eu

Spezzani, Aronne

Administrateur principal, Commission européenne DG Pêche J-99 1/69, Av. Joseph II 99, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 295 9629, Fax: +322 296 3985, E-Mail: aronne.spezzani@ec.europa.eu

Snowdon, Peter

European Commission, Rue de la Loi, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 298 5277, Fax: +322 299 3040

Bielecki, Janusz

Council of the EU, 175 Rue de la Loi, B-1048 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 281 6003, Fax: +322 281 6031, E-Mail: janusz.bielecki@consilium.europa.com

Allué I Puyuelo, Rosario

Jefe de Servicio de Recursos Marinos, Generalitat Catalunya, Department d'Agricultura, Ganadería y Pesca, Gran Vía de les Corts Catalanes, 612 -614, 08007 Barcelona, Spain
Tel: +34 93 304 6700, Fax: +34 93 304 6705, E-Mail: rosario.allue@gencat.net

Álvarez Yáñez, Elvira

Jefa de Servicio, Delegación de Agricultura y Pesca en Almería, C/Maestro Serrano 9, 04004 Almería, Spain
Tel: +34 950 276 655, Fax: +34 950 276 778, E-Mail: alsp@capjuntaandalucia.es

Ameal Pacheco, Generoso

Vicepresidente de OR.PA.GU, OR.PA.GU. (O.P.P.-49), c/ Manuel Álvarez, 16 bajo, 36780 La Guardia, Spain
Tel: +34986 609 045, Fax: +34986 611 667, E-Mail: administracion@orpagu.com

Aubert, Marie Hélène

European Parliament, Parlement européen, Rue Wrstz, A58 8G21D, 1047 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 284 7475, Fax: +322 284 9475, E-Mail: marie.helene.aubert@europarl.europa.eu

Balfegó Brull, Pere Vicent

Asociación de Atuneros del Mediterráneo (AATROM), c/Ramón y Cajal 20, 43860 L'Ametlla de Mar, Tarragona, Spain
Tel: +34 977 51 0395, Fax: +34 977 510 052, E-Mail: adectortosa@adecassessors.com

Balfegó Laboria, Manuel Juan

Asociación de Atuneros del Mediterráneo (AATROM), c/Ramón y Cajal 20, 43860 L'Ametlla de Mar, Tarragona, Spain
Tel: +34 977 51 0395, Fax: +34 977 51 0052, E-Mail: adectortosa@adecassessors.com

Barahona Nieto, Elisa

Subdirectora General Adjunta de Relaciones Pesqueras Internacionales, Secretaría General de Pesca Marítima, Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, C/ José Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 347 6047, Fax: +34 91 347 6049, E-Mail: ebarahon@mapya.es

Basciano, Giovanni

AGCI Agrital, Via Angelo Bargoni, 78, 00153 Roma, Italy
Tel: +39 06 583281, Fax: +39 06 5832 8350, E-Mail: giovanni.basciano@agciagrital.coop

Batista, Emilia

Direcção Geral das Pescas e Aquicultura, Av. Brasília, 1449-030 Lisbon, Portugal
Tel: +351 21 303 5850, Fax: +351 21 303 5922, E-Mail: ebatista@dgpa.min-agricultura.pt

Bel Accensi, Ferran

Gerente, Asociación de Atuneros del Mediterráneo (AATROM), c/Ramón y Cajal 20, 43860 L'Ametlla de Mar, Tarragona, Spain
Tel: +34 977 510 395, Fax: +34977 510 052, E-Mail: adectortosa@adecassessors.com

Belmonte Ríos, Antonio

Biólogo ANATUN, Urbanización la Fuensanta, 2, 30157 Murcia, Spain
Tel: +34 968 845265, Fax: +34 968 844525, E-Mail: antonio.belmonte@taxon.es

Berenger, Nicolas

France

Bilbao Barandica, Aurelio

Secretario de la Federación de Cofradías de Pescadores, Federación de Cofradías de Pescadores de Bizkaia, c/Bailen - 7 Bis bajo, 48003 Bilbao, Bizkaia, Spain
Tel: +34 94 618 6173, Fax: +34 94 688 5788, E-Mail: ofradiber@euskalnet.net

Blasco Molina, Miguel Ángel

Jefe de Servicio, Secretaría General de Pesca Marítima, Subdirección General de Relaciones Pesqueras Internacionales, c/ José Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 347 61 78, Fax: +34 91 347 6042, E-Mail: mblascom@mapya.es

Brincat, John

Permanent Representation of Malta to the EU, 65-67 Rue Belliard, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +324 7959 4766, Fax: +32 2 34 30106, E-Mail: john.brincat@gov.mt

Brull Tello, Enric

Armador, Asociación de armadores de la Pesca de Atún con artes de cerco, c/ Ramón y Cajal 20, 43860 L'Ametlla de Mar, Tarragona, Spain
Tel: +34 977 510 395, E-Mail: ferranbel@adecassessors.com

Charrier, Frédéric

Maison du Marin - 20 Rue du Bac, 85800 St. Gilles - Croix de Vie, France
Tel: +33 2 51 55 52 71, Fax: +33 02 51 54 53 33, E-Mail: fc-maison-du-marin@wanadoo.fr

Clarke, Maurice

Marine Institute, Riwille, Oranmore, Galway, Ireland
Tel: +353 91387 200, Fax: +353 91387 201, E-Mail: maurice.clarke@marine.ie

Conte, Fabio

Ministero delle Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e Forestali, Direzione Generale della Pesca Marittima e Acquacoltura, Viale dell'Arte 16, 00144 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 06 5908 4502, Fax: +39 06 5908 4818, E-Mail: f.conte@politicheagricole.it

Crespo Sevilla, Diego

Organización de Productores Pesqueros de Almadra, c/Luis de Morales 32 - Edificio Forum - Planta 3; mod 31, 41018 Sevilla, Spain
Tel: +34 95 498 7938, Fax: +34 95 498 8692, E-Mail: opp51@atundealmadraba.com

Curcio Ruigómez, Fernando

Director General de Recursos Pesqueros, Secretaria General de Pesca Marítima, c/José Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 347 6034//650916621, Fax: +34 91 347 6049, E-Mail: drpesmar@mapya.es

De Vries, Patricia

Counsellor, Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, Willem Witsenplein 6, P.O. Box 20401, 2500 Ek Den Haag, The Netherlands
Tel:+31 70 378 5383 Fax:+31 70 378 6153 E-Mail: vriespm@minlnv.nl

Dion, Michel

ORTHONGEL, 7, Rue de Sardimeirs - B.P. 127, 29181, Concarneau Cedex, France
Tel: +33 2 98 97 19 57, Fax: +33 2 98 50 80 32, E-Mail: orthongel@wanadoo.fr

Earle, Michaël

4C29 European Parliament, , Rue Wiertz, 1047 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 284 2849, E-Mail: michael.earle@europarl.europa.eu

Estrada Brull, Enric

AATROM (Associacio de Atuneros del Mediterraneo), Ramón y Cajal, 20, 43860 L'Ametlla de Mar, Spain
Tel: +34 97 751 0395, Fax: +34 97 751 0052, E-Mail: adectortosa@adecassessors.com

Ezenarro González-Echevarria, Josu

Cofradia de Pescadores de Getaria, Muelle s/n, 20808 Getaria, Spain
Tel: +34 943 451 782, Fax: +34 943 455 833, E-Mail: fecopegui@euskalnet.net

Farrugia, Michael

Chief Executive, Ghaqda Kooperattiva Tas-Sajd, 150 XATT IS- Sajdieda, Marsaxlokk, Malta
Tel: +356 21 653826, Fax: +356 21 653826, E-Mail: kkfisher@ewol.net

Fernandes, Luis Manuel R.

Direcção Regional das Pescas Governo Regional Dos Açores, Rua Consul Dabne, Edifício do Relógio, 9900-014 Horta, Faial, Açores, Portugal
Tel: +351 292 208800, Fax: +351 292 391127, E-Mail: luis.mr.fernandes@azores.gov.pt

Fernández Beltrán, José Manuel

Presidente, Organización de Productores Pesqueros de Lugo, Muelle s/n, 27890 San Cibrao, Lugo, Spain
Tel: +34 982 57 28 23, Fax: +34 982 57 29 18, E-Mail: oplugo@teleline.es; oplugo@telefonica.net

Fraga Estévez, Carmen

Parlamento Europeo, Rue Wiertz A11G-318, B-1047, Belgium
Tel:+323 284 5239, Fax:+322 284 9239,

García Elorriaga, Antonio

Director de Recursos Marinos, Dirección de Recursos Marinos, Consellería de Pesca y Asuntos Marinos, Rúa Do Valiño 63-65, 15703 Santiago de Compostela, A Coruña, Spain
Tel: +34 91 402 5000, Fax: +34 91 309 3967, E-Mail: agarciae@mapya.es

Gauthiez, François

Sous-Directeur des pêches maritimes, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, 3, Place de Fontenoy, 75700 Paris-07 SP, France
Tel: +33 1 4955 8221, Fax: +33 1 4955 8200, E-Mail: francois.gauthiez@agriculture.gouv.fr

Giachetta, Marco Maria

FEDERPESCA, Via Emilio De Cavalieri, 7, 00198 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 06 852 081, Fax: +39 06 853 52992, E-Mail: marco.giachetta@federpesca.it

Gómez Aguilar, Almudena

Organización Nacional de Asociaciones Pesqueras - ONAPE, Fernández de la Hoz, 57, 28003 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 913 991 310, Fax: +34 913 995 147, E-Mail: onape@onape.e.telefonica.net

Graupera Monar, Esteban

Confederación Española de Pesca Marítima de Recreo Responsable, Molinets 6, 07320 Mallorca, Islas Baleares, Spain
Tel: +971 621507, Fax: +971 621 627, E-Mail: esteban@baldrityxa.com

Gruppetta, Anthony

Director General, Ministry for Rural Affairs and the Environment, Fisheries Conservation & Control Division, BBG 06, Marsaxlokk, Fort San Lucjan, Malta
Tel: +356 21 655 525, Fax: +356 21 659 380, E-Mail: anthony.s.gruppetta@gov.mt

Hadjistephanou, Nicos

Senior, Fisheries and Marine Research Officer, Department of Fisheries and Marine Research, 101 Vithleem St., 1416 Nicosia, Cyprus
Tel: +357 22 807866, Fax: +357 22 77 5955, E-Mail: nhsteph@spidernet.com.cy//nhadjistephanou@dfmr.moa.gov.cy

Hernández Sáez, Pedro

CARBOPESCA, c/ Bailén 6, 04140 Carboneras, Almería, Spain
Tel: +34 950 130050, Fax: +34 950 454539, E-Mail: pescador@larural.es//carbopesca@hotmail.com

Hoffman, Nick

Seafood Policy and Development - Department of Agriculture Fisheries and Food, Bldg.C, West Cork Technology Park, Clonakilty, Co. Cork, Ireland
Tel: +353 1 678 2526, E-Mail: nick.hoffman@dcmnr.gov.ie

Insunza Dahlander, Jacinto

Presidente-Gerente, Federación Nacional de Cofradías de Pescadores, c/Barquillo, 7-1º Dcha., 28004 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 531 98 04, Fax: +34 91 531 63 20, E-Mail: fncp@fncp.e.telefonica.net

Kountourakis, Ioannis

Ministry of Rural Development & Food, Directorate General for Fisheries, Directorate for Aquaculture and Inland Waters, Syggrou 150, 17671 Kallithea, Athens, Greece
Tel: +30 210 928 7189, Fax: +30 210 9287140, E-Mail: syg021@minagric.gr

Larzabal, Serge

Président, Commission Thon Rouge, CNPME Syndicat Marins CGT, 12, Quai Pascal Elissalt, 64500 Ciboure Cedex, France
Tel: +33 6 80 21 19 95, Fax: +33 5 59 47 05 39, E-Mail: serge.larzabal@yahoo.fr

Ligeard, Christian

Directeur de la Pêches Maritime et Aquaculture, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, 3, Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France
Tel: +33 1 49 55 82 01, Fax: +33 1 49 55 82 00, E-Mail: christian.ligeard@agriculture.gouv.fr

Loinaz Eguiguren, Imanol

Albacora, S.A., Poligono Industrial Landabaso, s/n - Edificio Albacora, 48370 Bermeo, Bizkaia, Spain
Tel: +34 94618 7000, Fax: +34 94 618 6147, E-Mail: oloinaz@albacora.es

Lubrano, Jean

Armement GERAL D. Jean II x III, 7 Quai de la République, 6600, Port-Vendres, France
Tel: +33 6 22 20 7901, Fax: +33 4 9191 9605, E-Mail: medisamak@wanadoo.fr

Mangalo, Caroline

Comité National des Pêches Maritimes et des Elevages Marins, 134, Avenue Malakoff, 75116 Paris, France
Tel: +33 1 7271 1800, Fax: +33 1 7271 1850, E-Mail: cmangalo@comite-peches.fr

Marin, Robert

SNC Armement Cisberlande III et IV, 795, Av. Des Hesperides, 34540 Balarue les Bains, France
Tel: +33 4 67 48 34 92, E-Mail:

Martí Pujol, Jordi

Presidente, Asociación de Atuneros del Mediterráneo (AATROM), c/ Ramón y Cajal 20, 43860 L'Ametlla de Mar, Tarragona, Spain
Tel: +34 977 510 395, Fax: +34 977 510 052, E-Mail: adectortosa@adecassessors.com

Martínez Canabate, David Ángel

ANATUN, Carretera La Palma Km 7, Cartagena, Murcia, Spain
Tel: +34 968 554141, Fax: +34 968 554191, E-Mail: dmartinez@ricardofuente.com

Maza Fernández, Pedro

FAAPE - CARBOPESCA, Muelle Pesquero, 272, Algeciras, Cádiz, Spain
Tel: +34 956 630132, Fax: +34 956 630713, E-Mail: asopesca@cajamar.es

Mendiburu, Gérard

Commission du Thon Tropical - CNPMM Armement Aigle des Mers, B.P. 337, 64503 Ciboure Cedex, France
Tel: +33 5 59 26 05 52, Fax: +33 5 59 26 05 52, E-Mail: mendiburu.gerard@wanadoo.fr

Monteagudo, Juan Pedro

Asesor Científico, ANABAC/OPTUC, c/ Txibitxiaga, 24-Entreplanta, 48370, Bermeo, Vizcaya, Spain
Tel: +34 94 688 2806, Fax: +34 94 688 5017, E-Mail: monteagudog@yahoo.es

Mirette, Guy

43 Rue Paul Isai, , Agde, Le Gran d'Agde, 34300 France
Tel: +33 6 1017 0887, Fax: +33 4 6721 1415, E-Mail: crie.e.grau.agde@wanadoo.fr

Monteiro, Eurico

Direcção Geral das Pescas e Aquicultura, Av. Brasília, 1449-030 Lisbon, Portugal
Tel: +351 21 303 5887, Fax: +351 21 303 5965, E-Mail: euricom@dgpa.min-agricultura.pt

Morón Ayala, Julio

OPAGAC, c/Ayala, 54 - 2ªA, 28001 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 435 3137, Fax: +34 91 576 1222, E-Mail: opagac@arrakis.es

Murphy, Clare

European Commission, CHAR 9/151, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 299 3945, Fax: +322 299 1046, E-Mail: clare.murphy@ec.europa.eu

Murua, Hilario

AZTI - Tecnalia /Itsas Ikerketa Saila, Herrera Kaia Portualde z/g, 20110 Pasaia, Gipuzkoa, Spain
Tel: +34 943 004800 - ext. 821, Fax: +34 943 004801, E-Mail: hmurua@pas.azti.es

Navarro Cid, Juan José

Armador, Asociación de Atuneros del Mediterráneo (AATROM), c/ Ramón y Cajal 20, 43860 L'Ametlla de Mar, Tarragona, Spain
Tel: +34 977 510 395, Fax: +34 977 510 052, E-Mail: adectortosa@adecassessors.com

Olascoaga Susperegui, Andrés

Paseo Miraconcha, 9 Bajo, Donostia, Gipuzkoa, Spain
Tel: +34 943 451 782, Fax: +34 943 455 306, E-Mail: andres@kofradia.org

Ortega Martínez, Concepción

Gerente, Asociación Empresarial Espaderos Guardeses (EGA), c/Manuel Álvarez 6 Bajo, 36780 A Guarda, Pontevedra, Spain
Tel: +34 986 61 2515, Fax: +34 986 61 2516, E-Mail: gerencia@espaderosguardeses.com

Ortiz de Urbina, José María

Instituto Español de Oceanografía, C.O de Málaga, Apartado 285 - Puerto Pesquero s/n, 29640 Fuengirola, Málaga, Spain
Tel: +34 952 476 955, Fax: +34 952 463 808, E-Mail: urbina@ma.ieo.es

Ortiz de Zárate Vidal, Victoria

Ministerio de Educación y Ciencia, Instituto Español de Oceanografía, Promontorio de San Martín s/n, 39012 Santander, Cantabria, Spain
Tel: +34 942 29 10 60, Fax: +34 942 27 50 72, E-Mail: victoria.zarate@st.ieo

O'Shea, Conor

Regional Sea Fishery Control Manager, Sea Fisheries Protection Authority, West Cork Technology Park, Clonakilty, Cork, Ireland
Tel: +353 87 821 1729, Fax: +353 23 59750, E-Mail: conor.o'shea@sfa.ie

Ottolenghi, Francesca

Lega Pesca - Halieus, Via A.6, Guattani 9, 00161 Roma, Italy
Tel: +39 06 4416 4736, Fax: +39 06 4416 4723, E-Mail: ottolenghi@halieus.it

Pereira, Joao Gil

Universidade dos Açores, Departamento de Oceanografia e Pescas, 9900 Horta, Azores Islands, Portugal
Tel: +351 292 200 431, Fax: +351 292 200 411, E-Mail: pereira@notes.horta.uac.pt

Piccinetti, Corrado

Director, Laboratorio di Biología Marina e di Pesca dell'Università di Bologna in Fano, Viale Adriatico, 1/n, 61032 Fano, Marche, Italy
Tel: +39 0721 802689, Fax: +39 0721 801654, E-Mail: cpiccinetti@mobilia.it//corrado.piccinetti@unibo.it

Portelli, Susan

Fisheries Conservation and Control, Fort San Lucjan, Marsaxlokk, Malta
Tel: +356 222 93000, Fax: +356 21659380, E-Mail: susan.a.portelli@goo.mt

Punkstins, Einars

Administrateur, Commission de la Pêche (PECH), Parlement européen, Rue Wiertz, 1047 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 283 1048, Fax: +322 284 4909, E-Mail: einars.punkstins@europarl.europa.eu

Rodríguez González, Francisco José

FRANIVAN, S.L., Fernández Albor, 12, 36780 A Guarda, Spain
Tel: +34 986 611 034, Fax: +34 986 610 071, E-Mail: buenacinin@hotmail.com

Rodríguez Moreda, Mercedes

Director Gerente, Organización de Productores Pesqueros de Lugo (OOP Lugo), Muelle s/n, 27890 San Cibrao, Lugo, Spain
Tel: +34 982 57 28 23, Fax: +34 982 57 29 18, E-Mail: oplugo@teleline.es

Rodríguez-Sahagún González, Juan Pablo

Gerente Adjunto, ANABAC, c/Txibitxiaga, 24, entreplanta apartado 49, 48370, Bermeo, Bizkaia, Spain
Tel: +34 94 688 2806, Fax: +34 94 688 5017, E-Mail: anabac@anabac.org

Roubin, Jean-Christophe

Administrator in the Fisheries Control Desk, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, Direction des pêches maritimes et de l'aquaculture, 3, Place Fontenoy, 75700 Paris, France
Tel: +331 4955 8295, Fax: +1331 4955 8037, E-Mail: jean-christophe.roubin@agriculture.gouv.fr

Salou, Joseph

SATHOAN, 28, Promenade JB Marty - Cap Saint Louis 3-B, 34200 Sète, France
Tel: +33 4 6746 0415, Fax: +33 4 6746 0513, E-Mail: sathoan@wanadoo.fr

Sans i Pairutó, Martí

Director General de Pesca i Afers Marítims, Direcció General de Pesca i Afers Marítims del DARP, Gran Via de les Corts Catalanes, 612-614, 1r, 08007 Barcelona, Spain
Tel: +34 93 304 6728, Fax: +34 93 304 6755, E-Mail: asintes@gencat.net

Santos Padilla, Ana

Avda. Luis de Morales, 32 - Planta 3ª - Modulo 3, Sevilla, Spain
 Tel: 95498 7938, Fax: E-Mail: anasantos@atundealmadraba.com

Sequeiros Álvarez, Manuel Ramón

Director Gerente, OR.PA.GU (O.P.P.-49), c/ Manuel Álvarez, 16 bajo, 36780 La Guardia, Spain
 Tel: +34 986 609 045, Fax: +34 986 611 667, E-Mail: administracion@orpagu.com/manuelsequeiros@yahoo.es

Teixeira de Ornelas, José Alberto

Director Regional das Pescas, Direcção Regional das Pescas, Estrada da Pontinha, 9004-562 Funchal, Madeira, Portugal
 Tel: +351 291 203220, Fax: +351 291 229691, E-Mail: drpescas.madeira@mail.telepac.pt

Tejedor Uranga, Jaime

Presidente, Organización de Productores de Pesca de Bajura de Guipúzcoa (OPEGUI), Miraconcha 9, bajo, 20007 San Sebastián, Guipúzcoa, Spain
 Tel: +34 943 45 17 82, Fax: +34 943 45 58 33, E-Mail: fecopegui@euskalnet.net

Ulloa Alonso, Edelmiro

ANAPA/ARPOAN Puerto Pesquero, Edificio Cooperativa de Armadores, Puerto Pesquero s/n, 36202 Vigo, Pontevedra, Spain
 Tel: +34 986 43 38 44, Fax: +34 986 43 92 18, E-Mail: edelmiro@arvi.org

Vela Quiroga, Rosario

Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura, Junta de Andalucía, c/ Tabladilla, 41071 Sevilla, Spain
 Tel: +3495 5032481, Fax: +3495 503 2507, E-Mail: rosario.vela.quiroga@juntadeandalucia.es

Wendling, Bertrand

SaThoAn - Cap St. Louis 3B, 28 Promenade JB Marty, 34200 Sète, France
 Tel: +33 4 6746 0415, Fax: +33 4 6746 0913, E-Mail: bwen@wandoo.fr

Zabaleta Bilbao, José Ignacio

Federación de Cofradías de Pescadores de Bizkaia, c/Bailen - 7 Bis bajo, 48003, Bilbao, Bizkaia, Spain
 Tel: +34 94 618 6173, Fax: +34 94 688 5788, E-Mail: cofradiber@euskalnet.net

FRANCE (ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON)**Leguerrier Sauboua Surraud, Delphine***

Chargée de Mission "Affaires internationales", Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, 3, Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France
 Tel: +33 1 4955 8236, Fax: +33 1 4955 8200, E-Mail: delphine.leguerrier@agriculture.gouv.fr

Massa, Charles-André

Chef du Service des Affaires Maritimes
 E-Mail: charles.massa@equipement.gouv.fr

Théault, Charles

PDG des Nouvelles Pêcheries, Comité des Ressources Halieutiques, BV Constant Colmay, BP 4380, 97500 Saint-Pierre
 Tel: +508 411 520, Fax: +508 419 760, E-Mail: nouvpech.ctheault@jcheznoo.net

GHANA**Quatey, Samuel Nii K.***

Deputy Director of Fisheries, Marine Fisheries Research Division, Ministry of Fisheries, P.O. Box BT-62, Tema
 Tel: +233 20 8163412, Fax: +233 21 776005, E-Mail: samquatey@yahoo.com

Coussey, Pierre

Economic Advisor, Ministry of Fisheries, P.O. Box M37, Tema
 Tel: +233 244 425390, Fax: +233 21 776005, E-Mail: pierecou@yahoo.com

Farmer, John Augustus

President, Ghana Tuna Association, c/o Agmespark Fisheries, P.O.Box CO-1828, Tema
 Tel: +233 22 212580/1, Fax: +233 22 212579, E-Mail: jfarmer@yahoo.co.uk

Kim, Jung Hoon

Ghana Tuna Association, Panofi Company LTD, P.O. Box TT581, Tema
 Tel: +233 22 216503, Fax: +233 22 206101, E-Mail: panofi@nate.com

Lee, Tae Yeol

Ghana Tuna Association, P.O.Box CO-1828, Tema
Tel: +233 22 202880, Fax: +233 22 206435, E-Mail: yeollee_wm@yahoo.com

Okyere, Nicholas

Managing Director, Ghana Tuna Association, Panofi Company LTD. P.O. Box TT-581, Tema
Tel: +233 22 210061, Fax: +233 22 206101, E-Mail: nkoyere@yahoo.co.uk

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Rodríguez Siosa, Vicente*

Ministro de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, c/ La Ronda 51-5, Malabo
Tel: +240 27 33 02, Fax: +240 092953, E-Mail: vicentesiosa@yahoo.es; damabansuga@yahoo.es

Bikoro Eko Ada, José

Técnico de Pesca del Departamento, Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, Dirección General de Pesca, Avenida de Hassan, II s/n, Malabo
Tel: +240 274391, Fax: +240 092953, E-Mail: bikoro.eko@hotmail.com

GUINEA, REP. OF

Youla, Mohamed

Ministre de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, B.P. 307, Conakry
Tel: +224 41 36 60, Fax: +224 41 35 23, E-Mail: talibykouyate@yahoo.fr

Sylla, Ibrahima Sory*

Directeur National de la Pêche Maritime, Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, Av. De la République, Commune de Kaloum - B.P. 307, Conakry
Tel: +224 415228; 224 60260734; 224 64 38 39 24, Fax: +224 451926, E-Mail: isorel2005@yahoo.fr; youssouf@hotmai.com

ICELAND

Karlsdóttir, Hrefna*

Adviser, Ministry of Fisheries, Add. Skúlagata, 4, IS-150, Reykjavík
Tel: +354 545 8300, Fax: +354 562 1853, E-Mail: hrefna.karlsdottir@sjr.stjr.is

JAPAN

Miyahara, Masanori*

Director, Fisheries Coordination Division, Resources Management Department Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, 100-8907
Tel: +81 3 3501 3847, Fax: +81 3 3501 1019

Hashizume, Kazuaki

Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, 1-3-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100-8901
Tel: +81 3 3501 0532, Fax: +81 3 3501 6006

Hyo, Kiyomi

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku Tokyo
Tel: +81 35501 8000, Fax: +81 35501 8332, E-Mail: kigomi.hyo@mofa.go.jp

Kawamura, Yoshiro

Japan Tuna Fisheries co-operative Association, 2-31-1 Eishin Bld. Eitai Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034
Tel: +81 3 5646 2382, Fax: +81 3 5646 2652

Masuko, Hisao

Director, International Division, Japan Tuna Fisheries Co-operative Association, 31-1 Eishin Bld. Eitai 2-Chome, Koutou-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034
Tel: +81 3 5646 2382, Fax: +81 3 5646 2652, E-Mail: gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp

Miyabe, Naozumi

Director, Temperate Tuna Resources Division, National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries, Fisheries Research Agency of Japan, 7-1, 5 chome, Orido, Shizuoka-Shi, Shimizu-ku, 424-8633
Tel: +81 543 366 032, Fax: +81 543 359 642, E-Mail: miyabe@fra.affrc.go.jp

Nakamura, Masaaki

Adviser, Japan Tuna Fisheries Co-operative Association, 2-31-1 Eishin Bld. Eitai Koto-Ku, Tokyo, 135-0034
Tel: +81 3 5646 2382, Fax: +81 3 5646 2652, E-Mail: gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp

Ohashi, Reiko

Assistant Chief, International Division, Japan Tuna Fisheries Co-operative Association, 2-31-1 Eishin Bld. Eitai Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034
Tel: +81 3 5646 2382, Fax: +81 3 5646 2652, E-Mail: gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp

Okado, Nagamasa

Vessel Owner, Federation of Japan Tuna Fisheries Co-operative Associations, 2-31-1 Eitai, Koto-ku, Tokyo
Tel: +81 3 5646 2382, Fax: +81 3 5646 2652, E-Mail: gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp

Ota, Shingo

Deputy Director, Far Seas Fisheries Division, Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100
Tel: +81 3 3502 8478, Fax: +81 3 3591 5824, E-Mail:

Shikada, Yoshitsugu

Assistant Director, International Affairs Division, Resources Management Department, Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, 100-8907
Tel: +81 3 3591 1086, Fax: +81 3 3502 0571, E-Mail: yoshitsugu_shikada@nm.maff.go.jp

Suzuki, Kazuhiko

International Affairs Division, Fisheries Agency of Japan, Resources Management Department, 1-2-1, Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-8907
Tel: +81 3 3591 1086, Fax: +81 3 3502 0571, E-Mail: kazuhiko_suzuki@nm.maff.go.jp

Takagi, Yoshihiro

Special Advisor International Relations, Overseas Fishery Cooperation Foundation, 9-13 Akasaka-1, Minato-Ku Tokyo, 107-0052
Tel: +81 3 3585 5087, Fax: +81 3 3582 4539, E-Mail: takagi@ofcf.or.jp

Takamura, Nobuko

Interpreter, Japan Tuna Fisheries Co-Operative Association, 2-31-1 Eishin Bld. Eitai Koto-Ku, Tokyo 135-0034
Tel: +81 3 5646 2382, Fax: +81 3 5646 2652, E-Mail: gyojyo@japantuna.or.jp

Tanaka, Kengo

Assistant Director, Far Seas Fisheries Division, Fisheries Agency, Government of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, 100-8907
Tel: +81 3 3502 8204, Fax: +81 3 35 95 7332, E-Mail: kengo_tanaka@nm.maff.go.jp

KOREA (Rep.)**Rah, In Cheol***

Deputy Director-General, International Cooperation, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, 140-2 Gye-Dong, Jongno-Gu, 110-793 Seoul
Tel: +82 2 3674 6990, Fax: +82 2 3674 6996, E-Mail: incheol_rah@yahoo.com

Lee, Chun Sik

General Manager, Grand Fishery, Co. LTD, 10fl, Dong Bang Bldg, 25-4, 4-KA, Chung Ang-Dong, Chung-Gu, 600-717 Busan, Jongroku
Tel: +82 51 465 1923, Fax: +82 51 465 1925, E-Mail: grship@unitel.co.kr

Lee, Kwang Se

Managing Director, Fisheries Division, Silla Co., Ltd., Seoul
Tel: +82 2 3434 9777, Fax: +82 2 417 9360, E-Mail: kslee@sla.co.kr/tunalee@sla.co.kr

Lee, Kyung Soo

Manager, Sajo Industries, Co. Ltd, 157 Chung Jeong-Ro, 2Ga, Seodaemun-Gu, 120-707 Seoul
Tel: +82 19 5963656, Fax: +82 2 365 6079, E-Mail: kslee@sajo.co.kr

Seok, Kyu-Jin

Counsellor, International Fisheries Affairs, International Cooperation, Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Fisheries, 140-2 Gye-Dong, Jongno-Gu, 110-793 Seoul
Tel: +82 2 3674 6995, Fax: +82 2 3674 6996 E-Mail: icdmomaf@chol.com;piscas@momaf.go.kr

LIBYA**Zaroug, Hussin A.***

Chairman, General Authority of Marine Wealth, P.O. Box 80876, Tripoli
Tel: +218 21 334 0932, Fax: +218 21 333 0666, E-Mail: merai.h.a@gam-ly.org

Abukhder, Ahmed G.

Head, Department of Tech. Cooperation, General Authority of Marine Wealth, P.O. Box 80876 Tajura, Tripoli
Tel: +218 21 3340932, Fax: +218 21 3330666, E-Mail: abuk53@yahoo.com; abuk53@gam-ly.org

Drawil, Atig A.A.

Scientific Advisor, General Authority of Marine Wealth, P.O. Box 30830, Tajura
Tel: +218 21334 0932 Fax: +218 21 3330 666 E-Mail: atigdrawil@yahoo.co.uk

Fahema, Marwan T.

Permanent Committee of Fisheries in Libya, General Authority of Marine Wealth, P.O. Box 83400, Street Ezawya, Tripoli
Tel: +218 9137 41702, Fax: E-Mail: marwan.fahema@yahoo.com

Mohamed Ibrahim, Ali

Permanent Committee of Fisheries in Libya, General Authority of Marine Wealth, P.O. Box 83400, Street Ezawya, Tripoli
Tel: +218 21 3340 932, Fax: +218 21 333 7283, E-Mail: comafish200@yahoo.com

Omar-Tawil, Mohamed Y.

Marine Biology Research Center, P.O. Box 30830 Tajura, Tripoli
Tel: +218 891 322 4581, Fax: +218 21 369 0002, E-Mail: omartawil@yahoo.com

Zgozi, Salem W.

Fisheries Stock Assessment Division, Marine Biology Research Center, P.O. Box 30830, Tajura-Tripoli
Tel: +218 21 3690001, Fax: +218 21 3690 002, E-mail;

MOROCCO

Fahfouhi, Abdessalam*

Chef de Division de la Protection des Ressources Halieutiques, Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Développement Rural et de la Pêche, Quartier Administratif, Place Abdellah Chefchaoui, B.P. 476 Agdal, Rabat
Tel: +212 37 68 81 21, Fax: +212 37 68 8089, E-Mail: fahfouhi@mpm.gov.ma

Bennouna, Kamal

Président, Association Nationale des Armateurs à la Palangre Réfrigéré (ANAPR), Agadir
Tel: +212 61159580, Fax: +212 28843025, E-Mail: lamakes@yahoo.es

El Ktiri, Taoufik

Chef de service à la Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Développement Rural et de la Pêche, Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, Nouveau Quartier Administratif, Haut Agdal, Rabat
Tel: +212 37 68 81 15, Fax: +212 37 68 8089, E-Mail: elktiri@mpm.gov.ma

Fernández Arias, Felipe

Oualit Holding, Rue El Jarraoui - 3 1er Etxe - Appt. 26, 90000 Tanger
Tel: +212 3993 3601, Fax: +212 39 93 8755, E-Mail: felipe@menara.ma

Harim, Mokhtar

Hotel Shara Regency N. 2, Dakhla
Tel: +212 6113426, Fax: +212 28931341, E-Mail: milles@arrakis.es

Idrissi, M'Hamed

Chef, Centre Régional de l'INRH à Tanger, B.P. 5268, 90000 Drabeb, Tanger
Tel: +212 39 325 134, Fax: +212 39 325 139, E-Mail: mha_idrissi2002@yahoo.com/m.idrissi.inrh@gmail.com

Mezouari Glaoui, Omar

Oualit Holding, 3, Rue El Jerraoui, 1er Etxe appt. 26, 90000 Tanger
Tel: +212 3993 3601, Fax: +212 3993 8755, E-Mail: omezouari@yahoo.fr

MEXICO

Aguiar Sánchez, Mario*

Representante en la Embajada de Estados Unidos de la Comisión Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca, 1666 K St., Washington, D.C., 20006
Tel: +1 202 2938 138, Fax: +1 202 887 6970, E-Mail: mariogaguilars@aol.com; maguilars@conapesca.sagarpa.gob.mx

Jurado Molina, Jesús

Director General de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico, Instituto Nacional de la Pesca-SAGARPA, Av. Ejército Mexicano No. 106 Col. Exhacienda Ylang Ylang, 94298, Boca del Río, Veracruz
Tel: +5222 9130 4520 / 4518, Fax: +5222 9130 4519, E-Mail: jesus.inp@gmail.com;jjurado@u.washington.edu

NAMIBIA**Maurihungirire, Moses***

Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, P/BAG 13355, Windhoek
Tel: +264 6120 53071, Fax: +2646122 0558, E-Mail: mmaurihungirire@mfmr.gov.na

Bester, Desmond R.

Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, , Private Bag 394, 9000 Luderitz,
Tel: +264 63 20 2912, Fax: +264 6320 3337, E-Mail: dbester@mfmr.gov.na

NORWAY**Holst, Sigrun M.***

Deputy Director General, Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs, P.O. Box 8118 Dep, N-0032, Oslo
Tel: +47 22 24 65 76; +47 918 98733, Fax: +47 22 24 26 67, E-Mail: sigrun.holst@fk.dep.no

Eikemo, Aksel

Director Department of Resource Management, Directorate of Fisheries, Strandgaten, 229, 5817 Bergen
Tel: +47 91143577, Fax: E-Mail: aksel.eikemo@fiskeridir.no

Nottestad, Leif

Senior Scientist, Institute of Marine Research, P.O. Box 1870 Nordnesgaten, 33, 5817 Bergen
Tel: +47 55 23 68 09, Fax: +47 55 23 86 87, E-Mail: leif.nottestad@imr.no

PANAMA**Franco, Arnulfo Luís***

Asesor, Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, Dirección General de Recursos Marinos y Costeros, Clayton 404-A, Ancón, Panama
Tel: +507 317 0547, Fax: +507 317 3627, E-Mail: afranco@cwpanama.net

Silva Torres, David Iván

Dirección General de Ordenación y Manejo Integral, Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panama, Panama
Tel: +507 507 0866, Fax: E-Mail: dgordenacion@yahoo.com// davidsilvat@yahoo.com

PHILIPPINES**Adora, Gil A.***

Assistant Director, Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources (BFAR), 3rd floor, Philippine Coconut Administration Bldg, PCA Building, Elliptical Road, Quezon City
Tel: +632 426 6589 Fax: +632 426 6589, E-Mail: gi_adora@yahoo.com

Sy, Richard

OPRT Philippines Inc., Suite 701, Dazma Corporate Center 321, 1004 Manila, Damarinas St., Binondo
Tel: +632 244 5565, Fax: +632 244 5566, E-Mail: syr理查德@pltdsl.net

RUSSIAN FEDERATION**Kukhorenko, Konstantin G.***

Director, AtlantNIRO, Atlantic Research Institute of Marine Fisheries and Oceanography, 5, Dmitry Donskoy Str., 236022 Kaliningrad
Tel: +7 4012 21 56 45, Fax: +7 4012 21 99 97, E-Mail: oms@atlant.baltnet.ru;atlant@baltnet.ru

Kornelyuk, Petr

Rustuna, Ltd, 2. Pr. Kalinina, 236039 Kaliningrad
Tel: +7 4012 576593, Fax: +7 4012 576583, E-Mail: rustuna@star.koening.ru

Viktorovich Grushko, Alexey

Leading Expert of the Board of Aquatic Bioresources and Fisheries Management, Federal Agency for Fisheries of the Russian Federation, 12, Rozhdestvenskij Blvd., 107996, Moscow
Tel: +07 495 624 3372, Fax: +07 495 625 0446, E-Mail: grushkoav@fishcom.ru

S. TOMÉ & PRÍNCIPE**Dias, Cristina Maria***

Ministra de Economía, C.P.59, Sao Tomé
Tel: +239 224762, Fax: +239 221978, E-Mail: agricultura@cstome.net

D'Almeida, Aida

Directora General das Pescas, Direcção Geral das Pescas, C.P. 59, Sao Tomé
Tel: + 239 222 828 // +239 90 33 96, Fax: +239 221978, E-Mail: aidadalmeida@yahoo.com.br

SENEGAL

Mboup, Colonel Dame*

Directeur de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches, Ministère de l'Economie Maritime, 1 Rue Joris, B.P. 289, Dakar
Tel: +221 823 0137 Fax: +221 821 4758, E-Mail: dopm@orange.sn

Diouf, Abdou

Président, Fédération Sénégalaise de Pêche Sportive (FSPS), Bd de la Libération, B.P. 22568, Dakar
Tel: +221 822 3858, Fax: +221 821 4376, E-Mail: fsps@sentoosn

Diouf, Fatou

Conseiller Juridique, Ministère de l'Economie Maritime, Building Administratif 4e étage, B.P. 4050, Dakar
Tel: +221 33 8223263, Fax: +22133 823 8720, E-Mail: fatoukana@yahoo.fr

Fernandez Souto, Anibal Sérafin

Présidente GAIPES, Directeur de la Société SENEVISA, B.P. 1557 - Nouveau Quai de Pêche, Mole 10, 1557
Tel: +221 889 6868, Fax: +221 33 823 6811, E-Mail: senevisa@vieirasa.sn

Goyenechea, José Antonio

Gaipes, BP 567, Dakar
Tel: +221 33 889 0480, Fax: +22133 889 0481, E-Mail: jagtunasen@arc.sn

Thiam, Moustapha

Adjoint Directeur des Pêches Maritimes, Ministère de l'Economie Maritime, 1, Rue Joris, B.P. 289, Dakar
Tel: +221 823 0137, Fax: +221 821 4758, E-Mail: dopm@sentoosn// dopm@orange.sn

SOUTH AFRICA

Share, André*

Chief Director, Resource Management (Marine) - Marine and Coastal Management, Department of Environmental, Affairs and Tourism, Private Bag X2, Roggebaai, 8012, Cape Town
Tel: +27 21 402 3552, Fax: +27 21 421 5151, E-Mail: ashare@deat.gov.za

Kashorte, Marisa

National Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Private Bag X447, 0001 Pretoria
Tel: +2712 3103971, Fax: +2712 320 1714, E-Mail: mkashorte@deat.gov.za

Lucas, Don

S.A. Tuna Longline Association, 13 Bradwell Road, 8001 Vredehoek
Tel: +27 21 510 7924, Fax: +27 21 510 1268, E-Mail: comfish@mweb.co.za

Smith, Craig

Deputy Director, Pelagics and High Seas Fisheries Management, Marine & Coastal Management, Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism, Private Bag X2, 8012, Cape Town, Rogge Bay
Tel: +27 21 402 3048, Fax: +27 21 421 7406, E-Mail: csmith@deat.gov.za

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Ryan, Raymond*

Chief Fisheries Officer, Fisheries Division Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Richmond Hill, Kingstown, St. Vincent and The Grenadines, West Indies
Tel: +1 784 456 2738, Fax: +1 784 457 2112, E-Mail: fishdiv@caribsurf.com

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Krouma, Issam*

The Director General of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Fisheries Resources Department, Al-Jabri Street, P.O. Box 60721, Damascus
Tel: +963 11 54 499 388//963 944 487 288, Fax: +963 11 54 499 389, E-Mail: issamkrouma@mail.sy;i.krouma@scs-net.org

TRINIDAD & TOBAGO

Martin, Louanna*

Fisheries Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Land & Marine Resources, Fisheries Division, Marine Fishery Analysis Unit, 35 Cipriani Boulevard, Port of Spain
Tel: +868 634 4505, Fax: +868 634 4488, E-Mail: mfau@tsst.net.tt

Choo, Michael

Emily Seafood International Ltd, Production Avenue, Sae Lots, Port of Spain
Tel: +1 868 627 8227, Fax: +1 868 627 9132, E-Mail: manthchoo@hotmail.com

TUNISIA**Chouayakh, Ahmed***

Directeur de la Conservation des Ressources Halieutiques, Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Hydrauliques,
Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, 30 Rue Alain Savary, 1002 Tunis
Tel: +216 71 890 784, Fax: +216 71 799 401, E-Mail: chouayakh.ahmed@yahoo.fr

Ben Hamida, Jawhar

Ministère de la Pêche Direction Générale de la Pêche, Fédération national de la pêche hauturière et d'aquaculture à l'Union
Tunisienne de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, 30 Rue Alain Savary, 1002 Tunis
Tel: +216 71 890 784, Fax: +216 71 799 401, E-Mail: jaouher.benhamida@tunet.tn

Missaoui, Hachmi

Directeur général de la pêche et de la Pisciculture, Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Hydrauliques, 30 Rue Alain
Savary, 1002 Tunis
Tel: +216 71 890 784, Fax: +216 71 799 401

TURKEY**Kadak, Ramazan**

Minister Undersecretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Eskisehir Yolu 9.Km, Lodumlu, Ankara

Koçak, Durali

Deputy Director General, Akay cad. No. 3, Ankara, Bakanliklar
Tel: +90 312 417 9623, Fax: +90 312 418 6318, E-Mail: duralik@kkgm.gov.tr

Anbar, Nedim*

Adviser to the Minister on ICCAT and BFT matters, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Atatürk Bulv. Bulvar
Palas is merkezi N°141, B-Block, D-101 - Bakanliklar, 06640 Ankara
Tel: +90 312 4198 054, Fax: +90 312 4198 057, E-Mail: nanbar@oyid.com

Kürüm, Vahdettin

Head of Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, General Directorate of Protection and Control,
Akay Cad. No: 3 Bakanliklar, Ankara
Tel: +90312 4198319, Fax: +90312 418 5834, E-Mail: vahdettink@kkgm.gov.tr

Gözüoğlu, Erkan

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Eskisehir Yolu 9.Km, Lodumlu, Ankara
Tel: +90 312 286 7592, Fax: +90 312 287 0041, E-Mail: erkan.gozozoglu@tarim.gov.tr

Türkyılmaz, Turgay

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Akay Cad: No. 3, Ankara, Bakanliklar
Tel: +90 312 425 5013, Fax: +90 312 413 8319, E-Mail: turgayt@kkgm.gov.tr

Atik Boyar, Füsün

State Planning Organization, Ankara
Tel: +90 312 294 6311, Fax: +90 312 294 6378, E-Mail: atikf@dpt.gov.tr

Denizci, Esra Fatma

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Akay Cad. No. 3, 06100, Ankara, Çankaya
Tel: +90 506 301 4647, E-Mail: esra_denizci@yahoo.com

Alici, Zahit

Faculty of Fisheries, University of Istanbul, Ordu Cad. N° 200, Istanbul, Laleli
Tel: +90 532 601 1759, Fax: +90 212 514 0379, E-Mail: alici@istanbul.edu.tr

Ates, Celal

Istanbul University, Fisheries Faculty, Ordu Cad. No. 200, 34470 Istanbul, Laleli
Tel: +212 4955700/16431, Fax: +212 5140379, E-Mail: celalates@hotmail.com

Aydin, Mehmet

Akderiz Su Urunleri Arastirma Enst., Antalya
Tel: +542 435 6280, Fax: +242 251 0584, E-Mail: maydin69@hotmail.com/maydinbodrum@yahoo.com

Basaran, Fatih

Fisheries Marketing No. 27, Istanbul
Tel: +90 212 517 7046, Fax: +90 212 517 7048

Çelik, Nuri

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Akay Cad. No. 3, 06100 Ankara, Çankaya
Tel: +90 312 417 4176, Fax: +90 312 418 5834, E-Mail: nuric@kkgm.gov.tr

Emre, Yılmaz

Mediterranean Fisheries Research Institute, Antalya
Tel: +90 242 2510587, Fax: +90242 2510584, E-Mail: yemre57@yahoo.com

Ermis, U. Burcu

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, DIABK, Eskisehir Yolu 9. km. Lodumlu, Ankara
Tel: +90 312 287 3360/2188, Fax: +90 312 286 9468, E-Mail: ulviye.ermis@tarim.gov.tr/burcumster@gmail.com

Fersoy, Haydar

Biologist, MSc, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, General Directorate of Protection and Control, Akay, Caddesi No. 3, 06100 Bakanliklar, Ankara

Firat, Kürsat

Ege University Faculty of Fisheries, Aquaculture Department, Izmir, Bornova
Tel: +90 232 343 4000/5220, Fax: +90 232 388 3685, E-Mail: kursat.firat@ege.edu.tr

Güven, Rifat

Kahraman, Abdullah E.

Faculty of Aquatic Products University of Istanbul, Ordu Cad. No. 200, 34470 Laleli, Istanbul
Tel: +212 514 03 88, Fax: +212 514 0379, E-Mail: kahraman@istanbul.edu.tr

Karakulak, Saadet

Faculty of Fisheries, University of Istanbul, Ordu Cad. N° 200, 34470 Laleli, Istanbul
Tel: +90 212 455 5700/16418, Fax: +90 212 514 0379, E-Mail: karakul@istanbul.edu.tr

Keskin, Çetin

Istanbul University, Fisheries Faculty, Istanbul
Tel: +212 455 5700, Fax: +212 514 0379, E-Mail: seahhose@istanbul.edu.tr

Kiliç, Hasan

Agricultural Engineer, KKGGM, Akay Caddesi, n° 3, Ankara, Bakanliklar
Tel: +90 312 417 41 76, Fax: +90 312 419 83 19, E-Mail: hasank@kkgm.gov.tr

Kosoglu, Selçuk

Agriculture Development and Production General Director, Eskisehir yolu 9. km. Lodumlu, Ankara, Çankaya
Tel: +90 533 5166398, Fax: E-Mail: selcukt.kosoglu@tarim.gov.tr

Kul, Nazim

Su Ucinlero Malo no 16, Kumhapi, Istanbul
Tel: +90 212 517 7040, Fax: +90 212 638 0624, E-Mail: narzimkul@aktuna.com

Öztürk, Bayram

Tel: + 212 424 0772, Fax: E-Mail: ozturkb@istanbul.edu.tr

Sagun, Ahmet Tuncay

Abide-I Hürriyet Cad.Polat Celilaga Is Hani No. 9 Kat.12 Daire 48, Mecidiyeköy, Istanbul
Tel: +90 212 213 6845, Fax: +90 212 213 9272, E-Mail: sagun@sagun.com

Saka, Sahin

Ege University - Faculty of Fisheries, Aquaculture Department, Izmir, Bornova
Tel: +90542 382 2545, Fax: E-Mail: kursat.firat@ege.edu.tr

Sevgili, Hüseyin

Mediterranean Fisheries Research Products and Turkey Institut, Antalya
Tel: +90 242 251 0585, Fax: +90 242 251 0584, E-Mail: husyivgili@yahoo.com

Tercan, Murat

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Akay cad: N°3, 06100 Ankara, Çankaya/Bakanliklar
Tel: +90 312 417 4176, Fax: +90 312 418 5834, E-Mail: murattr@kkgm.gov.tr

Türkyilmaz, Esra

Member of Executive Board, Dardanel, Ahí Evran Cad. Polaris Is Merk. No.1 K.10, 34398 Maslak, Istanbul
Tel: +90 212 346 05 10, Fax: +90 212 346 05 25, E-Mail: esra.turkyilmaz@dardanel.com.tr

Ültanir, Mustafa

Dardanel A.S., Maslak Ahí Evran Cad. No. 1 Kat / 10 Sisli, Istanbul
Tel: +90 212 3460 510, Fax: +90 212 3460 525, E-Mail: mustafa.ultanir@dardanel.com

Yelegen, Yener

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Akay Cad. No. 3, Ankara, Bakanliklar

Zengin, Mustafa

Fisheries Research Institute, Ankara
Tel: +90 462 341 053, Fax: +90 462 341 1056, E-Mail: mzenigin@hotmail.com

UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)

Cattermole, Ben*

DEFRA Fisheries Dir. Floor 6-Area A, Whithall Place West, London SW1A 2HH
Tel: +44 207 270 8257, Fax: +44 207 270 8309, E-Mail: ben.cattermole@defra.gsi.gov.uk

UNITED STATES

Hogarth, William T.*

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
Tel: +1 301 713 2239, Fax: +1 301 713 1940, E-Mail: bill.hogarth@noaa.gov

Allen, Monica

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, 1315 East West Highway, Room 14502, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
Tel: +1 301 713 2370, Fax: +301 713 1452, E-Mail: monica.allen@noaa.gov

Barrows, Christopher

Chief of Fisheries Law Enforcement, US Coast Guard, Commandant (CG-5314), United States Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street S.W., Washington DC 22152
Tel: +1 202 372 2187, Fax: +1 202 372 2193, E-Mail: chris.m.barrows@uscg.mil

Blankenbeker, Kimberly

Foreign Affairs Specialist, Office of International Affairs, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East West Hwy, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
Tel: +1 301 713 2276, Fax: +1 301 713 2313, E-Mail: kimberly.blankenbeker@noaa.gov

Brewer, W. Chester

Attorney at Law, Suite 1400, 250 Australian Avenue South, West Palm Beach, Florida 33401-5086
Tel: +1 561 655 4777, Fax: +561 835 8691, E-Mail: wcblaw@aol.com

Campbell, Derek

NOAA/Office of General Counsel for International Law, 14 Street & Constitution Avenue, N.W., HCHB Room 7837, Washington, DC 20230
Tel: +1 202 482 0031, Fax: +1 202 371 0926, E-Mail: derek.campbell@noaa.gov

Delaney, Glenn

601 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 900 S, Washington, DC20004
Tel: +1 202 434 8220, Fax: +1 202 639 8817, E-Mail: grdelaney@aol.com

Denit, Kelly

Office of International Affairs, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East West Hwy, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20910
Tel: +1 301 713 2276, Fax: +1 301 713 2313, E-Mail: kelly.denit@noaa.gov

Donofrio, James

Recreational Fishing Alliance, 176B South New York Rd., Galloway, New Jersey 08205
Tel: +1 609 404 1060, Fax: +1 609 404 1968, E-Mail: jimdrfa@aol.com

Dunn, Russell

Southeast Regional Office, National Marine Fisheries Service 263, 13th Avenue South, St. Petersburg, Florida 34202
Tel: +1 727 551 5741, Fax: +1 727 824 5398, E-Mail: russell.dunn@noaa.gov

Etrie, Elizabeth

U. S. Department of State, Office of Marine Conservation, 2201 C. Street N.W., Washington, DC 20520
Tel: +1 202 647 3464, Fax: +1 202 763 7350, E-Mail: etrieEM@state.gov

Fordham, Sonja V

Policy Director, The Ocean Conservancy, The Shark Alliance and Shark Conservation Program Director, c/o Oceana,
Rue Montoyer, 39, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 513 2242, Fax: +1 202 872 0619, E-Mail: sonja@oceanconservancy.org

Graves, John E.

Professor of Marine Science, Virginia Institute of Marine Science - College of William and Mary, P.O.Box 1346, Gloucester
Point, Virginia 23062
Tel: +1 804 684 7352, Fax: +1 804 684 7157, E-Mail: graves@vims.edu

Hayes, Robert

U.S. Commissioner for Recreational Interests Ball Janik LLP, 225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 420, Alexandria, Virginia 22314
Tel: +1 703 519 1895, Fax: +1 703 519 1872, E-Mail: rhayes@joincca.org

Kassakian, Jen

U.S. House Committee on Natural Resources, 416 3rd St. SW, Room 187, Washington, DC 20515
Tel: +1202 226 0200, Fax: +1202 225 1542, E-Mail: jen.kassakian@mail.house.gov

Kramer, Robert

President, International Game Fish Association, 300 Gulf Stream Way, Dania Beach, Florida 33004
Tel: +1 954 927 2628, Fax: +1 954 924 4299, E-Mail: rkramer@igfa.org

Lent, Rebecca

Director Office of International Affairs, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring,
Maryland 20910-3232
Tel: +1 301 713 9090, Fax: +1 301 713 9106, E-Mail: rebecca.lent@noaa.gov

McGowan, Michael

Bumble Bee Seafoods, 9615 Granite Ridge Rd, San Diego, California 92123
Tel: +1 858 715 4054, Fax: +1 858 715 4354, E-Mail: mcgowan@bumblebee.com

McLaughlin, Sarah

Northeast Regional Office, National Marine Fisheries Service, One Blackburn Drive, Gloucester, Massachusetts 01930
Tel: +978 2819279, Fax: +978 281 9340, E-Mail: sarah.mclaughlin@noaa.gov

Miller, Shana

Tag-A-Giant Foundation, P.O. Box 432, Babylon, New York 11702
Tel: +1 631 539 0624, Fax: +1 631 539 0624, E-Mail: smiller@tagagiant.org

Park, Caroline

NOAA Office of the General Counsel for Fisheries, Room 15123, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-
3282
Tel: +1 301 713 9675, Fax: +1 301 713 0658, E-Mail: caroline.park@noaa.gov

Paterni, Mark

Office for Law Enforcement, National Marine Fisheries Service, 8484 Georgia Ave. Suite 415, Silver Spring, Maryland
20910
Tel: +1 301 427 2300, Fax: + 1 301 427 2313, E-Mail: mark.paterni@noaa.gov

Pineiro, Eugenio

Chairman, Caribbean Fishery Management Council, 268 Muñoz Rivera Ave., Suite 1108, San Juan, Puerto Rico 00918-1920
Tel: +1 787 766 5926, Fax: +1 787 766 6239, E-Mail: iris-oliveras-cfmc@yahoo.com

Porch, Clarence E.

Research Fisheries Biologist, Southeast Fisheries Science Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, 75 Virginia Beach
Drive, Miami, Florida 33149
Tel: +1 305 361 4232, Fax: +1 305 361 4219, E-Mail: clay.porch@noaa.gov

Rogers, Christopher

Chief, Trade and Marine Stewardship Division, Office of International Affairs, National Marine Fisheries Service/NOAA,
1315 East-West Highway, Rm 12657, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
Tel: +1 301 713 9090, Fax: +1 301 713 9106, E-Mail: christopher.rogers@noaa.gov

Ruais, Richard P.

Executive Director, East Coast Tuna Association & Blue Water Fishermens Association, 28 Zion Hill Road, Salem, New Hampshire 03079
Tel: +1 603 898 8862, Fax: +1 603 894 5898, E-Mail: rruais@aol.com

Schulze-Haugen, Margo

Chief, Highly Migratory Fisheries Division, Officer of Sustainable Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Rm 13458, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
Tel: +1 301 713 2347, Fax: +1 301 713 1917, E-Mail: margo.schulze-haugen@noaa.gov

Scott, Gerald P.

SCRS Chairman, NOAA Fisheries, Southeast Fisheries Science Center, Sustainable Fisheries Division, 75 Virginia Beach Drive, Miami, Florida 33149-1099
Tel: +1 305 361 4220, Fax: +1 305 361 4219, E-Mail: gerry.scott@noaa.gov

Sissenwine, Michael P.

Box 2228, Teaticket, Massachusetts 02536
Tel: +1 508 566 3144, Fax: E-Mail: m_sissenwine@surfglobal.net

Thomas, Randi Parks

National Fisheries Institute, 7918 Jones Branch Dr. #700, McLean, Virginia 22102
Tel: +1 703 752 8895, Fax: E-Mail: Rthomas@nfi.org

Thompson, Gloria

Office of the Assistant Administrator, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 14627, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
Tel: +1 301 713 2239, Fax: +1 301 713 1940, E-Mail: gloria.thompson@noaa.gov

Toschik, Pamela

U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, Office of International Affairs, 14th Street & Constitution Avenue NW, Room 6224, Washington, DC 20230
Tel: +1 202 482 4347, Fax: +1 202 482 4307, E-Mail: pamela.toschik@noaa.gov

Warner-Kramer, Deirdre

Senior Foreign Affairs Officer, Office of Marine Conservation, U.S. Department of State, OES/OMC, Rm 2758, Washington, DC 20520-7818
Tel: +1 202 647 2883, Fax: +1 202 736 7350, E-Mail: warner-kramerdm@state.gov

Wulff, Ryan

Office of International Affairs, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
Tel: +1 301 713 9090, Fax: +1 301 713 2313, E-Mail: ryan.wulff@noaa.gov

URUGUAY

Montiel, Daniel*

Director Nacional, Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos - DINARA, Constituyente, 1497, Piso 1º, 11200 Montevideo
Tel: +5982 409 2969, Fax: +5982 401 3216, E-Mail: dmontiel@dinara.gub.uy

Alonso, German

Lersol S.A., 25 de Mayo 458/1, Montevideo
Tel: +5982 916 7256, Fax: +5982 917 0394

Delgado, Carlos

Lersol S.A., 25 de Mayo 458/1, Montevideo
Tel: +5982 916 7256, Fax: +5982 917 0394, E-Mail: freluxsa@hotmail.com.uy

Domingo, Andrés

Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos - DINARA, Sección y Recursos Pelágicos de Altura, Constituyente 1497, 11200 Montevideo
Tel: +5982 40 46 89, Fax: +5982 41 32 16, E-Mail: adomingo@dinara.gub.uy

VANUATU

Jimmy, Robert*

Acting Director of Fisheries, Vanuatu Department of Fisheries, VMB 9045, Port Vila
Tel: +678 23621, Fax: +678 23641, E-Mail: robert.jimmy@gmail.com

Emeele E., Christopher
Tuna Fishing (Vanuatu) LTD, P.O. Box 1640, Port Vila
Tel: +678 25887, Fax: +678 25608, E-Mail: tunafishing@vanuatu.com.vu

VENEZUELA

Sandoval Samuel, Osneiver*
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Dirección de Fronteras Terrestres y Marítimas, Torre MRE, Esquina de Carmelitas, Piso 13 Avenida Urdaneta, ZP 1010, Caracas
Tel: +58 212 806 4385, Fax: +58 212 806 4385, E-Mail: osneiver.sandoval@mre.gob.ve

Maniscalchi, Lillo
AVATUN, Av. Miranda, Edif. Cristal Plaza Piso 3 L65, 6101 Cumana
Tel: +5829 3431 9117, Fax: +5829 3431 9117, E-Mail: lillomaniscalchi@yahoo.com

Giménez, Carlos
Director Ejecutivo, Fundación para la Pesca Responsable y Sostenible de Túnidos (FUNDATUN), Multicentro Empresarial del Este, Avenida Francisco Miranda, Piso 10, Oficina 103, ZP 1010, Chacao, Caracas
Tel: +582 12 267 6666, Fax: +58212 267 0086, E-Mail: cegimenez@fundatun.com

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS (FAO)

Watanabe, Hiromoto
Fisheries Liaison Officer, FAO, International Institutions and Liaison Service, Fisheries and Aquaculture Economics and Policy Division, Room F-411, FIEL, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 06 5705 5252, Fax: +39 06 5705 6500, E-Mail: Hiromoto.Watanabe@fao.org

OBSERVERS FROM COOPERATING NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES, ENTITIES/FISHING ENTITIES

CHINESE TAIPEI

Sha, James Chih-I*
Deputy Director General, Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, No. 1 Fishing Harbour N. 1st Rd., Chien Cheng, Distrit, 80672 Kaohsiung
Tel: +886 7 823 9602, Fax: +886 7 815 8178, E-Mail: james@ms1.fao.gov.tw

Cheng, Li-Cheng
Oficina Económica y Cultural de Taipei, c/Rosario Pino, 14-16 planta 18, 28020 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 571 8426, Fax: +34 91 570 9285, E-Mail: lcheng@mofa.gov.tw

Ho, Peter Shing Chor
President, Overseas Fisheries Development Council, 19 Lane 113, Roosevelt Road Sec. 4, 106 Taipei
Tel: +886 2 2738 2478, Fax: +886 2 2738 4329, E-Mail: pscho@ofdc.org.tw

Ho, Shih-Chieh
Taiwan Tuna Association, 3F-2 N° 2 Yu-kang Middle 1st Road, 806 Taipei, Chien Jern District Kaohsiung
Tel: +886 7 841 9606, Fax: +886 7 831 3304, E-Mail: martin@tuna.org.tw

Hsia, Tsui-Feng, Tracy
Secretary, Overseas Fisheries Development Council, 19, Lane 113, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Road 106 Taipei
Tel: +886 2 2738 1522, Fax: +886 2 2738 4329, E-Mail: tracy@ofdc.org.tw

Huang, Hsiang-Wen
Chief of Stock Assessment Section, Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, No. 2 Chao-Chow St., 100 Taipei
Tel: +886 2334 36120, Fax: +886 2 2393 4536, E-Mail: julian@ms1.fao.gov.tw

Lin, Chi-Pang
20F-1 No. 6 Min-Chuan 2rd, Chienchen District, 80660, Kaohsiung
Tel: +886 7 3381 886, Fax: +886 7 3351 886, E-Mail: hongchy@ms49.hinet.net

Lin, Ding-Rong
Chief of Atlantic Ocean Section, Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, No.1 Fishing Harbour North Ist Rd., Chien-Chien-Cheng District, 806 Kaohsiung
Tel: +886 7 823 9862, Fax: +886 7 815 7078, E-Mail: dingrong@ms1.fao.gov.tw

Shang, Yu

Second Secretary on Home Assignment, Department of International Organization, MOFA, 2 Kaitakelan Blvd., 100, Taipei
Tel: +886 22348 2527, Fax: +886 22361 7694, E-Mail: yshangq@gmail.com

Sung, Rayamond, Chen-En

Legal Adviser, Secretary, Overseas Fisheries Development Council, 19, Lane 113, Sec.4 Roosevelt Road 106, Taipei
Tel: +886 2 2738 1522, Fax: +886 2 2738 4329, E-Mail: raymondcesung@gmail.com

Tsay, Tzu-Yaw

Director, Deep Sea Fisheries Division, Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, N°1 Fishing Larboards, N.1st. Rd. Chien Cheng District, 80692, Kaohsiung
Tel: +886 7 8239827, Fax: +886 2 8158278, E-Mail: Tzuyaw@msl.f.gov.tw

Yeh, Shean-Ya

Professor, Institute of Oceanography National Taiwan University, P.O. Box 23-13, Taipei
Tel: +886 2 2363 7753, Fax: +886 2 2366 1197, E-Mail: sheanya@ntu.edu.tw

OBSERVERS FROM INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**Caribbean Community (CARICOM)****Ali, Safiya**

Senior Legal Officer, CARICOM Secretariat, P.O.Box 10827 Turkeyen, Georgetown, Guyana
Tel: +592 222 0001, Fax: +592 222 0174, E-Mail: Sali@caricom.org

Singh-Renton, Susan

Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Secretariat, 3rd Floor, Corea's Building, Halifax Street, St. Vincent & the Grenadines, West Indies
Tel: +1 784 457 3474, Fax: +1 784 457 3475, E-Mail: ssinghrenton@vincysurf.com

Commission sous-regionale des pêches (CSRP)**Kane Ciré, Amadou**

Secrétaire Permanent, Commission Sous-Régionale des Pêches (CSRP), Amitié 3, Villa 4450, BP 25485, Dakar, Senegal
Tel: +221 33 864 0475, Fax: +221 33 864 0477, E-Mail: kcire2006@gmail.com

Commission Générale des Pêches pour la Méditerranée (GFCM)**Bonzon, Alain**

Executive Secretary of GFCM, FAO Fisheries Department, Room 408, Via delle Terme Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 06 5705 6441, Fax: +39 06 5705 6500, E-Mail: alain.bonzon@fao.org

South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization (SEAFO)**Talanga, Miguel***

Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Environnement, Avenida 4 de Fevereiro, 26 - Edifício Atlântico, C.P. 83, Luanda,
Tel: +244 923 60 6656, Fax: +244 912 488340, E-Mail: intercambio-director@angola-mimpescas.com

OBSERVERS FROM NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES, ENTITIES OR FISHING ENTITIES**MAURITANIA****Abidine Ould Mayif, Mohamed Ould**

Directeur de l'Aménagement des Ressources et de l'Océanographie (DARO), Ministère des Pêches
Tel: +222 6430335, Fax: +222 529 0102, E-Mail: mamayif@yahoo.fr

Taleb Sidi, Mahfoudh Ould

Institut Mauritanien de Recherches Oceanographiques et des Pêches
Tel: +222 646 3839, Fax: +222 574 5081, E-Mail: mahfoudht@yahoo.fr

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES**Arrendell, Irving**

Senior Policy Adviser, Ministry of Economic and Labour Affairs, Pietermaai, 25-b, Willemstad, Curaçao
Tel: +59999 465 6236, Fax: +5999 465 6316, E-Mail: irvarendell@yahoo.eu.uk

Mambi, Stephen A.

Business Administration, Senior Policy advisor, Directorate of Economic Affairs, Pietermaai 25, Willemstad, Curaçao
Tel: +5999 4656236, Fax: +5999 4656316, E-Mail: stephenmambi@yahoo.com

OBSERVERS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Confédération Internationale de la Pêche Sportive (CIPS)

Ordan, Marcel

President of CIPS, Confédération Internationale de la Pêche Sportive, 4, Square Charles Péguy, 13008 Marseille, France
Tel: +33 4 9172 6396, Fax: +33 4 91 72 63 97, E-Mail: ffpmpaca@free.fr

Szalay, Ferenc

Vice-President of the CIPS, Confédération Internationale de la Pêche Sportive, 4, Square Charles Péguy, 13008 Marseille, France
Tel: +36 1 319 9794, Fax: +36 1 2482 2592, E-Mail: szalayf@t-online.hu

International Game Fish Association (IGFA)

Collins, Emily

International Committee Coordinator, International Game Fish Association, 300 Gulf Stream Way, Dania Beach, Florida, 33004, United States
Tel: +1 954 927 2628, Fax: +1 954 924 4299, E-Mail: ecollins@igfa.org

Federation of European Aquaculture Producers (FEAP)

Byrom, David

FEAP Secretariat, Rue Nicolas Fossoul 54, B-4100 Bonnelles, Belgium
Tel: +32 4 3382995, Fax: +32 4 3379846, E-Mail: byrom@afe.net.au

Tzoumas, Apostolos

Federation of European Aquaculture Producers - FEAP Secretariat, Rue Nicolas Fossoul 54, B-3100 Bonnelles, Belgium
Tel: +32 4 3382995, Fax: +32 4 3379846, E-Mail:

GREENPEACE

Dokmeci, Banu

Greenpeace, Istikual, Cad Kallavi sok, No1, Kat 2, 34430 Istanbul, Turkey
Tel: +212 292 7619, Fax: +212 292 7622, E-Mail: bdokmeci@diala.greenpeace.org

Losada Figueres, Sebastian

Greenpeace, c/San Bernardo, 107, 28015 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +31 91 444 1400, Fax: +34 91 447 1598, E-Mail: slosada@es.greenpeace.org

Mielgo, Roberto

c/O'Donnel, 32, 28007 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 650 377698, Fax: E-Mail: romi.b.re@hotmail.com

MEDISAMAK

Kahoul, Mourad

Vice-Président, Comité National des Pêches Maritimes et des Élevages Marins (CNPNE), 39 Rue de la Loge, 13002 Marseille, France
Tel: +33 04 9156 7833, Fax: +33 06 9191 9605, E-Mail: medidamak@wanadoo.fr

Pages, Eduardo

MEDISAMAK, 39 Rue de la Loge, 13002 Marseille, France
Tel: +334 9156 7833, Fax: +334 9191 9605, E-Mail: pages.clpmem@yahoo.fr

OCEANA

Polti, Sandrine

OCEANA EUROPE, Rue Montoyer, 39, 1000 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +32 476 494595, Fax: E-Mail: spolti@oceana.org

Zidowitz, Heike

Marine Biologist, OCEANA EUROPE, Lappenbergsallee 4 B, 20257 Hamburg, Germany
Tel: +49 40 499518, Fax: E-Mail: heikezidowitz@web.de

Organization for Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT)

Tabata, Kentaro

Organization for Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries, 1-9-13 Akasaka, Minato-Ku, Tokyo, 107-0052 JAPON,
Tel: +81 3 3568 6388, Fax: +81 3 3568 6389, E-Mail: tabata@opr.or.jp

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

García Rodríguez, Raúl

WWF/ADENA, c/Gran Vía de San Francisco, 8 -Esc.D, 28005 Madrid, Spain

Tel: +34 91 354 0578, Fax: +34 91 365 6336, E-Mail: pesca@wwf.es

Parkes, Gemma

WWF Mediterranean, Via Po 25/c, 00198 Rome, Italy

Tel: +39 346 387 3237, Fax: E-Mail: gparkes@wwfmedpo.org

Tudela, Sergi

WWF Mediterranean Programme Office Barcelona, c/ Carrer Canuda, 37 3er, 08002 Barcelona, Spain

Tel: +34 93 305 6252, Fax: +34 93 278 8030, E-Mail: studela@atw-wwf.org

ICCAT SECRETARIAT

C/ Corazón de María, 8 – 6th floor, 28002 Madrid - Spain

Tel: +34 91 416 5600; Fax: +34 91 415 2612; E-Mail: info@iccat.int

Meski, Driss

Kebe, Papa

Pallarés, Pilar

Ochoa, Carmen

Moreno, Juan Antonio

Palma, Carlos

Seidita, Philomena

Cheatle, Jenny

Suzuki, Takaaki

Campoy, Rebecca

de Andrés, Marisa

Gallego Sanz, Juan Luis

García Piña, Cristobal

García Rodríguez, Felicidad

García-Orad, María José

Martín, África

Moreno, Juan Ángel

Navarret, Christel

Peyre, Christine

Interpreters

Tedjini Roemmele, Claire

Faillace, Linda

Linaae, Cristina

Meunier, Isabelle

Pierre Bourgoïn, Christine Marie

Sánchez del Villar, Lucia

Turkish organization (Auxiliary Staff)

Akbas, Sami

Akçer, Zekeriya

Aktas, Yasar

Aycenk, Melike

Aydemir, Muzaffer

Badali, Ismet

Basaran, Ergun

Basmaz, Nevin

Çelik, Burak

Çelik, Nuri

Çelik, Veysel

Coskun, Eyup

Çuruk, Ali

Denizer, Abdullah

Dogar, Taner

Egin, Merve

Erçin, Bedrullah

Erdogan, Necati

Gokçek, Murat

Gönülal, Onur

Gurdeniz, Engin

Karakaya, Sadullah

Kaya, Erdal

Kaya, Yunuscan

Kiliç, Savas

Onen, Niyazi

Oran, Ercin

Oz, Dogus

Ozalp, Sitki Suha

Ozdol, Mehmet

Ozturk, S.Kubilay

Ozturk, Tumay

Serdem, Nihan

Sokulluoglu, Erman

Tercan, Murat

Turker, Abdi

Yas, Serkan

Yilmaz, Oguzhan

Yilmaz, Ali

Yorar, Mehmet

Zengin, Mustafa

**OPENING ADDRESSES &
STATEMENTS TO THE PLENARY SESSIONS**

3.1 OPENING ADDRESSES

By Dr. William T. Hogarth, Commission Chairman

I am very pleased to be here for this, the 20th Regular Meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). I am sure you will all agree that the location of this year's meeting is outstanding. Turkey is a beautiful country, Antalya is a lovely city, and the welcome we have received has been incredibly warm. I want to express the sincere thanks of the Commission to our Turkish hosts for all they have done in preparation for this important meeting. I would also like to thank our Executive Secretary and his excellent staff for their hard work in support of this meeting.

This is my second year as Chair of this Commission --although I have been involved with ICCAT for many years. As Chairman, I set out to put ICCAT on the path to reform. There is no doubt about the significant challenges that face this organization. In 2006, I traveled extensively to meet with the ICCAT membership to discuss those challenges and to begin to seek solutions. While I was quite pleased with the discussions at these workshops, real change in ICCAT in the most critical areas remains elusive.

Last week, the Compliance Committee met for two full days in an effort to advance its considerable workload. It was hoped that this extra time would, among other things, allow for more detailed discussions of compliance and implementation problems. In a number of important ways, the results of those two days were very discouraging. The thing that became the most clear was that non-compliance--with quotas, data reporting, control measures, and other requirements--remains a very significant challenge for the organization. And non-compliance can become an even greater concern when ICCAT fails to act to establish conservation measures that are scientifically sound and in line with the objective of the Convention. Unfortunately, this is the case for too many of our stocks. As an organization, we simply must take our stewardship responsibilities more seriously—even when the decisions are politically unpopular and may cause hardship.

We have the chance this week to take actions that will begin to address these challenges. Scientific advice for several ICCAT stocks is very clear and meaningful steps are needed. We also have the opportunity to strengthen ICCAT through the performance review and Future of ICCAT processes. As this week progresses, I sincerely hope you all will keep what I have said in mind. I am very concerned about the future of this organization, of our stocks and fishermen if we do not begin acting more responsibly. I know we can do it. North Atlantic swordfish is a wonderful success story. We simply must have the political will to do the same for our other resources.

I wish you all a very good meeting and now I would like to introduce Turkey's Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Dr. Ramazan Kadak, who will officially open our meeting. Thank you.

By The Hon. Ramazan Kadak, Minister Undersecretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of Turkey

Welcome to the beautiful and historical city of Antalya.

I would like to extend my appreciation to the ICCAT administration, and the Contracting Parties who gave us the opportunity to host 20th Regular Meeting of ICCAT.

Fisheries and aquaculture have distinct economic, cultural and social importance in the Mediterranean.

As for my country, the Mediterranean is a very important resource of fisheries, tourism, and transportation.

As is well known by all of us, world resources are not endless. The uncontrolled exploitation of the resources and disturbing the habitat of the species may cause irreversible destruction of the environment and the probable extinction of some species.

In order to be able to preserve the natural resources for future generations, effective management, sustainable exploitation, and fair distribution of those resources is a humanitarian mission for all of us.

Being the managers of our country's fisheries resources including tuna and tuna like species, we have taken great responsibilities.

I would like to give you some brief information about the Turkish fisheries.

In Turkey, fisheries have a special importance in agriculture.

Turkey is surrounded by sea on three sides. Turkey has 18,396 registered fishing vessels and most of these are coastal fishing boats.

In 2006, our fisheries production was 662,000 tons, including aquaculture products.

We believe it is not possible to increase the production levels by exploiting the natural resources only. Our strategic target is to protect the natural resources and to set up and maintain sustainable production methods.

With in this perspective, I would like to bring our practices on this matter to your attention.

In order to achieve sustainable exploitation of the resources, Turkey applies restrictions below since 1940s.

- Minimum allowable catch sizes,
- Time closures,
- Area closures,
- Restriction and controls on fishing gears,
- Protected areas,
- Strict control and restrictions on the species which are in danger of extinction.

In recent years, consistency over the fisheries production has been achieved by the measures mentioned above.

Additionally, issuing new fishing vessel licenses has been stopped since 2002.

Training, control and inspection efforts are increasingly being maintained in order to keep the fishing vessels within proper fishing guidelines.

A Vessel Monitoring System has been established and became operational in 2007.

A Fisheries Information System, which will provide the ability to record daily landings of sea products, has been established. This system will be integrated to databases of the Fisheries Administration Offices, Central Ministry Organization, and Turkish Statistical Institute. Tests of the system have already been initiated.

Aquaculture is one of the fastest developing sectors in Turkey. In 2006, aquaculture production amounted to 130,000 tons.

The main elements of our aquaculture policy are: environmentally friendly production, sustainability, product quality, product variety and market requirements.

I would like to stress that the fishery resources are not the heritage of only certain nations but also are the heritage of the international community. In this respect, we consider that the sustainable use of the resources is the responsibility of all of the countries which are exploiting these resources.

In order to fulfill this responsibility we spend our utmost effort to comply with the rules and regulations of the international fisheries organizations under the United Nations umbrella.

For that reason, our country shall continue to contribute to all kinds of international efforts and coordination in order to protect tuna and tuna like species and other fish stocks.

I would like to give you some brief information in regard to our practices of application of the ICCAT regulations.

Turkey believes that efforts of ICCAT, GFCM and other similar bodies to protect the stocks of migratory and other species contribute towards strengthening international cooperation on the matter. As a consequence, Turkey started implementing the ICCAT regulations adopted in 2006 immediately after the Dubrovnik meeting.

I would like to stress that Turkey is determined to comply with the ICCAT rules and regulations and to improve cooperation among the Contracting Parties. We are also determined to bear our responsibilities with regard to bluefin tuna stock management, preserving the ecosystem, statistical information and data exchange in accordance with the ICCAT recommendations and resolutions.

Despite our positive approach to the matter, Turkish fishermen have been mistreated and disappointed by the ICCAT quota allocations for 2007 and 2010.

In contradiction to that, quota allocation has been increased by 1.5 to 10 times over their traditional catches for some countries which were in very similar conditions as Turkey.

Consequently, Turkey has lodged an objection to the unjust and unfair bluefin tuna quota allocation table of Recommendation 06-05.

As I have mentioned before, Turkey complies with the ICCAT regulations and is determined to continue to do so.

In this context, our expectation is to create an applicable management system which should be based on scientific facts, objective criteria and equity.

The criteria used for quota allocations in the past have not been applied in last year's allocation. To make it clear, I should stress that during the quota allocations of the years 2001 and 2003-2006, the catch amounts of 1993-1994 were used as reference amounts while the 2004-2005 catch amounts have been used for Turkey only for the 2007-2010 quota allocations.

I would also like to draw your attention to a very important issue which has been addressed in a letter sent to the ICCAT Chairman earlier.

The average size of captured bluefin is getting smaller and fishing effort for achieving the same amount is increasing by the years. This fact shows that the bluefin tuna stock is declining and this was confirmed by ICCAT's own scientific committee, the SCRS.

In this respect, sustainable management measures for eastern bluefin tuna should cover the following:

- The TAC should be reduced to an amount which should be in line with the recommendations of the SCRS as stated in the Article 8 of the Convention.
- In order to allow this magnificent specie to spawn, the time closure should cover an additional 15 days in June. In other words, the closure should start on June 15.
- The minimum catch size should be 30 kg for the entire Convention area and derogations should immediately be lifted.

Turkey supports the efforts of ICCAT, GFCM and other similar bodies to protect the stocks of the highly migratory and other species, which contribute towards strengthening international cooperation in this matter.

Protection of the stocks should be the main aim of the management regimes of these organizations.

As I stressed at the beginning of my speech, sustainable exploitation and a fair distribution of the natural resources is a humanitarian responsibility in order to maintain the resources for future generations.

My country has had for the first time ever a chance to host such an important meeting organization, and is willing to host this kind of meetings in the future.

I hope that you will enjoy your stay in Antalya which is one of the most beautiful cities of Turkey, and return home with very good memories.

I also wish you a very successful meeting.

3.2 OPENING STATEMENTS BY CONTRACTING PARTIES

Belize

As you will have observed from our Annual Report for 2007, we continue to make progress in attaining Contracting Party or Cooperating non-Contracting Party status in all RFMOs in which we have an operational presence. Belize is now also a Contracting Party of IOTC and a Cooperating non-Contracting Party of IATTC and NEAFC. However, on June 12, 2007, we acceded to the "Antigua Convention" and consequently we will become a Contracting Party of IATTC latest by when that Convention comes into force which is expected in 2009. We have also applied for Cooperating non-Member status of WCPFC which will be considered at their 4th Regular Session in December 2007.

On April 11, 2007, we issued a Report entitled "Fishing Vessels - Definition of Length" which was distributed to the Chairmen and Executive Directors/Executive Secretaries of all RFMOs as well as to the FAO. In this Report, we identified the discrepancy between the definition contained in the relevant IMO Conventions and FAO/ILO Agreements/Guidelines which is often referred to as the Length Between Perpendiculars (LBP) and that contained in certain RFMO Conventions, Resolutions and Recommendations which define the length of fishing vessels as being the "Length Overall" or "Overall Length". We perceive that there is a pressing need to harmonize the definition of length so that it is consistent with the IMO Conventions/FAO Compliance Agreement and thus be readily verifiable by inspection of the certification onboard such vessels so as to ensure transparency and to avoid the possibility of abuse (in relation to VMS and Transshipment Recommendations), apart from being an essential prerequisite for any future introduction of IMO or FAO Identification Numbers for fishing vessels of a certain length and above. In the meantime, as a matter of policy, we have submitted the Length Between Perpendiculars (LBP) as well as the Length Overall (LOA) for each of our fishing vessels both to the ICCAT Secretariat as well as to all other RFMOs.

As you are aware, Belize is already a member of Panels 1, 2 3, and 4. So far, we have licensed 11 longliners to fish a part of our allowances/quotas. As a small developing coastal State in the ICCAT Convention area, we wish to participate in this important industry. In so doing, you may rest assured that we are totally committed to ensuring the effectiveness of ICCAT's Conservation and Management Measures.

We wish you all a successful and enjoyable meeting in Antalya.

Brazil

It is a great pleasure for the Brazilian delegation to be here, in Antalya, for the 20th Regular Meeting of the Commission. We would like to thank the Government and the people of Turkey for hosting the meeting in such a beautiful and ancient city, immersed in a warm hospitality, which, we are sure, will greatly help to make it a success. We would like also to praise the Secretariat for its hard work and efficient organization of such an important event and express our appreciation to the Commission Chairman, which has been crucial for the strengthening of ICCAT. Again, this year, the Commission is facing great challenges that will demand firm action and determination, in order to assure the fulfillment of its obligation in relation to the conservation of tuna resources of the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent seas.

Of particular concern to our delegation is the continued deterioration of the already very serious condition of the eastern Atlantic/ Mediterranean bluefin tuna stock. In spite of all warnings and promises of greater commitment to revert this situation, this magnificent fish continued to be severely overfished. "It will not be an exaggeration to state that ICCAT future is at stake. Its capacity to properly manage the tuna stocks under its mandate is being challenged by catches of eastern Atlantic/Mediterranean bluefin tuna that go well beyond the maximum sustainable yield. The stock is so heavily overfished that the possibility of an irreversible collapse is already getting dangerously close. Either the Commission acts now, in a firm and unequivocal way, or might very well see this task being taken out of its hands, a failure it simply can't afford to let happen." This quoted text, very sadly, is exactly the same from last year's opening statement from our delegation. We hoped these words could have changed this year, but, quite unfortunately, they must be even further stressed, since, in spite of all promises, the situation only got worse. We are afraid if this situation continues, we won't be able to repeat these warning words next year simply because the collapse of the eastern Atlantic /Mediterranean bluefin tuna stock might then be an inexorable fact. At this juncture, we are convinced that only drastic measures will be able to avoid the worse and we do hope, and will do whatever is at our reach to assure, that ICCAT, this year, does not fall short of the challenge it is facing.

Another great concern to our delegation, as we also emphasized last year, is the progressive deterioration of the data submitted by the several contracting parties. In our view, the obligation to supply accurate data in a timely manner should be the highest priority under ICCAT provisions. Without accurate data, sound scientific advice becomes impossible, and so becomes consequently the proper management of the exploited stocks. We fear that failures to fulfill this primary obligation has not been dealt with the seriousness and firmness it needs to, a shortcoming we hope to see resolved during this meeting.

We are convinced that greater and more effective cooperation among all parties is the only way to achieve the objectives we share as members of ICCAT and, as always, we are ready to work with a constructive spirit to this end. Thank you.

Canada

Canada is pleased to be here in Antalya for the 20th Regular Meeting of ICCAT. We would like to extend our appreciation to the Turkish government for its generous hospitality.

In its 40-year history, ICCAT has had a number of successes in managing tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic. In our view, these include significant measures to address IUU fishing (vessel lists, trade-restrictive measures, trade-tracking programs) and the successful rebuilding of north Atlantic swordfish. We should all be proud of our accomplishments in these areas and the sacrifices we have collectively made to ensure sustainable fisheries in the Atlantic.

However, Canada remains concerned that ICCAT and other tuna RFMOs are showing a continued inability to manage some tuna fisheries sustainably, when the dire status of stocks under their responsibility is the subject of intense international scrutiny and commentary. This threatens the credibility of the global system of regional fisheries governance that Canada has been rigorously promoting. Such failures could result in pressures for action outside RFMOs.

We believe that ICCAT has repeatedly been unsuccessful in implementing effective management measures for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, as Canada has been calling for since 1998. Quotas have been consistently set well above levels recommended by science and compliance with management measures is poor. We are disappointed with many promises bearing few results. Commercial greed and the lack of commitment to implement Commission decisions have undermined conservation and sustainability.

Canadian fisheries are being negatively affected. The ICCAT scientific advice is clear: overfishing in the east is undermining the recovery of the western stock.

Because prior opportunities have been squandered, immediate action must be taken this week. Catches must be controlled and reduced to halt stock collapse. Some have suggested a moratorium is required. In the absence of strong measures, this may be the only viable option. Ultimately, the stock may decide on our behalf.

Beyond bluefin tuna, Canada will be championing the strengthening of ICCAT. This will include seeking support for performance review to be undertaken next year. It is Canada's view that a performance review should be conducted by an independent external party, to ensure the transparency. Canada will also be looking for strengthened management of sharks.

We hope that the 2007 meeting can return to constructive and collaborative work leading to consensus decisions. Canada looks forward to working with all other Contracting Parties in this regard.

France (St. Pierre and Miquelon)

On behalf of France (St. Pierre and Miquelon), I would like to thank Turkey for hosting the 20th Regular Meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. I would also like to express our satisfaction for the expansion of this Commission which this year received new members, to whom I would like to extend a welcome.

France (on behalf of St. Pierre and Miquelon) shares the concerns of the countries here present concerning the protection of the Atlantic tuna stocks, which should be fished in a sustainable manner, in particular, so that future generations as well as those populations that are dependent on fishing will be able to develop in greater respect for our environment and its resources.

France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) has quotas or catch limits on the fishing of western bluefin tuna, swordfish and North Atlantic albacore, for which the over-harvests or under-harvests could be added to or deducted from the following year's catch.

Since their implementation, the carry-overs of under-harvests have permitted an increase in annual catch possibilities, but the initial quotas are insufficient for our islands, whose population of 7,000 is dependent on fishing. These quotas have up to now been exploited within the framework of a chartering arrangement, but equipping a vessel only to fish tunas is not economically viable taking into account the amounts currently allocated. Up to now, the recourse to chartering, associated with the carry-overs of under-harvests, has been the only means to assure a minimal activity which results in modest returns for the islands (lack of landings in the territory and thus no transformation work for the local canneries).

Notwithstanding, a project has been developed to equip a polyvalent vessel that will catch the French (St. Pierre and Miquelon) quotas of tunas and other species, starting in 2009. France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) will thus request, within the framework of the revision of the pertinent recommendations, the allocation of quotas that will allow it to assure the viability of this endeavor. France (St. Pierre & Miquelon) would like to stress the need to maintain a carry-over mechanism for the small quotas, notably those attributed to coastal countries whose populations are dependent on fishing.

The main concern of this delegation is the sustainable management of fishing in the Convention area. This management should encompass biological and socio-economic criteria.

We would like to wish this meeting every success and that at the end of responsible and constructive discussions we may all be able to continue towards the path of sustainable management that we have all established.

Japan

Japan is very pleased to be in the beautiful city of Antalya for this year's annual ICCAT meeting. We would like to express our sincere appreciation to the Government of Turkey for hosting the 20th Regular Meeting of ICCAT.

Last year, we had a multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean as a consequence of a quite difficult discussion and voting in ICCAT. We all expected full implementation of the conservation and management measures in this plan by all the CPCs to recover the bluefin stocks.

Unfortunately, this is not the case. Over-exploitation seems to be still continuing. Fishing conditions significantly differs by areas and by fisheries in 2007. The United States and Japan suffered from historically poor fishing seasons. Japan left more than 1,000 t of unused quota, which has never been experienced before. On the other hand, a few other countries had a good fishing season. In the Mediterranean, fishing was poor in the early season but turned better in the late season. That was considered as one of the reasons for violations this year.

Interpretation of this phenomenon may vary but one thing we can say is that both bluefin stocks are in a critical condition. SCRS again reported that current F is twice larger than F_{MSY} . If the same situation continues in the fisheries next year, how can we expect better results of stock assessment next year? Then we would inevitably face a more difficult annual meeting in 2008. For 2009 fishery, the Commission may well have to take more stringent measures for bluefin.

On the other hand, CITES COP 15 is scheduled in 2010. It is watching what is happening in ICCAT. As the current plight continues, Appendix II, or even I for Atlantic bluefin is a likely eventual action by CITES in 2010. That is a cessation of commercial bluefin fisheries in the entire Atlantic.

In short, Japan believes, we must take a decisive action this year to improve bluefin fishery management so that the recovery of the stocks is ensured. Waiting without actions would be suicidal for this organization. We must keep it in mind that the credibility of ICCAT is at stake. This delegation is committed to works with all of you here in this week to avoid the disaster.

Philippines

On behalf of the Philippine delegation, I would like to express our Gratitude and pleasure to participate in this 20th regular meeting of the international commission for the conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) in this beautiful and breathtaking city of Antalya, Turkey.

The Government of the Republic of the Philippines, as a member of the ICCAT is committed to the management, conservation, optimum utilization of stocks and the sustainable development of the fishery resources in the Atlantic Ocean. Further, as member, we have demonstrated our commitments on ICCAT requirements particularly on the provision of statistical information on catches and participated in meetings of this commission where we are able also to articulate our concerns on the allocation of quota of Philippine companies operating in the Atlantic Ocean.

With the Philippine membership and participation, the country is continuously developing its innovative management measures and gives us the opportunity to co-manage the shared tuna resources in the management area.

Rest assured of the Philippines support in the implementation of guidelines and strong regulations set by the Commission.

We welcome the agenda for this meeting and look forward to discuss all issues and concerns of the commission with other delegates. Thank you very much.

Uruguay

The Delegation of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay would like to thank the Government and the people of Turkey and, in particular, the city of Antalya for hosting the 20th Regular Meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas in this beautiful location. Likewise, we would like to express our appreciation to the Commission Chairman and the Secretariat for all the work carried out in the organization of this meeting.

We would like to reiterate opinions already expressed at the last meeting, making an appeal that the road continue towards the generation of mechanisms of dialog, that lead to agreements that are reached by consensus and are equitable, and which allow greater participation of impoverished countries.

Our delegation notes with concern how during this year we are faced with the same problems regarding compliance tasks and the quality of the information that is transmitted to the Commission and, in particular, the state of the resources, which is frankly worrying. For example, the plan established for eastern and Mediterranean bluefin tuna could not be accomplished in its first management year.

On the one hand, this situation leads us to question the effectiveness of the functioning of this Commission and, on the other hand, the need to strengthen the mechanisms for which greater responsibilities is required from the Contracting Parties regarding the principal mandate of the Convention which is, "the conservation of the species".

Likewise, we are concerned that some of the Parties that receive the greatest economic benefits are the same ones that fail to provide the necessary information so that the SCRS can provide precise information on the state of the resources and thus make the most adequate political decisions. Our delegation has observed that in recent years economic compliance has been taken into account while ignoring the compliance of tasks which permit maintaining a good level of information and response from the SCRS.

We firmly believe that the conservation of our fishing resources must be established on a scientific basis and that the Commission must prioritize its support to the Scientific Committee, generating improved possibilities for research, data collection, monitoring and participation of the Contracting Parties. Uruguay has demanded that efforts for the management and administration of the resources efforts be recognized and appreciated, especially in the case of impoverished coastal States.

We would also like to transmit our delegation's wish for a beneficial and fair rotation of the officers of our Commission, making this a truly integrated and participative organization. Our delegation is ready to collaborate

to reach a consensus that will accomplish these objectives. Lastly, Uruguay wishes all the Parties a productive meeting in 2007.

United States of America

We are pleased to join you in this 20th Regular Meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas. We thank our Turkish hosts for their warm and generous hospitality. Antalya is indeed a beautiful site, and the spectacular seaside ambience should inspire us to double our efforts in diligent stewardship of our precious marine resources.

The U.S. delegation wishes to note that our priorities for this meeting are compliance, particularly in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery and strengthening the management measures of the stocks assessed this year. We want to continue efforts to improve the functioning of the organization, specifically by improving the quantity and quality of CPC data submissions. In addition, we are interested in an ecosystem approach to fishery management to ensure that impacts of ICCAT managed fisheries are addressed. We look forward to working with other delegations to address these issues and to propose recommendations to advance our mission.

The agenda for this meeting presents a number of key challenges for ICCAT. Once again, our organization is under tremendous scrutiny, particularly with regards to the proper implementation, monitoring and control of our fisheries. The U.S. delegation places particular emphasis at this meeting on the compliance aspects of our organization. We are pleased that increased attention is being paid to compliance, as reflected in the two days set aside for the Compliance Committee (COC) ahead of the regular meeting. The United States recognizes that the COC will need to continue its work this week, particularly as additional delegations that had not participated join in this meeting.

One of the most fundamental concerns about compliance is the lack of basic data reporting. Once again this year, a significant number of ICCAT CPCs, including some long-term members, have not met the requirements for data provision. In accordance with the allocation criteria, the U.S. delegation supports strong measures to address lack of data compliance, including quota penalties for CPCs who are not able to meet the obligations associated with their allocation.

The U.S. delegation remains extremely concerned about the status of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna. While we did not block adoption of the recommendation 06-05 last year, we clearly note the SCRS statement that unless this measure was perfectly implemented, the stock would continue to decline. Unfortunately for the resource, and for the future of the fishing communities whose livelihoods depend on it, implementation of this measure has already been far from perfect. Reporting requirements were not met, certain CPCs exceeded their quota, and investigations are underway of fraud and other activities that are evidence of poor management.

As many of you know, the United States publicly announced its intention to seek a moratorium on the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery this year, given the lack of implementation of the 2006 recommendation and evidence of continued quota overruns. Concern about the eastern bluefin tuna fishery is so great in the United States that our Congress is preparing to adopt resolutions calling for strong action to control this fishery.

The U.S. fleet has made many sacrifices to ensure an ecosystem approach within our domestic ICCAT fisheries. Our constituents continue to fish under measures designed to ensure the sustainability of these resources. We are willing to do our part. However, all of us together need to take action. With our shared resources, clearly only a multi-national effort can ensure that ICCAT meets the objective of its Convention, thereby ensuring the maximum long-term, socio-economic benefits from the fishery resources under our stewardship. Thank you.

3.3 OPENING STATEMENTS BY COOPERATING NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES, ENTITIES OR FISHING ENTITIES

Chinese Taipei

First of all, I would like to extend my appreciation to the government of Turkey for choosing the beautiful city of Antalya to be the venue for the annual meeting of ICCAT. I would also like to extend my appreciation to the Secretariat staff for their diligent work in preparing the meeting.

I must also thank the Chairman for wisely arranging the Agenda for the annual meeting. The Chairman mentioned that this annual meeting will be a tough one with plenty of work lying in front of us, notably the issue of implementation of conservation measures on eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. My delegation will wholeheartedly cooperate with the Chairman and other members to achieve the objective of the Commission.

Last year, when Chinese Taipei reported its work in the implementation of Recommendation 05-02, the majority of the members of the Commission expressed satisfaction of our achievements, in particular, the scrapping of 160 large-scale longline fishing vessels in a short period of two years. The Commission reinstated Chinese Taipei's bigeye tuna catch limits. Nevertheless, due to the concern of some members, the Commission adopted Recommendation 06-01 asking Chinese Taipei to continue strengthening its fisheries management. I am very proud to say that Chinese Taipei has again fully and completely complied with the requirements set out in the Recommendation. Detailed information was provided to the Secretariat by Chinese Taipei on the progress made and the final reports prepared concerning the reporting requirements listed in Recommendations 05-02 and 06-01. In order to better manage our fisheries, we have in fact done more than what is required. This includes allocation of USD 33 million for buying back additional 23 large-scale tuna longline vessels from our global fleet and implementing an observer program on our global large-scale tuna longline fishing fleet with the coverage of 5%. In addition, we continue to dispatch a patrol boat to the Atlantic Ocean for monitoring the fishing activities of our fishing vessels.

Chinese Taipei is not a member of the Commission, and it has demonstrated its determination as a responsible fishing partner in contributing to the conservation and management of Atlantic tunas and to the work of ICCAT. Chinese Taipei will continue to implement such measures which are undergoing, and will continue to work with ICCAT and all the CPCs in a mutually beneficial way, on an equal basis.

Finally, we wish you fruitful results at the annual meeting of ICCAT.

3.4 OPENING STATEMENTS BY OBSERVERS FROM INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

FAO is very grateful for the invitation extended by the Secretariat of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), to observe its 20th Regular Meeting held in this beautiful and historic city of Antalya. FAO also wishes to express its gratitude for the warm hospitality provided by the Government of Turkey. FAO, as depository of the ICCAT Convention, has been keeping a close and effective working relationship with ICCAT and desires to continue such collaboration.

Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) play a unique role in facilitating international cooperation for the conservation and management of living aquatic resources as well as sustainable and responsible fisheries management. In particular, RFMOs represent the only realistic means of governing straddling and highly migratory fish stocks. Therefore, to strengthen RFMOs in order to conserve and manage those fish stocks more effectively remains the major challenge facing international fisheries governance. The Twenty-seventh Session of the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI 27) held in Rome, last March, discussed this matter, as a stand-alone Agenda item for the first time in the history of COFI. The Committee was informed about the Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs held in Kobe, last January, where ICCAT also attended. Members emphasized the importance of performance reviews of RFMOs in a transparent manner. Many Members also requested that FAO continue supporting RFMOs and continue its work on issues of concern such as overcapacity, improvement of fleet statistics and the issues of countries and vessels that undermine the effectiveness of RFMOs.

Immediately after the session of COFI, the First Meeting of Regional Fishery Body Secretariats Network (RSN-1) was also held in Rome, which was in fact the fifth such meeting of Regional Fishery Bodies (RFBs) since 1999. It reviewed the decisions of COFI 27 and reconfirmed the global perception that RFBs have a significant role to play in implementing the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries. It also fully noted the recommendation made by the 2006 Review Conference of the UN Fish Stocks Agreement. Among other things, the meeting noted and discussed the priorities and increasing success in combating IUU fishing, such as integrated Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) packages, blacklisting procedures, port State measures and catch documentation schemes. A number of RFBs also reported their efforts based on an ecosystem

approach to fisheries (EAF) and noted that incorporating ecosystem consideration into RFB decision-making remains under development and is essentially work in progress.

Many distinguished delegates will be aware that COFI, acknowledging the urgent need for a comprehensive suite of port State measures, agreed to proceed with the development of a legally-binding agreement on port State measures based on the 2001 FAO International Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and the 2005 FAO Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. I am pleased to advise the meeting that this initiative is progressing well and that an FAO Expert Consultation to Draft a Legally-binding Instrument on Port State Measures was held in Washington D.C., United States of America, from 4 to 8 September 2007. The Consultation elaborated a draft Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing. This document will form the basis for work of the Technical Consultation on Port State Measures to be held at FAO Headquarters from 23 to 27 June 2008. The report of the Technical Consultation will, in turn, be forwarded to the Twenty-eighth Session of COFI in March 2009 for consideration and further appropriate action.

The Technical Consultation on Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fish Trade was just held at FAO Headquarters, Rome, Italy from 5 to 7 November 2007. The main task of the Consultation was to review the draft guidelines for responsible fish trade prepared by the Expert Consultation on Technical Guidelines for Responsible Fish Trade that was convened in Silver Spring, United States of America, from 22 to 25 January 2007. One of the main messages incorporated into the draft guidelines is that international trade in fish and fishery products should not compromise the sustainable development of fisheries and responsible utilization of living aquatic resources. The draft guidelines calls, *inter alia*, that state should actively cooperate in developing and implementing catch documentation and trade certification schemes, such as those developed by RFMOs, by adopting appropriate regulatory provisions and encouraging private sector collaboration. The draft guidelines are expected to be adopted by the next session of the Sub-Committee on Fish Trade scheduled to be held in Bremen, Germany, from 2 to 6 June 2008.

I would also like to advise the meeting that other FAO Expert Consultations planned for 2008 include the Expert Consultation on the Comprehensive Global Record of Fishing Vessels to be held at FAO Headquarters, from 25 to 28 February 2008. The comprehensive global record of fishing vessels was discussed among other matters during the Second Session of the Joint FAO/IMO Ad Hoc Working Group on Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing and Related Matters held in Rome, from 16 to 18 July 2007, as well. The Joint Working Group recommended that FAO and IMO should collaborate in order to avoid the creation of conflicting systems of vessel identification and to develop a more comprehensive world fishing fleet database. It was also recommended that IMO collaborate with FAO in the preparation of the forthcoming Expert Consultation on the development of the Global Record.

Before conclusion, it is my great pleasure to announce that on August 2 and 3 October 2007 respectively, the Governments of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Arab Republic of Egypt deposited with the Director-General of FAO, an instrument of adherence to the Convention and, pursuant to Article XIV.3, the Convention entered into force for each Government on the date of receipt of its instrument of adherence by the Director-General.

Since ICCAT is one of the world's leading RFMOs, having a long history and much experience in the conservation and management of tuna stocks as well as sustainable and responsible management of tuna fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean and the adjacent seas, it is highly expected that ICCAT will continue playing a significant role in regional action to secure sustainable and more responsible fisheries management, as agreed and recommended during COFI 27 and RSN-1.

I would like to conclude this statement with greetings from FAO's Assistant Director-General for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Mr. Ichiro Nomura. He wishes the meeting every success in its deliberations. Thank you very much.

3.5 OPENING STATEMENTS BY OBSERVERS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Greenpeace

Greenpeace attends this 20th Regular Meeting of ICCAT after many years of work to document IUU fishing activities in the area managed by this Commission. During that time, Greenpeace has conducted several at-sea expeditions and has been able to expose the activities of fleets and states that are not fulfilling their legal obligations, be it as flag states, port states or market states.

Greenpeace has not only publicly exposed these activities but, in the past, has been in a position to recognize progress made by ICCAT. We have, as an example, welcomed the work of the Commission in the fight against IUU fishing when it was at the forefront in the use of tools such as blacklists of fishing vessels identified as undermining conservation efforts or the imposition of non-restrictive trade measures. However, over the last few years it has also become more and more evident that illegal operations are widespread in the Atlantic and Mediterranean tuna fisheries and that ICCAT Contracting Parties are clearly failing to solve the problem of IUU fishing. In 1999, there were 345 ships on the ICCAT blacklist of vessels. Today there are seventeen, and most Contracting Parties would definitely agree that this does not reflect a major change in the scale of illegal operations but rather the fact that these fleets are finding ways to evade controls and keep on fishing.

The most urgent issue before this Commission is the dire situation of the bluefin tuna fishery given the high risk that this stock will collapse. Should the bluefin tuna stock collapse, as will be the case if nothing changes, there will be an important difference between this and other well-documented commercial fisheries extinctions, such as that of Newfoundland cod, because this time the countries sitting around this table knew all they needed to know to act to save it, but did nothing.

In 2006, Greenpeace spoke out against what ICCAT members called a '*recovery plan*'- a plan that allowed countries participating in the fishery to harvest twice the amount of tuna recommended by your own scientists to provide for the recovery of the stock. Then, this summer we witnessed again the implementation of this plan at sea. It has led us to the unfortunate conclusion that this Commission is not in a position to manage the bluefin tuna fishery at present. It lacks the structure, the regulations and, more importantly, its Contracting Parties lack the political will, to fulfill their legal obligation to conserve and protect this species that are part of our global commons.

Compelling evidence gathered by Greenpeace over the past two years is contained in our report, "*Pirate Booty: How ICCAT is Failing to Curb IUU Fishing*" (<http://www.greenpeace.org/international/press/reports/pirate-booty>.) It reviews recent data on the bluefin and bigeye tuna fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area and details examples of illegal fishing operations, reflagging to open registries, misreporting of catches, and blatant overfishing by different flag states and companies.

Again in 2007, prominent ICCAT Contracting Parties now attending this meeting have largely exceeded their allocated quotas. No substantial progress has been reported from the 1st ICCAT Working Group on Fishing Capacity. The Mediterranean has been, for one more summer, a free-for-all for a whole armada of fishing vessels, tug boats, support vessels and reefers, operating without controls for the bluefin tuna fishing and ranching business. For yet another year, fishing fleets have taken a completely unsustainable bluefin tuna catch in 2007, from a stock already on the verge of collapse. The signs from the stock are more and more worrying with smaller bluefin tuna being caught by tuna fishing fleets operating in the ICCAT convention area.

In light of this failure, and on the basis of the precautionary principle, Greenpeace calls on ICCAT Parties at this meeting to close the northern bluefin tuna fishery until the northern bluefin tuna population shows signs of a sustained population recovery, the bluefin tuna breeding grounds of northern bluefin tuna are protected and a proper management regime based on scientific advice is adopted and properly enforced.

Such a multiyear closure should create the conditions to build a working management system capable of fighting illegal, unregulated, and unreported fishing, solving its huge overcapacity problems and achieving progress towards the implementation of the ecosystem approach and precautionary principle to fisheries management as it is legally required by international law.

That is the only way for ICCAT to recover its credibility, which would be completely lost if such a precious species as bluefin tuna is added to the list of commercially extinct fish species. We call on Contracting Parties attending this meeting to approve a binding management decision to close the fishery.

Oceana

Oceana appreciates this opportunity to participate as an observer to this year's annual meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) in the beautiful and richly historic city of Antalya, Turkey.

Oceana is a global, non-profit advocacy organization dedicated to protecting and restoring the world's oceans, achieving measurable change by conducting specific, fact-based campaigns with fixed deadlines and articulated goals.

Oceana was one of five founding members of the Shark Alliance, a coalition conservation, scientific, diving and fishing organizations focused on improving European shark policies, that has grown to more than 40 members since April of last year.

Oceana and the Shark Alliance are hopeful that ICCAT Parties will this year become the first of the world's Regional Fishery Management Organizations to restrict catches of highly vulnerable species of sharks.

In particular, we support a prohibition on the fishing and/or landing of porbeagle sharks (*Lamna nasus*), one of the Atlantic Ocean's most depleted shark species. We also encourage measures to address the 2005 advice from the ICCAT Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) to reduce fishing mortality on North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (*Isurus oxyrinchus*).

The shortfin mako shark will be included on the 2008 IUCN (World Conservation Union) *Red List of Threatened Species* as globally *Vulnerable* to extinction. Porbeagle sharks are already included on the Red List as globally *Vulnerable*; regional porbeagle assessments have led to classifications of *Endangered* in the Northwest Atlantic, and *Critically Endangered* in the Northeast Atlantic and Mediterranean. These highly migratory species regularly swim cross jurisdictional boundaries, yet are not subject to international catch restrictions. Like most sharks, porbeagle and makos grow relatively slowly, mature late and produce a small number of young; they are therefore more susceptible to overexploitation and long-standing depletion than most other species taken in ICCAT fisheries.

Based on these concerns, we welcome decisive action by ICCAT to prevent against further depletion of Atlantic sharks, in line with the 2007 SCRS advice for precautionary measures, beginning this week with safeguards for porbeagles and shortfin makos.

We also take this opportunity to express our support for efforts to tighten bluefin tuna fishing restrictions by our colleagues from the World Wildlife Fund and Greenpeace.

We look forward to working with ICCAT Parties this week and hope for progress toward improving the conservation status of Atlantic sharks.

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

WWF is a global conservation organization firmly committed to the sustainable use of marine resources. WWF's proven track record of international work on fisheries with industry, retailers and consumers leaves little doubt of this. It is precisely this genuine commitment to sustainable fisheries that leads WWF to request ICCAT Contracting Parties attending the 20th Regular Meeting of the Commission to adopt a moratorium -or multiyear closure- on the East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery.

It is common knowledge that the bluefin tuna fishery is collapsing, victim of rampant overfishing and widespread IUU activities of the main fleets harvesting the stock. Events during the 2007 season shamefully point out that the so-called "recovery plan" adopted by ICCAT in 2006 is a massive management failure, as exemplified by the huge overfishing by prominent ICCAT Contracting Parties, widespread laundering of over-quota catches, and the countless indications of IUU fishing made public so far. It is also clear that this plan is scientifically flawed, as the ICCAT SCRS establishes in its 2007 report that even its perfect implementation, a chimera given the highly degraded situation in the field – would not result in rebuilding the stock and preventing collapse.

The latest failures of management in 2007 show the fishery is victim of chronic structural problems which impede any meaningful management of it, not to mention the implementation of a thorough rebuilding plan. Only a moratorium on the fishery can avoid the collapse of the most important bluefin tuna stock in the world. It would also create the conditions for solving the current governance and managerial shortcomings, thus paving the way for implementing a strict recovery plan compatible with limited fishing in a near future.

The bluefin tuna crisis increasingly puts in question the credibility of ICCAT and that of the whole tuna RFMO system. The 45 Contracting Party delegations gathering in Antalya have the historical responsibility of restoring

this credibility, by taking the only decision that can avoid the collapse of one of the most prized fisheries in the world: moratorium today, for sustainable fishing tomorrow. WWF requests all 45 Contracting Parties in Antalya to take a proactive position for this multiyear closure and to make the necessary steps to translate it into a binding management decision.

This year's ICCAT meeting will be a key test on the real commitment against IUU fishing of the international community: world citizens will clearly know which states side with sustainable fishing and support a multiyear closure of the bluefin tuna fishery, and those which are direct or indirect accomplices in the plundering of the stock by IUU fishing.

3.6 CLOSING STATEMENTS BY CONTRACTING PARTIES

Canada

We would like to close by thanking the Government and people of Turkey for the wonderful hospitality, pleasant conditions and beautiful location they have offered to all delegations this week.

In 2002, Canada's closing statement indicated that the eastern bluefin tuna plan adopted for 2003-2006 constituted a "second chance to prove that ICCAT can effectively manage the resources within our responsibility. We cannot and must not fail. We must use the near future to show that we can fish responsibly and within sustainable limits."

In 2007, we find ourselves in an essentially similar position, but with five additional years of fishing beyond sustainable levels. While Canada opposed the recovery plan adopted in 2006 based on its deviation from the recommendation of SCRS and high risk, we maintained hope that the associated control measures would be implemented in this fishery in order to meet the objective of the plan. Yet, we continue to see reports of overfishing and control deficiencies of eastern bluefin tuna. ICCAT has missed its "second chance" to demonstrate effective management, and indicators suggest that we may be missing the third –and possibly final – chance. We took some action this week, including the critical adoption of a bluefin tuna catch documentation program, but from our perspective, we needed to do more.

This organization is under scrutiny. Confidence in ICCAT from without - and to a certain extent from within - is low. We need to use the opportunity offered to us in 2008 to respond to the control problems in this fishery and rebuild the confidence in ICCAT and its credibility as a conservation organization. Otherwise, as we have heard this week, other organizations or the resource itself will take decisions out of our hands.

We are pleased that ICCAT agreed to conduct an external performance review to ensure transparency. This will be a key element of the process to strengthen ICCAT and, in the long-term, improve our management of the stocks.

We commend the work of all delegations this week, and look forward to building upon these efforts in the next year to reach the desired outcome. We've made some progress, but we have many steps yet to go. We cannot and must not fail.

REPORTS OF INTER-SESSIONAL MEETINGS

4.1 REPORT OF THE JOINT MEETING OF TUNA RFMOs (Kobe, Japan -- January 22 to 26, 2007)

and

REPORT OF THE JOINT TUNA RFMO WORKING GROUP ON TRADE AND CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEMES (Raleigh, North Carolina, USA - July 22 to 23, 2007)

The Government of Japan, with technical assistance provided by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), organized and hosted the first Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs from January 22 to 26, 2007 in Kobe, Japan. The meeting included participants from 54 Members and Cooperating non-Members of five tuna RFMOs (IATTC: Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission; ICCAT: International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas; IOTC: Indian Ocean Tuna Commission; WCPFC: Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission; and CCSBT: Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna), as well as representatives of the Secretariats of the five tuna RFMOs, one non-Member, seven inter-governmental organizations and seven non-governmental organizations. The List of Participants is attached as **Appendix 1**¹.

The list of documents discussed in the Joint Meeting and the adopted Agenda are attached as **Appendices 2** and **3**, respectively.

Mr. Toshiro Shirasu, Director-General of Fisheries Agency of Japan, opened the Joint Meeting. The opening statement of Mr. Shirasu is attached as **Appendix 4**. Mr. Masanori Miyahara (Japan) was elected as the Chairperson.

An open-ended drafting committee to develop the Course of Actions for RFMOs from the Kobe Meeting of Joint Tuna RFMOs was created.

Dr. Sachiko Tsuji (FAO) made presentations on the status of tuna stocks and data availability of tuna resources. A summary of stock status of tuna resources and the explanatory document for data availability are attached as **Appendices 5** and **6**. It was noted with concern that most commercially important tuna stocks in the world are fully or over-exploited.

Mr. Yuichiro Harada (OPRT) and Mr. Lahsen Ababouch (FAO) made presentations on the status of the sashimi and canned tuna product markets, respectively. The presentations are attached as **Appendices 7** and **8**. It was noted that the demand for both sashimi and canned tuna is continuously increasing in the world.

Dr. Robin Allen (IATTC), Dr. Bill Hogarth, Mr. Driss Meski, Dr. Jerry Scott and Dr. Victor Restrepo (ICCAT), Mr. John Spencer and Mr. Alejandro Anganuzzi (IOTC), Mr. Andrew Wright (WCPFC), and Mr. Neil Hermes (CCSBT) made presentations on the organization of, conservation and management measures taken by, and challenges of their respective tuna RFMOs. The challenges commonly faced by those RFMOs include establishment of effective and comprehensive stock rebuilding programs, collection of reliable data for stock assessment, restriction of fishing capacity/fishing effort, implementation of effective MCS (monitoring, control and surveillance) measures, striking a balance between the needs of developed and developing states, and effective cooperation among the tuna RFMOs. Their presentations are attached as **Appendices 9, 10, 11, 12, and 13**.

Mr. John Spencer (European Community) acted as a facilitator on the agenda of “Coordination of Measures of RFMOs”. The issues discussed under this agenda included IUU fishing, trade and catch tracking programs, transshipments, data collection and reporting. Participants underlined the need for a stronger cooperation and coordination among tuna RFMOs on all of those issues. Particularly, unification of lists of authorized vessels as well as IUU vessels, data sharing among tuna RFMOs, and establishment of harmonized regulation for

¹ The Appendices of both reports that are not included herewith are available from the Secretariat.

transshipment including a global observer scheme for carrier vessels could be the first area of coordination, following some technical discussions.

Mr. Glenn Hurry (Australia) acted as a facilitator on the agenda of “Addressing Fishing Capacity, Fishing Effort and Compliance”. It was agreed that in general global fishing capacity for tunas is too high and should not increase, and be reduced as appropriate, while recognizing the aspiration of developing states, particularly small island developing states and territories, for the development of their fisheries industries. The need for tuna RFMOs to set sustainable catch and effort limits and address issues of allocation was also discussed in conjunction with overcapacity. It was also recognized that an improved, comprehensive and integrated MCS package of measures needs to be developed. The conference noted the importance of the outcome of the St John conference and the 2006 FAO Workshop on Capacity to the Joint Meeting.

Mr. David Balton (USA) acted as a facilitator on the agenda of “Responsible Actions to Address the Concerns raised by the International Community”. It was agreed that the five tuna RFMOs should have their performance reviewed in accordance with a common methodology, based on common criteria to the extent possible. Participants also agreed on the need to implement the ecosystem-based approach and precautionary approach and urgent need to develop and implement measures to minimize the by-catch of other ocean species in tuna fisheries (particularly sea turtles, seabirds and sharks) as well as devising ways to increase assistance to developing countries.

Based on the discussions above, the Drafting Committee developed a draft Course of Actions for RFMOs from the Kobe meeting of joint tuna RFMOs, which describes (I) key areas and challenges, (II) technical work to cooperate across RFMOs to address the challenges, and (III) follow-up actions. The Joint Meeting agreed upon the Course of Actions by consensus as attached as **Appendix 14**. The participants confirmed that their willingness to implement the Course of Actions through their participation in tuna RFMOs.

In relation to paragraphs 3 and 13 in Section I of the Course of Actions, the meeting noted the special requirements of developing coastal states, particularly small island developing states and territories, as shown in **Appendix 15**.

The United States of America offered to host the technical working group (July 2007 in conjunction with the ICCAT intersessional meetings) and an *ad hoc* Tuna RFMO Chairs’ meeting (probably January or February 2008) mentioned in Section II and III, respectively, of the Course of Actions. The European Community offered to host the second Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs in 2009. The Joint Meeting welcomed the both offers.

Mr. Miyahara declared the first Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs closed.

Appendix 14

Course of Actions for RFMOs

The assembled members and cooperating non members of the five tuna RFMOs present at the Joint Meeting of Tuna RFMOs, recognizing the critical need to arrest further stock decline in the case of depleted stocks, maintain and rebuild tuna stocks to sustainable levels and deal effectively with over-fishing, overcapacity and IUU fishing activities, jointly commit to take urgent actions to cooperate through tuna RFMOs in accordance with their obligations under international law.

While noting that tuna RFMOs have different characteristics, pressures on their individual stocks, and management arrangements, it was agreed that enhanced cooperation among tuna RFMOs on a broad range of issues can increase their effectiveness and efficiency and provide improved management of all tuna stocks.

I. Key areas and challenges

Recognizing that priorities may vary from tuna RFMO to tuna RFMO, the following are identified as key areas and challenges to be urgently addressed through effective cooperation and coordination among the five tuna RFMOs to improve their performance:

1. Improvement, sharing and dissemination of data and stock assessments and all other relevant information in an accurate and timely manner including development of research methodologies.
2. Development, where appropriate, and application of equitable and transparent criteria and procedures for allocation of fishing opportunities or level of fishing effort, including provisions to allow for new entrants.
3. Controls, including capacity reduction as appropriate, to ensure that actual total catch, fishing effort level and capacity are commensurate with available fishing opportunities in order to ensure resource sustainability of tuna stocks while allowing legitimate fishery development of developing coastal states, particularly small island developing states and territories.
4. Ensuring that management measures are based on the best scientific advice available and consistent with the precautionary approach, particularly, with respect to establishment of effective stock rebuilding measures and other measures to maintain stocks at sustainable levels.
5. Ensuring compliance through establishment of integrated MCS (monitoring, control and surveillance) measures that could include VMS, observers, boarding and inspection schemes, port state controls, market state measures, stronger controls on transshipment, and monitoring of bluefin tuna farming, and the harmonization of those measures across the five tuna RFMOs where appropriate to avoid duplication and increase cost efficiency.
6. Application of penalties and sanctions of adequate severity to deter IUU fishing by both non-members and members.
7. Development and implementation of stronger measures to prevent, deter and eliminate IUU fishing including, mechanisms to identify and quantify IUU activities based on trade and other relevant information, a system to exchange information on IUU fishing among RFMOs and among flag states, port states and market states and coastal states, consolidation of the positive and negative lists as described in section II below, effective control over nationals in accordance with their duties under international law, identification of beneficial ownership and demonstration of “genuine link” and dissemination of relevant information to the public.
8. Establishment and implementation of a system to monitor catches from catching vessels to markets.
9. Reviewing the performance of tuna RFMOs in accordance with **Annex I**.
10. Implementation of the precautionary approach and an ecosystem-based approach to fisheries management including improved data collection on incidental by-catch and non-target species and establishment of measures to minimize the adverse effect of fishing for highly migratory fish species on ecologically related species, particularly sea turtles, seabirds and sharks, taking into account the characteristics of each ecosystem and technologies used to minimize adverse effect.
11. Development of data collection, stock assessment and appropriate management of shark fisheries under the competence of tuna RFMOs.
12. Research and development of techniques to reduce incidental take of juvenile tunas during tuna fisheries, in particular FAD operations.
13. Provision of adequate capacity building assistance, including human resource development, for developing coastal states, particularly small island developing states and territories, towards responsible fishery development, including participation in RFMO and scientific meetings, fisheries data collection and stock assessment and implementation of MCS measures.
14. Enhancement of cooperation among scientists, relevant experts and with other relevant fisheries organizations possibly through organization of symposia or working groups on appropriate topics of common interest. Coordination of timing of annual meetings and scientific meetings with a view to avoiding their overlap as well as allowing an adequate interval between scientific and annual meetings and between proposal submission and annual meetings.

II. Technical work to cooperate across RFMOs will commence by addressing the following challenges

1. Harmonization and improvement of the trade tracking programs and, as appropriate, development of catch documentation including tagging systems as required.
2. Creation of a harmonized list of tuna fishing vessels that is as comprehensive as possible (positive list) including use of a permanent unique identifier for each vessel such as an IMO number. The positive list should include proposal vessels. Creation of a global list of IUU vessels.

3. Harmonization of transshipment control measures.
4. Standardization of presentation form of stock assessment results.

III. Follow-up actions

1. Report to 2007 FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI)

Participants request Japan to report the results of this Meeting to the 2007 COFI.

2. Implementation at each RFMO in 2007

Members shall commence implementing the measures foreseen in this Course of Actions at the 2007 annual meeting of each tuna RFMO as a matter of priority, consistent with the respective convention.

3. Establishment of a follow-up mechanism (Annex II).

(1) Policy level

An *ad hoc* tuna RFMO Chairs' meeting should be held in January or February 2008 in the United States to discuss follow-up actions by each tuna RFMO. The meeting should be held with the participation of the appropriate representation from the tuna RFMOs secretariats, as well as representation from the FAO.

(2) Technical level

A technical working group (WG) consisting of appropriate experts from tuna RFMOs is established to consider technical issue 1 in Section II of this Course of Actions. The first WG meeting will be held in July 2007 in the United States in conjunction with the ICCAT intersessional meetings and the tuna RFMOs will consider the results of such work during the 2008 annual meetings. The five tuna RFMO secretariats will jointly consider the technical issues 2 and 3 in Section II on the occasion of the meeting of FAO COFI in 2007. Technical issue 4 will be considered by the scientific chairs of the five tuna RFMOs. The results on the 4 technical issues should be reported to the next joint RFMO meeting.

4. Next joint RFMO meeting

The next joint RFMO meeting is expected to be held in January/February 2009 in the European Community. It is desirable to hold the following joint meetings every two years but such frequency of meetings should be subject to a decision by the 2nd joint RFMO meeting.

Annex I

Attachment to Point 9 of the Course of Actions for RFMOs Performance Review

The five tuna RFMOs should have reviews of their performance conducted in accordance with a common methodology and a common set of criteria. The goal of the performance reviews shall be to assist the RFMOs, through these evaluations, in improving their effectiveness and efficiency in fulfilling their mandates.

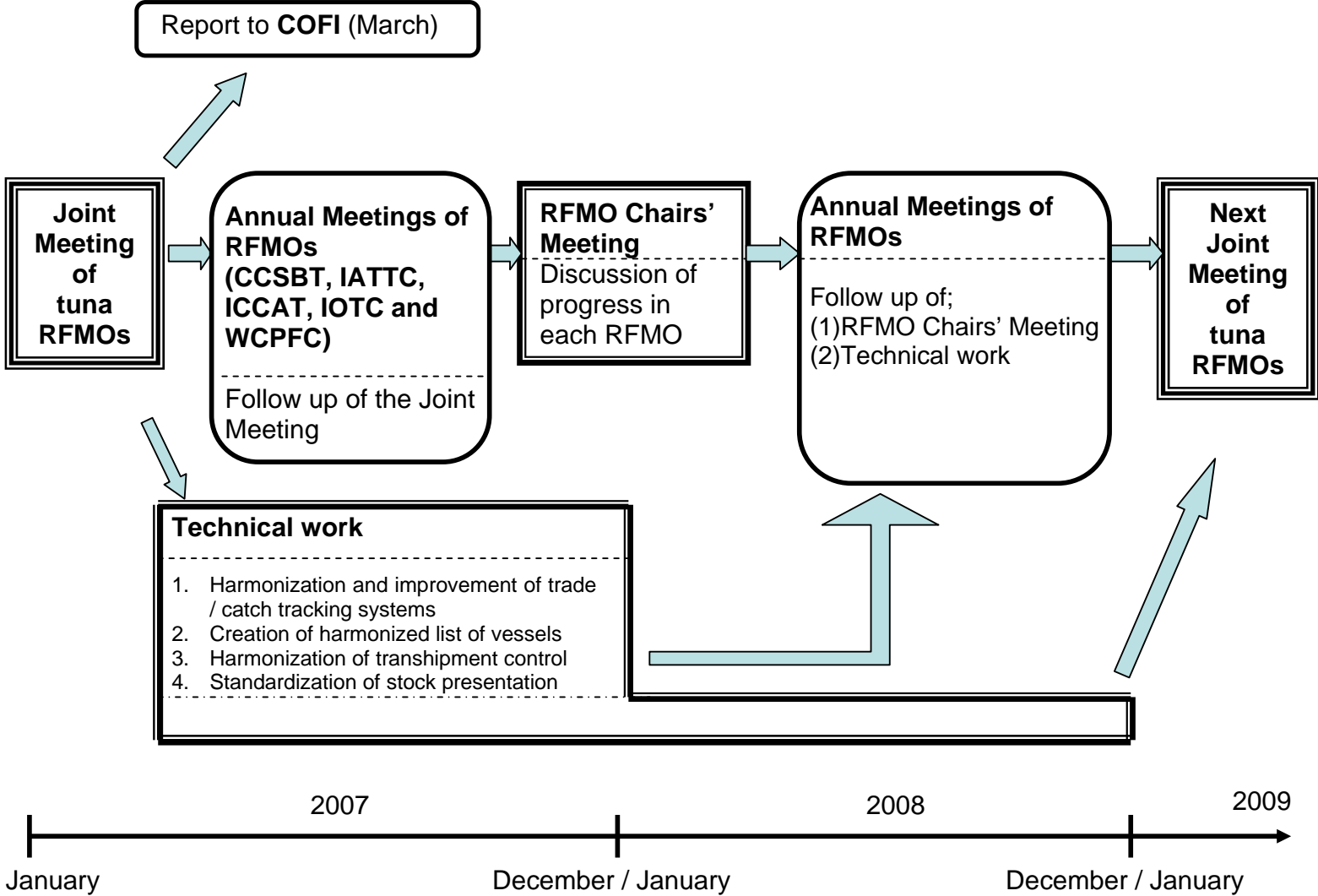
As decided by each tuna RFMO, the reviews should be conducted by a team of individuals drawn from the RFMO secretariat, members of that RFMO and outside experts, with a view to ensuring objectivity and credibility.

The results of the performance reviews should be presented in the first instance to the tuna RFMO in question for consideration and possible action. The results of the reviews should also be made public on the respective RFMO website, and may be considered as well at future meetings of the five tuna RFMOs, COFI, and other relevant bodies.

The first performance reviews should commence as soon as practicable, following the development of a performance review framework through electronic means which is subject to the approval of the tuna RFMOs. The performance standards (criteria) contained in the framework should be based on the common elements of the tuna RFMO charters, best practices of each tuna RFMO and relevant provisions of applicable international instruments.

Each tuna RFMO should decide on the precise timing of its first performance review and on follow-up performance reviews, with a view to having performance reviews undertaken every 3-5.

Future Work Plan



REPORT OF THE JOINT TUNA RFMO WORKING GROUP ON TRADE AND CATCH DOCUMENTATION SCHEMES (Raleigh, North Carolina, USA - July 22 to 23, 2007)

1. Opening of the Meeting

Dr. Bill Hogarth (USA), Chair of ICCAT, welcomed everyone to Raleigh, North Carolina, and opened the meeting.

The List of Participants is attached as **Appendix 1**.

2. Election of Chair

The Chair of the Joint Tuna RFMO Summit, Mr. Masanori Miyahara (Japan), was elected Chair of the technical Working Group.

3. Appointment of Rapporteur

Ms. Kelly Denit (USA) was appointed Rapporteur.

4. Adoption of the agenda and meeting arrangements

The Agenda was adopted and is attached as **Appendix 2**.

5. Review of current trade and/or catch documentation schemes currently in place in RFMOs

The Secretariats for the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), and the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), each presented an overview of the trade and/or catch documentation schemes that their RFMO has in place. The papers that were presented are attached as **Appendices 3, 4 and 5**. The Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) was not able to attend this meeting therefore, the Chair of the meeting provided an overview of IOTC statistical document programs (SDPs). Currently the SDP for bigeye is implemented in ICCAT, IATTC, and IOTC whereas that for swordfish is implemented only in ICCAT.

The Parties discussed the challenges and benefits of the current programs. It was noted that traceability from catch to market was a key area for improvement. Concern was expressed regarding the SDPs and the lack of coverage for domestically landed product. Parties acknowledged that the objectives of the SDPs when they were designed were different from how the programs are being used now. It was brought to the attention of the Working Group that ICCAT has already launched a process for the review of the three SDPs under its purview.

Many Parties expressed concern about the slow pace at which improvements to SDPs in RFMOs are being pursued. Parties noted the moves by ICCAT and CCSBT toward catch documentation schemes (CDS) for bluefin tuna. FFA noted that it had resisted the introduction of a statistical document program into the WCPFC but was supportive of the implementation of a catch documentation scheme.

Parties also expressed concern regarding the current verification processes. It was noted that it was, in the current programs, very difficult to identify the actual level of catches and the respective catch areas and to have real-time data exchange between Parties regarding the verification of certain shipments. Dealing with fraudulent documents and improving efficiency in the systems were also noted as key concerns. Gaps in the coverage of the current SDPs were noted, particularly the lack of coverage of swordfish by all RFMOs where it is fished, the lack of any program in the WCPFC area and the lack of coverage of fresh bigeye tuna and purse seine bigeye catch.

6. Proposals for harmonization and improvement of current programs

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) presented a document based on reports from two of its previous meetings on the harmonization of catch and trade documentation schemes (see attached **Appendix 6**). The FAO representative noted the shift of primary interest in SDPs towards traceability of fish and fishery products and emphasized the importance of holistic network approaches in its implementation.

Parties expressed general agreement that the SDPs had major shortcomings and that movement to catch documentation schemes that covered product from catch to market was needed. Suggestions included movement to a CDS for all species covered by the various RFMOs, particularly bluefin tuna. Increased efficiency in communication for verifying documentation and resolving disputes via electronic means was also discussed as a way to move the RFMOs forward. The report of ICCAT's 2nd meeting of the working group to improve statistical document programs was also discussed. The United States presented an information document regarding the outcomes from this ICCAT meeting that they deemed relevant to the discussion of this working group (see attached **Appendix 7**).

Centralized data exchange was noted as an important element in improving current programs, though concern was expressed regarding the increased financial and human resource requirements for such programs. Centralizing data exchange was also acknowledged as a way to harmonize the programs across the tuna RFMOs and electronic systems were noted as potentially being more efficient. The Parties also stated the need to connect trade and/or catch tracking programs with other monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) measures, including unique vessel identifiers.

7. Possible recommendations to RFMOs

Japan presented its proposal for a possible harmonized statistical document for bigeye covering all the Oceans. There was a general discussion on the merits and demerits of the proposal. Based on these discussions, modifications were made to Japan's proposal and the revised document is attached for consideration by RFMOs (see attached **Appendix 8**).

Canada, the European Community and the United States presented a proposal on recommendations to refer to the RFMOs, including objectives for trade tracking programs and ideas for best practices. The working group modified the document and the revised version is attached for consideration by RFMOs (see attached **Appendix 9**).

El Salvador, Mexico, Guatemala, and Panama presented a proposal on how to track purse seine catches from vessel to market. The document was revised based on the discussion and is attached for consideration by RFMOs (see attached **Appendix 10**).

8. Future work, including possible development of catch documentation including tagging systems

Parties agreed that there was a need to move toward a CDS in tuna RFMOs, particularly for bluefin tuna. However, Parties expressed different views regarding which other species need to be covered by a CDS and how quickly the transition should occur. Some Parties stated that all species should move to a CDS as quickly as possible. Others noted that CDS would be an ultimate goal, but in the meantime, improvements and harmonization of the current SDPs should be pursued. There was some concern expressed regarding the resource implications for CDSs for developing states, though it was stated that capacity building assistance could help. Parties also briefly discussed using the AIDCP program as a model for how to link catch to trade.

Some Parties who use tagging programs described those programs for the working group. It was noted that tagging, especially of bluefin, can be an important component of any CDS, where effective and feasible. Parties did state that tagging may not be appropriate for all species, but this should be further analyzed.

Australia presented a proposal they have submitted to the CCSBT for a CDS and tagging program for bluefin (see attached **Appendix 11**). The proposal has three main components: 1) a catch documentation scheme, 2) tagging requirement and 3) general requirements including enforcement aspects and movement to an electronic system.

9. Other matters

No other matters were discussed.

10. Adoption of the report

The report of the meeting was adopted by consensus.

11. Adjournment

The Chair thanked the Parties for their hard work over the past two days. In addition, he thanked the interpreters and the ICCAT Secretariat for their help throughout the meeting.

The Parties thanked the Chair for his efforts during the meeting.

The meeting was adjourned.

4.2 REPORT OF THE INTER-SESSIONAL MEETING OF PANEL 2 TO ESTABLISH AN ALLOCATION SCHEME FOR EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BLUEFIN TUNA (Tokyo, Japan-January 29 to 31, 2007)

1. Opening of the Meeting

The meeting was opened by the Commission Chairman, Dr. William Hogarth (United States of America), who welcomed participants. The Panel 2 Chairman, Mr. Julien Turenne (EC-France) chaired the meeting.

The List of Participants is attached as **Appendix 1**.

2. Adoption of Agenda

The Agenda was adopted without change and is attached as **Appendix 2**.

3. Appointment of Rapporteur

Ms. Miwako Takase (Japan) and Ms. Kelly Denit (United States) were appointed Rapporteurs.

4. Allocation of Fishing Possibilities for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea for the period 2007-2010

The Panel decided to limit the session to Panel 2 members, although Chinese Taipei and Syria were allowed to attend. The Chairman clarified the status of Syria, noting it became an ICCAT Contracting Party before the 2006 annual meeting but had not joined Panel 2. Therefore, Syria was allowed to attend the meeting as an observer.

Several Parties expressed concern regarding the present situation of no agreed country-specific allocations of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna although a reduction of the TAC was agreed to at the 2006 annual meeting. Parties expressed their strong intention to reach a solution on this matter and stressed that the allocations should be decided by consensus, following ICCAT's usual practice, and all Parties should cooperate and sacrifice for this purpose.

The Parties exchanged views on the criteria to determine the allocations of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna. One Party asked for clarification on what criteria would be used for the negotiation. The Parties reached general agreement that ICCAT's Allocation Criteria and the base quota presented in the previous (2002) Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna Management Plan should serve as the starting point for discussion.

One Party expressed dissatisfaction with the use of the allocation in the previous plan as the basis for discussion because in their view that allocation did not reflect their real interest since they did not participate in the 2002 negotiations. Another Party disagreed with the use of the previous allocations as a base because in their view the previous allocations did not take their historical catches into account.

One Party expressed concern that ICCAT's allocation criteria has no mention of how to accommodate requests by new fishing States, particularly for coastal States, as is provided for in the UN Fish Stocks Agreement. It was noted that new entrants would be accounted for, to the extent possible.

After a meeting of the Heads of Delegations, a proposal was presented by Japan (see **Appendix 3**). Many Parties supported the proposal. However, Libya and Turkey expressed their dissatisfaction with their allocation in Japan's proposal. They did not join consensus to adopt the Japanese proposal. Libya submitted its own proposal (see **Appendix 4**).

The Panel discussed the options for adopting the allocation table and decided that adopting the proposal as an Appendix to the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05] was appropriate. The Panel further agreed that the recommendation agreed to by the Panel was subject to approval by the Commission.

A revised Japanese proposal (**Appendix 5**) was motioned to vote by roll call. Of the 19 members of the Panel, 15 members participated in the meeting and therefore there was a quorum for voting. The proposal was adopted and the roll call results were as follows:

Affirmative (13): Algeria, Canada, China (People's Rep.), Croatia, European Community, France (St. Pierre & Miquelon), Iceland, Japan, Korea (Rep.), Morocco, Norway, Tunisia, United States.
Negative (2): Libya, Turkey.

Norway explained that in the light of the present stock situation it was their intention to set their quota aside for conservation purposes for the time being. However, if the stock were to recover in the future, the provisions relating to closed fishing seasons in the Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean would prevent Norway from using its right to fish bluefin tuna in waters under Norwegian fisheries jurisdiction. In fact, point 15 of this Recommendation establishes a closure of the fishing season for purse seiners in the East Atlantic from July 1 to December 31, whereas bluefin tuna is traditionally present in Norwegian waters from July until the end of October. Norway therefore sought ICCAT's advice on how to resolve this problem. In the absence of a solution Norway would have to consider, from a legal point of view, how to deal with the situation.

Turkey and Libya stated their disappointment with the decision and intention to lodge their formal objections. Turkey stated that the adopted quota did not reflect their historical catch and declared an autonomous catch limit of 2,877 t in 2007, based on their catch amounts of 1994, with decreases in the subsequent years following the TAC reduction. Libya also stated their dissatisfaction with the allocation because the adopted allocation did not reflect their right and sovereignty to their water and fish. Libya declared an autonomous catch limit of 2,235 t in 2007, 1,998 t in 2008, 1,929 t in 2009, and 1,833 t in 2010.

Syria made a statement and asked it be included in the record.

Statements are included in **Appendix 6**.

Korea recalled their position as regards to the question on bluefin tuna management through Resolution 01-25, as well as the discussions maintained in the 13th Special Meeting of the Commission, held in 2002, where Korea expressed its will to collaborate with Contracting Parties on the basis of a consensus. Korea underlined its historical quota which went from 1,5% to 2,1% and accepted the quota share approved for the 2007-2010 period. However, Korea clarified that after this period it would maintain its quota interval without making any type of concession.

The Chair concluded that the Panel 2 had adopted an allocation of the TAC of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna. Following the Recommendation adopted at the Dubrovnik meeting, this should be notified to the ICCAT Contracting Parties for adoption by the Commission.

5. Other matters

During the meeting, Libya presented objections to the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05] and the *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Program for Transshipment* [Rec. 06-11], which were distributed to participants. The Executive Secretary explained that these objections would be circulated to all Contracting Parties during the week following the meeting.

No other matters were discussed.

6. Adoption of the Report and adjournment

The Panel thanked the Chair, Secretariat and interpreters for their hard work over the course of the meeting. The meeting was adjourned.

The Report was adopted by correspondence.

List of Participants**CONTRACTING PARTIES****Commission Chairman****Hogarth**, William T.

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282

Tel: +1 301 713 2239, Fax: +1 301 713 1940, E-Mail: bill.hogarth@noaa.gov

SCRS Chairman**Scott**, Gerald

NOAA Fisheries, Southeast Fisheries Science Center Sustainable Fisheries Division, 75 Virginia Beach Drive, Miami, Florida, 33149-1099 United States

Tel: +1 305 361 4220, Fax: +1 305 361 4219, E-Mail: gerry.scott@noaa.gov

ALGERIA**Bensegueni**, Nadir

Directeur des Pêches Maritimes et Océaniques, Ministère de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques, Rue des Quatre Canons, 16000 Argel, El Bahir

Tel: +213 21 43 31 84, Fax: +213 21 43 31 84, E-Mail: sdvd@mpeche.gov.dz

CANADA**Jones**, James B.

Regional Director General, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, P.O. Box 5030, 343 University Avenue, Moncton, New Brunswick E1C 9B6

Tel: +1 506 851 7750, Fax: +1 506 851 2224, E-Mail: jonesj@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Rashotte, Barry

Associate Director General Resources Management, Fisheries Management, Department of Fisheries & Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

Tel: +1 613 990 0087, Fax: +1 613 954 1407, E-Mail: rashottb@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

CHINA**Liu**, Xiaobing

Director, Division of International Cooperation, Bureau of Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, N° 11 Nongzhanguan Nanli, 100026 Beijing

Tel: +86 10 6419 2974, Fax: +86 10 6419 2951, E-Mail: inter-coop@agri.gov.cn

CROATIA**Katavic**, Ivan

Assistant Minister, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Ulica Grada Vukovara, 78 - P.O.1034, 10000 Zagreb

Tel: +385 1 6106 531, Fax: +385 6106 558, E-Mail: ivan.katavic@mps.hr

Franicevic, Vlasta

Head of Unit of Marine Aquaculture, Ministry of Agriculture Forestry and Water Management, Directorate of Fisheries, Ivana Mazuranica 30, 23000 Zadar

Tel: +385 23 309 820, Fax: +385 23 309 830, E-Mail: mps-uprava-ribarstva@zd.htnet.hr

Kucic, Miro

"Sardina"

21410 Postire

Tel: +00385 216 632 236, E-Mail: sardine@st.htnet.hr

Skakelja, Neda

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Management, Directorate of Fisheries, Ulica Grada Vukovara, 78, 10000 Zagreb

Tel: +385 1 4561 783; Fax: +385 1 4561545, E-Mail: nedica@email.htnet.hr; nskakelja@hgk.hr

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY**Spencer**, Edward-John

Head of Unit International and Regional Arrangements, European Commission DG Fisheries, J/99 3/56, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Bruxelles, Belgium

Tel: +322 295 6858, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: edward-john.spencer@ec.europa.eu

Duarte de Sousa, Eduarda

Principal Administrator, European Commission DG Fisheries, J-99 3/36, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Bruxelles, Belgium
Tel: +322 296 2902; Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: eduarda.duarte-de-sousa@ec.europa.eu

Lainé, Valerie

Administrateur principal, Commission européenne DG Pêches, J-99 3/30, B-1049 Brussels, Belgium
Tel: +322 296 5341, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: valerie.laine@ec.europa.eu

Gray, Alan

Senior Administrative Assistant, European Commission - DG Fisheries J-99 2/63, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049, Bruxelles, Belgium
Tel: +32 2 299 0077, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: alan.gray@ec.europa.eu

Bugeja, Raymond

Ministry for Rural Affairs and the Environment, Fisheries Conservation & Control Division, Marsaxlokk, BBG 06, Malta
Tel: +356 21 655 525, Fax: +356 21 659 380, E-Mail: tamattew@onvol.net

Centenera Ulecia, Rafael

Subdirector General de Relaciones Pesqueras Internacionales, Secretaria General de Pesca Maritima, c/Jose Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 347 6048; Fax: 34 91 347 6049; E-Mail: rpcentene@mapya.es

Fassbender, Ulrich

Head of External Fisheries Policy Unit, Living Marine Resources Division, Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection, Rochusstr.1, D-53123 Bonn, Germany
Tel: +49 228 529 4373, Fax: +49 228 529 4084, E-Mail: ulrich.fassbender@bmelv.bund.de

Gauthiez, François

Sous-directeur des pêches maritimes, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, 3, Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris-07 SP, France
Tel: +33 1 4955 8221, Fax: +33 1 4955 8200, E-Mail: francois.gauthiez@agriculture.gouv.fr

Gruppetta, Anthony

Director General, Ministry for Rural Affairs and the Environment, Fisheries Conservation & Control Division, Marsaxlokk, Fort San Lucjan, BBG 06, Malta
Tel: +356 21 655 525, Fax: +356 21 659 380, E-Mail: anthony.s.gruppetta@gov.mt

Rigillo, Riccardo

Director of Unit, Ministero delle Politiche Agricole, Alimentari e Forestali, Direzione Generale della Pesca Marittima e dell'Acquaco, Altura, Viale dell'Arte 16, 00144 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 06 5908 4746, Fax: +39 06 5908 4176, E-Mail: r.rigillo@politicheagricole.it

Turenne, Julien Marc

Chef du Bureau de la Ressource, de la Réglementation et des Affaires Internationales, Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, 3, Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France
Tel: +33 149 55 82 31, Fax: +33 149 55 82 00, E-Mail: julien.turenne@agriculture.gouv.fr

Valckx, Bas

Royal Netherlands Embassy, Agricultural Section, 6-3, Shiba-Koen 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105-0011 Japan
Tel: +03 5401-0421, Fax: 03 5401-0424, E-Mail: bas.valckx@minbuza.nl

Wall, Frank

Director, Council of the European Union, 175 rue de la Loi, B-1048 Bruxelles, Belgium
Tel: +322 281 8055, E-Mail: frank.wall@consilium.europa.eu

FRANCE (ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON)

Leguerrier Saubona Suraud, Delphine

Chargée de Mission "Affaires internationales", Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, 3, Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France
Tel: +33 1 4955 8236, Fax: +33 1 4955 8200, E-Mail: delphine.leguerrier@agriculture.gouv.fr

ICELAND

Oskarsson, Thordur

Embassy of Iceland, 4-18-26 Takanawa, Minato ku, 108-0074 Tokyo, Japan
Tel: +03 3447 1944; Fax: +03 3447 1945; E-Mail: tao@mfr.is

JAPAN

Miyahara, Masanori

Director, Fisheries Coordination Division, Resources Management Department Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo 100-8907
Tel: +81 3 3501 3847, Fax: +81 3 3501 1019, E-Mail: masanori_miyahara1@nm.maff.go.jp

Hanafusa, Katsuma

Counsellor, Resources Management Department, Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, 100-8907
Tel: +81 3 3591 1086, Fax: +81 3 3502 0571, E-Mail: katsuma_hanafusa@nm.maff.go.jp

Hyo, Kiyomi

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo
Tel: +81 35501 8000, Fax: +81 35501 8332, E-Mail:

Ohira, Tomoe

International Affairs Division, Resources Management Department, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-8907
Tel: +81 3 3591 1086, Fax: +81 3 3502 0571, E-Mail: tomoe_ohira@nm.maff.go.jp

Shikada, Toshitsugu

Deputy Director, Far Seas Fisheries Division, Resources Management Department, Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo, 100-8907
Tel: +81 3 3502 8204, Fax: +81 3 3591 5824, E-Mail: yoshitsugu_shikada@nm.maff.go.jp

Suzuki, Kazuhiko

Section Chief, International Affairs Division, Fisheries Agency of Japan, Resources Management Department, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-8907
Tel: +81 3 3591 1086, Fax: +81 3 3502 0571, E-Mail: kazuhiko_suzuki@nm.maff.go.jp

Takagi, Yuuki

Far Seas Fisheries Division, Resources Management Department, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-8907
Tel: +81 3 3502 8204, Fax: +81 3 3595 7332, E-Mail: yuuki_takagi@nm.maff.go.jp

Takase, Miwako

Deputy Director, International Affairs Division - Fisheries Agency of Japan, Resources Management Department, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100-8907
Tel: +81 3 3591 1086, Fax: +81 3 3502 0571, E-Mail: miwako_takase@nm.maff.go.jp

KOREA (REP.)

Seok, Kyu-Jin

Counsellor, Ministry of Maritime Affairs & Fisheries, International Cooperation, 140-2 Gye-dong, Jongno-gu, 110-793 Seoul
Tel: +82 2 3674 6995, Fax: +82 2 3674 6996, E-Mail: icdmomaf@chol.com;piscas@momaf.go.kr

Kim, Jung Soo

President, SAJO CS, Co., Ltd, 157 Chung Jeong-ro 2-ga, Seodaemun-gu, 120-707 Seoul
Tel: +82 2 312 3797, Fax: +82 2 313 3790, E-Mail: sajojsk@hanmail.net

LIBYA

Zaroug, H.A.M.

Director, National Authority for Maritime Investment, P.O. Box 80876, Tripoli
Tel: +218 21334 0932, Fax: +218 2 333 0666, E-Mail: comafish200@yahoo.com

Anagih, Anagih A.B.

Counsellor, People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, 10-14 Daikanyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150-0034 Japan
Tel: + 03 3477 0701 3; Fax: + 03 3464 0420; E-Mail:

Drawil, A.

National Authority for Marine Investment, Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock and Marine Wealth, P.O. Box 80876, Tripoli
Tel: +218 91 322 4850 Fax: +218 21 3330 666, E-Mail: atigdrawil@yahoo.co.uk

Omar-Tawil, Mohamed Y.

Marine Biology Research Center, P.O. Box 30830, Tajura, Tripoli
Tel: +218 21 369 001, Fax: +218 21 369 002, E-Mail: omartawil@yahoo.com

Zbida, Abdussalam

Director, Secretariat of Agriculture, Animal and Water Wealth, Department of Marine Wealth, P.O. Box 30830, Tajura, Tripoli
Tel: +218 21 369 0001/3, Fax: +218 21 369 0002, E-Mail: a-m-zbida@yahoo.com

MOROCCO

Fahfouhi, Abdessalam

Chef de Division de la Protection des Ressources Halieutiques, Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Développement Rural et de la Pêche, Quartier Administratif, Place Abdellah Chefchaoui, B.P. 476 Agdal, Rabat
Tel: +212 37 68 81 21, Fax: +212 37 68 8089, E-Mail: fahfouhi@mpm.gov.ma

El Ktiri, Taoufik

Chef de service à la Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Développement Rural et de la Pêche, Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, Nouveau Quartier Administratif, Haut Agdal, Rabat
Tel: +212 37 68 81 15, Fax: +212 37 68 8089, E-Mail: elktiri@mpm.gov.ma

NORWAY

Holst, Sigrun

Deputy Director General, Ministry of Fisheries and Coastal Affairs, P.O. Box 8118 Dep, Oslo, N-0032
Tel: +47 22 24 26 68, Fax: +47 22 24 26 67, E-Mail: sigrun.holst@fkd.dep.no

Eusebio, Turid

Deputy Director General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo
Tel: +47 222 43612; Fax: +47 222 42784 ; E-Mail: tbe@mfa.no

Nottestad, Leif

Institute of Marine Research, P.O. 1870, 5817 Bergen
Tel: +47 552 36809; Fax: +47 552 38687; Fax: leif.nottestad@imr.no

SYRIA

Krouma, Issam

Director, Department of Fisheries Resources, Ministry of Agriculture & Agrarian Reform, P.O. Box 60271, Damascus
Tel : +963 11 543 0656 ; Fax : +963 11 544 99389; E-Mail : i.krouma@scs-net.org / issamkrouma@mail.sy

TUNISIA

Chouayakh, Ahmed

Directeur de la Conservation des Ressources Halieutiques, Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Ressources Hydrauliques, Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, 30 Rue Alain Savary, 1002 Tunis
Tel: +216 71 890 784, Fax: +216 71 799 401, E-Mail: chouayakh.ahmed@yahoo.fr

Ben Hmida, Jaouhar

M. Nouveau port de peche, 3065 Sfax
Tel: +00216 9831 9885; Fax: +00216 7449 7704; E-Mail: jaouhar.benhmida@tunet.tn

TURKEY

Kürüm, Vahdettin

Head of Fisheries Department, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, General Directorate of Protection and Control, Akay Cad. No. 3 Bakanliklar, Ankara
Tel: +90312 4198319, Fax: +90312 4198319, E-Mail: vahdettink@kkgm.gov.tr

Anbar, Nedim

Advisor to the Minister on ICCAT and bluefin tuna matters, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Atatürk Bulv. Bulvar Palas is merkezi N°141, B-Block, D-101 Bakanliklar, 06640 Ankara
Tel: +90 312 4198 054, Fax: +90 312 4198 057, E-Mail: nanbar@oyid.com

Gözüoğlu, Erkan

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Eskisehir Yolu 9.Km, Lodumlu, Ankara
Tel: +90 312 286 7592, Fax: +90 312 287 0041, E-Mail: erkan.gozgozoglu@tarim.gov.tr

UNITED STATES

Denit, Kelly

NOAA Fisheries Service, 1315 East West Hwy, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
Tel: +1 301 713 2276, Fax: +1 301 713 2313, E-Mail: kelly.denit@noaa.gov

Thomas, Randi Parks

US Tuna Foundation, 1101 17th Street, NW Suite 609, Washington, DC 20036
Tel: +1 202 857 0610, Fax: +1 202 331 9686, E-Mail: RPTThomas@tunafoundation.org

OBSERVERS FROM COOPERATING NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES, ENTITIES OR FISHING ENTITIES

Chinese Taipei

Chern, Yuh-Chen

Deputy Director, Deep Sea Fisheries Division, Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, N° 2 Chao-Chow St., 100, Taipei
Tel: +886 2 3343 6111, Fax: +886 2 3343 6268, E-Mail: yuhchen@ms1.f.gov.tw

Chen, Shih-Hsien

Taiwan Tuna Association, 3F-2 N°2 Yu-kang Middle 1st Road Chien Jern District, Kaohsiung, Taipei
Tel: +886 7 533 120, Fax: +886 7 561 5852, E-Mail: yingjenfishery505@hotmail.com

Chou, Shih-Chin

Fisheries Agency, 2, Chao Chow St., Taipei
Tel: +886 2 3343 6267, Fax: +886 2 3343 62 68, E-Mail: shihchin@ms1.f.gov.tw

OBSERVERS FROM INTER-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM)

Bonzon, Alain

Executive Secretary of GFCM, FAO Fisheries Department, Room 408, Via delle Terme Caracalla, 00153 Rome, Italy
Tel: +39 06 5705 6441, Fax: +39 06 5705 6500, E-Mail: alain.bonzon@fao.org

OBSERVERS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

Sainz-Trápaga, Susana

c/Canuda, 37, 3º, 08002 Barcelona, Spain
Tel: +34 93 305 6252, Fax: +34 93 278 8030, E-Mail: ssainztrapaga@atw-wwf.org

ICCAT SECRETARIAT

c/Corazón de María, 8 (6th fl.), 28002 Madrid, Spain
Tel: + 34 91 416 5600, Fax: +34 91 415 2612, E-Mail: info@iccat.int

Meski, Driss

Restrepo, Victor

García-Orad, Maria José

Peyre, Christine

Seidita, Philomena

Interpreters

Baena Jiménez, Eva

Dominique Tedjini, Claire

Faillace, Linda

Liberas, Christine

Pierre Bourgoïn, Christine Marie

Sánchez del Villar, Lucia

Appendix 2

Agenda

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Adoption of Agenda
3. Appointment of Rapporteur
4. Allocation of Fishing Possibilities for Bluefin Tuna in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea for the period 2007-2010
5. Other matters
6. Adoption of the Report and adjournment

Appendix 3

**Proposal by Japan on the Appendix to Recommendation by ICCAT
to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna
in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean [Rec. 06-05]**

In accordance with paragraph 8 of Recommendation [06-05], the allocation scheme is established as follows:

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Algeria	1,514.92	1,463.57	1,412.57	1,309.51
China (People's Republic)	65.94	63.71	61.47	57.00
Croatia	864.40	835.10	805.79	747.19
European Community*	16,820.10	16,249.92	15,679.75	14,539.41
Iceland	53.47	51.66	49.84	46.22
Japan	2,521.90	2,436.41	2,350.92	2,179.95
Korea	106.94	103.31	99.69	92.44
Libya	1,283.23	1,239.73	1,196.23	1,109.23
Syria	53.47	51.66	49.84	46.22
Morocco	2,831.12	2,735.15	2,639.18	2,447.24
Norway	53.47	51.66	49.84	46.22
Tunisia	2,339.22	2,259.92	2,180.63	2,022.04
Turkey	920.54	889.33	858.13	795.72
Chinese Taipei	71.29	68.87	66.46	61.62

*Fishing possibilities for EC-Malta and EC-Cyprus as follows:

- 2007: 356.45 tonnes and 155.06 tonnes, respectively,
- 2008: 344.37 tonnes and 149.80 tonnes, respectively,
- 2009: 332.29 tonnes and 144.54 tonnes, respectively,
- 2010: 308.12 tonnes and 134.03 tonnes, respectively.

Appendix 4

**Proposal by Libya on the Appendix to Recommendation by ICCAT
to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna
in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean [Rec. 06-05]**

For the sake of consensus, Libya proposes the following figures to be used as the base for quota allocation:

Algeria	1615
China (People's Rep.)	70.3
Croatia	921.5
EC	17385.95
Iceland	57
Japan	2688.5
Korea	
Libya	2235
Maroc	3018.15
Tunisia	2493.75
Chinese Taipei	76
Turkey	1883.55
Malta	380
Cyprus	165.3
Syria	57
Norway	57

Appendix 5

**Revised proposal by Japan on the Appendix to Recommendation by ICCAT
to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna
in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean [Rec. 06-05]**

In accordance with paragraph 8 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05], an allocation scheme for a four-year period, starting in 2007, shall be established by ICCAT as follows:

	2007	2008	2009	2010
Algeria	1,511.27	1,460.04	1,408.81	1,306.35
China (People's Republic)	65.78	63.55	61.32	56.86
Croatia	862.31	833.08	803.85	745.39
European Community*	16,779.55	16,210.75	15,641.95	14,504.35
Iceland	53.34	51.53	49.72	46.11
Japan	2,515.82	2,430.54	2,345.26	2,174.69
Korea	177.80	171.77	165.74	153.69
Libya	1,280.14	1,236.74	1,193.35	1,106.56
Syria	53.34	51.53	49.72	46.11
Morocco	2,824.30	2,728.56	2,632.82	2,441.34
Norway	53.34	51.53	49.72	46.11
Tunisia	2,333.58	2,254.48	2,175.37	2,017.16
Turkey	918.32	887.19	856.06	793.80
Chinese Taipei	71.12	68.71	66.30	61.48

*Fishing possibilities for EC-Malta and EC-Cyprus as follows:

- 2007: 355.59 tonnes and 154.68 tonnes, respectively,
- 2008: 343.54 tonnes and 149.44 tonnes, respectively,
- 2009: 331.49 tonnes and 144.20 tonnes, respectively,
- 2010: 307.38 tonnes and 133.71 tonnes, respectively

Appendix 6

Statements by Contracting Parties to the Inter-sessional Meeting of Panel 2

Statement by Libya to the Inter-sessional Meeting of Panel 2

The Libyan Delegation draws the attention of distinguished delegates to the following:

- Due to the sanctions imposed on Libya during the 1990s, Libyan delegations were not able to participate in some important ICCAT meetings where quota allocation was decided. This led to depriving Libya from its rightful and legal share of quota as an active CPC according to the Commission's Constitution.
- We are deeply disappointed that the decision was taken by our fellow partners who took advantage of our absence and made such unjust, inequitable and unfair allocation.
- Libya expressed its disappointment to the previous quota allocation. During the Commission's meeting in Dubrovnik, we explained our position and would refer to document COC-148/2006 presented by the Secretariat attached with relevant objection documents.
- Libya was never considered as an IUU State.
- Libya strongly requests compensation on the last four years unjust quota and looks forward to all fellow members to support this request.
- By all means, Libya will not accept the use of the previous quota allocations as a base for future quota allocation and believes that it is unfair to build the future on such unjust arrangements. We can not accept any unfair quota allocation twice.

- Due to Libya’s strategic geographical position in the Mediterranean sea characterized with rich BFT fishing grounds, its fleet capacity and manpower skills specialized in BFT fishing operations has been considerably developed.
- Taking into consideration all the above points, Libya’s quota for the years 2007-2010 should be 2,235, 1,989, 1,929, and 1,833 t respectively.

Statement by the Syrian Arab Republic to the Inter-sessional Meeting of Panel 2

The quota allocated by Panel 2 for the Syrian Arab Republic, equaling 60.00 tons as a base, which is ten times less than the actual Syrian catch of bluefin tuna, this quota has been accepted by the Syrian Arab Republic owing to the fact that the Syrian Arab Republic is not, at the time being, a member of Panel 2. This acceptance should not, in any case, be taken as a base for future quota allocation after the admission of Syria in the Panel 2.

With this low figure allocated to the Syrian Arab Republic, we will most probably use the catch for local consumption rather than for export.

Statement by Turkey to the Inter-Sessional Meeting of Panel 2

Taking into consideration the situation of the traditionally fishing countries, parties to the ICCAT, Turkey is fully aware of the poor status of Bluefin tuna stocks and takes all necessary measures within the Multi-annual Recovery Plan.

The Turkish Delegation has expressed its concerns regarding the decisions taken in Panel 2 during the ICCAT meeting held on 29th and 31st January 2007 in Tokyo regarding the fixing of quota allocations for East Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna.

The Turkish Delegation would like to reiterate its concerns to the ICCAT members as follows:

- It would be recalled that during the Dublin meeting in 2002, the allocation of quotas among the member countries of the ICCAT was decided to be determined in accordance with the catch figures of the respective countries for the years 1993 and 1994.
- Turkey duly provided the ICCAT Secretariat with the catch figures for this period and also continued regularly presenting annual figures to the Secretariat every year.
- However, it was regretfully observed that the relevant provisions of “ICCAT Resolution on Allocation Criteria for Fishing Possibilities” to which Turkey has referred to during the Tokyo meeting have not been taken into consideration
- Moreover, the scientific evidences and advices by the SCRS were not referred to either in the previous meetings or in Tokyo Panel 2 meeting. Turkey expects that the scientific facts and reports of SCRS would also be taken duly into account.
- Hence, Turkey calls on all the ICCAT Parties to oppose to redefinition of and deviation from the relevant ICCAT decisions, and to take all necessary measures with a view to ensuring their implementation.

Turkey would continue to support the implementation of the Recovery Plan for the conservation of the stocks and expects that fair and equitable quota allocations, taking into consideration the above-mentioned principles, should be made without further delay.

4.3 REPORT OF THE 1ST MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP ON CAPACITY (Raleigh, North Carolina, USA – July 16 to 18, 2007)

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by Dr. Bill Hogarth, Chair of ICCAT, who welcomed everyone to Raleigh, North Carolina.

In a brief opening statement, Dr. Hogarth highlighted that over-capacity is a major issue facing all the world's fisheries, leading to over-harvesting and having negative impacts on conservation efforts for both directed and by-catch species. Dr. Hogarth stated that he believes ICCAT can be an example for all other Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) in undertaking this difficult, yet necessary task.

Dr. Hogarth invited all Parties around the table to introduce themselves. Eleven CPCs were present at the Working Group. The List of Participants is attached as **Appendix 1**.

2. Election of the Chair

Dr. Chris Rogers (United States) was elected to Chair the meeting.

3. Appointment of the Rapporteur

Mr. Andrew McMaster (Canada) was appointed rapporteur for the meeting.

The Chair made a brief opening statement to emphasize the relationship between fishing capacity and the achievement of ICCAT's stock management objectives.

4. Review of Working Group Terms of Reference

The Chair presented the Terms of Reference for the Working Group.

5. Adoption of Agenda and meeting arrangements

The EC expressed concern that the agenda was very ambitious in attempting to deal with 9 ICCAT-managed fisheries with varying issues that may be specific to each fishery. The EC also highlighted that the Terms of Reference for the Working Group state that a priority focus be placed on bluefin tuna, including caging activities. The EC suggested that the focus of the discussion be on bluefin tuna at this stage. CPCs agreed that it would be best to focus efforts initially on bluefin tuna. Canada took the opportunity to bring attention to a discussion document on capacity management that was circulated. The United States presented a document on lessons learned with respect to the management of fishing capacity. This document is attached as **Appendix 2**. The Chair agreed with focusing the discussion, in particular under items 8 and 9, on bluefin tuna and the Agenda was adopted. The Agenda is attached as **Appendix 3**.

6. Review by fishery of available data to assess fishing capacity and determination of any additional data needs

The Chair reviewed a document which provided a summary of data on existing fishing capacity for ICCAT CPCs. The Chair noted that responses to ICCAT Circular 115 were limited and encouraged all CPCs to provide the requested information during the Working Group meeting. Many Parties stated that they had brought additional data with them to the meeting and would be submitting this data to the secretariat. CPCs also stated that they would be submitting additional data to the Secretariat after the meeting.

There was a general discussion on the specific types of capacity information which would be beneficial to this process of determining capacity management measures. CPCs mentioned the heavy workload involved with

providing the data requested by Circular 115. CPCs also expressed a desire to clarify what data would be used to determine the fishing capacity for each ICCAT-managed species, such as whether fishing vessels directed fishing activity for a species versus those fishing vessels that encounter species as bycatch. It was also stated that differences between gear types must be recognized and taken into account when determining overall fishing capacity. The United States stressed that substantial progress can be made in managing fishing capacity with the data and analyses that are available to the Commission.

Dr. Gerry Scott, Chair of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) presented information on short and long-term stock conditions and harvest levels in ICCAT fisheries, and data on effort and CPUE by flag, gear, season and area, as requested in ICCAT resolution 06-19. This presentation is attached as **Appendix 4**. The available scientific information indicates there is some degree of over-capacity in the fisheries affecting six stocks of concern to the Commission. Fleet-specific information is not yet fully analyzed to provide quantitative estimates of the full degree of over-capacity for most of these stocks. However, available estimates for Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fisheries indicate fishing capacity substantially exceeds the level which would permit the stock to rebuild to the Convention objective.

It was noted that a lack of specific fleet data on fishing capacity, especially for species other than bluefin tuna, prevents more than a minimal estimate of over-capacity, but that data limitations should not prevent interim steps. It was also noted that the difference between latent capacity and active capacity needed to be clarified. Reference was made to the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) where two separate vessel lists are produced indicating overall number of vessels authorized to fish and the number of vessels actively fishing. It was suggested that a similar approach be taken for ICCAT fisheries regarding the specification of active vessels. In addition, the Working Group noted that refinements to existing vessel and fleet data would be beneficial in determining capacity.

Given the variation in the characteristics of ICCAT fisheries, no consensus was reached on a preferred definition of capacity, under-capacity and over-capacity that could be applied to all situations.

7. Determination of methodologies to measure fishing capacity based on available data by fishery

A general discussion was held on different methodologies that could be used to determine fishing capacity. It was stated that the application of these methodologies may not be consistent across species due to the variation in available data and characteristics between fisheries. It was agreed that flexibility would be needed in deciding what methodologies would be most appropriate for each individual ICCAT fishery, depending on the available data. It was also noted that work on methodologies has already been completed by numerous organizations, such as the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).

8. Review and assessment of the level of fishing capacity for ICCAT-managed species

Discussion concentrated on assessing the level of fishing capacity for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna. The Chair of the SCRS presented information on estimated levels of over-capacity in ICCAT fisheries.

Some CPCs stated that managing or controlling the capacity of bluefin tuna farming operations would be difficult. It was also stated that bluefin tuna farming capacity would not need to be directly managed if eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna harvest levels were effectively managed and controlled, as appropriate, throughout fishing, farming and marketing activities.

9. Evaluation of the relationship between capacity levels and available fishing possibilities

A general discussion was held on the issue of relating fishing capacity with available fishing possibilities. Many CPCs provided an overview of how they manage capacity within their own fisheries. These measures ranged from restricting numbers of active vessels, to restricting fishing days for vessels and fleets. In particular, many CPCs emphasized that indirect methods to limit capacity (eg. Quotas, seasons, area management and vessel power) provided more flexibility for vessels involved in multiple fisheries. It was agreed that in many ICCAT-managed fisheries there was a difference between the existing fishing capacity and the available fishing possibilities.

Canada presented its discussion document on capacity along with a proposed capacity management decision tree. These documents are attached as **Appendix 5**. Canada highlighted the importance of effective and transparent capacity control measures, stressing that we must ensure that we do not allow over-capacity to drive the determination of fishing opportunities.

The United States highlighted capacity management approaches taken in its fisheries, as noted in the cover letter attached to the U.S. data submission for this meeting (attached as **Appendix 6**).

The EC stated that it decides on fishing effort limitations or reductions by means of management plans or recovery plans, including those adopted by RFMOs, for each of the relevant stocks. These reductions could be implemented by means of reductions in activity, capacity or both.

It was noted that proper implementation and enforcement of ICCAT management measures would prevent over-harvesting and therefore would negate the need for some direct capacity management and control measures, such as vessel limits. However, it was accepted that capacity management measures could be effective as one of a suite of tools used to effectively manage ICCAT fisheries.

10. Consideration of possible guidelines for managing fishing capacity in ICCAT fisheries

10.1 Concepts for consideration

Under this Agenda item, CPCs discussed a wide variety of concepts that the Commission and CPCs might consider inter alia application of capacity management programs. The general ideas as presented by CPCs are summarized below, but are not prioritized nor were they agreed to by the Working Group.

- Capacity management alternatives may be considered for those fisheries or fishery segments where overcapacity is linked to fishing mortality rates in excess of the level associated with maximum sustainable yield, especially where the likelihood of achieving stock management objectives can be enhanced through capacity reductions.
- CPCs may implement capacity management programs, including fleet restructuring, independent of the Commission and in support of the relevant ICCAT stock management programs.
- Capacity management may be considered on a case by case basis, taking into account inter alia, the full complement of management measures implemented by each CPC in the relevant fishery and its right to develop a fleet. However, the Commission may find that the development of general principles could be helpful in advancing its objectives.
- Potential capacity management measures could be enforced by linking vessel limits and/or effort controls to effective monitoring, control and surveillance schemes to be implemented by the affected CPCs.
- Flag states that exercise effective controls on harvest and report data on vessels, effort and catch as required by the Commission may be afforded greater flexibility when capacity management programs are developed.
- Capacity management may allow for flexibility, in consideration of the many dynamic factors that affect both fishing efficiency and the allocation of fishing possibilities, especially in developing coastal States.
- Capacity management programs may be based on evaluations of stock status together with information on the level of effort and catch by vessels active in the fishery. Fleet reductions could be proportional to each CPC's authorized catch limit and active vessels could be preferentially selected for reductions in order to match harvesting capacity more closely with allocations.
- In implementing any applicable ICCAT capacity management program, CPCs could ensure that vessels removed from the fishery are not replaced or transferred to other fisheries where capacity problems are known to exist. If replacement is allowed under the capacity management program, CPC's could ensure that authorized vessels are replaced only with vessels that have comparable or lower harvesting capacity.

- CPC's implementing a fleet reduction program could provide information to the Commission on the identity of the vessels removed, the disposition of those vessels, the recent catch history of the vessels, and other relevant information.
- In urgent situations, the Commission may consider capacity management programs that limit or reduce effort as an interim step, even when data are not sufficient to evaluate the relationship between capacity and fishing possibilities.

10.2 Specific concerns for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna

The Working Group considered the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery to be in a situation where urgent action is needed to complement the multi-annual rebuilding plan. Based on the list of vessels notified to ICCAT for the 2007 eastern bluefin fisheries and the 2007 Report of the SCRS Methods Working Group, the Working Group considered indications of over-capacity contained in the 2006 SCRS Report were well founded. The Working Group requested that the SCRS at its next annual meeting should examine the latest 2007 information on vessels authorized to fish actively for bluefin tuna and to assess, if possible in a refined quantitative manner, the level of overcapacity.

In respect of the current situation of over-capacity in this fishery, the Working Group agreed that the Commission should consider, as an interim measure, the implementation of a freeze on harvesting capacity. Given concerns about the adequacy of controls at some caging facilities, the majority of CPCs emphasized the need to freeze both fishing capacity and farming capacity, while some CPCs asserted that farming need not be included. The Working Group considered that it was important for CPCs to communicate to ICCAT the number of vessels active in the bluefin tuna fisheries in the preceding year, for each segment of their fleet. These reports, which should commence in 2008 for the 2007 fisheries, should also include reporting of the effort applied to realize catches.

Notwithstanding the current unquantified level of over-capacity, the Group considered that it was essential that CPCs manage their fleets in such a manner that fishing effort is commensurate with the level of fishing quotas allocated under Recommendation 06-05 and in conformity with the management and control measures in force.

11. Consideration of potential next steps for the Working Group

In relation to western Atlantic bluefin tuna and the other fisheries indicated in Agenda items 8.2 to 8.8, the Working Group considered that, on the basis of the presentation of the SCRS Chair on stock status, the issue of potential over-capacity in certain fisheries needed to be assessed at a future meeting of the Working Group.

For the Working Group to assess fishing capacity in relation to the stocks, it would require an individual report on each stock outlining the current status of the stock and information on the different fleets actively engaged in the fisheries. Ideally, such reports could be drawn up by the ICCAT Secretariat and the SCRS. However, should it become apparent in advance of the 2007 ICCAT Annual Meeting that the feasibility of producing such reports is compromised by the absence of effort and catch data for the fleets involved in the fisheries, then the Working Group recommends that the Commission adopt a measure to require such annual information from each Party on its vessels active in the above mentioned fisheries.

12. Other matters

No other matters were raised for consideration.

13. Adoption of report

The meeting report was adopted.

The Chair thanked the Rapporteur, Secretariat, and interpreters for their hard work during the meeting. The CPCs expressed their appreciation to the Chair for his hard work in directing the meeting.

14. Adjournment

The meeting was adjourned

Appendix 1**List of Participants****CONTRACTING PARTIES****Commission Chairman****Hogarth**, William T.

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282

Tel: +1 301 713 2239, Fax: +1 301 713 1940, E-Mail: bill.hogarth@noaa.gov

SCRS Chairman**Scott**, Gerald P.

SCRS Chairman, NOAA Fisheries, Southeast Fisheries Science Center Sustainable Fisheries Division, 75 Virginia Beach Drive, Miami, Florida 33149-1099

Tel: +1 305 361 4220, Fax: +1 305 361 4219, E-Mail: gerry.scott@noaa.gov

CANADA**Jones**, James B.

Regional Director General, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, P.O. Box 5030, 343 University Avenue, Moncton, New Brunswick E1C 9B6

Tel: +1 506 851 7750, Fax: +1 506 851 2224, E-Mail: jonesj@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Lapointe, Sylvie

Director Highly Migratory and Anadromous Species & Aquaculture Management, International Directorate-Fisheries, Department of Fisheries & Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

Tel: +1 613 993 68 53, Fax: +1 613 993 59 95, E-Mail: Lapointesy@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

McMaster, Andrew

200 Kent St. Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E6

Tel: +1 613 993 1897, Fax: +1 613 993 5995, E-Mail: mcmastera@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Peacock, Gregory

Executive Director, Federal-Provincial, Fisheries and Oceans Canada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, 176 Portland Street, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2P 1J3

Tel: +1 902 426 3625, Fax: +1 902 426 9683, E-Mail: peacockg@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Rashotte, Barry

Associate Director General Resources Management, Fisheries Management, Department of Fisheries & Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

Tel: +1 613 990 0087, Fax: +1 613 954 1407, E-Mail: rashottb@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Ruseski, Gorazd

Government of Canada, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

Tel: , Fax: , E-Mail: ruseskig@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY**Spencer**, Edward-John

Head of Unit International and Regional Arrangements, European Commission DG Fisheries, J/99 3/56, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Bruxelles, Belgium

Tel: +322 295 6858, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: edward-john.spencer@ec.europa.eu

Duarte de Sousa, Eduarda

Principal Administrator, European Commission DG Fisheries, J-99 3/36, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Bruxelles, Belgium

Tel: +322 296 2902, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: eduarda.duarte-de-sousa@ec.europa.eu

Barahona Nieto, Elisa

Subdirectora General Adjunta de Relaciones Pesqueras Internacionales, Secretaría General de Pesca Marítima, Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, C/ José Ortega y Gasset, 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain

Tel: +34 91 347 6047, Fax: +34 91 347 6049, E-Mail: ebarahon@mapya.es

Blasco Molina, Miguel Angel

Jefe de Servicio, Secretaría General de Pesca Marítima, Subdirección General de Relaciones Pesqueras Internacionales, c/José Ortega y Gasset 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain

Tel: +34 91 347 61 78, Fax: +34 91 347 6042, E-Mail: mblascom@mapya.es

Dion, Michel

ORTHONGEL, 7 rue des Sardiniers, 10 - B.P. 127, 29181, Concarneau Cedex, France
Tel: +33 2 98 97 19 57, Fax: +33 2 98 50 80 32, E-Mail: orthongel@wanadoo.fr

Gómez Aguilar, Almudena

Organización Nacional de Asociaciones Pesqueras - ONAPE, Fernández de la Hoz, 57, 28003 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 913 991 310, Fax: +34 913 995 147, E-Mail: onape@onape.e.telefonica.net

Gruppetta, Anthony

Director General, Ministry for Rural Affairs and the Environment, Fisheries Conservation & Control Division, BBG 06, Marsaxlokk, Fort San Lucjan, Malta
Tel: +356 21 655 525, Fax: +356 21 659 380, E-Mail: anthony.s.gruppetta@gov.mt

Leguerrier Sauboua Suraud, Delphine

Chargée de Mission "Affaires internationales", Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, 3, Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France
Tel: +33 1 4955 8236, Fax: +33 1 4955 8200, E-Mail: delphine.leguerrier@agriculture.gouv.fr

Monteagudo, Juan Pedro

ANABAC/OPTUC, c/ Txibitxiaga, 24 - entreplanta, 48370, Bermeo, Vizcaya, Spain
Tel: +34 94 688 2806, Fax: +34 94 688 5017, E-Mail: monteagudog@yahoo.es

Morón Ayala, Julio

OPAGAC, c/Ayala, 54 - 2ªA, 28001, Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 435 3137, Fax: +34 91 576 1222, E-Mail: opagac@arrakis.es

O'Shea, Conor

Regional Sea Fishery Control Manager, Seafood Control Division, Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources, Lesson Lane 2, Dublin, Ireland
Tel: +353 87 821 1729; Fax: +353 51 383 045, E-Mail: conor.o'shea@sfpa.ie

GUINEA (REP.)

Sory Sylla, Ibrahima

Directeur National de la Pêche Maritime, Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, Av. De la République, Commune de Kaloum, B.P. 307, Conakry
Tel: +224 30 415228; 224 60260734; 224 30 64 38 39 24, Fax: +224 451926, E-Mail: isorel2005@yahoo.fr; youssouf@hotmai.com

JAPAN

Shikada, Yoshitsugu

Deputy Director, International Affairs Division, Resources Management Department, Fisheries Agency, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, 100-8907, Tokyo
Tel: +81 3 3591 1086, Fax: +81 3 3502 0571, E-Mail: yoshitsugu_shikada@nm.maff.go.jp

Tanaka, Kengo

Deputy Director, Far Seas Fisheries Division, Fisheries Agency, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku 100-8907 Tokyo
Tel: +81 3 3502 8204, Fax: +81 3 3595 7332, E-Mail: kengo_tanaka@nm.maff.go.jp

MEXICO

Aguilar, Mario

Representante Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca en Washington D.C., 1666 K St., Washington D.C., USA
Tel: +1 202 2938 138, Fax: +1 202 2418 138, E-Mail: mariogaguilars@aol.com,

MOROCCO

El Ktiri, Taoufik

Chef de service à la Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Développement Rural et de la Pêche, Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, Nouveau Quartier Administratif, Haut Agdal, Rabat
Tel: +212 37 68 81 15, Fax: +212 37 68 8089, E-Mail: elktiri@mpm.gov.ma

NAMIBIA

Ithindi, Andreas P.

Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Private Bag 13355, 9000 Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 205 3020, Fax: +264 61 224 564, E-Mail: pithindi@mfmr.gov.na

SENEGAL

Ndaw, Sidi

Chef du Bureau des Statistiques a la Direction des Pêches, Ministère de l'Economie Maritime, Direction des Pêches Maritimes, Building Administrative, B.P. 289, Dakar

Tel: +221 823 0137, Fax: +221 821 4758, E-Mail: sidindaw@hotmail.com

TURKEY

Anbar, Nedim

Adviser to the Minister on ICCAT and BFT matters, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Atatürk Bulv. Bulvar Palas is merkezi N°141, B-Block, D-101, Bakanliklar, 06640 Ankara

Tel: +90 312 4198 054, Fax: +90 312 4198 057, E-Mail: nanbar@oyid.com

UNITED STATES

Blankenkoper, Kimberly

Foreign Affairs Specialist Office of International Affairs, National Marine Fisheries Services/NOAA, 1315 East West Hwy, 20910-3282, Silver Spring, Maryland

Tel: +1 301 713 2276, Fax: +1 301 713 2313, E-Mail: kimberly.blankenkoper@noaa.gov

Denit, Kelly

NOAA Fisheries Service, 1315 East West Hwy, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282

Tel: +1 301 713 2276, Fax: +1 301 713 2313, E-Mail: kelly.denit@noaa.gov

Díaz, Guillermo

NOAA Fisheries, Southeast Fisheries Center, Sustainable Fisheries Division, 75 Virginia Beach Drive, Miami, Florida, 33149

Tel: +1 305 361 4466, Fax: +1 305 361 4562, E-Mail: guillermo.diaz@noaa.gov

Hayes, Robert

US Commissioner for Recreational Interests Ball Janik LLP, 225 Reinekers Lane, suite 420, Alexandria, 22314

Tel: +1 703 519 1895, Fax: +1 703 519 1872, E-Mail: rhayes@joincca.org

Lent, Rebecca

Director Office of International Affairs, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3232

Tel: +1 301 713 9090, Fax: +1 301 713 9106, E-Mail: rebecca.lent@noaa.gov

Merritt, Rita

38 Pelican Drive, Wrightsville BH 28480

Tel: +910 231 9730, Fax: +1 910 256 3689, E-Mail: miridon@ec.rr.com

Nelson, Russell

Nelson Resources Consulting, Inc., 765 NW 35 Street Oakland Park, Florida 33309

Tel: +1 954 566 0470, Fax: +1 561 449 9637, E-Mail: drsnc@aol.com

Park, Caroline

NOAA Office of the General Counsel, SSMC3-Room 15123, 1315 East-West Highway, Rm 15123, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282

Tel: +1 301 713 9675, Fax: +1 301 713 0658, E-Mail: caroline.park@noaa.gov

Rogers, Christopher

Chief, Trade and Marine Steward Ship Division, National Marine Fisheries Service/NOAA, Office of International Affairs, 1315 East-West Highway, Room 12657, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20910-3282

Tel: +1 301 713 9090, Fax: +1 301 713 9106, E-Mail: christopher.rogers@noaa.gov

Ruais, Richard P.

Executive Director, East Coast Tuna Association & Blue Water Fishermens Association, 28 Zion Hill Road, Salem, New Hampshire 03079

Tel: +1 603 898 8862, Fax: +1 603 894 5898, E-Mail: rruais@aol.com

Silva, George

Economist, HMS Management Division, NOAA National Marine Fisheries Service

Tel: +1 301 713 2347, Fax: , E-Mail: george.silva@noaa.gov

Terry, Joe

NMFS, 8604 La Jolla Shores Drive, La Jolla, CA 92037

Tel: +1 858 546 7197, Fax: +1 858 546 5614, E-Mail: joe.terry@noaa.gov

Thomas, Randi Parks

National Fisheries Inst. 7918 Jones Branch Dr. #700, McLean, VA 22102
Tel: +1 703 752 8895, E-Mail: RThomas@nfi.org

Thompson, Gloria

1315 East-West Highway, Room 14627, Silver Spring, 20910 MD
Tel: +1 301 713 2239, Fax: +1 301 713 1940, E-Mail: gloria.thompson@noaa.gov

Walker, Bobbi

P.O.Box 100, Orange Beach, AL 36561
Tel: +1 251 981 4091, E-Mail: bobbi.walker@nacocharTERS.org

Warner-Kramer, Deirdre

Office of Marine Conservation OES/OMC, Room 2758, Department of State, Washington, D.C., 20520-7818
Tel: +1 202 647 2883, Fax: +1 202 736 7350, E-Mail: warner-kramerdm@state.gov

Wulff, Ryan

NOAA Fisheries, Office of International Affairs, 1315 East West Highway, Silver Spring, MD, 20910
Tel: +1 301 713 9090, E-Mail: ryan.wulff@noaa.gov

URUGUAY

Gilardoni, Daniel

Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos, Constituyente 1497, Montevideo
Tel: +5982 409 2969, Fax: +5982 401, E-Mail: dgilardoni@dinara.gub.uy

OBSERVERS FROM COOPERATION NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES, ENTITIES OR FISHING ENTITIES

CHINESE TAIPEI

Chou, Shih-Chin

Fisheries Agency, 2, Chao Chow St., Taipei
Tel: +886 2 3343 6267, Fax: +886 2 3343 62 68, E-Mail: shihcin@ms1.f.a.gov.tw

Huang, Hsiang-Wen

Chief, Deep Sea Fisheries Division, Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, 2 Chao-Chow St., 100 Taipei
Tel: +886 2334 36120, Fax: +886 2334 36268, E-Mail: julia@ms1.f.a.gov.tw

OBSERVERS FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)

Malsol, Nanette D.

P.O. Box 5050, Kora, Palau 96940, Bureau of Marine Resources, Ministry of Resource and Development, Republic of Palau
Tel: +680 488 3125, Fax: +680 488 3555, E-Mail: tunapal@palaunet.com

Park, Timothy

Forum Fisheries Agency, 1 FFA Rd., Honiara, Solomon Islands
Tel: +611 21124, E-Mail: tim.park@ffa.int

OBSERVERS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

Graham, Alistair

Advisor, WWF Internacional, 37 Rocky Bay Road, Cygnet 7112, Tasmania, Australia
Tel: +61 439 568 376, E-Mail: alistairgraham1@bigpond.com

Tudela, Sergi

WWF Mediterranean Programme Office Barcelona, c/ Carrer Canuda, 37 3er, 08002 Barcelona, Spain
Tel: +34 93 305 6252, Fax: +34 93 278 8030, E-Mail: studela@atw-wwf.org

ICCAT SECRETARIAT

C/ Corazón de María 8, 6th floor, 28002 Madrid, Spain
 Tel: + 34 91 416 5600, Fax: +34 91 415 2612, E-Mail: info@iccat.int

Meski, Driss
Restrepo, Victor
Campoy, Rebecca
de Andrés, Marisa
Navarret, Christel
Moreno, Juan Angel

Interpreters
Baena Jiménez, Eva
Faillace, Linda
Jeelof-Wuhrmann, Jolyn
Liberas, Christine
Meunier, Isabelle
Sánchez del Villar, Lucia

Appendix 2**Basic Lessons on Monitoring and Controlling Fishing Capacity**

Increases in fishing capacity significantly hamper the ability to attain the goal of productive and sustainable marine ecosystems. As a result, fishery managers have increasingly focused efforts on improving the management of fishing capacity where the management of fishing capacity includes monitoring and controlling both the *level* and *use* of fishing capacity. During the process of preparing for and conducting the assessment of fishing capacity in federally-managed commercial fisheries, NOAA's National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) compiled a list of basic lessons in addressing overcapacity. Many of these lessons coincide with points made in the report of the March 2007 meeting of the *ICCAT Stock Assessment Methods Working Group* (SAMWG). The lessons are listed below in three categories and then discussed in further detail.

Lessons of a general nature:

1. It is important to understand the *sources* of overcapacity, and its *impacts* on a variety of management problems.
2. Successful management of fishing capacity requires authority, technical capability, resources, and political will to design, implement, and enforce effective management measures.
3. Addressing overcapacity does *not* require good estimates of fishing capacity.
4. Allocations of TACs by party, which are monitored and enforced, can improve the incentives for each party to support sustainable fisheries, including measures to address overcapacity.
5. In general, it is simpler and less costly to *prevent* overcapacity than to *decrease* it.

Lessons concerning technical matters:

6. The first step is to achieve a common understanding of the meaning of capacity and overcapacity.
7. Assessments of overcapacity do not, in and of themselves, indicate how much capacity should be reduced nor how to reduce it.
8. In defining and assessing fishing capacity, it is important to: (a) identify the criteria and the fishery regulations that are included as constraints; and (b) account for discarded catch and the fleets that share a common TAC.
9. A capacity assessment must be based on a specified set of boats, fleets, and fishing activities.
10. Assessments should be limited to commercial fisheries.
11. Comparisons across fisheries should be cautiously interpreted.

Lessons regarding implementation of capacity controls:

12. It is possible, but typically not practicable, to prevent overfishing by controlling the *level* of fishing capacity without also controlling the *use* of fishing capacity.
13. If limits on the number and physical characteristics of the boats are used to control fishing capacity, periodic reductions in the limits will be necessary to prevent increases in fishing capacity.
14. It is important to account for the multispecies and multi-fishery activities and capabilities of fishing boats.

Discussion

1. It is important to understand the sources of overcapacity, and its impacts on a variety of management problems.

Overcapacity can contribute to the problems of overfishing, regulatory compliance, by-catch, adverse habitat impacts by fishing operations, the stability and viability of fishing industries and communities, fishing safety, and fishery management programs that are unnecessarily costly, complex and intrusive. Therefore, overcapacity can make it more difficult to have productive and sustainable marine ecosystems.

There is general agreement that the source of the problem of overcapacity is that most management regimes provide incentives for boat owners and perhaps States to maintain or increase fishing capacity even when there is already overcapacity. Such incentives exist when individual vessel owners or States do not bear the full cost of their decisions to maintain or increase fishing capacity; for example when they do not pay for the fishery resources (e.g., the fish) they use. Limited access privilege programs (LAPPs) have been used effectively in a variety of fisheries in the United States and elsewhere to address simultaneously the source of several management problems including overcapacity. LAPP is the latest term used in the United States to refer to a group of programs that include individual transferable quotas (ITQs), community quotas and cooperative quotas.

For ICCAT, two fundamental and related management problems are over harvest and underreported harvest. Overcapacity can contribute to both problems. Therefore, an effective combination of improved monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) measures and fishing capacity control measures needs to be designed and implemented, where the latter include controlling the level and use of fishing capacity.

2. Successful management of fishing capacity requires the authority, technical capability, resources, and political will to design, implement, and enforce effective management measures.

The requirements for the successful management of fishing capacity include the authority, technical capability, resources, and political will to design, implement, and enforce effective management measures. Meeting these requirements is challenging for fisheries that are within a single EEZ, but typically it has been more difficult to do so for straddling and high seas fisheries. The additional difficulties for multilateral fisheries include the potential for more diverse interests and the need for bilateral or multilateral agreements among the relevant EEZ States. For high seas fisheries, interests that are even more diverse can occur, more States are involved in the international negotiations and the authority of a RFMO to enforce its fishery regulation on all participants in a fishery on the high seas is less well established than the authority of a State to enforce its fishery regulations in its EEZ.

3. Addressing overcapacity does not require good estimates of fishing capacity

When the problems associated with overcapacity have become sufficiently obvious and important, fishery managers have taken a variety of actions to control the level and use of fishing capacity. Generally, this has been done in the absence of quantitative estimates of fishing capacity. However, capacity analyses can assist in predicting and monitoring the success of such actions.

The methods that can be used to determine if there is overcapacity include rigorous quantitative analysis and simpler quantitative or qualitative analysis. The appropriate method(s) will depend on the data available, the intended use of the assessment and, therefore, the desired qualities of the estimate of fishing capacity. Examples of more rigorous quantitative analysis include data envelopment analysis (DEA), which is a mathematical programming approach, stochastic production frontier (SPF) analysis, peak to peak analysis, and surveys of vessel owners or operators. A less data demanding method is to calculate catch per ton of carrying capacity for fishing boats for which there are good estimates of both carrying capacity and catch, and then to use that result and an estimate of carrying capacity for the entire fleet to estimate the potential catch (i.e., capacity output) of the fleet. That approach was used by the SAMWG to obtain several estimates of fishing capacity in order to provide inputs to the 2007 meeting of the Commission's *Working Group on Capacity*.

Much of the same information is required for a quantitative assessment of fishing capacity and other management issues. Trip specific data on catch, effort (including the variable inputs used) and fishing practices and vessel specific information on fixed variables or vessel characteristics are among the basic data required for a rigorous quantitative assessment of fishing capacity and other management issues. However, with the addition of information concerning the revenue generated by the catch, the costs of the variable and fixed inputs, the

demand for seafood products, and the behavior of fishermen, more useful assessments of fishing capacity and other management issues can be provided.

4. Allocations of TACs by party, which are monitored and enforced, can improve the incentives for each party to support sustainable fisheries, including measures to address overcapacity.

The ICCAT allocation of TACs by party provides each member the opportunity to manage its annual allocation in a way that best addresses its own fishery-specific characteristics and objectives, provided it conforms to the harvesting and data reporting practices established by ICCAT. This, for instance, allows some members to introduce LAPPs (e.g., ITQs) for their flagged fishing boats to increase the economic payoffs from fishing. Other members can adopt different management or regulations provided that annual tuna catches are constrained to the amount of their annual allocations. Allowing for different approaches to management, but within overall controls of annual catches and codes of practice, encourages the diffusion of successful management and best practices among the ICCAT members.

If there were adequate MCS measures, the member-specific quotas would provide each member incentives to invest in the conservation and management of ICCAT stocks. Such an approach offers the promise of mitigating, and possibly overcoming, the twin problems of excessive overcapacity and the overexploitation of ICCAT stocks. In addition, with adequate MCS measures, the level of fishing capacity of each member's fleet principally would affect the extent to which each member's management objectives are met. The effects of its level of fishing capacity on other members and the sustainability of the ICCAT stocks would be diminished substantially.

5. In general, it is simpler and less costly to prevent overcapacity than to decrease it.

Unfortunately, many management actions are reactive; that is, they are a response to an obviously critical problem. For example, the issue of overcapacity usually has not become a sufficiently high priority for action until there is significant overcapacity and the adverse effects cannot be ignored. Analysis of the trends in capacity to demonstrate a growing potential for management problems is most useful when fishery policy and management actions are proactive.

6. The first step is to achieve a common understanding of the meaning of capacity and overcapacity.

There has been general agreement at a number of international consultations and workshops on fishing capacity that fishing capacity should be defined and, therefore, measured in terms of the ability of a fleet to harvest or land fish, which can be stated either in terms of the weight or number of fish or in terms of the associated fishing mortality. Based on the *Report of the FAO Technical Consultation on the Measurement of Fishing Capacity*, Mexico City, December 1999, Pascoe *et al.*¹ define fishing capacity as “the amount of fish (or fishing effort) that can be produced over a period of time (e.g. a year or a fishing season) by a vessel or a fleet if fully utilized and for a given resource condition”, where “full utilization in this context means normal but unrestricted use, rather than some physical or engineering maximum.”

For the purposes of its ongoing assessment of overcapacity in federally-managed commercial fisheries, NMFS is using the following definitions.

Fishing capacity

The maximum amount of fish over a period of time (year) that a fishing fleet could have reasonably expected to harvest (land) under normal and realistic operating conditions, fully utilizing the machinery and equipment in place, and given the technology, the availability and skill of skippers and crews, the abundance of the stocks of fish, some or all fishery regulations, and other relevant constraints. With this definition, fishing capacity is a measure of the ability of a specific fleet or boat to harvest (land) fish.

Overcapacity

The difference between fishing capacity and a short-term target catch level such as the total allowable catch (TAC) or a TAC proxy.

¹ Pascoe, S., J.E. Kirkley, D. Gréboval, and C.J. Morrison-Paul. 2003. *Measuring and Assessing Capacity in Fisheries: Issues and Methods*. FAO Fisheries Technical Paper No. 433, Vol. II, Rome: FAO.

Excess fishing capacity

The difference between fishing capacity and actual (reported or estimated) landings.

The SAMWG report includes the following statement concerning definitions:

The Group felt that the definitions contained in Appendix 5 of FAO (in press) were a useful starting point. Some of these are given in Table 7 (see attachment), with editorial changes in reference to FAO definitions.

The SAMWG noted that fishing capacity can be expressed either in tons or in fishing mortality and presented a definition of overcapacity that is similar to the one being used by NMFS, which is based on a reference point (e.g., a TAC) that reflects current stock conditions. Such a reference point avoids the substantial difficulties of having to estimate fishing capacity for stock conditions that may not have been observed recently and/or that would take many years to achieve.

With these definitions, the fishing capacity of a fleet is determined by a variety of variables including the number of boats in the fleet and the physical characteristics of the individual boats (e.g., their length, engine power, gross registered tons, hold capacity in metric tons or cubic meters, engine type, refrigeration capability, and hull type). However, the physical characteristics of the fleet are not measures of fishing capacity. Consider the following analogy: the capacity of a room (i.e., the number of people that can exit that room safely in an emergency) is determined in part by the physical characteristics of the room (e.g., its size and the number and width of the exits) but it is *measured* in terms of the number of people, not the physical characteristics of the room.

7. Assessments of overcapacity do not, in and of themselves, indicate how much capacity should be reduced nor how to reduce it.

When there is overcapacity and a command and control management approach is used, a variety of factors should be considered to determine if, by how much, how quickly, and how fishing capacity should be decreased. The factors include: (1) the objectives for fishery management; (2) the weights given to each objective; and (3) how a specific capacity reduction measure will affect the attainment of those objectives. Therefore, when a command and control approach is used, the requirements for capacity analysis and other types of analysis increase. Conversely, an effective LAPP can substantially diminish or eliminate the need for capacity assessments. For example, the explanation provided by Willing² of why New Zealand had not developed a National Plan of Action for the Management of Fishing Capacity was basically that with ITQ programs already in place in virtually all of New Zealand's fisheries, such a plan, including the assessment of fishing capacity, is not necessary. The market for ITQs determines the optimal level of capacity.

8. In defining and assessing fishing capacity, it is important to: (a) identify the criteria and the fishery regulations that are included as constraints; and (b) account for discarded catch and the fleets that share a common TAC.

NMFS developed the following criteria for useful assessments of fishing capacity and overcapacity: (1) disaggregated, vessel level data should be used in the assessment models; (2) to the extent practical, the assessment of capacity should reflect the fact that many fishing boats participate in multispecies fisheries or multiple fisheries and account for all of the fishing activities of the fishing boats; (3) to the extent practical, the assessments should recognize the ability and propensity of boats to change the species/stock composition of their annual catch; (4) latent capacity should be addressed; (5) the assessment approach/methods selected should be feasible given the data and resources that are expected to be available; and (6) steps should be taken to ensure adequate comparability of the assessments given the purposes of the assessments.

Fishery regulations can affect both the ability of a fleet to catch fish and the extent to which that ability is used. Therefore, having a clear definition of fishing capacity includes being explicit concerning what regulations are included as constraints in defining and assessing fishing capacity. If the target catch level includes mortality for both retained and discarded catch, and if fishing capacity is estimated in terms of retained catch, an adjustment to either the capacity estimate or the target catch level will be necessary to calculate overcapacity. Similarly, if there are not separate quotas for the various fleets that share a common TAC, the overcapacity of the individual fleets cannot be calculated without using a proxy for individual quotas.

² Willing, J. 2005. New Zealand's Approach to Managing Fishing Capacity. Unpublished report, International Fisheries Group, New Zealand Ministry of Fisheries, 2 p.

9. A capacity assessment must be based on a specified set of boats, fleets, and fishing activities.

Although data availability often will limit the choices made concerning which boats, fleets and fishing activities to include in the assessment, some thought should be given to what should be included and the effects of not being as inclusive as is desirable given the objectives for the assessments. The decisions on what vessels to include can be in terms of gear type, vessel size, type of fishery (e.g., artisanal, sport and industrial), and active vs. all authorized vessels. The decisions on which of their fishing activities or non-fishing activities to include can be made, for example, based on the species landed and the areas of operation. The SAMWG made a similar point in stating that “Another important concept to keep in mind is the population, or set, that one is referring to when evaluating capacity.” Similarly, when fishing capacity is to be controlled, it is important to determine if the controls will apply to all fishing vessels and supply vessels.

10. Assessments should be limited to commercial fisheries.

Excess demand in recreational/sport fisheries is similar to overcapacity in the commercial fisheries in that it can make it more difficult to meet the conservation and management objectives for living marine resources. However, due to the important differences in the motivations of commercial and recreational/sport fishermen, more research is required to determine what concepts and analytical methods should be used to assess the recreational/sport fisheries’ counterparts to fishing capacity, excess capacity and overcapacity in the commercial fisheries. The need for additional research should not prevent fishery management entities from improving the management of recreational/sport fisheries in a variety of ways when it is appropriate to do so. Based on this lesson, NMFS limited its initial round of assessments of overcapacity to federally-managed commercial fisheries.

11. Comparisons across fisheries should be cautiously interpreted.

Several factors limit the comparability of fishing capacity assessments across fisheries, regions or fleets. The factors include: (1) differences among fisheries in terms of the fishery regulations, and other fishery-specific characteristics and data availability and quality; (2) differences in the type and details of the assessment methods used. As in most empirical assessments, the analyst is required to make many decisions concerning how to address various modeling and data issues. These decisions and therefore, the results will differ by analyst.

The degree of comparability can be evaluated only if there is sufficient information on the estimation processes that were used. That would include information on how the fundamental data and modeling issues were addressed in a specific assessment. In addition, the process for conducting the assessments can be designed to increase comparability.

12. It is possible, but typically not practicable, to prevent overfishing by controlling the level of fishing capacity without also controlling the use of fishing capacity.

There are several common fishery characteristics that make it impractical to prevent overfishing by just reducing the level of fishing capacity. It is not practical because the reduction in fishing capacity required would result in catch levels substantially below the target catch levels for most species and, therefore, the cost of preventing overfishing would be unnecessarily high in terms of the other management objectives. The characteristics include: (1) multispecies boats could readily and substantially change the species composition of their annual catch; (2) part-time boats could become full-time boats; (3) latent boats (i.e., those that could have participated in a fishery but did not) that could become active boats; (4) boats that are able to catch more than they are willing to catch; (5) fluctuations in the overfishing levels and fishing capacity; (6) uncertainty concerning actual fishing capacity; and (7) multiple conservation and management objectives. The SAMWG report notes that “capacity based management procedures may be insufficient, by themselves, to provide adequate safeguard against the risk of overexploitation of tuna resources”. Two implications are as follows: (1) estimates of the reduction in fishing capacity that, by itself, would prevent overfishing for a specific stock or group of stocks are often of limited use; and (2) adequate MCS measures are necessary to ensure that the measures designed to control the use of fishing capacity are effective.

13. If limits on the number and physical characteristics of the boats are used to control fishing capacity, periodic reductions in the limits will be necessary to prevent increases in fishing capacity.

The management of fishing capacity can include setting explicit limits on the number and physical characteristics of the boats in a fishery, where the physical characteristics include such things as the length,

beam, carrying capacity, engine power and fish-finding equipment of each vessel. However, without regular decreases in such limits, fishing capacity is expected to increase unless the source of the problem of excessive overcapacity is eliminated. There are two reasons for this. First, technological improvements, which the SAMWG refers to as “technology creep”, will occur and will increase fishing capacity. Second, when boat owners and States have incentives to increase the fishing capacity of their boats, they can be quite creative in doing so by taking advantage of the physical and operational characteristics that are not subject to those limits. That creativity can result in fishing boats that often are more costly, perhaps less safe to operate, and have physical or operating characteristics that have been distorted by the limits. For example, when there is a limit on the length of boats, beamier boats will become more popular; or when carrying capacity is limited, the use of tenders and other support vessels or less distant ports will tend to increase.

Basically, it is difficult to control a fleet’s fishing capacity by controlling the number and physical characteristics of the boats in a fleet, and if such limits are used, regular decreases will be necessary to prevent increases in fishing capacity. But in some cases, better alternatives may not be feasible. The SAMWG made a similar point. It noted that measures aimed at managing Atlantic tuna fisheries to achieve the Convention objective that are solely based on limiting carrying capacity are likely to be of limited usefulness and ineffective in the long term, unless very conservative limits are established.

Note that limits with exceptions for certain types of boats will tend to increase the number of boats that just meet the exception rule. For example, if the limit on the number of boats in a fishery applies only to boats that are more than 24 meters in length, boats that are only 24 meters but have other physical characteristics that more than compensate for the length restriction will become popular. Therefore, if the limits apply just to larger boats, limits that are more restrictive will be required on the larger boats to attain any specific fishing capacity target for the fishery as a whole.

Limits on the aggregate physical characteristics of the boats in a fleet will be even less effective in controlling the level of fishing capacity because the fishing capacity of a fleet will depend on both the fleet’s aggregate physical characteristics and the distribution of those characteristics among the boats in the fleet. For example, if there is a 50,000 horsepower (hp) limit for the fleet as a whole and if the fleet is limited to 100 boats, there are many ways the 50,000 hp limit could be distributed among 100 or fewer boats. Over time the distribution of the 50,000 hp limit would tend to change in a way that would increase fishing capacity. Basically, aggregate limits are less restrictive than limits on each vessel.

This problem is increased when the same boats participate in fisheries under different management entities. Consider the simple example of two fisheries with 100 boats that participate in both fisheries. If the number of boats is limited to 100 in each fishery and if vessel replacements are allowed, the total number of boats could increase to 200 with each vessel participating in only one of the fisheries. This would substantially increase, but not necessarily double, the fishing capacity in each fishery. This example demonstrates the importance of communication and coordination among the RFMOs as they impose measures to control fishing capacity.

14. It is important to account for the multispecies and multi-fishery activities and capabilities of fishing boats.

Another room capacity analogy can be used to explain the potential problems of species-specific assessments of fishing capacity and overcapacity. The capacity of a fishing fleet is similar to the capacity of a room in that often it is a useful measure of potential aggregate, but not disaggregate, output. For example, based on its physical characteristics, the capacity of a room (i.e., the number of people that can exit that room safely in an emergency) could be 100; but its capacity by gender makes no sense because there are 101 possible combinations of numbers of females and males given the aggregate capacity of 100. For a fleet that includes boats that catch two or more species of fish and that can substantially change the species composition of their annual catch, the concept or capacity by species or stock is as ambiguous as room capacity by gender. Therefore, while an analysis of capacity utilization that accounts for all of the activity of the boats in a fleet can be useful as a measure of the economic performance of that fleet, an analysis of capacity by species or stock often will be less useful and potentially misleading. However, this does not preclude focusing on a fishery or stock specific problems that are exacerbated by the current level of fishing capacity.

The following statement in the SAMWG report presents an alternative viewpoint.

The general lack of available data is a limiting factor for the evaluation of capacity. This impacts the ability to aggregate estimates of capacity into scales that differ substantially from the scale of the information used. For example, while it may be relatively straightforward to estimate overcapacity for purse seine fisheries in

terms of bigeye tuna, it is more difficult to estimate overcapacity of purse seine fisheries in terms of bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack combined. This is because the scale of the information used from stock assessments will be at the single-species level.

Unfortunately, data availability often will both preclude an estimate of capacity that accounts for all of the activity of the boats in a fleet and increase the potential for a stock specific estimate to be misleading.

Appendix 3

Agenda

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Election of Chair
3. Appointment of Rapporteur
4. Review of the working group terms of reference
5. Adoption of Agenda and Meeting Arrangements
6. Review by fishery of available data to assess fishing capacity and determination of any additional data needs
7. Determination of methodologies to measure fishing capacity based on available data by fishery
8. Review and assessment of the level of fishing capacity for ICCAT-managed species
 - 8.1 Bluefin tuna, including issues particular to caging/farming capacity
 - 8.2 Bigeye tuna
 - 8.3 Albacore tuna
 - 8.4 Yellowfin tuna
 - 8.5 Swordfish
 - 8.6 Billfish
 - 8.7 Sharks
 - 8.8 Skipjack tuna
 - 8.9 Other
9. Evaluation of the relationship between capacity levels and available fishing possibilities
10. Consideration of possible guidelines for managing fishing capacity in ICCAT fisheries
11. Consideration of potential next steps for the Working Group.
12. Other matters
13. Adoption of Report
14. Adjournment

SCRS Advice in Support of the Working Group Discussions

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
 Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico
 Commission internationale pour la Conservation des Tunas Atlantiques

ICCAT WORKING GROUP ON CAPACITY

Initial Meeting

(Raleigh, North Carolina, USA
 July 16 to 18, 2007)

SCRS Advice in Support of the Working Group Discussions

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
 Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico
 Commission internationale pour la Conservation des Tunas Atlantiques

Information Requested from SCRS in [06-19]

- A: Information on short- and long-term stock conditions and harvest levels in ICCAT fisheries for the most recent year(s) available: provided in the 2006 SCRS Report presented to the Commission in 2006.
- B: Data on effort and CPUE by flag, gear, season and area: provided in the 2007 SCRS ad hoc Methods Working Group Report .

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
 Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico
 Commission internationale pour la Conservation des Tunas Atlantiques

SCRS Advice

- A: Information on short- and long-term stock conditions and harvest levels in ICCAT fisheries for the most recent year(s).
 – Special focus on BFT

ICCAT - INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS

Latest Assessment: 2006, Next Assessment TBD

EAST ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN BLUEFIN TUNA SUMMARY

Current (2004) Yield	Reported:	SCRS Estimate:
Short-term Sustainable Yield	31,567 t	On the order of 15,000 t
Long-term potential yield ¹	~45,000 t or more	
SSB ₂₀₀₄ /SSB ₁₉₇₀	0.48	
F ₂₀₀₄ /F _{MSY}	3.1	

ICCAT - International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

ICCAT - INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS

EBFT

Total commercial vessels	1707	BFT: Table 2. Med. Capacity Yield Estimates	
Total commercial & recreational vessels	13370		
Estimated Yield from Commercial vessels	22,228 t	43,107 t	60,630 t
Estimated Yield from commercial & recreational vessels	22,376 t	43,417 t	61,316 t

ICCAT - INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS

Latest Assessment: 2006, Next Assessment TBD

Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Summary

Current Catch (2005)	~1,800 t
Short-term Sustainable Catch	~2,300 t
MSY/R	3,200 (3,000-3,400)
SSB ₂₀₀₅ /SSB ₁₉₇₀	0.18
SSB ₂₀₀₅ /SSB _{MSY}	0.41 (0.25-0.55)
F ₂₀₀₅ /F _{MSY}	1.7

ICCAT - International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
 Commission internationale pour l'Exploration de l'Atlantique
 Comisión Interamericana para el Estudio del Atlántico

STOCK	Reference Levels		Draft FISMS Descriptors (2006)	
	F/F _{MSY}	B/B _{MSY}	Exploitation Rate	Stock abundance
BFTAW	1.7	0.41(0.26-0.54)	High F	Depleted
BFT-E	3.1	<-25	High F	Depleted/Low
BUM	>1	<<1	High F	Depleted/Low
WTM	Possibly <-1	<<1	Moderate F	Depleted/Low
ALB-N	1.10 (0.80-1.30)	0.90(0.70-0.95)	Moderate F	Low
YFT	1.10 (0.80-1.30)	0.70-1.10	Moderate F	Intermediate
DET	0.70-1.01	0.85-1.07	Moderate F	Intermediate
DWC-N	0.80(0.60-1.04)	0.90(0.87-1.07)	Moderate F	Intermediate
DWC-S	Likely <1	Likely >1	Moderate F	Intermediate
ALB-S	0.90(0.40-1.40)	1.90(0.74-1.51)	Moderate F	Intermediate
SAI	?	?	Uncertain	Uncertain
SKJ	?	?	Uncertain	Uncertain
DWC-M	?	?	Uncertain	Uncertain
ALB-M	?	?	Uncertain	Uncertain

Library Resources Monitoring System – An FAO/IFMO Partnership

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
 Commission internationale pour l'Exploration de l'Atlantique
 Comisión Interamericana para el Estudio del Atlántico

SCRS Advice

- B: Data on effort and CPUE by flag, gear, season and area.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
 Commission internationale pour l'Exploration de l'Atlantique
 Comisión Interamericana para el Estudio del Atlántico

Capacity:

refers to the potential to catch fish.

- Capacity could be:
 - Based on Catch
 - Based on Fishing mortality
 - Based on vessel characteristics (size, hold)

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
 Commission internationale pour l'Exploration de l'Atlantique
 Comisión Interamericana para el Estudio del Atlántico

DEFINITIONS

- Overcapacity
 - Generic term for excessive levels of capacity in the longer term
 - = (Potential short term catch) - (target long term catch)
 - = (Output capacity - MSY)
 - = (F / F_{MSY})

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
 Commission internationale pour l'Exploration de l'Atlantique
 Comisión Interamericana para el Estudio del Atlántico

Data Sources

1. Vessel Record > 24 m
2. Informal list of vessels 15-24 m
3. Task I Fleet Characteristics
4. Task II catch-effort
5. Tropical purse seine carrying capacity
6. BFT Farming capacity
7. From stock assessments
8. Additional data – not yet utilized: BFT farming vessels, fishing vessels, traps

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
 Commission internationale pour l'Exploration de l'Atlantique
 Comisión Interamericana para el Estudio del Atlántico

1. Vessel Record > 24 m

- Established by Res. [02-22]

Vessel Type	Total	Avg. GRT	Total GRT	Carry Capacity (t)
DREDGERS	25			
GILL NETTERS	41	140	5,720	
LINE VESSELS	250	177	44,350	
LONGLINER	1,109	371	410,762	372,839
MULTIPURPOSE VESSELS (No info)	29	161	2,855	
442	149	65,770		
OTHER FISHING VESSELS	4	156	626	
POLE & LINE	66	279	23,294	18,937
PURSE SEINERS	467	263	120,628	188,181
RECREATIONAL VESSELS	26	191	4,939	
TRAP SETTERS	7	166	1,120	
TRAWLERS	351	117	99,297	
Grand Total	3,413	264	887,227	

1. Vessel Record > 24 m

- Limitations:
 - No vessels < 24 m
 - Vessels authorized to fish in other oceans
 - (Example: 88% of longliners authorized in several Oceans)
 - Many records incomplete about GRT, etc

2. Informal list of vessels 15-24 m

- From survey after 2006 Meeting in Seville

	Longliners	Other pelagics	Other fish	Shrimps	Small tunas	Other species	Unknown. No. of vessels	Agree	Disagree
Spain	31				78				109
Italy							21		21
France		31							31
Portugal							1124		1124
Senegal	1								1
Malawi	117	141		11			281		550
Myanmar	11								11
Kenya									150
India									15
Tanzania & Malawi	11				156	11		111	219
Chad									1
Chile	1								1
Total	151	152	128	22	235	22	1145	111	1753

2. Informal list of vessels 15-24 m

- Limitations:
 - Informal list
 - No size or hold capacity information

3. Task I Fleet Characteristics

- Together with Task I Statistics Reports

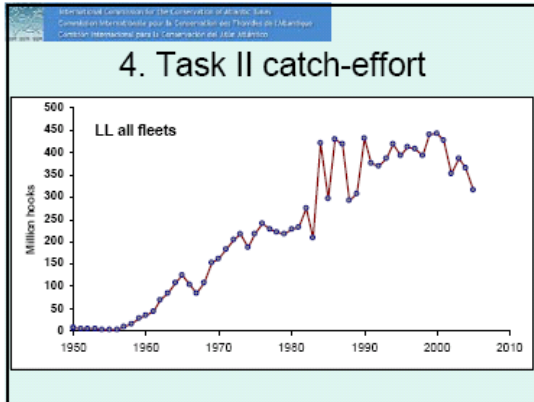
Year	Longline	Pelagics				Shrimps				Other & unreported			
		15-24m	25-34m	35-44m	45-54m	15-24m	25-34m	35-44m	45-54m	15-24m	25-34m	35-44m	45-54m
2000	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2001	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2002	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2003	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2004	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2005	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2006	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
2007	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

3. Task I Fleet Characteristics

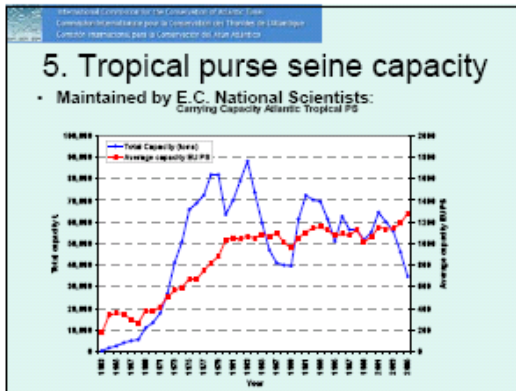
- Limitations
 - Not all CPCs report
 - (In 2005, 18 of 42 CPCs reported)
 - Reports are not made every year

4. Task II catch-effort

- With substitutions, can be used to estimate total effort

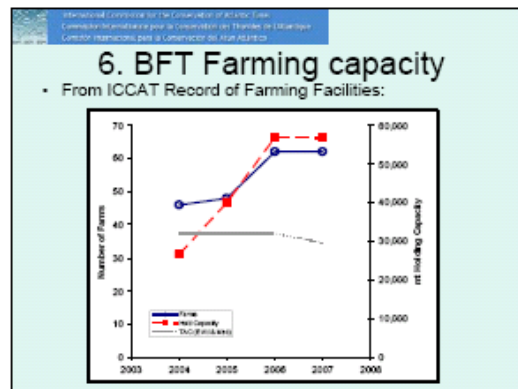


- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico
Comissão Internacional para a Conservação do Atum Atlântico
- ### 4. Task II catch-effort
- **Limitations:**
 - Not all CPCs report every year
 - Substitutions are needed
 - Units of catch-effort data often inconsistent



- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico
Comissão Internacional para a Conservação do Atum Atlântico
- ### 5. Tropical purse seine capacity
- **Limitations:**
 - Not required by ICCAT
 - Limited coverage to E.C. and associated tropical PS fisheries

- International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico
Comissão Internacional para a Conservação do Atum Atlântico
- ### 6. BFT Farming capacity
- **Limitations:**
 - Relationship with realized catch not well understood



International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atlántico del Sur
Comissão Internacional para a Conservação do Atlântico Sul

7. From stock assessments

- Several FAO Workshops; Methods not fully developed
- A simple estimate of overcapacity:
 – $F/F_{MSY} > 1.0$

Stock	F/F _{MSY}
YFT	1.1
ALB-N	1.5
BFT-W	1.7
BFT-E	3.1
BUM	>1.0
WHM	>1.0

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atlántico del Sur
Comissão Internacional para a Conservação do Atlântico Sul

7. From stock assessments

- Limitations:
 - It is difficult to link an overall estimate of Fishing Mortality to quantities such as carrying capacity, number of vessels, etc.
 - FMSY targets may change substantially over time due to changes in fleet composition

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atlántico del Sur
Comissão Internacional para a Conservação do Atlântico Sul

7. From stock assessments

These values of MSY over time reflect changes in the long term productivity potential of the stock as the mix of gear types varies

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atlántico del Sur
Comissão Internacional para a Conservação do Atlântico Sul

8. New Information (since March 2007)

- Farming vessels (example)

Flag	Spain	France	Italy	Portugal	Other	Total
EU Spain	1					1
EU Spain	14	71		1	61	3
EU France	21	10			48	1
EU Greece					2	3
EU Italy		24			60	25
EU Malta	1	77	7		4	89
EU Portugal	18	30	41	1		7
Other					2	3
Parsons					5	5
Tanaka					38	38
Tanaka					95	1
Tanaka						3
Grand Total	54	30	224	1	7	101
						254
						8
						115
						774

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atlántico del Sur
Comissão Internacional para a Conservação do Atlântico Sul

8. New Information (since March 2007)

- Limitations:
 - The information base is only now developing based on reporting obligations for the newly established rebuilding plan for EBFT and requires detailed analysis before fully useful.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atlántico del Sur
Comissão Internacional para a Conservação do Atlântico Sul

WG Methods Conclusions

- There are more than 3,400 vessels > 24 m authorized to potentially fish for ICCAT species.
- The total gross registered tonnage for these is over 860,000 t, and the carrying capacity for large scale longliners, purse seiners and ballboats combined is about 561,000 t
- 6,600 vessels in the 15-24 m range would raise the fleet potential of vessels >15 m to more than 10,000 vessels.
- Total potential carrying capacity is therefore likely to substantially exceed the recent level of catches for ICCAT species (600,000 to 700,000 t annually).
- Many of the >24 m longline and purse seine vessels are also registered to other tuna RFMOs and do not necessarily operate in the Atlantic, although they are authorized to do so.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Comité International pour la Conservation des Tuniers de l'Atlantique
Comitè Internacional del Tún de l'Atlàntic del Nord

WG Methods Conclusions

- Available information in ICCAT databases relating catch by flag and gear to the effort expended to realize that catch is sparse, and the diversity of units used in reporting effort make it difficult to estimate capacity in a comprehensive manner.
- However, very complete information is available to National Scientists for some fleets, and these can be used for case-studies.
- An example of this is the well-documented European purse seine fleet fishing for Atlantic tropical tunas.
- Using this information as a basis for extrapolating to the tropical purse seine fleet for all flags combined gives an estimate in 2006 of 39 vessels with a carrying capacity of 60,000 t, which produced 176,000 t of tunas.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Comité International pour la Conservation des Tuniers de l'Atlantique
Comitè Internacional del Tún de l'Atlàntic del Nord

WG Methods Conclusions

Figure 16. Relationship between carrying capacity of tropical purse seiners and their total yearly catches in the Atlantic (circles). The Indian (squares) and eastern Pacific (dark lines) oceans are also shown.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Comité International pour la Conservation des Tuniers de l'Atlantique
Comitè Internacional del Tún de l'Atlàntic del Nord

WG Methods Conclusions

- An analysis of the available data from the tropical purse seine fleets operating in all Oceans suggests that the relationship between carrying capacity and actual catch over time is rather poor due to a number of factors, including technology creep.
- The same is likely to be the case for other major fleets that fish with other gears.
- Therefore, measures aimed at managing Atlantic tuna fisheries to achieve the Convention objective that are solely based on limiting carrying capacity are likely to be of limited usefulness and ineffective in the long-term, unless very conservative limits are established.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Comité International pour la Conservation des Tuniers de l'Atlantique
Comitè Internacional del Tún de l'Atlàntic del Nord

WG Methods Conclusions

- The ICCAT record of farming facilities indicates that farming capacity for bluefin in the Mediterranean is about 68,000t, which represents approximately 45,000t round weight of fish at time of capture.
- Estimates of fleet characteristics within the Mediterranean alone, indicates that fishing capacity exists to fully supply the farms, providing resource levels remain available.
- The estimated farming capacity is about 160% of the TAC agreed by the Commission at its 2006 meeting and represents an excess capacity of more than 30,000 t above the predicted short-term catch level that would permit eastern bluefin stock to rebuild to B_{MSY}.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Comité International pour la Conservation des Tuniers de l'Atlantique
Comitè Internacional del Tún de l'Atlàntic del Nord

WG Methods Conclusions

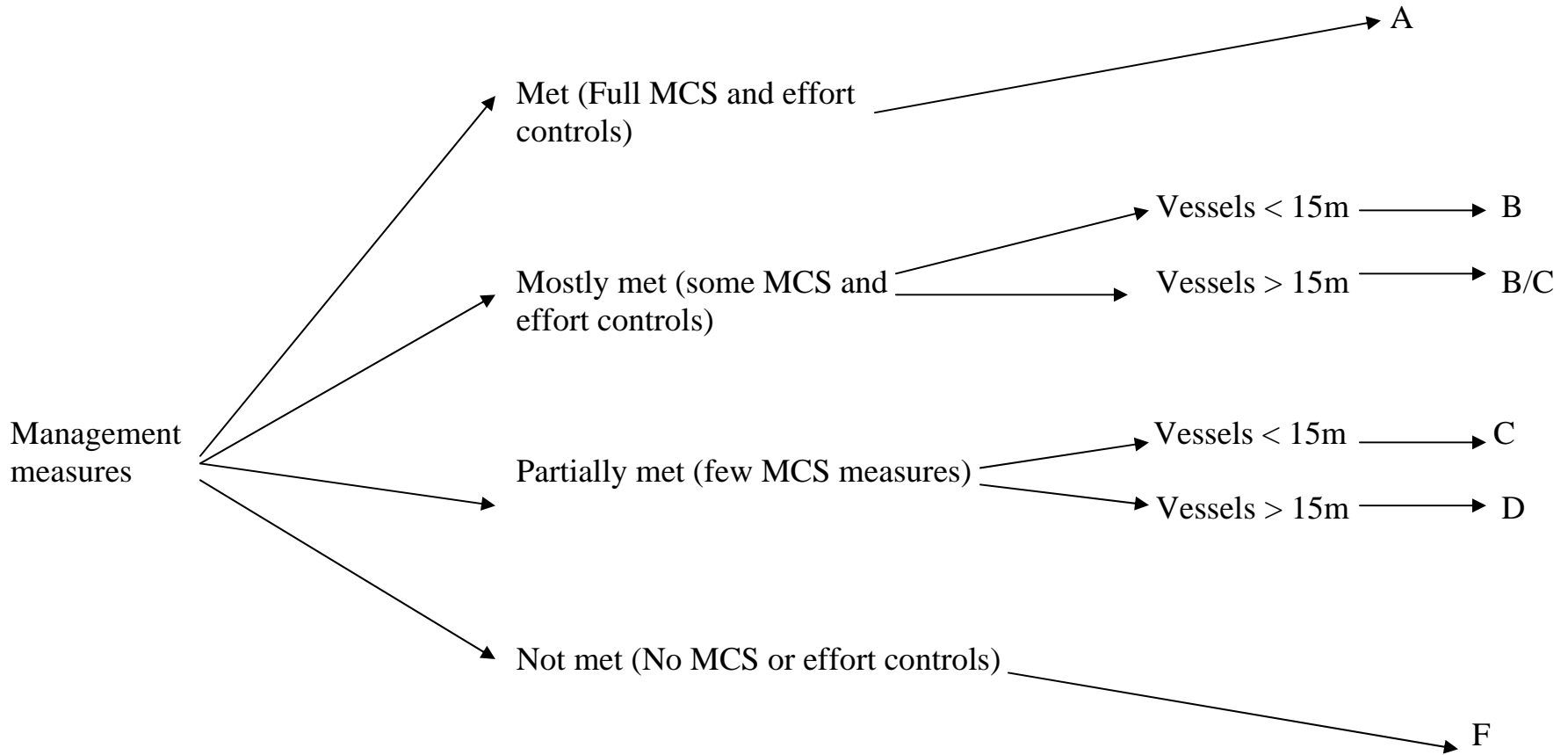
Figure 20. Estimated Mediterranean Bluefin Farm Capacity and number of farms as reported by CPCs to the Secretariat. Agreed TACs for the time period are also indicated.

International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas
Comité International pour la Conservation des Tuniers de l'Atlantique
Comitè Internacional del Tún de l'Atlàntic del Nord

WG Methods Conclusions

- Very conservative estimates of overcapacity (the difference between short-term fishing capacity and long-term resource productivity potential) suggest that there is overcapacity for North Atlantic albacore, eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, and blue marlin, and possibly for yellowfin, western Atlantic bluefin, and white marlin as well.
- These estimates are confirmed by recent stock assessments which indicate in aggregate, effective fishing effort for these stocks exceeds the levels necessary to achieve the Convention objective.

Capacity Decision Tree



Appendix 5B**Canadian Discussion Document for Capacity Management within the
International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT)****Purpose**

It is recognized that some ICCAT-managed fisheries are fully or over-harvested. There exists a need to identify and address over-capacity in ICCAT-managed fisheries, with the aim of developing effective measures to ensure that over-capacity does not further threaten the species. Canada proposes that a decision tree be used to determine where capacity management measures can be used to strengthen existing species management measures, and to provide the basis for decisions regarding the implementation of capacity restrictions, where necessary.

Background

In its final report released in March 2006, the High Seas Task Force included a proposal to develop a “model” for improved governance by RFMOs. The model RFMO report, which will be released shortly, outlines current ‘best practices’ that RFMOs can use to improve their performance in meeting the core challenges of global fisheries management. As part of the model RFMO, it was determined that there should be an identified level of fishing capacity that is commensurate with long-term optimal and sustainable utilization and that the capacity that is operating in the fishery is monitored. Authorization and other management measures are used to limit capacity to the desired level.

It must be noted that any decisions on capacity management that are put in place by ICCAT should not lead to migration of that capacity to other fishing areas, such as those under the responsibility of other tuna RFMOs. Thus coordination with other tuna RFMOs is integral to ensure the effectiveness of capacity management measures on a global scale.

ICCAT capacity management decision tree

This capacity management system will incorporate a staged decision-making approach that will implement capacity restrictions, where necessary, to ensure that overall harvest levels are maintained within quota levels. Also included will be measures to ensure that no increase in existing capacity occurs in the absence of suitable management measures to manage fishing effort.

Regional plan of action for capacity management

ICCAT must ensure that over-arching measures are implemented to ensure that existing capacity is effectively monitored and reported, as well as to restrict any increases in capacity, especially in the absence of any increases in quota availability for Contracting Parties, non-Contracting Cooperating Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities (CPCs). These would include the following:

- 1) Ongoing measurement of existing capacities and the comparisons between fishing capacity and fishing opportunities (quota). This must also incorporate recognition of the difference between single-species and multi-species fishing fleets.
- 2) Capacity controls for ICCAT managed fisheries to produce overall limits in length, volume, Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT), number of vessels, limits in subsidizing vessel development etc.
- 3) For resources in decline resulting in reduced quotas, a relative reduction in capacity would help prevent over-utilization of a declining resource.
- 4) Vessel Replacement Rules which will place limits on the maximum capacity allowed in ICCAT-managed fisheries.
- 5) Technical support for developing states that will allow for the implementation of effective management measures.
- 6) Capacity reduction programs.

Capacity management measures

Standard fisheries management measures will be utilized to determine whether existing capacity controls are suitable to ensure that over-harvesting does not take place. To meet the requirements under this branch of the decision tree, the following measures should be implemented within the CPC;

- Quota systems which encourage capacity self-adjustment
 - IQ
 - ITQ
 - Community-based quotas
- Time and area closures
 - Days/hours at sea
- Monitoring control and surveillance (MCS) measures including
 - Dockside monitoring (preferably 100%)
 - For tuna farming facilities, monitoring the transfer of tuna from harvest vessel into the farming is to take place at the point of transfer (100%)
 - At-sea observer coverage
 - Vessel monitoring systems (VMS)
 - At-Sea surveillance (aerial and naval)
 - Data collection, reporting and validation
- Effective enforcement of violations
 - Fines
 - License suspensions
- Gear restrictions
 - # hooks
 - Net size
- By-catch restrictions
- Participation in international agreements; UNFA, FAO Code of Conduct
- Existing capacity management systems
 - Capacity management plan consistent with FAO Action Plan
 - Limited entry into fishing fleet
 - Vessel restrictions; length, volume, GRT
 - Fleet reduction programs
 - Restrictions on subsidies for development, modernization and transfer of capacity

CPC responsibilities

Each CPC would be responsible to report all capacity management measures implemented within that CPC's fishing fleets. In addition, CPCs would be encouraged to provide information on planned improvements in management measures. The ICCAT Compliance Officer would be tasked with auditing CPC's management measures to ensure minimum standards are being met.

Capacity development or reduction

This decision-making process must take into account whether individual CPCs have existing subsidy programs for vessel building, or capacity development Schemes in place. Capacity development must be accompanied by the implementation of stringent and effective management measures to ensure over-harvesting does not occur.

Vessel size and fishing area

Large scale fishing vessels operate in a more flexible environment, often fishing in international waters where fewer MCS measures are enforced. These vessels are also often species-dedicated, i.e. only directing fishing activity for single species. Therefore capacity restrictions may be more appropriate for these fleets than for inshore fleets fishing within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) of a CPC, comprising smaller vessels which often fish for multiple species through the year.

Process for restricting capacity

Based on the decision tree, measures may need to be implemented to restrict the capacity of a CPC fishing for certain ICCAT-managed species. In the absence of suitable management measures controlling effort and harvest, capacity restrictions can be used to ensure capacity is commensurate with fishing opportunities, effectively removing the ability for over-harvesting. The baseline for capacity restriction will be determined by ICCAT-managed species, fleet and gear type and agreed by the Commission. The baseline will specify exactly the capacity restrictions that should apply to a CPC in order to ensure its capacity is only sufficient to allow full utilization of its quota i.e. commensurate to its fishing opportunities.

Final decision on capacity restrictions

Based on the decision tree, capacity restrictions will be implemented as follows:

- a) No capacity restrictions necessary
- b) Capacity restrictions; baseline capacity allowance plus 50%
- c) Capacity restrictions; baseline capacity allowance plus 25%
- d) Full capacity restrictions; baseline allowance only
- e) Full capacity restrictions, restrictions in fishing area, possible quota restrictions; Recommendations provided for improving capacity management

In the event that capacity restrictions are implemented, the use of existing trade tracking programs, such as the ICCAT statistical document program, and any catch documentation schemes that may subsequently be developed, will be integral to ensure that the capacity restrictions are adhered to.

Statement by the United States

The United States considers overcapacity one of the most important issues being faced by regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs) today. Overcapacity is a serious problem in many ICCAT-managed fisheries as it contributes to poor stock productivity, unsatisfactory economic performance, increased impacts on by-catch species and excessively contentious management discussions.

In response to Circular #115/07 from the Secretariat, which called for information related to data inputs for assessing fishing capacity and the types of measures or approaches implemented by CPCs to manage fishing capacity, the United States is providing relevant data (attached) to support the work of the capacity working group. In addition, we offer the following, which we will be able to expand on as needed during the meeting of the capacity Working Group.

A variety of approaches have been implemented in the United States to manage fishing capacity in our ICCAT fisheries. These range from the simple to the complex. The most basic regulations are permit requirements for all fisheries, including limited access in some fisheries, meaning that no new permits will be or have been issued since a given date in the past. In addition, allocation, monitoring, and enforcement of fishing possibilities are important factors in controlling capacity. The United States has processes by which our ICCAT-determined country allocation is divided among our various gear categories. We also have monitoring mechanisms, which allow us to close fisheries promptly when those fishing possibilities are exhausted. We have domestically implemented time/area closures, minimum size requirements and by-catch mitigation measures, in most cases beyond what is required by ICCAT, to affect the effort and selectivity of our fisheries for both target and non-target species. Upgrade restrictions and restricted fishing days are other measures we have taken to control fishing effort and capacity in our fisheries. Finally, the United States has also had Individual Transferable Quotas (ITQs) in a sector of our bluefin fishery since the 1980s. Given the United States record of compliance with catch and effort limits, it is clear that these measures have been effective.

We view all of these measures as important elements in the conservation and management of ICCAT stocks, including stocks taken as by-catch. It is important to note that the majority of these measures are linked to a flag state's willingness and ability to enforce such requirements on their fleet. If CPCs do not do so, these types of measures will have little real impact in addressing the problems associated with overcapacity.

We look forward to the first meeting of this important Working Group.

4.4 REPORT OF THE 4TH MEETING OF THE WORKING GROUP ON INTEGRATED MONITORING MEASURES (Raleigh, North Carolina, USA - July 19 to 21, 2007)

1. Opening of the meeting

Dr. Bill Hogarth, Chair of ICCAT, welcomed everyone to Raleigh, North Carolina, and opened the meeting.

The List of Participants is attached as **Appendix 1**.

2. Election of Chair

The Chair of the Compliance Committee, Mr. Friedrich Wieland was elected Chairperson of the Working Group.

3. Appointment of Rapporteur

Mr. Ryan Wulff (United States) was appointed Rapporteur.

4. Review of Working Group terms of reference

Whilst reviewing the terms of reference, the Working Group agreed there were no changes required at this time.

5. Adoption of Agenda and meeting arrangements

The Agenda was adopted and is attached as **Appendix 2**. Several Parties suggested priorities for discussion.

6. Review of discussions and results of previous Working Group meetings, including the General Outline of Integrated Monitoring Measures adopted by ICCAT

The Chair reviewed the discussions and results of previous meetings of the Working Group. He drew attention to the General Outline of Integrated Monitoring Measures adopted by ICCAT, which was agreed upon at the session of the Working Group held in 2002.

7. Brief overview of ICCAT's existing Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) measures

The Chair gave a short overview of ICCAT's existing MCS measures. He recalled that, since the last session of the Working Group in 2003, a number of issues have remained pending but work on MCS measures has nevertheless continued.

8. Identification of relevant provisions in international instruments not currently addressed by ICCAT measures and of relevant issues arising from the Joint Tuna RFMO Meeting and COFI

Parties identified four main issues that are not appropriately or currently addressed by ICCAT measures. These topics were port State measures, inspection at sea, observer coverage and a bluefin tuna catch documentation scheme. It was noted that regarding port State measures, the development of a binding international instrument has been set into motion. One Party recommended a questionnaire could be created for ICCAT Parties that is modeled after the General Fisheries Commission for the Mediterranean (GFCM) questionnaire on port State measures. All Parties agreed that bluefin tuna was a priority and that a move toward a catch documentation scheme for that species was needed. The Chair stated that this was a relevant issue that arose from the Joint Tuna RFMO meeting and the FAO Committee on Fisheries (COFI). Japan presented a document explaining their domestic MCS measures for bluefin tuna and stressed the need to apply MCS measures to each fishery as a system covering the whole process from catch to market. Other Parties also presented information on their respective MCS schemes.

9. Consideration of needed improvements to ICCAT's MCS regime, including identification of priorities

The Working Group discussed the issue of port State controls in reference to an information paper. Some Parties stressed the need for improved training of inspectors. Others noted that port State measures should not be limited to frozen fish alone. One Party expressed concern that the designation of ports provision could provide a problem for some countries, in particular developing States.

The United States introduced a proposal for an ICCAT scientific observer program that would direct a task force of experts to develop a centralized program run by the Secretariat with the goal of improving the quality and quantity of data for stock assessments and capacity management, as well as the estimation of by-catch. This document is attached as **Appendix 3**. The SCRS Chair mentioned that the development of a document outlining best practices for observer programs was planned for future SCRS agendas. Some Parties suggested the Group could recommend the SCRS to focus their work on scientific observer programs. The EC highlighted the need for an ICCAT compliance observer program. Parties discussed how this might work and what general lines should govern such a program. Parties agreed that an observer program for scientific purposes must be clearly distinguished from a compliance observer program. Discussions also touched upon cost elements and the implications of national legislations in this field.

The Working Group discussed the issue of boarding and inspection with reference to an information paper reflecting the scheme elaborated within the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC). In the ensuing discussions, some Parties stated that they needed further review and analyses before they could take a position on the information paper. Others emphasized the need for such a scheme designed to improve compliance and enforcement. After some more discussion Parties suggested a set of guidelines and principles be drawn up. The delegate from Chinese Taipei referred to their status as a Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity and stated that third Party inspection of fishing vessels remained a very sensitive issue and should be done consistent with relevant international law.

10. Review of existing Statistical Document Programs and consideration of a catch documentation program for bluefin tuna

The basis of discussions on this item was the document on catch certification for bluefin tuna as elaborated and presented at the annual meeting in 2006. This document is attached as **Appendix 4**. The United States presented a paper intended to simplify and streamline the document thereupon. Their concern with the previous work on this issue was that it did not adequately address bluefin tuna that passed through cages or were traded domestically. A drafting group was organized to further develop the text. The revised document was presented to the Working Group and is attached as **Appendix 5**. Whilst noting that it was not possible to complete work on this document at this time, the Working Group concurred that a sustained effort was needed to accomplish this in the coming months. The Working Group urged Parties to continue to work on this document by way of an electronic working group, or any other appropriate means of communication, so that the Commission can adopt a recommendation concerning this issue at the upcoming annual meeting. Contact points for this effort will be identified in due course.

11. Recommendations to the Commission on actions required

The EC and Canada presented a document entitled "General Elements for an ICCAT Boarding and Inspection Scheme". With some editorial changes, the Working Group endorsed the document and agreed that it be submitted to the Commission for consideration and consequent instruction to the Working Group to draft a boarding and inspection scheme based on these general elements. The document is attached as **Appendix 6**.

Canada and the EC presented a document entitled, "Port State Measures", that contained principle elements and issues to be included in port State inspection procedures. The Working Group endorsed the document and agreed that it be submitted to the Commission for consideration and consequent instruction to the Working Group to draft port State measures based on these principles. The document is attached as **Appendix 7**.

The EC presented a document entitled, "Draft Outline of ICCAT Observer Program for Compliance Purposes". The document elicited some more discussions, in the course of which the difference between scientific observer programs and observer programs for compliance purposes was clarified. Thereupon, the Working Group endorsed the document and agreed to submit it to the Commission for consideration. The document is attached

as **Appendix 8**. The United States noted that its proposal for a scientific observer program could also inform the Commission on this matter.

12. Other matters

No other business was discussed.

13. Adoption of Report

The report of the meeting was adopted.

The Chair thanked everyone for their work.

14. Adjournment

The 4th Meeting of the ICCAT Working Group to Develop Integrated Monitoring Measures was adjourned on Saturday, July 21, 2007.

Appendix 1

List of Participants

CONTRACTING PARTIES

Commission Chairman

Hogarth, William T.

Assistant Administrator for Fisheries, National Marine Fisheries Service, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282

Tel: +1 301 713 2239, Fax: +1 301 713 1940, E-Mail: bill.hogarth@noaa.gov

SCRS Chairman

Scott, Gerald P.

SCRS Chairman, NOAA Fisheries, Southeast Fisheries Science Center Sustainable Fisheries Division, 75 Virginia Beach Drive, Miami, Florida 33149-1099

Tel: +1 305 361 4220, Fax: +1 305 361 4219, E-Mail: gerry.scott@noaa.gov

CANADA

Jones, James B.

Regional Director General, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, P.O. Box 5030, 343 University Avenue, Moncton, New Brunswick E1C 9B6

Tel: +1 506 851 7750, Fax: +1 506 851 2224, E-Mail: jonesj@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Lapointe, Sylvie

Director Highly Migratory and Anadromous Species and Aquaculture Management, International Directorate, Fisheries, Department of Fisheries & Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6

Tel: +1 613 993 68 53, Fax: +1 613 993 59 95, E-Mail: Lapointesy@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Lewis, Keith

Legal Officer, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada, Oceans and Environmental Law Section (JLO), 125 Sussex Drive, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0G2

Tel: +1 613 944 3077, Fax: +1 613 992 6483, E-Mail: keith.lewis@international.gc.ca

Maclean, Allan

Director, Conservation & Protection, Fisheries & Oceans Maritimes Region, P.O. Box 1035, 176 Portland Street, B2Y 4T3 Dartmouth, Nova Scotia B2Y 4T3

Tel: +1 902 426 2392, Fax: +1 902 426 8003, E-Mail: MacLeanA@mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca

McMaster, Andrew

200 Kent St. Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0E6

Tel: +1 613 993 1897, Fax: +1 613 993 5995, E-Mail: mcmastera@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Rashotte, Barry

Associate Director General Resources Management, Fisheries Management, Department of Fisheries & Oceans, 200 Kent Street, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0E6
Tel: +1 613 990 0087, Fax: +1 613 954 1407, E-Mail: rashottb@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

Tremblay, Denis

Senior Advisor, Resource Management, Department of Fisheries and Oceans, 104 Dalhousie Street, 3rd floor, Quebec City, Quebec G1K 7Y7
Tel: +1 418 648 5927, Fax: +1 418 648 4667, E-Mail: trembliden@dfo-mpo.gc.ca

EUROPEAN COMMUNITY

Spencer, Edward-John

Head of Unit International and Regional Arrangements, European Commission DG Fisheries, J/99 3/56, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Bruxelles, Belgium
Tel: +322 295 6858, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: edward-john.spencer@ec.europa.eu

Wieland, Friedrich

Head of Unit, European Commission DG Fisheries, Common Organization of Markets and Trade J-99 3/7, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1000, Bruxelles, Belgium
Tel: +322 296 3205, Fax: +322 295 9752, E-Mail: friedrich.wieland@ec.europa.eu

Vergine, Jean Pierre

Administrateur principal, Commission européenne DG Pêche J-99 3/51, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1000 Bruxelles, Belgium
Tel: +322 295 1039, Fax: +322 295 9752, E-Mail: jean-pierre.vergine@ec.europa.eu

Duarte de Sousa, Eduarda

Principal Administrator, European Commission DG Fisheries, J-99 3/36, Rue Joseph II, 99, B-1049 Bruxelles, Belgium
Tel: +322 296 2902, Fax: +322 295 5700, E-Mail: eduarda.duarte-de-sousa@ec.europa.eu

Blasco Molina, Miguel Ángel

Jefe de Servicio, Secretaría General de Pesca Marítima, Subdirección General de Relaciones Pesqueras Internacionales, c/José Ortega y Gasset 57, 28006 Madrid, Spain
Tel: +34 91 347 61 78, Fax: +34 91 347 6042, E-Mail: mblascom@mapya.es

Dion, Michel

ORTHONGEL, Criée, Bureau 10, B.P. 127, 29181, Concarneau Cedex, France
Tel: +33 2 98 97 19 57, Fax: +33 2 98 50 80 32, E-Mail: orthongel@wanadoo.fr

Gruppetta, Anthony

Director General, Ministry for Rural Affairs and the Environment, Fisheries Conservation & Control Division, BBG 06, Marsaxlokk, Fort San Lucjan, Malta
Tel: +356 21 655 525, Fax: +356 21 659 380, E-Mail: anthony.s.gruppetta@gov.mt

Leguerrier Sauboua Suraud, Delphine

Chargée de Mission "Affaires internationales", Ministère de l'Agriculture et de la Pêche, Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, 3, Place de Fontenoy, 75007 Paris, France
Tel: +33 1 4955 8236, Fax: +33 1 4955 8200, E-Mail: delphine.leguerrier@agriculture.gouv.fr

O'Shea, Conor

Regional Sea Fishery Control Manager, Seafood Control Division, Department of Communications, Marine and Natural Resources, Leeson Lane 2, Dublin, Ireland
Tel: +353 87 821 1729, Fax: +353 51 383 045, E-Mail: conor.o'shea@sfpa.ie

Roubin, Jean-Christophe

Direction de pêches maritimes et de l'agriculture, 3 Place de Fontenoy 75007, Paris, France
Tel: +01 49 55 82 95, Fax: +01 49 55 80 37, E-Mail: jean-christophe.roubin@gov.fr

GUINEA (REP.)

Sory Sylla, Ibrahima

Directeur National de la Pêche Maritime, Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, Av. De la République, Commune de Kaloum, B.P. 307, Conakry
Tel: +224 30415228; +224 60260734; Fax: +224 30451926, E-Mail: isorel2005@yahoo.fr; youssoufh@hotmail.com

JAPAN

Miyahara, Masanori

Director, Fisheries Coordination Division, Resources Management Department Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku, 100-8907 Tokyo
Tel: +81 3 3501 3847, Fax: +81 3 3501 1019, E-Mail: masanori_miyahara1@nm.maff.go.jp

Shikada, Yoshitsugu

Deputy Director, International Affairs Division, Resources Management Department, Fisheries Agency, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, 100-8907, Tokyo
Tel: +81 3 3591 1086, Fax: +81 3 3502 0571, E-Mail: yoshitsugu_shikada@nm.maff.go.jp

Tanaka, Kengo

Deputy Director, Far Seas Fisheries Division, Fisheries Agency, 1-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-Ku 100-8907 Tokyo
Tel: +81 3 3502 8204, Fax: +81 3 3595 7332, E-Mail: kengo_tanaka@nm.maff.go.jp

MEXICO

Aguilar, Mario

Representante Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca en Washington DC, 1666 K St., Washington DC, United States
Tel: +1 202 2938 138, Fax: +1 202 2418 138, E-Mail: mariogaguilars@aol.com

MOROCCO

El Ktiri, Taoufik

Chef de service à la Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, Ministère de l'Agriculture, du Développement Rural et de la Pêche, Direction des Pêches Maritimes et de l'Aquaculture, Nouveau Quartier Administratif, Haut Agdal, Rabat
Tel: +212 37 68 81 15, Fax: +212 37 68 8089, E-Mail: elktiri@mpm.gov.ma

NAMIBIA

Ithindi, Andreas P.

Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Private Bag 13355, 9000 Windhoek
Tel: +264 61 205 3020, Fax: +264 61 224 564, E-Mail: pithindi@mfmr.gov.na

PANAMA

Silva Torres, David Iván

Autoridad de los Recursos Pesqueros Acuáticos de Panamá, Altos de diablo, Edificio de la Autoridad Maritima de Panamá, Ancon
Tel: +507 232 75 10, Fax: +507 232 7510, E-Mail: davidsilvat@yahoo.com

SENEGAL

Ndaw, Sidi

Chef du Bureau des Statistiques a la Direction des Pêches, Ministère de l'Economie Maritime, Direction des Pêches Maritimes, Building Administrative, B.P. 289, Dakar
Tel: +221 823 0137, Fax: +221 821 4758, E-Mail: sidindaw@hotmail.com

TURKEY

Anbar, Nedim

Adviser to the Minister on ICCAT and BFT matters, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs, Atatürk Bulv. Bulvar Palas is merkezi No.141, B-Block, D-101, Bakanliklar, 06640 Ankara
Tel: +90 312 4198 054, Fax: +90 312 4198 057, E-Mail: nanbar@oyid.com

UNITED STATES

Barrows, Christopher

Deputy Chief of Fisheries Law Enforcement, US Coast Guard, Commandant (CG-3RPL-4), United States Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street S.W., Washington DC, 20593-0001
Tel: +1 202 372 2187, Fax: E-Mail: chris.m.barrows@uscg.mil

Blankenbeker, Kimberly

Foreign Affairs Specialist Office of International Affairs, National Marine Fisheries Services/NOAA, 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
Tel: +1 301 713 2276, Fax: +1 301 713 2313, E-Mail:kimberly.blankenbeker@noaa.gov

Denit, Kelly

NOAA Fisheries Service, 1315 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
Tel: +1 301 713 2276, Fax: +1 301 713 2313, E-Mail: kelly.denit@noaa.gov

Campbell, Derek

14th St. to Constitution Av. NW, Room 7837, Washington DC, 20239
Tel: +202 4820031, E-Mail: Derek.campbell@noaa.gov

Engelke Ros, Meggan

Enforcement Attorney, National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, 8484 Georgia Avenue, Suite 400, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
Tel: +1 301 427 2202, Fax: +1 301 427 2211, E-Mail: meggan.engelke-ros@noaa.gov

Nelson, Russell

Nelson Resources Consulting, Inc., 765 NW 35 Street Oakland Park, Florida 33309
Tel: +1 954 566 0470, Fax: +1 561 449 9637, E-Mail: drrsnnc@aol.com

Park, Caroline

NOAA Office of the General Counsel, SSMC3-Room 15123, 1315 East-West Highway, Rm 15123, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20910-3282
Tel: +1 301 713 9675, Fax: +1 301 713 0658, E-Mail: caroline.park@noaa.gov

Paterni, Mark

United States Department of Commerce, NOAA, National Marine Fisheries Service, Office for Law Enforcement, 8484 Georgia Ave., Suite 415, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
Tel: +1 301 427 2300, Fax: +1 301 427 2313, E-Mail: mark.paterni@noaa.gov

Rogers, Christopher

Chief, Trade and Marine Steward Ship Division, National Marine Fisheries Service/NOAA, Office of International Affairs, 1315 East-West Highway, Rm. 12657, Silver Spring, Maryland, 20910-3282
Tel: +1 301 713 9090, Fax: +1 301 713 9106, E-Mail: christopher.rogers@noaa.gov

Stephan, Dianne

NMFS/NOAA, 1 Blackburn D.R., Gloucester MA 01930
E-Mail: dianne.stephan@noaa.gov

Thomas, Randi Parks

National Fisheries Inst., 7918 Jones Branch Dr. #700, McLean, Virginia 22102
Tel: +1 703 752 8895, E-Mail: RThomas@nfi.org

Thompson, Gloria

1315 East-West Highway, Room 14627, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
Tel: +1 301 713 2239, Fax: +1 301 713 1940, E-Mail: gloria.thompson@noaa.gov

Walker, Bobbi

P.O.Box 100, Orange Beach, Alabama 36561
Tel: +1 251 981 4091, E-Mail: bobbi.walker@nacocharters.org

Warner-Kramer, Deirdre

Office of Marine Conservation OES/OMC, Rm 2758, Department of State, Washington, DC, 20520-7818
Tel: +1 202 647 2883, Fax: +1 202 736 7350, E-Mail: warner-kramerdm@state.gov

Wulff, Ryan

OAA Fisheries, Office of International Affairs, 1315 East West Highway, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910
Tel: +1 301 713 9090, E-Mail: ryan.wulff@noaa.gov

URUGUAY

Gilardoni, Daniel

Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos, Constituyente 1497, Montevideo
Tel: +5982 409 2969, Fax: +5982 401, E-Mail: dgilardoni@dinara.gub.uy

OBSERVERS FROM COOPERATING NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES, ENTITIES OR FISHING ENTITIES

CHINESE TAIPEI

Chou, Shih-Chin

Fisheries Agency, 2 Chao Chow St., Taipei
Tel: +886 2 3343 6267, Fax: +886 2 3343 62 68, E-Mail: shihcin@ms1.f.a.gov.tw

Ho, Peter Shing Chor

President, Overseas Fisheries Development Council, 19 Lane 113, Roosevelt Road Sec. 4, 106, Taipei
Tel: +886 2 2738 2478, Fax: +886 2 2738 4329, E-Mail: pscho@ofdc.org.tw

Huang, Hsiang-Wen

Chief, Deep Sea Fisheries Division, Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, 2 Chao-Chow St., 100 Taipei
Tel: +886 2334 36120, Fax: +886 2334 36268, E-Mail: julia@ms1.fa.gov.tw

Sha, James Chih-I

Deputy Director General, Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, 2 Chao-Chow St., 100, Taipei
Tel: +886 2 23511452, Fax: +886 2 23411953, E-Mail: james@ms1.fa.gov.tw

Tsay, Tzu-Yaw

Director, Department of Deep Sea Fisheries, 2 Chao-Chow St., Taipei
Tel: +886 2 3343 6110, Fax: +886 2 3343 6268, E-Mail: Tzuyaw@ms1.fa.gov.tw

OBSERVERS FROM INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA)

Malsol, Nanette D.

P.O. Box 5050, Kora, Palau 96940, Bureau of Marine Resources, Ministry of Resource and Development, Republic of Palau
Tel: +680 488 3125, Fax: +680 488 3555, E-Mail: tunapal@palaunet.com

Park, Timothy

P.O. Box 629, Honiara, Solomon Islands
E-Mail: tim.park@ffa.int

Riepen, Mike

Consultant, Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency, P.O. Box 2130, Raumati Beach 6150, New Zealand
Tel: +64 4 292 85 00, E-Mail: mikeriepen@xtra.co.nz

OBSERVERS FROM NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF)

Graham, Alistair

Advisor, WWF International, 37 Rocky Bay Road, Cygnet 7112, Tasmania, Australia
Tel: +61 439 568 376, E-Mail: alistairgraham1@bigpond.com

Tudela, Sergi

WWF Mediterranean Programme Office Barcelona, c/ Carrer Canuda, 37 3er, 08002 Barcelona, Spain
Tel: +34 93 305 6252, Fax: +34 93 278 8030, E-Mail: studela@atw-wwf.org

ICCAT SECRETARIAT

C/ Corazón de María 8, 6th floor, 28002 Madrid, Spain
Tel: + 34 91 416 5600, Fax: +34 91 415 2612, E-Mail: info@iccat.int

Meski, Driss

Restrepo, Victor

Campoy, Rebecca

De Andrés, Marisa

Navarret, Christel

Moreno, Juan Ángel

Interpreters

Baena Jiménez, Eva

Faillace, Linda

Jeelof-Wuhrmann, Jolyn

Liberas, Christine

Meunier, Isabelle

Sánchez del Villar, Lucia

Agenda

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Election of Chair
3. Appointment of Rapporteur
4. Review of working group terms of reference
5. Adoption of Agenda and Meeting Arrangements
6. Review of discussions and results of previous working group meetings, including the General Outline of Integrated Monitoring Measures adopted by ICCAT
7. Brief overview of ICCAT's existing Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) measures
8. Identification of relevant provisions in international instruments not currently addressed by ICCAT measures and of relevant issues arising from the Joint Tuna RFMO meeting and COFI
9. Consideration of needed improvements to ICCAT's MCS regime, including identification of priorities
10. Review of existing Statistical Document Programs and consideration of a catch documentation program for bluefin tuna
11. Recommendations to the Commission on actions required
12. Other matters
13. Adoption of Report
14. Adjournment

Appendix 3

**Draft Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning
the Development of an ICCAT Observer Program**

NOTING that the status of data at ICCAT continues to decline and impact the ability of the SCRS to complete robust stock assessments and provide management advice;

RECOGNIZING the potential for a well-designed ICCAT observer program to provide and verify scientific data;

FURTHER NOTING that several tuna RFMOs have already established observer programs for their fisheries for the purposes of collecting scientific data;

ALSO RECALLING Resolution 01-16, in which the Commission established clear guidelines for the submission of Task I and Task II data;

DETERMINED to ensure the collection of data accounting for all sources of mortality in ICCAT fisheries, for both target species and by-catch, to improve the certainty of future scientific advice, and take ecosystem concerns into consideration;

ACKNOWLEDGING that ICCAT already has an ICCAT transshipment observer program;

ALSO RECOGNIZING the needs of developing States with regard to capacity building;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. A task force of technical experts, including scientists, managers, representatives from FAO and other tuna RFMOs, should be convened in 2008 to develop an ICCAT Observer Program with the objective of improving the quality and quantity of data and information used in stock assessments for ICCAT managed species.

2. The ICCAT Observer Program, as developed by the Task Force, should address the following:
 - a) the scope (i.e., size and type of vessels) and level of observer coverage needed from a scientific perspective to ensure that appropriate data and information on catch levels and related matters are collected, taking into account the characteristics of the fisheries and the need to ensure adequate spatial and temporal coverage;
 - b) categories and types of scientific data to be collected as well as the standards for data collection;
 - c) sampling protocols for assigning observers to vessels;
 - d) recruitment and qualification of observers;
 - e) training program for observers;
 - f) guidelines to ensure confidentiality of data collected by observers;
 - g) guidelines to allow cooperation with flag state enforcement officials in instances where violations are observed;
 - h) health and safety standards and minimum requirements for vessels aboard which observers are embarked;
 - i) guidelines for the use of data collected, including protocols for submitting data to the Secretariat and maintaining data confidentiality;
 - j) costs for the observer program and payment structure;
 - k) the enhancements national observer programs can provide to an ICCAT Observer Program;
 - l) database management (e.g., hardware, software) and other administrative requirements (e.g., staff); and
 - m) any other elements of an ICCAT Observer Program.
3. The task force should present to the Commission, no later than September 2009, its recommendation for an ICCAT Observer Program.
4. Until the ICCAT Observer Program is established, CPCs shall require an annual average level of at least 8% observer coverage by number of trips or days at sea in their longline, purse seine, and baitboat fisheries, ensuring appropriate spatial and temporal coverage of their fleets to the extent possible. CPCs shall report information collected by observers to the SCRS in their Annual Reports.
5. National observers should collect data sufficient to quantify the composition and disposition of the total catch (for target species and by-catch), noting which components of the catch are retained or discarded dead or discarded alive.

Appendix 4

Draft Recommendation by ICCAT on the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Program

RECOGNIZING the situation of Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks and the impact that market supply has on the fishery;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the recovery plans that ICCAT has adopted for Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks, including the need for complementary market related measures;

CONCERNED by the impact that illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing for bluefin tuna in the east Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea has on the stocks;

NOTING the need for improved and strict control of all the components involved in the bluefin tuna fisheries;

AWARE that the current Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program does not provide the necessary control to ensure the compliance with existing ICCAT measures;

REITERATING the responsibilities of flag States to ensure that their vessels conduct their fishing activities in a responsible manner, fully respecting ICCAT conservation measures;

MINDFUL of the right and obligations of port States to promote the effectiveness of management measures adopted by regional fisheries management organizations;

UNDERLINING the important role that importing States have also have in the control of the catches of bluefin tuna to ensure compliance with ICCAT conservation measures;

RECOGNIZING that in order to have effective control of the movement of the bluefin tuna strict documentary tracking of the product from the point of capture throughout the whole operation to its marketing has to be established;

COMMITTED to take steps that conform with international law, notably as regards the WTO, and to ensure that bluefin tuna entering markets of Contracting and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties of ICCAT are caught in the Convention area in a manner consistent with ICCAT conservation measures;

UNDERLINING that the adoption of this measure is part of the rebuilding program for bluefin tuna and is being applied on an exceptional basis;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Each Contracting Party and Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall take the necessary steps to identify the origin of any bluefin tuna domestically traded, imported into or exported from its territories and to determine whether bluefin tuna harvested in the Convention area was harvested in a manner consistent with ICCAT conservation measures.
2. Each CPC shall require that the vessels flying its flag or the traps subject to its jurisdiction which intend to harvest bluefin tuna in the Convention area are specifically authorized to do so.
3. Each CPC shall require that each landing of bluefin tuna at its ports and each delivery of bluefin tuna to its farms (referred to as FFBS in the ICCAT Recommendation 05-04) be accompanied by a completed bluefin tuna catch document (BFTCD). The landing of bluefin tuna or the delivery of bluefin tuna to FFBS without a BFTCD is prohibited. Only FFBS authorized by CPCs and appearing on the authorized FFBS ICCAT record can receive bluefin tuna.
4. Each CPC shall provide BFTCD forms with an identification number to each of its flag vessels and traps authorized to harvest bluefin tuna in the Convention area, and only those vessels and traps. Such forms are not transferable.
5. Each CPC shall provide Bluefin Tuna Farm Document (BFTFD) forms, with an identification number, to each of its FFBS authorized to farm bluefin tuna, and only those FFBS. Such forms are not transferable.
6. In accordance with paragraphs X and XX of the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05], each CPC shall ensure that any unused BFTCD forms as a result of the exhaustion, suspension or withdrawal of the quota individually granted to its vessels or traps, or of the suspension, withdrawal, cancellation or expiration of harvesting authorizations, or any other reasons, are returned to the competent authorities upon demand and are nullified.
7. In accordance with paragraphs X and XX of the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05], each CPC shall ensure that any unused BFTFD forms, which cannot be used as a result of the suspension, withdrawal, cancellation or expiration of the authorization granted to FFBS, or any other reasons, are returned to the competent authorities upon demand and are nullified.

8. Each CPC shall ensure that each bluefin tuna consignment which is re-exported from its territory be accompanied by a validated Bluefin Tuna Re-export Certificate (BFTRC).

Each CPC shall ensure that each bluefin tuna consignment which is exported from its territory be accompanied by a validated Bluefin Tuna Export Certificate (BFTEC) or BFTFD, where appropriate.

9. The BFTCD, BFTFD, (BFTEC) and BFTRC shall include the information identified respectively in Annexes I, II, III and IV attached.
10. Procedures for completing BFTCDs, BFTFDs, BFTEC and BFTRCs are set forth respectively in Annexes V, VI, VII and VIII attached. An example of the BFTCD, BFTFD, (BFTEC) and BFTRC forms is also attached respectively to Annexes V, VI, VII (and VIII).
11. Each CPC shall require that each shipment of bluefin tuna domestically traded, imported into, or exported, or transferred to its FFBs be accompanied by a validated BFTCD and, where appropriate, validated BFTFD, BFTEC or BFTRC that account for all the bluefin tuna contained in the consignment. The domestic trade, import, export, re-export, or transfer to a FFB of bluefin tuna without or not accompanied by a validated BFTCD, BFTFD, BFTEC or BFTRC, whichever the case, is prohibited.
12. a) The BFTCD must be validated by an authorized governmental official or institution of the flag state of the vessel or the state of establishment of the trap that harvested the bluefin tuna, or if the vessel is operating under a charter arrangement, by an authorized governmental official or institution of the exporting state. Provisions, which are already adopted by CPCs on the basis of paragraph 3 of *Resolution by ICCAT on Interpretation and Application of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program* [Res. 94-04] to monitor bluefin tuna catches which are domestically traded or exported, and which have been notified to the ICCAT Secretariat do apply *mutatis mutandis*. The list of those CPCs and the relevant provisions are attached in Annex XX.
- b) The BFTFD must be validated by an authorized governmental official or institution of the State of establishment of the FFB from where the bluefin tuna is domestically traded or exported.
- c) The BFTEC must be validated by an authorized governmental official or institution of the State from where the bluefin tuna is exported.
- d) The BFTRC must be validated by an authorized governmental official or institution of the State from where the bluefin tuna is re-exported.
13. Each CPC shall ensure that its competent authorities request and examine the validated BFTCD(s) and related documentation of each consignment of bluefin tuna domestically traded, imported into or exported from its territory and where appropriate, validated BFTFD(s), BFTEC(s) and/or BFTRC(s) that account for all the bluefin tuna in the consignment. These authorities may also examine the content of the consignment to verify the information contained in the BFTCD, the BFTFD, the BFTEC or the BFTRC and in related documents and, where necessary, shall carry out verifications at the operators concerned.
14. Each CPC shall ensure that its competent authorities forward to the validating authorities, within seven working days, the return copy of each validated BFTCD, BFTFD, BFTEC and BFTRC referred to in paragraph 12, including a summary of their examination and, where appropriate, a duly justified request for verification.
15. If, as a result of examinations or verifications carried out or of a request under paragraphs 13 or 14 above, a question arises regarding the information contained in a BFTCD, a BFTFD, a BFTEC or a BFTRC, the Flag State whose national authorities validated the BFTCD(s) and, as appropriate, the State whose national authorities validated the BFTFD, the BFTEC or the BFTRC shall co-operate with each other and the final importing State with a view to resolving such questions as may be raised.
16. Pending the examinations or verifications under paragraphs 13 or 14 to confirm compliance of the bluefin tuna consignment with the requirements in the present Recommendation and any other relevant Recommendations, the CPCs shall not grant its release for domestic trade, import or export, nor, in the case of alive bluefin tuna destined to FFBs, accept the caging declaration.

17. Where the examination or verifications under paragraphs 13 or 14 above determine, in consultation with the validating authorities concerned, that a BFTCD, a BFTFD, a BFTEC or a BFTRC is invalid, the domestic trade, import, export or re-export of bluefin tuna that is the subject of this document, is prohibited.
18. Each CPC shall provide to the ICCAT Secretariat, within a delay of 30 days a list of validated BFTCDs, and where relevant, validated BFTFDs, BFTECs and BFTRCs that it has validated or received during the preceding month, whichever the case, which contains the following information by document: validation number, flag of the fishing vessel or location of trap, fishing area, first and last date of fishing operations, fishing gear, weight of bluefin tuna and product type, port of landing, FFB, cage number or country of destination where appropriate, following the report format in Annex VIII. This information compiled by the ICCAT Secretariat shall be available to CPCs on request for the purposes of examinations or verifications under paragraphs 13 or 14.
19. Each CPC shall report to the Secretariat data, drawn from the BFTCDs, BFTFDs, BFTEC and BFTRCs on the origin and amount of bluefin tuna domestically traded, exported, re-exported from and imported into its territory, each year by October 1 for the period of July 1 of the preceding year to June 30 of the current year for distribution to the CPCs within a delay of one week. The formats of the reports are attached in Annex IX.
20. The Commission shall request the non-Contracting Parties which are domestically trading, importing, exporting or re-exporting bluefin tuna to cooperate with the implementation of the Program and to provide to the Commission data obtained from such implementation.
21. In accordance with paragraphs X and XX of the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05], each CPC that validates BFTCDs in respect of its flag vessels and traps shall provide to the ICCAT Secretariat, within a delay of two working days, the details of the BFTCD(s) validated in respect of the bluefin tuna catch by which the individual quota granted to its vessel or trap is exhausted, following the report format in Annex IX. This information is distributed by the ICCAT Secretariat to the CPCs within two working days of receipt.
22. Each CPC shall provide to the ICCAT Secretariat, within a delay of two working days, the identification number of the BFTCDs and BFTFDs, which are nullified under paragraphs 6 or 7 above. This information is distributed by the ICCAT Secretariat to the CPCs within two working days of receipt.
23. Each CPC that validates BFTCDs in respect of its flag vessels in accordance with paragraph 12.a), shall notify the ICCAT Secretariat the government authorities (name and full address of the organization(s) and, where appropriate, name and title of the validating officials who are individually empowered, sample form of document, sample impression of stamp or seal, tag samples) responsible for validating and verifying BFTCDs. This notification shall indicate at which date this entitlement comes into force. A copy of the provisions adopted in national law for the purpose of implementing the bluefin tuna catch documentation program shall be communicated with the initial notification. Updated details on validating authorities and national provisions shall be communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat in a timely fashion. The information transmitted by the notifications on validating authorities is placed on the password-secured page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat. The list of the CPCs having notified their validating authorities and the notified dates of entry into force of the validation are placed on the open page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat.
24. Each CPC that validates BFTFDs in respect of its FFBs in accordance with paragraph 12.b), shall notify the ICCAT Secretariat the government authorities (name and full address of the organization(s) and, where appropriate, name and title of the validating officials who are individually empowered, sample form of document, sample impression of stamp or seal, tag samples) responsible for validating and verifying BFTFDs. This notification shall indicate at which date this entitlement comes into force. A copy of the provisions adopted in national law for the purpose of implementing the bluefin tuna catch documentation program shall be communicated with the initial notification. Updated details on validating authorities and national provisions shall be communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat in a timely fashion. The information transmitted by the notifications on validating authorities is placed on the password-secured page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat. The list of the CPCs having notified their validating authorities and the notified dates of entry into force of the validation are placed on the open page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat.

25. Each CPC that validates BFTECs in respect of its exports of bluefin tuna in accordance with paragraph 12.c), shall notify the ICCAT Secretariat the government authorities (name and full address of the organization(s) and, where appropriate, name and title of the validating officials who are individually empowered, sample form of document, sample impression of stamp or seal, tag samples) responsible for validating and verifying BFTECs. This notification shall indicate at which date this entitlement comes into force. A copy of the provisions adopted in national law for the purpose of implementing the bluefin tuna catch documentation program shall be communicated with the initial notification. Updated details on validating authorities and national provisions shall be communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat in a timely fashion. The information transmitted by the notifications on validating authorities is placed on the password-secured page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat. The list of the CPCs having notified their validating authorities and the notified dates of entry into force of the validation are placed on the open page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat.
26. Each CPC that validates BFTRCs in accordance with paragraph 12.d) shall notify the ICCAT Secretariat the government authorities (name and full address of the organization(s) and, where appropriate, name and title of the validating officials who are individually empowered, sample form of document and sample impression of stamp or seal) responsible for validating and verifying re-export certificates. This notification shall indicate at which date this entitlement comes into force. A copy of the provisions adopted in national law for the purpose of implementing the re-export certificate shall be communicated with the initial notification. Updated details on validating authorities and national provisions shall be communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat in a timely fashion.
27. Each CPC that domestically trades or imports bluefin tuna shall notify to the ICCAT Secretariat the government authorities (name and full address of the organization(s)) which are responsible for the verification of BFTCDs, BFTFDs, BFTECs and re-export certificates and for requesting such verifications by the validating authorities.
28. Recommendations 92-01, 93-03, 96-10, 97-04, 98-12 and Resolutions 93-02, 94-04 and 94-05 on the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program are repealed and replaced by this Recommendation.

Annex I

Data to be included in Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BFTCD)

1. BFTCD and authority identification
 - i) Identification number of the BFTCD
 - ii) Validation number of the BFTCD
 - iii) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the issuing authority;
2. Fishing vessel or trap identification
 - i) Name, home port, national registry number, and call sign where applicable, of the vessel and, if issued, its IMO/Lloyd's registration number;
 - ii) Name and full address of the trap
 - iii) Reference number of the license or permit, whichever is applicable, that is issued to the vessel or the trap;
3. Identification of catch
 - i) Weight and product type of bluefin tuna destined for landing or transfer to cages,
 - ii) Geographic location by co-ordinates of where the catch was made;
 - iii) Dates within which the catch was taken;
4. Identification of trade and transport operations
 - i) Date and position of transfer at sea, the name, flag and national registry number of the tugboat, certified by the masters of the fishing vessel and the tugboat, and the name and address of the cage of destination
 - ii) Date and port at which the catch was landed
 - iii) Details of the subsequent shipment for export (date of shipment, identity of means of transportation: name, flag and national registry number of transportation vessel, flight number, truck registration plate, railway freight document number and, where appropriate, container number(s);
 - iv) Six digit code of the product in the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the World Customs Organization (HS);
 - v) Where appropriate, the number and date of the customs export entry
 - vi) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the recipient of the catch at the time of, where appropriate, landing, export or import.

5. Statement of operators and validation by the authorities of the flag state or the state of establishment of the trap
 - i) Statement of the operator requesting the validation of the BFTCD with date, name, full address of the operator, name and signature of his representative
 - ii) Validation by the authority of the flag state or the state of establishment of the trap with name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the validating official, date and seal,
 - iii) Statement by the recipient of the bluefin tuna consignment at landing, export or import, where appropriate, with name and full address, name and signature of his representative and date,
6. Examination and verification by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import, where appropriate
 - i) Examination by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import, where appropriate: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal,
 - ii) Verification by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import, where appropriate: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal,
 - iii) Request for verification sent to the validating authorities referred to under paragraph 5 above by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import, where appropriate: summary request (detailed request to be attached if necessary), date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal,
 - iv) Results of the verification by the validating authorities referred to in paragraph 5 above: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal.

The form consists in two copies, of which one "return copy" to be used:

- by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import where appropriate in order to:
 - advise the validating authority that the BFTCD has been accepted after examination or verification or
 - to request verifications by the validating authority, and
- by the validating authority to advise the requesting authority on the results of its verifications.

Annex II

Data to be included in the Bluefin Tuna Farm Document (BFTFD)

1. BFTFD and authority identification
 - i) Identification number of the BFTFD,
 - ii) Validation number of the BFTFD,
 - iii) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the issuing authority,
2. Farm identification
 - i) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the farm,
 - ii) Reference number of the license or permit, whichever is applicable, that is issued to the farm,
3. Identification of product
 - i) Weight of bluefin tuna subject of the BFTFD,
 - ii) Weight of bluefin tuna, number of pieces sorted out by BFTCD, identified by its validation number,
 - iii) Flag(s) of fishing vessel(s),
 - iv) Copies of the corresponding BFTCDs attached
4. Identification of trade and transport operations
 - i) Details of the shipment for domestic trade or export (date of shipment, identity of means of transportation: name, flag and national registry number of transportation vessel, flight number, truck registration plate, railway freight document number and, where appropriate, container number(s),
 - ii) Six digit code of the product in the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the World Customs Organization (HS),
 - iii) Where appropriate, the number and date of the customs export entry,
 - iv) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the recipient of the consignment at the time of landing, export or import, where appropriate,
5. Statement of operators and validation by the authorities of the state of establishment of the farm
 - i) Statement of the operator requesting the validation of the BFTFD, with date, name, full address of the operator, name and signature of his representative,

- ii) Validation by the authority of the state of establishment of the farm with name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the validating official, date and seal
 - iii) Statement by the recipient of the bluefin tuna consignment at landing, export or import, where appropriate, with name and full address, name and signature of his representative and date,
6. Examination and verification by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import, where appropriate
- i) Examination by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import, where appropriate: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal
 - ii) Verification by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import, where appropriate: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal
 - iii) Request for verification sent to the validating authorities referred to under paragraph 5 above by the authorities of the State of landing, export, import, where appropriate: summary request (detailed request to be attached if necessary), date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal
 - iv) Results of the verification by the validating authorities referred to in paragraph 5 above: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal

The form consists in two copies, of which one "return copy" to be used:

- by the authorities of the state of landing, export, import where appropriate in order to:
 - advise the validating authority that the BFTFD has been accepted after examination or verification or
 - to request verifications by the validating authority and
- by the validating authority to advise the requesting authority on the results of its verifications.

Annex III

Data to be included in the Bluefin Tuna Export Certificate (BFTEC)

1. BFTEC and authority identification
 - i) Validation number of the BFTEC,
 - ii) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the issuing authority,
2. Exporter identification
 - i) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the exporter
3. Identification of product
 - i) Weight and product types of bluefin tuna subject of the BFTEC,
 - ii) Weight by product types of bluefin tuna and BFTCD or BFTFD, where appropriate identified by their validation numbers,
 - iii) Flag(s) of fishing vessel(s) or state of establishment of the FFB, where appropriate
 - iv) Copies of the corresponding BFTCDs or BFTFDs attached
4. Identification of trade and transport operations
 - i) Details of the shipment for re-export (date of shipment, identity of means of transportation: name, flag and national registry number of transportation vessel, flight number, truck registration plate, railway freight document number and, where appropriate, container number(s),
 - ii) Six digit code of the product in the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the World Customs Organization (HS),
 - iii) Where appropriate, the number and date of the customs export entry,
 - iv) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the recipient of the consignment,
5. Statement of operators and validation by the authorities of the state of establishment of the farm
 - i) Statement of the operator requesting the validation of the BFTEC, with date, name, full address of the operator, name and signature of his representative,
 - ii) Validation by the authority of the state of re-export with name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the validating official, date and seal
 - iii) Statement by the recipient in the state of import of the bluefin tuna consignment, with name and full address, name and signature of his representative and date,
6. Examination and verification by the authorities of the state of import
 - i) Examination by the authorities of the state of import: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal

- ii) Verification by the authorities of the state of import: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal
- iii) Request for verification sent to the validating authorities referred to under paragraph 5 above by the authorities of the state of re-export: summary request (detailed request to be attached if necessary), date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal
- iv) Results of the verification by the validating authorities referred to in paragraph 5 above: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal

The form consists in two copies, of which one "return copy" to be used:

- by the authorities of the state of import in order to:
 - advise the validating authority that the BFTEC has been accepted after examination or verification or
 - to request verifications by the validating authority, and
- by the validating authority to advise the requesting authority on the results of its verifications.

Annex IV

Data to be included in the Bluefin Tuna Re-export Certificate (BFTRC)

1. BFTRC and authority identification
 - i) Validation number of the BFTRC,
 - ii) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the issuing authority,
2. Re-exporter identification
 - i) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the re-exporter
3. Identification of product
 - i) Weight and product types of bluefin tuna subject of the BFTRC,
 - ii) Weight by product types of bluefin tuna and BFTCD or BFTFD, where appropriate identified by their validation numbers,
 - iii) Flag(s) of fishing vessel(s) or state of establishment of the farm, where appropriate
 - iv) Copies of the corresponding BFTCDs or BFTFDs attached
4. Identification of trade and transport operations
 - i) Details of the shipment for re-export (date of shipment, identity of means of transportation: name, flag and national registry number of transportation vessel, flight number, truck registration plate, railway freight document number and, where appropriate, container number(s),
 - ii) Six digit code of the product in the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System of the World Customs Organization (HS),
 - iii) Where appropriate, the number and date of the customs re-export entry,
 - iv) Name, address, telephone and fax numbers of the recipient of the consignment,
5. Statement of operators and validation by the authorities of the state of establishment of the farm
 - i) Statement of the operator requesting the validation of the BFTRC, with date, name, full address of the operator, name and signature of his representative,
 - ii) Validation by the authority of the state of re-export with name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the validating official, date and seal
 - iii) Statement by the recipient in the state of import of the bluefin tuna consignment, with name and full address, name and signature of his representative and date,
6. Examination and verification by the authorities of the state of import
 - i) Examination by the authorities of the state of import: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal
 - ii) Verification by the authorities of the state of import: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal
 - iii) Request for verification sent to the validating authorities referred to under paragraph 5 above by the authorities of the state of re-export: summary request (detailed request to be attached if necessary), date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal
 - iv) Results of the verification by the validating authorities referred to in paragraph 5 above: summary results, date, name and full address of the authority, name and signature of the competent official, seal.

The form consists in two copies, of which one "return copy" to be used:

- by the authorities of the state of import in order to:
 - advise the validating authority that the BFTRC has been accepted after examination or verification or
 - to request verifications by the validating authority and
- by the validating authority to advise the requesting authority on the results of its verifications.

Annex V

Procedures for completing the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Document

Appendix 1

Sample form of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (to be completed)

Annex VI

Procedures for completing the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Farm Document

Appendix 1

Sample form of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Farm Document (to be completed)

Annex VII

Procedures for completing the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Export Certificate

Appendix 1

Sample form of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Export Certificate (to be completed)

Annex VIII

Procedures for completing the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Re-export Certificate

Appendix 1

Sample form of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Re-export Certificate (to be completed)

Annex IX

Monthly reports on ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documents, farmed bluefin tuna certificate and bluefin tuna re-export certificates (One report format for each document) (to be completed)

Annex X

Yearly reports on ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documents, farmed bluefin tuna certificate and bluefin tuna re-export certificates (One report format for each document) (to be completed)

Annex XI

Report format on ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documents referred under paragraph 17 above (to be completed)

Definitions

The following definitions are intended only for the purposes of the implementation of the Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Program and shall be applied as stated regardless of whether such actions as domestic trade, export, import, or re-export constitutes the same under any CPC's customs law or other domestic legislation.

"domestic trade": Trade with bluefin tuna harvested in the ICCAT Convention area by a vessel or a trap, which is landed in the CPC to which the vessel is flagged or where the trap is established and which is not destined to be exported, or

- trade with bluefin tuna products farmed in a FFB from bluefin tuna harvested in the ICCAT Convention area by a vessel, which is flagged to the CPC where the FFB is established, which are supplied to any entity in this CPC and which are not destined to be exported, and
- trade with bluefin tuna between the Member States of the European Community.

"export": Any movement of a bluefin tuna catch in its harvested or processed (including farmed) form from the territory of a CPC to which the vessel is flagged or where the trap or the FFB is established.

"import": Any movement of a bluefin tuna catch in its harvested or processed (including farmed) form into the territory of a CPC, which is not the CPC to which the vessel is flagged or where the trap of the FFB is established.

"re-export": Any movement of a bluefin tuna catch in its harvested or processed (including farmed) form from the territory of a CPC, where it has been previously imported in the same form.

Appendix 5

Draft Recommendation ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Program

RECOGNIZING the situation of Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks and the impact that market supply has on the fishery;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the rebuilding plan for western Atlantic bluefin tuna and the recovery plan for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna that ICCAT has adopted, including the need for complementary market related measures;

CONCERNED by the impact that illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing for bluefin tuna, in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea has on the stocks;

AWARE that the current Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program was not designed to provide a mechanism for direct control of bluefin tuna fisheries;

REITERATING the responsibilities of Flag States to ensure that their vessels conduct their fishing activities in a responsible manner, fully respecting ICCAT conservation and management measures;

NOTING the need for improved and strict control of all the components involved in bluefin tuna fisheries;

MINDFUL of the rights and obligations of Port States to promote the effectiveness of management measures adopted by regional fisheries management organisations;

UNDERLINING the complementary role importing States also have in the control of the catches of bluefin tuna;

RECOGNIZING that improving the tracking of bluefin tuna products from the point of capture to market can improve overall monitoring and control of the fishery;

COMMITTED to take steps that conform with international law, notably as regards the WTO, to ensure that bluefin tuna entering markets of Contracting, co-operating non-contracting Parties of ICCAT and non-members of ICCAT are caught in the Convention Area in a manner that does not diminish the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation measures;

UNDERLINING that the adoption of this measure is intended to help support implementation of conservation and management measures for bluefin tuna and is being applied on an exceptional basis;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE
CONSERVATION OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Each Contracting Party, Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity and Fishing Entity (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall take the necessary steps to identify the origin of any bluefin tuna domestically landed, transhipped (including transfers to farms), imported into, exported from or re-exported from its territories.
2. Each CPC shall require that the vessels flying its flag or the traps subject to its jurisdiction which intend to harvest bluefin tuna in the Convention area are specifically authorized to do so.
3. Each CPC shall require that each landing of bluefin tuna at its ports and each delivery of bluefin tuna to its farms (referred to as FFBs in the ICCAT Recommendation 06-07) be accompanied by a completed bluefin tuna catch document (BCD) and, as applicable, an ICCAT transfer declaration. The landing of bluefin tuna in a CPC's port or the delivery of bluefin tuna to CPC FFBs without a BCD is prohibited. A CPC's FFB not authorized by the CPC or not appearing on the authorized FFBs ICCAT record is prohibited from receiving bluefin tuna.
4. Each CPC shall provide BCD forms with unique document identification numbers to each of its flag vessels and traps authorized to harvest bluefin tuna in the Convention Area, and only those vessels and traps. Such forms are not transferable. Document numbers shall be specific to the flag state and assigned to the vessel or trap. The Secretariat will develop security measures, including use of tamper resistant paper and a unique numbering system to be used by CPCs, which will indicate the year it is valid and be specific to the flag state and vessel or trap.
5. The fishing vessel master or trap operator, or their authorized representative of the flag vessel authorized to engage in harvesting of Atlantic bluefin tuna shall fill in appropriate sections and request validation in accordance with paragraph 10 for a BCD for catch landed, transferred to cages or transhipped on each occasion that it lands, transfers or transships Atlantic bluefin tuna.
6. The fishing vessel master or trap operator, or their authorized representative of the flag vessel shall submit copies of all catch documents to the relevant authorities of the flag state within 48 hours and these will be forwarded by the flag state to the Secretariat, consistent with domestic law, every week.
7. Each CPC shall ensure that any unused BCD forms that cannot be used as a result of the exhaustion, suspension or withdrawal of the quota individually granted to its vessels or traps, or of the suspension, withdrawal, cancellation or expiration of harvesting authorizations, or any other reasons such as loss, are nullified.
8. Each CPC shall provide to the ICCAT Secretariat, within a delay of five working days, the identification number of the BCDs that are nullified under paragraph 7 above. The Secretariat shall distribute this information to the CPCs within three working days of receipt.
9. A validated BCD shall include the information identified in **Annex 1** attached.
10. Each CPC shall require that each consignment of bluefin tuna domestically landed, imported into or exported or re-exported from its [territories], or transferred to its FFBs be accompanied by a validated BCD(s) that accounts for all the bluefin tuna contained in the consignment. The domestic trade, import, export, re-export, or transfer to a FFB of bluefin tuna without or not accompanied by a validated BCD is prohibited.
11. a) The BCD must be validated by an authorized government official, or other authorized individual or institution, of the flag state of the vessel or the state of establishment of the trap that harvested the

bluefin tuna, or if the vessel is operating under a charter arrangement, by an authorized governmental official or institution of the exporting state. CPCs shall notify the Secretariat their procedures for accrediting non-government officials.

- [b) Validation under 11(a) shall not be required in the event that all bluefin tuna available for sale are tagged by the exporting state or entity.]
 - c) The BCD must be corroborated by an ICCAT certified observer who witnessed the transfer of bluefin from the harvesting vessel or a tender vessel to the cage. Transfers to a farm without an observer present are prohibited.
12. CPCs may require that a tag be affixed to each bluefin tuna preferably at the time of kill, but no later than time of landing. Tags shall have unique country specific numbers and be tamper proof. The tag numbers shall be linked to the BCD and a summary of the implementation of the tagging program shall be submitted to the Secretariat by the CPC.
 13. [Each CPC shall ensure that its competent authorities request and examine the validated BCD(s) and related documentation of each consignment of bluefin tuna domestically traded, imported into or exported or re-exported from its territory that account for all the bluefin tuna in the consignment. These authorities may also examine the content of the consignment to verify the information contained in the BCD and in related documents and, where necessary, shall carry out verifications at the operators concerned.]
 14. [For eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin, the exporting CPC, at the time of first export, must inspect the fish or fish product being exported to verify whether the product is tagged, where needed, the BCD is valid, and the weight of fish or weight of fish product corresponds with that provided on the relevant document.]
 15. If, as a result of examinations or verifications carried out or of a request under Paragraphs [13 and 14] above, a question arises regarding the information contained in a BCD, the Flag State whose national authorities validated the BCD(s) shall assist the final importing State with a view to resolving such questions.
 16. [Pending the examinations or verifications under paragraphs [13 or 14] to confirm compliance of the bluefin tuna consignment with the requirements in the present Recommendation and any other relevant Recommendations, the CPCs shall not, consistent with domestic law, grant its release for domestic trade, import or export, nor, in the case of alive bluefin tuna destined to FFBs, accept the transfer declaration.]
 17. [Where a CPC, as a result of examination or verifications under paragraphs 13 or 14 above and in consultation with the validating authorities concerned, determines that a BCD is invalid, consistent with domestic law, the domestic trade, import, export or re-export of bluefin tuna that is the subject of this document is prohibited.]
 18. The Secretariat shall compile the data provided in the BCDs submitted by CPCs and post this information on the password protected section of the ICCAT website as quickly as possible after receiving the BCDs, in any event no later than X days. CPCs are encouraged to access this information to confirm its accuracy and cross-check import/export figures they may have.
 19. The Commission shall request the Non-Contracting Parties that are domestically trading, importing, exporting or re-exporting bluefin tuna to cooperate with the implementation of the Program and to provide to the Commission data obtained from such implementation.
 20. Each CPC that validates BCDs in respect of its flag vessels in accordance with paragraph 10 a), shall notify the ICCAT Secretariat the government authorities, or other authorized individuals or institutions (name and full address of the organization(s) and, where appropriate, name and title of the validating officials who are individually empowered, sample form of document, sample impression of stamp or seal, and as appropriate tag samples) responsible for validating and verifying BCDs. This notification shall indicate the date at which this entitlement comes into force. A copy of the provisions adopted in national law for the purpose of implementing the bluefin tuna catch documentation program shall be communicated with the initial notification. Updated details on validating authorities and national provisions shall be communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat in a timely fashion. The information transmitted by the notifications on validating

authorities is placed on the password-secured page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat. The list of the CPCs having notified their validating authorities and the notified dates of entry into force of the validation are placed on the open page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat.

21. Each CPC may notify to the ICCAT Secretariat the points of contact (name and full address of the organization(s)) who should be notified when there are questions related to BCDs.
22. The Commission shall move to an electronic system as informed by results reported to the Commission from the electronic statistical document pilot programs conducted by CPCs in accordance with Recommendation 06-16.
23. Copies of BCDs shall follow each part of split shipments or processed product, using the unique document number of the BCD to link them. CPCs shall keep copies of documents issued or received for at least 2 years.
24. In the Atlantic bluefin fishery, 10% of all bluefin tuna product shall be observed by a CPC authorized official at the time of landing. Reports of observed offloading and the total percentage of all bluefin tuna product observed for a CPC shall be provided to the Commission as part of a CPC's annual report.
25. The Recommendations 1992-01, 1993-03, 1996-10, 1997-04, 1998-12 and the Resolutions 1993-02, 1994-04, 1994-05 and 06-15 on the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Programme are repealed and replaced by this Recommendation.

Annex 1

Data to be included in Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BCD)

Catch Information

Unique document number
 Vessel name
 Flag state
 ICCAT Record No.
 Date, area of catch and gear used
 Number of fish, total weight, and average weight

Farming information

Flag of Farm
 Name, location and ICCAT FFB No.
 Participation in national sampling program (yes or no)
 Description of towing vessel - vessel name, flag, ICCAT record no., and towing cage no.
 Date of caging (setting the cage in the farming site), cage no.
 Number of fish, total weight, and average weight
 Size composition (10 kg, 10-30 kg, 30 kg)
 Catches in the Adriatic Sea: (8kg)
 Observer name, title and signature

Harvest from Farms data

Date of harvest
 Number of fish, total weight, and average weight
 Size composition (<30 kg, >30 kg)
 Tail tag number(s)
 Product type (F/FR; RD/GG/DR/FL/OT)

Exporter/Importer information

Point of export
 Name, address, signature and date for each

Government validation

Name, address, signature and date

General Elements for an ICCAT Boarding and Inspection Scheme

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT Doc. 02-31 on a General Outline of Integrated Monitoring measures adopted by ICCAT, the following principles should form the basis of an ICCAT Boarding and Inspection Scheme.

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the course of actions developed in Kobe, in particular ensuring compliance through the establishment of integrated MCS measures that could include inter alia boarding and inspection schemes.

Principles and issues to be addressed

- Monitoring fishing activities to ensure compliance with ICCAT measures;
- Consistency with existing relevant international law;
- Applies to Convention area, and in particular areas beyond national jurisdiction;
- Non-discriminatory, transparent and reciprocal in application;
- Applicable to all fishing vessels of CPCs engaged in fishing for species subject to ICCAT, and including fishing and transport vessels engaged in transshipment operations, as well as vessels used to move species subject to ICCAT;
- sets out procedural requirements in relation to:
 - identification of ICCAT inspectors and inspection vessels;
 - appearance of ICCAT vessels conducting inspections (government service, pennants, etc.);
 - identification cards for inspectors;
 - notification for boarding and inspection and the conduct of boarding and inspection;
 - obligations on vessel masters during the conduct of inspections;
 - reporting of results of inspections to the Commission and the flag State of the fishing vessel, within a specified time period;
- Provide for cooperative arrangements between CPCs, in order to promote greater participation in the Scheme and lessen costs;
- Provide procedures for cases where the vessel master refuses a boarding, including actions if the flag State fails to take action;
- Define conditions governing the use of force;
- Identification of violations of the Commission's conservation and management measures which constitute "serious" violations;
- Ensure prompt investigations and follow up by the flag State of any alleged (serious) violation of ICCAT conservation and management measures, or procedures for the flag State to authorize the inspecting State to investigate;
- Flag States to ensure that sanctions applicable for violations are adequate in severity;
- Provide procedures for cases where the flag State fails to respond to notifications of apparent violations or take action in the case of violations;
- Reporting to the Commission by CPCs with an inspection presence on boarding and inspection activities by CPCs through their annual reports;
- Reporting to the Commission by flag States on investigations, follow-up and actions related to all reported or apparent violations through the annual report;
- Provide procedures to follow in the case of non-CPCs identified undertaking fishing activities on the high seas in the Convention area.

Appendix 7**Port State Measures**

NOTING The Plan of Action adopted in Kobe in January 2007 by the *Joint Tuna RFMO Meeting*;

NOTING the Model Scheme on Port State Measures to Combat IUU Fishing developed under the auspices of the FAO.

Principles

- constitute minimum standards for port landing, transshipping and inspection procedures;
- designation process for ports where landing or transshipping are permitted;
- notification process for entry into a port;
- authorization process (by the flag State and port State) for landing or transshipping in a designated port;
- sets out procedural requirements in relation to;
 - identification and notification of authorized inspectors;
 - conduct of the port inspection;
 - ensuring quality of product on board is protected;
 - obligation on vessel master during the conduct of a port inspection;
 - reporting of results of port inspections to the Commission and the flag State of the fishing vessel, within a specified time period;
- causes no deterioration in fish quality;
- are without prejudice to the port State's right to take additional measures or the sovereignty of the port State over its ports;

Appendix 8

**Draft Outline of ICCAT Observer Programme
for Compliance Purposes**

General principles

The Commission may decide, on a case by case basis, to implement an observer programme to improve compliance with the conservation and management measures for the vessels fishing certain species and/or in certain areas. In each case, the Commission will decide upon the appropriate level of observer coverage for the vessels fishing in the Convention area.

When the Commission decides to implement an observer programme for a particular fishery, the following common standards shall apply:

- Each CPC shall require its vessels fishing in the specific area and/or fishery to accept observers on the basis of the following;
- Each CPC shall have the primary responsibility to recruit and place on its vessels trained and impartial observers;
- No vessels shall be required to carry more than one observer at any time.
- Each CPC shall provide to the ICCAT Secretariat a list of the observers they intend placing on the vessels.

Tasks of Observers may include:

- Monitor a vessel's compliance with the relevant conservation and management measures. In particular,
- Record and report upon the fishing activities of the vessel and verify the position of the vessel when engaged on fishing;
- Observe and estimate catches with a view to identifying catch composition and monitoring discards, by-catches, and the taking of undersized fish;

- Record the gear type, mesh size and attachments employed by the master,
- Verify entries made to logbooks,
- Collect catch and effort data on a set-by-set basis,
- Collect data, inter alia, on incidental mortality of birds or turtles during fishing operations.
- Within 30 days following completion of an assignment on a vessel, provide a report to the CPC of the vessel and to the ICCAT Executive Secretary which shall make the report, available to any CPC that request it. Copies of reports sent to other CPC shall not include location of catch in latitude and longitude but will include daily totals of catch by species and division.
- Not unduly interfere with the lawful operation of the vessel and, in carrying out their functions, they shall give due consideration to the operational requirement of the vessel and shall communicate regularly with the captain for this purpose.
- When an apparent infringement is identified by an observer, the observer shall, within 24 hours, report it to the Flag CPC and to the Executive Secretary, using an established code.

CPCs shall take the necessary measures to ensure that observers are able to carry out their duties. Subject to any other arrangement between the relevant CPCs, the salary of an observer shall be covered by the Flag CPC.

The vessel on which an observer is placed shall provide suitable food and lodging during the observer's deployment. The master of the vessel shall ensure that all necessary cooperation is extended to observers in order for them to carry out their duties including providing access, as required, to the retained catch, and catch which is intended to be discarded.

CPCs may conclude a bilateral arrangement whereby one CPC places observers on vessels flying the flag of another CPC.

RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED BY ICCAT IN 2007**07-01****SWO****RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON MEDITERRANEAN SWORDFISH**

RECOGNISING that the Commission's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) has indicated in its 2007 stock assessment that the fishing mortality needs to be reduced to move the stock toward the Convention objective of biomass levels which could support MSY, and that seasonal closures are considered to be beneficial in moving the stock condition closer to the Convention objective;

NOTING that the SCRS in its 2007 assessment estimated that fish less than three years old usually represent 50-70% of the total yearly catches in terms of numbers and 20-35% in terms of weight and that a reduction in the volume of juvenile catches would improve yield per recruit and spawning biomass per recruit levels;

RECALLING Recommendation by ICCAT Relating to Mediterranean Swordfish [Rec. 03-04], which encourages CPCs to take measures to reduce juvenile Mediterranean swordfish catches;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the SCRS advice advocating seasonal closures and pending the adoption of a more comprehensive management plan for Mediterranean swordfish in 2008;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF THE ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Fishing for Mediterranean swordfish shall be prohibited in the Mediterranean Sea during the period from October 15 to November 15, 2008.
2. CPCs shall monitor the impact of this closure and submit relevant information to the SCRS.
3. CPCs shall ensure the maintenance or development of adequate scientific information in the formats requested by ICCAT and in the smallest time-area possible on the size distributions of the catches.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON NORTH ATLANTIC ALBACORE
CATCH LIMITS FOR THE PERIOD 2008-2009**

NOTING the SCRS advice advocating reductions in current fishing levels to ensure sustainability of the stocks;

AWARE that the system of carry-over of 50% of underages has substantially contributed to what the SCRS considered as overfishing;

CONCIENTIOUS of the need therefore to respond to the SCRS advice on reduction of fishing levels it is necessary to adjust the system of carry-over of underages in this Multi-annual Plan;

RECALLING the importance that all fleets participating in the northern albacore fishery, submit the required data (catch, effort and catch-at-size) on their fisheries for transmission to the SCRS;

CONCIENTIOUS of the desirability of obtaining a new scientific advice in the short term;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The establishment of a Total Allowable Catch (TAC) of 30,200 t for 2008 and 2009.
2. This catch limit shall be allocated among the ICCAT Contracting Parties according to the following table:

<i>Party</i>	<i>2008 and 2009 Quota</i>
European Community	25,462 t
United States	538 t
TOTAL	26,000 t

3. With the exception of Venezuela, which is allocated a quota of 250 t, and Japan, Contracting Parties other than those mentioned in paragraph 2 shall limit their catches to 200 t.
4. Japan shall endeavor to limit its total northern albacore catches to a maximum of 4% in weight of its total bigeye tuna longline catch in the Atlantic Ocean.
5. For Chinese Taipei, the catch limit for 2008 and 2009 shall be 3,950 t¹.
6. Any unused portion or excess of the annual quota/catch limit may be added to/shall be deducted from, according to the case, the respective quota/catch limit during or before the adjustment year, in the following way:

<i>Year of catch</i>	<i>Adjustment year</i>
2008	2010 and/or 2011
2009	2011 and/or 2012

However, the maximum underage that a Party may transfer in any given year shall not exceed 25% of its initial catch quota.

7. The 1998 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Limitation of Fishing Capacity on Northern Albacore* [Rec. 98-08] remains in force.
8. The SCRS shall conduct an assessment of this stock in 2009.

¹Chinese Taipei will each year transfer 100 t from its catch allocation to St. Vincent and the Grenadines.

07-03

ALB

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON THE SOUTHERN ALBACORE CATCH LIMITS
FOR 2008, 2009, 2010 AND 2011**

NOTING that the current estimated MSY from the base case of the 2007 stock assessment is 29,900 t and that the replacement yield was estimated at 28,800 t which was a less optimistic view to that given in 2003;

NOTING FURTHER the conclusions of the 2007 Albacore Assessment Meeting, and of the 2007 SCRS Report, that the southern albacore stock is considered to be overfished with the current best estimate of $B_{\text{current}}/B_{\text{MSY}}$ being 0.91 and the current best estimate of $F_{\text{current}}/F_{\text{MSY}}$ being 0.63;

ACKNOWLEDGING that recent total annual catches have been considerably lower than MSY;

RECOGNISING the need to implement measures to improve the southern albacore stock to MSY levels, this being the management objective of ICCAT;

FURTHER RECOGNISING that additional work is needed before sharing arrangements for southern albacore based on the *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities* [01-25] can be developed and agreed on;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The annual total catch limit for albacore caught in the Atlantic Ocean South of 5°N shall be set at 29,900 t for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, this being the current base lower estimate of the MSY of the stock.
2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1, should the total reported albacore catches in 2008, as reported to the 2009 ICCAT meeting, exceed 29,900 t, the TAC for 2009 shall be reduced by the full amount of the 2008 catch in excess of 29,900 t.
3. Should the catches exceed 28,800 t (replacement yield) in any given year until 2011, then the conservation measure pertaining to the southern albacore stock should be reviewed in the year that the catches have been reported with the aim to develop proposals for a sharing arrangement based on the *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities* [01-25] adopted in 2001.
4. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities not actively fishing for southern albacore and having caught, on average, less than 100 t of southern albacore per year during 1998-2002 shall be subject to a catch limit of 100 t.
5. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities not actively fishing for southern albacore and having caught, on average, more than 100 t of southern albacore during 1992-1996, but excluding Japan, shall be subject to an annual catch limit or 110% of their respective average 1992-1996 catches of albacore in the Atlantic Ocean South of 5°N.
6. Japan shall endeavor to limit its total catch of southern albacore to 4% by weight of its total longline bigeye tuna catch in the Atlantic Ocean South of 5°N.
7. No provision shall be made for carry-over of under-harvests made under this sharing arrangement, with the exception of Belize and paragraph 5 countries which are allowed to carry-over a maximum of 150 tons of their underage in 2007 to 2008. Similarly underages in any given year of this conservation measure may be carried over to the following year with carry-overs being non-accumulative.
8. Those Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities fishing actively for southern albacore shall improve their catch reporting systems to ensure the reporting of accurate and validated southern albacore catch and effort data to ICCAT in full accordance with the ICCAT requirements for provision of Task I and Task II catch, effort and size data.
9. All aspects of the southern albacore catch limit and sharing arrangement shall be reviewed and revised at the 2011 ICCAT Commission meeting, taking account of the results of the updated southern albacore stock assessment to be conducted in 2011. This review and revision shall also address any over-harvest made in excess of the 2010 TAC.
10. This Recommendation replaces, in its entirety, the 2004 *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Southern Albacore Catch Limit for 2005, 2006 and 2007* [Rec. 04-04].

07-04

BFT

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT IN REGARD TO COMPLIANCE WITH THE
MULTI-ANNUAL RECOVERY PLAN FOR BLUEFIN TUNA IN THE
EASTERN ATLANTIC AND MEDITERRANEAN**

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the deliberations of the Compliance Committee on the implementation in 2007 of *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05];

NOTING that the European Community has declared a provisional catch of 21,219.9 t¹ for 2007 and consequently a payback regime is required;

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:**

The overharvest of east Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna by the European Community in 2007 will result in a yearly deduction of 1,480.13 t¹ from its annual quota in the period 2009-2011.

¹This figure for the EC is provisional and may be subject to review and eventual adjustment as a result of investigations currently being carried out.

07-06

BYC

SUPPLEMENTAL RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT CONCERNING SHARKS

RECALLING that the Commission adopted the *Resolution by ICCAT on Atlantic Sharks* [Res. 01-11] and the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Conservation of Sharks Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 04-10] and the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Amend Recommendation 04-10 Concerning the Conservation of Sharks Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 05-05];

FURTHER RECALLING the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Plan of Action for Sharks;

CONSIDERING that many shark species, including porbeagle, blue and shortfin mako sharks, are captured in ICCAT Convention area fisheries;

NOTING that the SCRS has previously stated there is a need for improved data reporting on catch, effort, and discards of sharks and this data has, in many instances, not been forthcoming;

NOTING that the 2007 SCRS presentation of the Report of the Shark Working Group Data Preparatory Meeting highlighted the porbeagle shark, among others, as a species of concern;

FURTHER NOTING that in 2005 the SCRS recommended reducing fishing mortality for North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks;

ACKNOWLEDGING that the SCRS will be conducting stock assessments on shortfin mako and blue sharks in 2008;

RECOGNIZING the global interest in shark conservation, specifically the proposal to add porbeagle shark to Appendix II of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora and Fauna (CITES);

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as CPCs), especially those directing fishing activities for sharks, shall submit Task I and II data for sharks, as required by ICCAT data reporting procedures (including estimates of dead discards and size frequencies) in advance of the next SCRS assessment;
2. Until such time as sustainable levels of harvest can be determined through peer reviewed stock assessments by SCRS or other organizations, CPCs shall take appropriate measures to reduce fishing mortality in fisheries targeting porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*) and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (*Isurus oxyrinchus*).
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, CPCs may conduct scientifically based research that is submitted to SCRS for these species in the Convention area.
4. CPCs shall, where possible, implement research on pelagic shark species caught in the Convention area in order to identify potential nursery areas. Based on this research, CPCs shall consider time and area closures and other measures, as appropriate.
5. The SCRS shall, as soon as possible but no later than 2009, conduct a stock assessment or a thorough review of available stock assessment information of, and recommend management advice for, porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*).

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON REDUCING INCIDENTAL BY-CATCH
OF SEABIRDS IN LONGLINE FISHERIES**

RECOGNISING the need to strengthen mechanisms to protect seabirds in the Atlantic Ocean;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) International Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (IPOA-Seabirds), and the IOTC Working Party on By-catch objectives;

ACKNOWLEDGING that to date some Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities (hereinafter referred to as “CPCs”) have identified the need for, and have either completed or are near finalized, their National Plan of Action on Seabirds;

RECOGNISING the concern that some species of seabirds, notably albatross and petrels, are threatened with extinction;

NOTING that the Agreement on the Conservation of Albatrosses and Petrels has entered into force;

RECALLING the *Resolution by ICCAT on Incidental Mortality of Seabirds [Res. 02-14]*;

CONSCIOUS that there are on-going scientific studies which may result in the identification of more effective mitigation measures and therefore that these current measures should be considered provisional;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The Commission shall develop mechanisms to enable CPCs to record data on seabird interactions, including regular reporting to the Commission, and seek agreement to implement such mechanisms as soon as possible thereafter.
2. CPCs shall collect and provide all available information to the Secretariat on interactions with seabirds, including incidental catches by their fishing vessels.
3. CPCs shall seek to achieve reductions in levels of seabird by-catch across all fishing areas, seasons and fisheries, through the use of effective mitigation measures.
4. All vessels fishing south of 20°S shall carry and use bird-scaring lines (tori poles):
 - Tori poles shall be used in consideration of the suggested tori pole design and deployment guidelines (provided for in **Annex 1**);
 - Tori lines are to be deployed prior to longlines entering the water at all times south of 20°S;
 - Where practical, vessels are encouraged to use a second tori pole and bird-scaring line at times of high bird abundance or activity;
 - Back-up tori lines shall be carried by all vessels and be ready for immediate use.
5. Longline vessels targeting swordfish using monofilament longline gear may be exempted from the requirements of paragraph 4 of this Recommendation, on condition that these vessels set their longlines during the night, with night being defined as the period between nautical dusk/dawn as referenced in the nautical dusk/dawn almanac for the geographical position fished. In addition, these vessels are required to use a minimum swivel weight of 60g placed not more than 3m from the hook to achieve optimum sink rates.

CPCs applying this derogation shall inform the SCRS of their scientific findings resulting from their observer coverage of these vessels.

6. The Commission shall, upon receipt of information from the SCRS, consider, and if necessary, refine, the area of application of the mitigation measures specified in paragraph 4.

7. This measure is a provisional measure which will be subject to review and adjustment in the light of future available scientific advice.
8. The Commission shall consider adopting additional measures for the mitigation of any incidental catch of seabirds at its annual meeting in 2008 based on the results of the ICCAT seabird assessment which is currently underway.

Annex I

Suggested Guidelines for Design and Deployment of Tori Lines

Preamble

These guidelines are designed to assist in preparation and implementation of tori line regulations for longline vessels. While these guidelines are relatively explicit, improvement in tori line effectiveness through experimentation is encouraged. The guidelines take into account environmental and operational variables such as weather conditions, setting speed and ship size, all of which influence tori line performance and design in protecting baits from birds. Tori line design and use may change to take account of these variables provided that line performance is not compromised. On-going improvement in tori line design is envisaged and consequently review of these guidelines should be undertaken in the future.

Tori line design

1. It is recommended that a tori line 150 m in length be used. The diameter of the section of the line in the water may be greater than that of the line above water. This increases drag and hence reduces the need for greater line length and takes account of setting speeds and length of time taken for baits to sink. The section above water should be a strong fine line (e.g. about 3 mm diameter) of a conspicuous color such as red or orange.
2. The above water section of the line should be sufficiently light that its movement is unpredictable to avoid habituation by birds and sufficiently heavy to avoid deflection of the line by wind.
3. The line is best attached to the vessel with a robust barrel swivel to reduce tangling of the line.
4. The streamers should be made of material that is conspicuous and produces an unpredictable lively action (e.g. strong fine line sheathed in red polyurethane tubing) suspended from a robust three-way swivel (that again reduces tangles) attached to the tori line, and should hang just clear of the water.
5. There should be a maximum of 5-7 m between each streamer. Ideally each streamer should be paired.
6. Each streamer pair should be detachable by means of a clip so that line stowage is more efficient.
7. The number of streamers should be adjusted for the setting speed of the vessel, with more streamers necessary at slower setting speeds. Three pairs are appropriate for a setting speed of 10 knots.

Deployment of tori lines

1. The line should be suspended from a pole affixed to the vessel. The tori pole should be set as high as possible so that the line protects bait a good distance astern of the vessel and will not tangle with fishing gear. Greater pole height provides greater bait protection. For example, a height of around 6 m above the water line can give about 100 m of bait protection.
2. The tori line should be set so that streamers pass over baited hooks in the water.
3. Deployment of multiple tori lines is encouraged to provide even greater protection of baits from birds.
4. Because there is the potential for line breakage and tangling, spare tori lines should be carried onboard to replace damaged lines and to ensure fishing operations can continue uninterrupted.
5. When fishers use a bait casting machine (BCM), they must ensure coordination of tori line and machine by:
 - (i) ensuring the BCM throws directly under the tori line protection, and
 - (ii) when using a BCM that allows throwing to port and starboard, ensure that two tori lines are used.
6. Fishers are encouraged to install manual, electric or hydraulic winches to improve ease of deployment and retrieval of tori lines.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT CONCERNING DATA EXCHANGE FORMAT
AND PROTOCOL IN RELATION TO THE VESSEL MONITORING SYSTEM (VMS)
FOR THE BLUEFIN TUNA FISHERY IN THE ICCAT CONVENTION AREA**

IN ACCORDANCE WITH paragraph 49 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05];

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. Each flag Contracting Party, Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity (hereinafter referred to as "CPCs") shall implement a vessel monitoring system (VMS) for its bluefin tuna fishing vessels referred to in paragraph 49 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05], in accordance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area* [Rec. 03-14].
2. The autonomous system referred to in paragraph 1(a) of the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area* [Rec. 03-14] shall be in conformity with the specifications and schedule set out in **Annex 1**.
3. Each CPC shall communicate electronically the messages pursuant to paragraph 1 here above to the ICCAT Secretariat. In the event of technical malfunction, the messages shall however be transmitted electronically to the ICCAT Secretariat within 24 hours of receipt.
4. Not later than 31 January 2008, the CPCs shall transmit the messages to the ICCAT Secretariat every six hours at least when operating in the ICCAT Convention area. The messages should be sequentially numbered (with a unique identifier) in order to avoid duplication.
5. Each CPC shall ensure that the messages transmitted by their corresponding Fishing Monitoring Centre (hereinafter referred to as "FMCs") to the ICCAT Secretariat shall be in accordance with the data exchange format set out in **Annex 2**.
6. CPCs engaged in inspection at sea operations in the Convention area in accordance with the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection referred to in paragraphs 56 and 57 of the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05] shall request the ICCAT Secretariat to make available the messages received under paragraph 3 for all fishing vessels within 100 n miles of the inspection vessel(s) at sea.
7. CPCs shall take the necessary measures to assure that all messages shall be treated in a confidential manner, and be limited for the inspection at sea operations referred to in paragraph 6. The ICCAT Secretariat shall ensure the confidential treatment of the messages received. Data three years old or more shall be available to the SCRS for scientific purposes, given due consideration of data confidentiality.

Annex 1

1. Each CPC shall establish and operate fishing monitoring centers, hereinafter referred to as “FMC”, which shall monitor the fishing activities of vessels flying their flags. The FMC shall be equipped with computer hardware and software enabling automatic data processing and electronic data transmission. Each CPC shall provide for back-up and recovery procedures in case of system failures.
2. The CPC of the vessel shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the data received from its fishing vessels to which VMS applies are recorded in computer readable form for a period of three years.
3. The satellite tracking devices installed on board the fishing vessels shall ensure the automatic transmission to the FMC of the flag CPC, at all applicable times.
4. Each CPC shall take the necessary measures to ensure that its FMC receives the requested VMS data.

Annex 2

Format for the Communication of VMS messages by fishing vessels

A. Content of the position message

Data element	Field code	Mandatory /Optional	Remarks
Start record	SR	M	Message detail; indicates start of record
Address	AD	M	Destination: ICCAT
Sequence No.	SQ	M ¹	Message detail; message serial number in current year
Type of message	TM ²	M	Message detail; “POS” as Position message to be communicated by VMS or other means by vessels with a defective satellite tracking device
Radio call sign	RC	M	Vessel registration detail; international radio call sign of the vessel
Trip No.	TN	O	Activity detail; fishing trip serial number in current year
Vessel name	NA	O	Vessel registration detail; name of the vessel
Contracting Party internal reference No.	IR	O	Vessel registration detail. Unique Contracting Party vessel number as flag State 3-alpha country code followed by number
External registration No.	XR	O	Vessel registration detail; the side number of the vessel or IMO number in the absence of a side number
Latitude	LA	M ³	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Longitude	LO	M ³	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Latitude (decimal)	LT	M ⁴	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Longitude (decimal)	LG	M ⁴	Activity detail; position at time of transmission
Date	DA	M	Message detail; date of transmission
Time	TI	M	Message detail; time of transmission
End of record	ER	M	System detail; indicates end of the record

¹ Optional in case of a VMS message.

² Type of message shall be “ENT” for the first VMS message from the Convention area as detected by the FMC of the Contracting Party. Type of message shall be “EXI” for the first VMS message from outside the Convention area as detected by the FMC of the Contracting Party, and the values for latitude and Longitude are, in this type of message, optional.

Type of message shall be “MAN” for reports communicated by vessels with a defective satellite tracking device.

³ Mandatory for manual messages.

⁴ Mandatory for VMS messages.

B. Structure of the position message:

Each data transmission is structured as follows:

- Double slash (//) and the characters “SR” indicate the start of a message.
- A double slash (//) and field code indicate the start of a data element.
- A single slash (/) separates the field code and the data.
- Pairs of data are separated by space.
- The characters “ER” and a double slash (//) indicate the end of a record.

07-09

GEN

RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT AMENDING ICCAT'S LIST OF FISHING VESSELS PRESUMED TO BE ENGAGED IN ILLEGAL, UNREPORTED AND UNREGULATED (IUU) FISHING ACTIVITIES IN THE ICCAT CONVENTION AREA AND OTHER AREAS

DESPITE the efforts by global organizations, by many regional bodies and States, IUU fishing continues to persist and is in fact increasing in some areas. IUU fishing has been identified as a major threat to fisheries conservation and marine biodiversity. It can lead to collapse of a fishery, which in turn may cause adverse consequences for the livelihood of people depending on them. IUU fishing occurs in all fisheries, whether they are conducted within areas under national jurisdiction or on the high seas;

NOTING that vessels engaged in IUU fishing move in and out of areas under jurisdiction of multiple States and operate within areas of competence of several regional fisheries management organizations (RFMOs);

FURTHER NOTING that participation in RFMOs is often limited to the surrounding coastal States and some high seas fishing States, and vessels engaged in IUU fishing can often disregard applicable conservation and management measures by landing catches outside the region. This problem is exacerbated by the growing practice of transshipments at sea. Companies and individuals typically have nationalities that differ from those of the vessels themselves and fish deriving from IUU activities are put into international trade. It is absolutely necessary that agencies, international organizations and States establish ways for cooperation, both formal and informal. This is the only way of achieving the goal of preventing, deterring and finally eliminating IUU fishing;

RECOGNISING that ICCAT has adopted a system for listing of IUU vessels believed to be engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities in the ICCAT Convention Area and other areas. The principle of listing IUU vessels has been taken up by nine RFMOs, which altogether involves 85 States,¹ the fishing entity of Chinese Taipei and the European Community. This indicates quite clearly that listing of such vessels has widespread acceptance, and thus is supported by the international community in general and could be regarded as common law;

CONSIDERING that all RFMO schemes contain mechanisms for due process (hearings) involving flag States of vessels suggested for inclusion on IUU vessel lists. They will have the opportunity to respond within given time frames, and only if there is no reply or the response clearly shows that the flag State does not exercise the required responsibility, will a vessel be placed on a list. Prior to the adoption of a final list, all cases are thoroughly scrutinized by the competent subsidiary bodies, involving experts from all parties. Consequently the final decisions by the respective commissions seem to be based on comprehensive and transparent processes;

ALSO CONSIDERING that one way of targeting the global phenomenon of IUU fishing is that an RFMO formally recognize IUU vessel lists established by other RFMOs. Such a joint effort has already been taken by the Northwest Atlantic Fisheries Organization (NAFO), the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) and the South East Atlantic Fisheries Organization (SEAFO) as vessels listed by these organizations are mutually recognized as IUU vessels;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT that a similar initiative was taken at the Kobe meeting in January 2007 between the five RFMOs managing tuna and tuna-like species;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. In the *Recommendation Amending the Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a List of Vessels Presumed to have Carried out Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area* [Rec. 06-12], a new paragraph 11 shall read:

¹Albania, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Australia, Barbados, Belgium, Belize, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Comoros, Costa Rica, Cote d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Estonia, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea Conakry, Honduras, Iceland, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Korea (Republic of), Lebanon, Libya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Namibia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Seychelles, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, USA, Vanuatu, Venezuela.

“Upon receipt of the final IUU vessel list established by another RFMO managing tuna or tuna-like species and any information regarding the list, the Executive Secretary shall circulate this information to the CPCs. Vessels that have been added or deleted from the respective lists shall be incorporated into or deleted from the ICCAT IUU Vessel List as appropriate, unless any Contracting Party objects within 30 days of the date of transmittal by the Executive Secretary on the grounds that:

- i) there is satisfactory information to establish that the vessel did not engage in any IUU fishing activities or that effective action has been taken in response to the IUU fishing activities in question, including, *inter alia*, prosecution, and imposition of sanctions of adequate severity, or
- ii) there is satisfactory information to establish that none of the requirements mentioned in i) above have been met with regard to a vessel taken off the respective lists, or
- iii) there is insufficient information to make a determination pursuant to sub-paragraph i), or ii), above within 30 days.

In the event of an objection to a vessel listed by another RFMO managing tuna or tuna-like species being incorporated into or deleted from the ICCAT IUU Vessel List, such vessel shall be placed on the Provisional IUU Vessel List.”

2. Paragraphs 11-21 of Rec. 06-12 shall be renumbered 12-22.

**RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON AN ICCAT
BLUEFIN TUNA CATCH DOCUMENTATION PROGRAM**

RECOGNIZING the situation of Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks and the impact that market factors have on the fishery;

TAKING INTO ACCOUNT the rebuilding plan for western Atlantic bluefin tuna and the recovery plan for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna that ICCAT has adopted, including the need for complementary market related measures;

CONCERNED by the impact that illegal, unregulated and unreported (IUU) fishing has in the Convention area;

AWARE that the current Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program was not designed to provide a mechanism to provide direct control on bluefin tuna fisheries;

REITERATING the responsibilities of flag States to ensure that their vessels conduct their fishing activities in a responsible manner, fully respecting ICCAT conservation and management measures;

NOTING the need for improved and strict control on all the components involved in the bluefin tuna fisheries;

MINDFUL of the rights and obligations of port States to promote the effectiveness of management measures adopted by regional fisheries management organizations;

UNDERLINING the complementary role that importing States also have in the control of the catches of bluefin tuna to ensure compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures;

RECOGNIZING that in order to have effective control of the movement of bluefin tuna, strict tracking of the product from the point of capture throughout the whole operation to its final market has to be established;

COMMITTED to taking steps that conform with international law, notably as regards the World Trade Organization (WTO), and to ensure that bluefin tuna entering markets of Contracting and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities of ICCAT and non-members of ICCAT is caught in the Convention area in a manner that does not diminish the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures;

UNDERLINING that the adoption of this measure is intended to help support the implementation of conservation and management measures as well as scientific research for bluefin tuna and is being applied on an exceptional basis;

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:**

PART I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. Each Contracting Party, Cooperating non-Contracting Party, Entity and Fishing Entity (hereafter referred to as CPCs) shall take the necessary steps to implement an ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Scheme for the purpose of identifying the origin of any bluefin tuna in order to support the implementation of conservation and management measures.

2. For the purpose of this Program:
 - a) "Domestic trade" means:
 - trade of bluefin tuna harvested in the ICCAT Convention area by a vessel or trap, which is landed in the territory of the CPC where the vessel is flagged or where the trap is established, and
 - trade of farmed bluefin tuna products originating from bluefin tuna harvested in the ICCAT Convention area by a vessel which is flagged to the same CPC where the farm is established, which is supplied to any entity in this CPC, and
 - trade between the Member States of the European Community of bluefin tuna harvested in the ICCAT Convention area by vessels flagged to one Member State or by a trap established in one Member State.
 - b) "Export" means:
Any movement of bluefin tuna in its harvested or processed form (including farmed) from the territory of the CPC where the fishing vessel is flagged or where the trap or farm is established to the territory of another CPC or non-Contracting Party, or from the fishing grounds to the territory of a CPC which is not the flag CPC of the fishing vessel or to the territory of a non-Contracting Party.
 - c) "Import" means:
Any introduction of bluefin tuna in its harvested or processed form (including farmed) into the territory of a CPC, which is not the CPC where the fishing vessel is flagged or where the trap or the farm is established.
 - d) "Re-export" means:
Any movement of bluefin tuna in its harvested or processed form (including farmed) from the territory of a CPC where it has been previously imported.
3. CPCs shall require a completed bluefin tuna catch document (BCD) for each bluefin tuna:
 - a) Landed at its ports,
 - b) Delivered to its farms, and
 - c) Harvested from its farms.

Each consignment of bluefin tuna domestically traded, imported into or exported or re-exported from its territories shall be accompanied by a validated BCD, except in cases where paragraph 8(c) applies and, as applicable, an ICCAT transfer declaration or a validated Bluefin Tuna Re-export Certificate (BFTRC). Any such landing, transfer, delivery, harvest, domestic trade, import, export or re-export of bluefin tuna without a BCD or a BFTRC shall be prohibited.

4. In order to support an effective BCD, CPCs shall:
 - a) not place bluefin tuna into a farm not authorized by the CPC or listed in the ICCAT record,
 - b) not place bluefin tuna from different years or CPCs in the same cages unless effective measures are in place to determine the CPC of origin and catch year when the bluefin tuna are ultimately harvested from the farm.
5. Each CPC shall provide BCD forms only to vessels and traps authorized to harvest bluefin tuna in the Convention area, including as by-catch, and to authorized farms. Such forms are not transferable. Each BCD form shall have a unique document identification number. Document numbers shall be specific to the flag State and assigned to the vessel or trap.

PART II

VALIDATION OF BCDs

6. The fishing vessel master or trap operator, or its authorized representative, or the operator of farms, or the authorized representative of the flag State shall complete the BCD by providing the required information in appropriate sections and request validation in accordance with paragraph 8 for a BCD for catch landed, transferred to cages, harvested or transshipped on each occasion that it lands, transfers, harvests or transships bluefin tuna.

7. A validated BCD shall include the information identified in **Annex 1** attached.
8.
 - a) The BCD must be validated by an authorized government official, or other authorized individual or institution, of the flag State of the vessel or the State of establishment of the trap or farm that harvested the bluefin tuna, or if the vessel is operating under a charter arrangement, by an authorized governmental official or institution of the chartering CPC.
 - b) The flag CPCs shall validate the BCD for all bluefin tuna products only when all the information contained in the BCD has been established to be accurate as a result of the verification of the consignment, and only when the accumulated validated amounts are within their quotas or catch limits of each management year, including, where appropriate, individual quotas allocated to vessels or traps, and when those products comply with other relevant provisions of the conservation and management measures.
 - c) Validation under 8(a) shall not be required in the event that all bluefin tuna available for sale are tagged by the flag State of the harvesting vessel or the State of establishment of the trap that harvested the bluefin tuna.
 - d) Where the bluefin tuna quantities caught and landed are less than 1 metric ton or three fish, the logbook or the sales note may be used as a temporary BCD, pending the validation of the BCD within seven days and prior to export.

PART III

VALIDATION OF BFTRCs

9. Each CPC shall ensure that each bluefin tuna consignment which is re-exported from its territory be accompanied by a validated bluefin tuna re-export certificate (BFTRC). In cases where bluefin tuna is imported live, the BFTRC shall not apply.
10. The operator who is responsible for the re-export shall complete the BFTRC by providing the required information in its appropriate sections and request its validation for the bluefin tuna consignment to be re-exported. The completed BFTRC shall be accompanied by a copy of the validated BCD(s) relating to the bluefin tuna products previously imported.
11. The BFTRC shall be validated by an authorized government official or authority.
12. The CPC shall validate the BFTRC for all bluefin tuna product only when
 - a) all the information contained in the BFTRC has been established to be accurate,
 - b) the validated BCD(s) submitted in support to the BFTRC had been accepted for the importation of the products declared on the BFTRC and
 - c) the products to be re-exported are wholly or partly the same products on the validated BCD(s).
 - d) A copy of the BCD(s) shall be attached to the validated BFTRC.
13. The validated BFTRC shall include the information identified in **Annex 2** attached.

PART IV

VERIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION

14. Each CPC shall communicate a copy of all validated BCDs or BFTRCs, except in cases where paragraph 8 c) applies, within five working days following the date of validation, or without delay where the expected duration of the transportation should not take more than five working days, to the following.
 - a) the competent authorities of the country where the bluefin tuna will be domestically traded, or transferred into a cage or imported, and
 - b) the ICCAT Secretariat.

15. The ICCAT Secretariat shall extract from the validated BCDs or BFTRCs communicated under paragraph 14 above the information marked with an asterisk in **Annex 1** or **Annex 2** and enter this information in a database on a password protected section of its website, as soon as practicable.

At its request, the SCRS shall have access to the catch information contained in the database, except the vessel or trap names.

PART V

TAGGING

16. CPCs may require their harvesting vessels or traps to affix a tag to each bluefin tuna preferably at the time of kill, but no later than the time of landing. Tags shall have unique country specific numbers and be tamper proof. The tag numbers shall be linked to the BCD and a summary of the implementation of the tagging program shall be submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat by the CPC. The use of such tags shall only be authorized when the accumulated catch amounts are within their quotas or catch limits of each management year, including, where appropriate, individual quotas allocated to vessels or traps.

PART VI

VERIFICATION

17. Each CPC shall ensure that its competent authorities, or other authorized individual or institution, take steps to identify each consignment of bluefin tuna landed in, imported into or exported or re-exported from its territory or among member states of a regional economic organization and request and examine the validated BCD(s) and related documentation of each consignment of bluefin tuna. These competent authorities, or authorized individuals or institutions, may also examine the content of the consignment to verify the information contained in the BCD and in related documents and, where necessary, shall carry out verifications with the operators concerned.
18. If, as a result of examinations or verifications carried out pursuant to paragraph 17 above, a doubt arises regarding the information contained in a BCD, the final importing State and the CPC whose competent authorities validated the BCD(s) or BFTRCs shall cooperate to resolve such doubts.
19. If a CPC involved in trade of bluefin tuna identifies a consignment with no BCD, it shall notify the findings to the exporting State and, where known, the flag State.
20. Pending the examinations or verifications under paragraph 17 to confirm compliance of the bluefin tuna consignment with the requirements in the present Recommendation and any other relevant Recommendations, the CPCs shall not grant its release for domestic trade, import or export, nor, in the case of live bluefin tuna destined to farms, accept the transfer declaration.
21. Where a CPC, as a result of examination or verifications under paragraph 17 above and in cooperation with the validating authorities concerned, determines that a BCD or BFTRC is invalid, the domestic trade, import, export or re-export of the bluefin tuna concerned shall be prohibited.
22. The Commission shall request the non-Contracting Parties that are involved in domestic trade, import, export or re-export of bluefin tuna to cooperate with the implementation of the Program and to provide to the Commission data obtained from such implementation.

PART VII

NOTIFICATION AND COMMUNICATION

23. Each CPC that validates BCDs in respect of its flag vessels, traps or farms in accordance with paragraph 8(a), shall notify the ICCAT Secretariat of the government authorities, or other authorized individuals or institutions (name and full address of the organization(s) and, where appropriate, name and title of the validating officials who are individually empowered, sample form of document, sample impression of stamp or seal, and as appropriate tag samples) responsible for validating and verifying BCDs or BFTRCs. This notification shall indicate the date at which this entitlement comes into force. A copy of the provisions

adopted in national law for the purpose of implementing the bluefin tuna catch documentation program shall be communicated with the initial notification, including procedures to authorize non-governmental individuals or institutions. Updated details on validating authorities and national provisions shall be communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat in a timely fashion.

24. The information on validating authorities transmitted by notifications to the ICCAT Secretariat shall be placed on the password protected page of the database on validation held by the ICCAT Secretariat. The list of the CPCs having notified their validating authorities and the notified dates of entry into force of the validation shall be placed on a publicly accessible website held by the ICCAT Secretariat.

CPCs are encouraged to access this information to help verify the validation of BCDs and BFTRCs.

25. Each CPC shall notify to the ICCAT Secretariat the points of contact (name and full address of the organization(s)) that should be notified when there are questions related to BCDs or BFTRCs.
26. Copies of validated BCDs and notification pursuant to paragraphs 23, 24 and 25 shall be sent by CPCs to the ICCAT Secretariat, by electronic means, whenever possible.
27. The Commission shall consider the introduction of an electronic system as informed by results reported to the Commission from the electronic statistical document pilot programs conducted by CPCs in accordance with *Recommendation by ICCAT on an Electronic Statistical Document Pilot Program* [Rec. 06-16]. Those CPCs which implement an electronic system in advance of the Commission shall ensure the electronic system meets the requirements of this measure and has the ability to produce paper copies upon request of national authorities from the exporting and importing Parties.
28. Copies of BCDs shall follow each part of split shipments or processed product, using the unique document number of the BCD to link them.
29. CPCs shall keep copies of documents issued or received for at least two years.
30. CPCs shall provide to the ICCAT Secretariat a report each year by October 1 for the period from July 1 of the preceding year to June 30 of the current year to provide the information described in **Annex 3**.

The ICCAT Secretariat shall post these reports on the password protected section of the ICCAT website, as soon as practicable.

At its request, the SCRS shall have access to the reports received by the ICCAT Secretariat.

31. Recommendations 92-01, 93-03, 96-10, 97-04, 98-12 and 06-15 and the Resolutions 93-02, 94-04, 94-05 on the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program are repealed and replaced by this Recommendation.

Data to be Included in Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BCD)

- 1. ICCAT Bluefin tuna catch document number***
- 2. Catch Information**
 Vessel or trap name*
 Flag State*
 ICCAT Record No.
 Date, area of catch and gear used*
 Number of fish, total weight, and average weight*
 Tag No. (if applicable)
- 3. Transfer information**
Towing vessel description
 Vessel name, flag
 ICCAT Record No. and towing cage number (if applicable)
- 4. Transshipment information**
Carrier vessel description
 Flag State
 ICCAT Record No.
 Date
 Port (name and country or position)
Product description
 (F/FR; RD/GG/DR/FL/OT)
 Total weight (NET)
- 5. Farming information**
Farming facility description
 Name, flag of farm*, ICCAT FFB No.* and location of farm
 Participation in national sampling program (yes or no)
Cage description
 Date of caging, cage number
Fish description
 Estimates of number of fish, total weight, and average weight*
 Estimated size composition (<8 kg, 8-30 kg, >30 kg)
- 6. Harvest from Farms information**
Harvest description
 Date of harvest*
 Number of fish, total (round) weight, and average weight*
 Tag numbers (if applicable)
- 7. Trade information**
Product description
 (F/FR; RD/GG/DR/FL/OT)
 Total weight (NET)
Exporter/Seller information
 Point of export or departure*
 Export company name, address, signature and date
 Description of transportation (relevant documentation to be attached)
Importer/buyer information
 Point of import or destination*
 Import company name, address, signature and date
- 8. Government validation**
 Name of authority and signatory, title, address, signature, seal and date

ICCAT BLUEFIN TUNA CATCH DOCUMENT #										
CATCH INFORMATION										
VESSEL/TRAP		NAME			FLAG		ICCAT RECORD NO.			
CATCH DESCRIPTION		DATE (ddmmyy)			AREA		GEAR			
				NO. FISH		TOTAL WT (KG)		AVG WT (KG)		
		TAG NOS. (if applicable)								
GOVT VALIDATION		NAME OF AUTHORITY AND SIGNATORY					TITLE			
		SIGNATURE					DATE		SEAL	
TRANSFER INFORMATION										
TOWING VESSEL DESCRIPTION		NAME			FLAG		ICCAT RECORD NO.			
TOWING CAGE DESCRIPTION		NUMBER								
TRANSSHIPMENT INFORMATION										
CARRIER VESSEL DESCRIPTION		NAME			FLAG		ICCAT RECORD NO.			
		DATE			PORT (NAME AND COUNTRY)/ POSITION (LAT/LONG)					
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION		F/FR (circle one)			RD/GG/DR/FL/OT (circle one)			NET WT (kg)		
GOVT VALIDATION		NAME OF AUTHORITY AND SIGNATORY					TITLE			
		SIGNATURE					DATE		SEAL	
FARMING INFORMATION										
FARMING FACILITY DESCRIPTION		NAME			FLAG		ICCAT FFB NO.			
		LOCATION								
		NATIONAL SAMPLING PROGRAM? YES or NO (circle one)								
CAGE DESCRIPTION		DATE (ddmmyy)			CAGE NO					
FISH DESCRIPTION		NO. OF FISH		TOTAL WT (kg)			AVG WT (kg)			
		SIZE COMPOSITION		<8 kg			8-30 kg		>30 kg	
OBSERVER INFORMATION		NAME			TITLE		SIGNATURE			
GOVT VALIDATION		NAME OF AUTHORITY AND SIGNATORY					TITLE			
		SIGNATURE					DATE		SEAL	
HARVEST FROM FARM INFORMATION										
HARVEST DESCRIPTION		DATE (ddmmyy)			NO. FISH		TOTAL ROUND WT (kg)			
		AVG WT (kg)								
		TAG NOS. (if applicable)								
GOVT VALIDATION		NAME OF AUTHORITY AND SIGNATORY					TITLE			
		SIGNATURE					DATE		SEAL	
TRADE INFORMATION										
PRODUCT DESCRIPTION		F/FR (circle one)			RD/GG/DR/FL/OT (circle one)			NET WT (kg)		
EXPORTER/ SELLER		PT OF EXPORT/DEPARTURE			COMPANY			ADDRESS		
		SIGNATURE			DATE					
TRANSPORTATION DESCRIPTION		(RELEVANT INFORMATION TO BE ATTACHED)								
GOVT VALIDATION		NAME OF AUTHORITY AND SIGNATORY					TITLE			
		SIGNATURE					DATE		SEAL	
IMPORTER/ BUYER		PT OF IMPORT/DESTINATION			COMPANY			ADDRESS		
		SIGNATURE			DATE					

Data to be Included in the Bluefin Tuna Re-export Certificate (BFTRC)

- 1. Document number of the BFTRC***
- 2. Re-export section**
Re-exporting CPC/Entity/Fishing Entity
Point of re-export*
- 3. Description of imported bluefin tuna**
Product type F/FR RD/GG/DR/FL/OT
Net weight (kg)
BCD number(s) and date(s) of importation*
Flag(s) of fishing vessel(s) or state of establishment of the trap, where appropriate
- 4. Description of bluefin tuna to be re-exported**
Product type F/FR RD/GG/DR/FL/OT*
Net weight (kg)*
Corresponding BCD number(s) from section 3
- 5. Statement of re-exporter**
Name
Address
Signature
Date
- 6. Validation by governmental authorities**
Name and address of the authority
Name and position of the official
Signature
Date
Government seal
- 7. Import section**
Statement by the importer in the CPC of import of the bluefin tuna consignment
Name and address of the importer
Name and signature of the importer's representative and date
Point of import: City and CPC*

Note – Copies of the BCD(s) and Transport document(s) shall be attached.

DOCUMENT NUMBER	ICCAT BLUEFIN TUNA RE-EXPORT CERTIFICATE			
RE-EXPORT SECTION:				
1. RE-EXPORTING COUNTRY/ENTITY/FISHING ENTITY				
2. POINT OF RE-EXPORT				
3. DESCRIPTION OF IMPORTED BLUEFIN TUNA				
Product Type <i>F/FR RD/GG/DR/FL/OT</i>	Net Weight (Kg)	Flag CPC	Date of import	BCD No.
4. DESCRIPTION OF BLUEFIN TUNA FOR RE-EXPORT				
Product Type <i>F/FR RD/GG/DR/FL/OT</i>	Net Weight (kg)	Corresponding BCD number		
F=Fresh, FR=Frozen, RD=Round, GG=Gilled & Guttet, DR=Dressed, FL=Fillet, OT=Others (Describe the type of product:)				
5. RE-EXPORTER STATEMENT:				
I certify that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.				
Name	Address	Signature	Date	
6. GOVERNMENT VALIDATION:				
I validate that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.				
				Total weight of the shipment: kg
Name & Title	Signature	Date	Government Seal	
IMPORT SECTION				
7. IMPORTER STATEMENT:				
I certify that the above information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.				
Importer Certification				
Name	Address	Signature	Date	
Final Point of Import: City	State/Province	CPC		

BFTSD Re-Export Certificate: 2007

NOTE: IF A LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH IS USED IN COMPLETING THIS FORM, PLEASE ADD THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION ON THIS DOCUMENT.

* Valid transport document and copies of the BCDs shall be attached.

Report on the Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Program

Reporting CPC:

Period of reference: July 1 [2XXX] to June 30 [2XXX]

1. Information extracted from BCDs
 - number of BCDs validated:
 - number of validated BCDs received:
 - total amount of bluefin tuna products traded domestically, with breakdown by fishing areas and fishing gears,
 - total amount of bluefin tuna products imported, exported, transferred to farms, re-exported with breakdown by CPC of origin, re-export or destination, fishing areas and fishing gears,
 - number of verifications of BCDs requested to other CPCs and summary results:
 - number of requests for verifications of BCDs received from other CPCs and summary results:
 - total amount of bluefin tuna consignments subject to a prohibition decision with breakdown by products, nature of operation (domestic trade, import, export, re-export, transfer to farms), reasons for prohibition and CPCs and/or non-Contracting Parties of origin or destination.

2. Information on cases under Part VI paragraph 17
 - number of cases
 - total amount of bluefin tuna with breakdown by products, nature of operation (domestic trade, import, export, re-export, transfer to farms), CPCs or other countries referred to in Part VI paragraph 17 above.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY ICCAT IN 2007

07-05

BFT

**RESOLUTION BY ICCAT FOR REBUILDING OF
THE EASTERN ATLANTIC BLUEFIN TUNA STOCK**

RECALLING that the Commission adopted the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05] at its meeting in 2006;

CONSIDERING the conservation and management measures provided by said recommendation were not fully implemented during 2007 fishing season;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNA (ICCAT) RESOLVES THAT:

1. All the CPCs should submit to the Secretariat regulations and other related documents adopted by them to implement ICCAT Recommendation 06-05 before the end of February 2008. In order to have greater transparency in implementing this Recommendation, all CPCs involved in the bluefin fisheries should submit a detailed report on their implementation of the Recommendation in 2008, no later than October 30, 2008. The Commission should, at its 2008 meeting, consider those reports and the actual implementation of the Recommendation in the 2008 fishing season and, if necessary, make adjustments to the Recommendation. In particular, as a result of the above consideration, the Commission should take every available action, including quota adjustment, provided in Recommendation 06-05 and other recommendations so as to ensure full implementation of the Recovery Plan.
2. The Commission requests that the CPCs involved in the bluefin fisheries jointly hold in March 2008 (in Tokyo) a Meeting of Managers and Stakeholders in Atlantic Bluefin Fishing (MSAB) inviting stakeholders engaged in Atlantic bluefin fisheries (fishing industry representing all gears, farming establishments, buyers and traders). The objectives of MSAB are:
 - To examine the full process of the chain of bluefin activities from catch to farming/fattening, and to markets and to ensure that all the ICCAT relevant rules and regulations in Recommendation 06-05 are fully known and respected in the 2008 fishing season by all the segments of the bluefin chain; and
 - To work out joint voluntary actions to achieve an objective of reducing total fishing, caging and imports from the 2007 level so that all the fishing activities in the Convention area be reasonably contained in the decreasing TACs of the multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

The Commission should review the results of the MSAB and, if appropriate, consider new conservation and management measures based on them, in particular, that of attaining the objective in the second indent above.

3. The Secretariat should collect information on technology of stock enhancement of bluefin tuna and present it to the 2008 Commission meeting so that concerned CPCs can start work in this field for Atlantic bluefin tuna in the near future. The MSAB should also consider possible industry contributions to such work in the future.

OTHER DECISIONS ADOPTED BY ICCAT IN 2007

7.1 POSSIBLE APPROACH TO A PERFORMANCE REVIEW OF ICCAT

The Joint Meeting of the Tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs) held in Kobe, Tokyo, 22-26 January 2007, agreed that the five tuna RFMOs should have performance reviews, which should be conducted in accordance with a common methodology and a common set of criteria, taking into account as far as possible, the specific requirements of each Commission. At the 27th session of the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Committee on Fisheries, Members emphasized the importance of conducting performance reviews and recognized that each RFMO should independently decide upon the methodology, criteria and frequency of reviews.

The purpose of this document is to present a possible approach for the manner in which the ICCAT Performance Review should be conducted.

Approach

1. Terms of reference

The evaluation of performance should be oriented towards an examination of the Commission's objectives, as stipulated in the ICCAT Convention, and the measures in place to achieve such objectives. A review of ICCAT performance should include the following:

a) Assessment of the text of the Convention, and its ability to assimilate the requirements of international fisheries instruments.

- Are objectives clearly stated, and are they consistent with other international instruments?
- Does the text of the Convention impose any restraints on the organization that prevent it from implementing international instruments?
- Are the decision-making processes adequate to reach the stated objectives?

b) Assessment of the extent to which measures adopted achieve the Commission's objectives and the objectives of international instruments.

- What measures are in place to achieve each objective?
- What is the extent of compliance with such measures?
- To what extent are the objectives being met?

c) Recommendations on how the Organization could be improved

2. Criteria and Standards for performance evaluation.

It is suggested that Commission make use of the common criteria adopted at the *Sixth round of informal consultations of States Parties to the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks (the Agreement)* are presented in **Annex 1**. These criteria outline "what" (at minimum) should be assessed in the performance review.

3. Selection of reviewers

This proposal is for three experts, who have not been involved with ICCAT in the last five years, to conduct the review. Reviewers should have a profound knowledge of the following areas: international fisheries instruments, fisheries management, and fisheries science, ensuring that all these fields are adequately covered. The ICCAT Secretariat should provide adequate information and other support to the experts to facilitate their work.

The three external experts should have an appropriate level of education and experience in their specialized field of work, and a good command of written and spoken English. Knowledge of the other official languages of ICCAT would be an advantage. Reviewers should be selected from a pool of internationally recognized experts. The selection should be made by a Committee comprising members designated by the Commission (hereinafter referred to as ‘the Committee’) from a list which will be compiled by the Secretariat on the basis of nominations made by the Contracting Parties. Based on its experience, the Secretariat may forward the names of other relevant experts not already identified by the Contracting Parties for consideration by the Commission.

4. Timing

The work should be carried out within a reasonable time period as specified by the Commission, and should preferably commence no later than [xxx 2008-to be determined]. The Performance Review should be completed before the first meeting of the Working Group on the Future of ICCAT, scheduled for 2008, given its relevance to the work of that body.

5. Review procedures

The selection of experts should take place as soon as possible, and work start in accordance with timing above. At the end of the specified period, the panel of experts would send a provisional report which would be subject to review by the Committee for clarity. Requests for clarification made by the Commission officers would be addressed by the review panel before presentation to the Commission.

The role of the Secretariat would be to make available all requested documentation available to the Secretariat.

6. Dissemination and consideration of the performance review report

The performance review report will be forwarded to the Working Group on the Future of ICCAT for consideration in its deliberations, including, as appropriate, the development of its workplan and any recommendations to Commission intended to strengthen ICCAT. The Commission will consider the performance review report and any proposals or recommendations of the Working Group on the Future of ICCAT at its 2008 meeting and at future meetings as necessary. In addition, the performance review report will be distributed to Contracting Parties as soon as it is finalized. At that time, it will also be posted in the ICCAT Web Site.

Budgetary requirements

On the basis of ten weeks work by three experts as discussed above, a total of 150 person days would be required to carry out the review. The price per day includes all materials and communication costs. The daily rate is calculated to be €600, with a total cost of €90,000. In addition, the panel of experts would be required to make two trips, one for a meeting with the Committee, and one to the meeting of the Commission. Travel and per diem under this scenario would be paid by the Commission, but no fees. Costs could vary depending on the original location of experts and location of the meetings, and hence estimates are tentative.

<i>Item</i>	<i>Unit cost (€)</i>	<i>Number of units</i>	<i>Total cost (€)</i>
Days of work	600	150	90,000
Travel costs	2,000	6	12,000
Contingencies	10% of total work/travel	1	10,200
Total			112,200

Criteria for Reviewing the Performance of Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMOs)

	<i>Area</i>	<i>General criteria</i>	<i>Detailed criteria</i>
1	<i>Conservation and management</i>	Status of living marine resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Status of major fish stocks under the purview of the RFMO in relation to maximum sustainable yield or other relevant biological standards. • Trends in the status of those stocks. • Status of species that belong to the same ecosystems as, or are associated with or dependent upon, the major target stocks (hereinafter “non-target species”). • Trends in the status of those species.
		Data collection and sharing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has agreed formats, specifications and timeframes for data submission, taking into account UNFSA Annex I. • Extent to which RFMO members and cooperating non-members, individually or through the RFMO, collect and share complete and accurate fisheries data concerning target stocks and non-target species and other relevant data in a timely manner. • Extent to which fishing data and fishing vessel data are gathered by the RFMO and shared among members and other RFMOs. • Extent to which the RFMO is addressing any gaps in the collection and sharing of data as required.
		Quality and provision of scientific advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO receives and/or produces the best scientific advice relevant to the fish stocks and other living marine resources under its purview, as well as to the effects of fishing on the marine environment.
		Adoption of conservation and management measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted conservation and management measures for both target stocks and non-target species that ensures the long-term sustainability of such stocks and species and are based on the best scientific evidence available. • Extent to which the RFMO has applied the precautionary approach as set forth in UNFSA Article 6 and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Article 7.5, including the application of precautionary reference points. • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted and is implementing effective rebuilding plans for depleted or overfished stocks. • Extent to which the RFMO has moved toward the adoption of conservation and management measures for previously unregulated fisheries, including new and exploratory fisheries. • Extent to which the RFMO has taken due account of the need to conserve marine biological diversity and minimize harmful impacts of fisheries on living marine resources and marine ecosystems. • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted measures to minimize pollution, waste, discards, catch by lost or abandoned gear, catch of non-target species, both fish and non-fish species, and impacts on associated or dependent species, in particular endangered species, through measures including, to the extent practicable, the development and use of selective, environmentally safe and cost-effective fishing gear and techniques.
		Capacity management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has identified fishing capacity levels commensurate with long-term sustainability and optimum utilization of relevant fisheries. • Extent to which the RFMO has taken actions to prevent or eliminate excess fishing capacity and effort.

		Compatibility of management measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which measures have been adopted as reflected in UNFSA Article 7.
		Fishing allocations and opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO agrees on the allocation of allowable catch or levels of fishing effort, including taking into account requests for participation from new members or participants as reflected in UNFSA Article 11.
2	<i>Compliance and enforcement</i>	Flag State duties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which RFMO members are fulfilling their duties as flag States under the treaty establishing the RFMO, pursuant to measures adopted by the RFMO, and under other international instruments, including, inter alia, the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention, the UNFSA and the 1993 FAO Compliance Agreement, as applicable.
		Port State measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted measures relating to the exercise of the rights and duties of its members as port States, as reflected in UNFSA Article 23 and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Article 8.3. • Extent to which these measures are effectively implemented.
		Monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted integrated MCS measures (e.g., required use of VMS, observers, catch documentation and trade tracking schemes, restrictions on transshipment, boarding and inspection schemes). • Extent to which these measures are effectively implemented.
		Follow-up on infringements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO, its members and cooperating non-members follow up on infringements to management measures.
		Cooperative mechanisms to detect and deter non-compliance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has established adequate cooperative mechanisms to both monitor compliance and detect and deter non-compliance (e.g., compliance committees, vessel lists, sharing of information about non-compliance). • Extent to which these mechanisms are being effectively utilized.
		Market-related measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has adopted measures relating to the exercise of the rights and duties of its members as market States. • Extent to which these market-related measures are effectively implemented.
3	<i>Decision-making and dispute settlement</i>	Decision-making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which RFMO has transparent and consistent decision-making procedures that facilitate the adoption of conservation and management measures in a timely and effective manner.
		Dispute settlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO has established adequate mechanisms for resolving disputes.
4	<i>International cooperation</i>	Transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO is operating in a transparent manner, as reflected in UNFSA Article 12 and the Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries Article 7.1.9. • Extent to which RFMO decisions, meeting reports, scientific advice upon which decisions are made, and other relevant materials are made publicly available in a timely fashion.
		Relationship to cooperating nonmembers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO facilitates cooperation between members and nonmembers, including through the adoption and implementation of procedures for granting cooperating status.
		Relationship to non-cooperating non-members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of fishing activity by vessels of non-members that are not cooperating with the RFMO, as well as measures to deter such activities.

		Cooperation with other RFMOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO cooperates with other RFMOs, including through the network of Regional Fishery Body Secretariats.
		Special requirements of developing States	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO recognizes the special needs of developing States and pursues forms of cooperation with developing States, including with respect to fishing allocations or opportunities, taking into account UNFSA Articles 24 and 25, and the Code of Conduct of Responsible Fisheries Article 5. • Extent to which RFMO members, individually or through the RFMO, provide relevant assistance to developing States, as reflected in UNFSA Article 26.
5	<i>Financial and administrative issues</i>	Availability of resources for RFMO activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which financial and other resources are made available to achieve the aims of the RFMO and to implement the RFMOs decisions.
		Efficiency and cost-effectiveness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent to which the RFMO is efficiently and effectively managing its human and financial resources, including those of the Secretariat.

**REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE STANDING
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE & ADMINISTRATION (STACFAD)**

1. Opening of the meeting

The 2007 meeting of the Standing Committee on Finance and Administration (STACFAD) was opened on Monday, November 12, by the Committee Chairman, Mr. J. Jones (Canada).

2. Adoption of the Agenda

The Agenda, which had been circulated in advance of the meeting, was adopted (**Appendix 1 to ANNEX 8**).

3. Appointment of the Rapporteur

The ICCAT Secretariat was designated rapporteur.

4. Reports from the Secretariat**4.1 2007 Administrative Report**

The 2007 Administrative Report was presented by the Chairman, who reviewed its contents, i.e. events of an administrative nature that had occurred at the Secretariat and in the Commission in 2007: Contracting Parties to the Convention, the adoption of management measures on east Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, the adoption and entry into force of the Recommendations and Resolutions in 2007, inter-sessional meetings, ICCAT working groups and regional workshops convened by the Chairman, meetings at which ICCAT was represented (see Appendix 1 to Administrative Report), tagging lottery, Chairman's letters to various Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities (concerning compliance with the conservation measures and compliance with budgetary obligations), list of publications and Secretariat documents, organization and management of Secretariat staff (organization and staff pension plan), and other matters such as the management of other programs.

The Delegate of the European Community congratulated the Secretariat for its work and stated that in recent years discussions have been carried out on the problem of the delays in payments and he invited the Parties concerned to comply with the payment plans.

The Delegate of Senegal proposed that in item 8.2 of the Administrative Report, referring to compliance with budgetary obligations, it would be good to include the level of the arrears of the Parties.

The Chairman indicated to him that the reference in the Administrative Report to the compliance with budgetary obligations was a summary of the correspondence between the Secretariat and the Contracting Parties.

The Delegate of Morocco requested clarification on item 10 of the report, i.e., if the Population Dynamics Expert post also implied that of the Assistant Executive Secretary.

Mr. Jones responded that indeed the idea was to have a Population Dynamics Expert, but not necessarily to have an Assistant Executive Secretary.

The Administrative Report was adopted.

4.2 2007 Financial Report

The Chairman presented the Financial Report which had been distributed in advance.

Mr. Jones noted that a copy of the Auditor's Report had been transmitted to all the Contracting Parties in May, 2007 and he pointed out other important points of the Report, such as the funds for activities to improve data financed by the United States and Japan. He also expressed appreciation for the voluntary contribution received from Chinese Taipei in the amount of €100,000.

The Chairman also noted the improvement in ICCAT's financial situation and pointed out that the Working Capital Fund would probably reach 60% of the budget. He appreciated the efforts Contracting Parties had made to pay their pending contributions, but he indicated that close to €1.5 million were still pending receipt.

The Chairman pointed out that in mid-2008 the three-year contract with the Deloitte & Touch will expire and that discussion should be made regarding whether to change or continue with this auditing firm.

Lastly, he underlined that further contributions had been received since the Financial Report had been prepared and that an addendum to the report would be circulated showing the changes.

The Delegate of the European Community requested clarification on the financing of the *ICCAT Manual* from the Special Data Fund and EC Fund for the *ICCAT Manual*. As regards the auditing firm, he expressed his inclination towards a new contract bid once the three-year contract expired, as in done in other RFMOs.

The Executive Secretary explained that after the SCRS had requested an updating of the *ICCAT Manual*, various funds have been utilized in the last three years to carry out this work, such as the Special Data Fund (whose main contributor was the United States), the Japan Fund for the Improvement of Data, and the EC Fund for the *ICCAT Manual*. He explained that the Manual was still not yet completed.

The Delegate of Morocco noted the improvement in the Auditor's report with the new firm and expressed concern about the costs that a new bid would entail.

The Chairman informed that a new bidding process would involve an increase in the costs and added that such costs would not be known until the process was started.

The Delegate of Syria indicated that the Financial Report showed a debt for his country, even though they had paid 2006 and 2007 contributions, and he pointed out that they had not received any receipt for the bank transfer of the 2007 contribution.

The Chairman responded that the Secretariat had received the 2006 contribution, but up to now it did not have confirmation of the payment corresponding to 2007, and that as soon as the funds were received, the information would be updated.

The Delegate of Egypt asked for confirmation of the amount of its 2007 contribution.

The Executive Secretary explained that FAO had notified Egypt's adherence in October and that, in accordance with the ICCAT Convention, new Contracting Parties were obliged to pay half the annual contribution if such adherence occurred in the last six months of the year, which was the case of Egypt, whose contribution was thus shown in the financial tables.

The Delegate of Ghana pointed out the development of his country's delays in payments since 2005, emphasizing the considerable effort that it was making to cancel its debt. He further pointed out that Ghana's contributions had been very high due to their catches and that for this reason it was important to use quality data in the calculation of the contributions and to sanction those Parties that did not provide such information.

The Chairman pointed out the importance of the data and recognized the important effort made by Ghana to cancel its debt.

The Delegate of the Republic of Guinea pointed out that the Ministry of Finance had confirmed the transfer of funds to bring their debt with ICCAT into line and thus comply with their payment plan of arrears.

The Chairman returned to the discussion on the auditor's contract and requested comments on this matter.

Various delegations, such as Belize, United States, Canada, Morocco, the EC and Brazil, intervened in the discussion and, except for some details, the majority opted for a change in the auditing firm, and that every three

years a new bid be requested such that the outgoing firm could not be contracted in the period immediately afterwards, thus avoiding excessive continuity. Therefore, it was agreed to call for bids for the change in the auditing firm in 2008.

At the Committee's second session this procedure was accepted and an updating of the Financial Report was presented showing the changes that had occurred between October 22 and November 14, 2007.

5. Review of progress of the payment of arrears

The Chairman presented the document on "Detailed Information on the Debt Accumulated by ICCAT Contracting Parties" and pointed out that an updated version of the document would be distributed to include the latest contributions received from Belize, Korea, Philippines and Ghana. He encouraged the rest of the Parties that had arrears to carry out the necessary procedures to resolve these deficiencies.

The Delegate of the United Kingdom (Overseas Territories) pointed out that the past due debt for its overseas territories was almost settled, and there was only €5,000 still pending payment. He added that he would contact the Secretariat for the definitive cancellation of its debt.

The Delegate of the European Community expressed concern for the non-compliance with the payment plans that had been presented by those Parties that had past due debts.

The Delegate of Belize asked if the past due debt of Honduras was recoverable.

The Chairman explained that the accounting ledgers should reflect the balance of the Commission's accumulated pending debt. He added that some parameters had to be set if the Committee could even begin to address this issue.

The Delegate of the Republic of Guinea explained that they had presented a payment plan of their arrears and that due to bank difficulties the funds had not reached the Commission's accounts, but that they had authorization to cancel their debts.

The Chairman encouraged the Contracting Parties concerned to continue these efforts.

6. Budget and Contracting Party contributions for Biennial Period 2008-2009

The Chairman presented the proposed budget and the Contracting Party contributions for the 2008-2009 period. He explained that the budget proposed certain increases, some minor and others higher, but that these amounts were insignificant. He further pointed out that the Population Dynamics Expert post was included in the proposal, but that the SCRS proposal (for a Database Manager and a By-catch Coordinator) had not yet been included. He also indicated that other financial implications that might arise from proposals from the Panels and Committees would also be included. Lastly, he pointed out the possible implications from the performance review and the bluefin tuna management measures.

Following some clarifications requested by the Delegate of the European Community regarding the chapters on travel, several delegations expressed the need to allocate funds to scientific programs, according to the SCRS requests, and requested that these be included in the Commission's budget.

Several parties, including the United States and Brazil, voiced support for the longstanding request of the SCRS to hire a By-Catch Coordinator. They noted that ICCAT was again making additional recommendations regarding sharks and sea birds and this position was critical.

At the Committee's third session, the Chairman presented various options for the budget, which included various proposals with budgetary implications submitted by the Scientific Committee as well as other Committees.

The Delegate of Turkey explained that their contribution to the 2008 budget was very high, taking into account the catch data on Atlantic bonito sent to the Secretariat. He asked if there was a procedure within the calculation of contributions to reflect the low economic value of this species in comparison to the other species.

The Chairman explained that the procedure for calculating the contributions was included in the Convention and it did not refer in any way to the market conditions of the various species. The Chairman also noted that while the By-Catch Coordinator position was not included in the funding proposal, some Parties expressed a willingness to work towards special project funding such that the position could be filled in 2009. The Chairman further noted that if Parties could obtain special funding for 2009, this position would be a priority for the 2010-2011 budgetary process.

The Delegate of Canada asked Parties to attach, when submitting proposals that have a financial impact on the budget, an annex showing the status of foreseen budgetary incidence.

The Chairman pointed out that this proposal would be presented to the plenary session.

Following some explanations, the Chairman proposed referring the adoption of the proposed budget, which included the position of the Population Dynamics Expert, the Database Manager, as well as the office material and computer equipment requested by the SCRS, to the plenary session (see **Tables 1 to 7** attached to this Report).

7. Consideration of programs which may require additional funding

7.1 ICCAT Performance Review

The Chairman presented the budgetary implications of the performance review and explained the options for financing to the Parties and proposed, as alternatives, their inclusion in the budget or to consider them as extra-budgetary expenses.

The Delegate of the European Community noted the importance of this point and proposed the use of the Working Capital Fund for financing. He also asked about the possibility of reducing the costs indicated in the document.

The Delegate of Japan pointed out the importance of the need for a performance review and also commented on the high costs that had been proposed.

The Delegate of the United States supported the proposal of using the Working Capital Fund for financing and expressed that first it had to establish how this review is going to be carried out.

The Chairman indicated that the proposed costs were estimated and that these would depend on the extent and intensity of the review, and would be adjusted later.

The Executive Secretary explained that the days indicated in the document corresponded to 50 days of work of three experts, that the agreement of the United Nations, the ICCAT Convention and documents of other organizations should be reviewed in order to obtain a good review of the Commission.

The Chairman proposed using the Working Capital Fund to finance the review and to wait for the Plenary Sessions to discuss the arrangements and adjust the amount indicated. This proposal was adopted.

7.2 MCS measures contemplated in Rec. 06-05 (Multi-annual Management Plan for Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna)

The Chairman presented the estimate of the possible costs involved in the implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) for eastern bluefin tuna. He pointed out the two possible scenarios and the costs involved, which amount to €20,000 and €900,000, respectively. He indicated that the option of the scenarios would depend on the discussions regarding the functioning of the system to comply with the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean*.

The Delegate of the European Community expressed the importance of implementing the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) as a control mechanism, and asked if the manager and assistant required would be permanent positions at the Secretariat. Furthermore, he asked if it was possible to combine the Database Management position requested by the SCRS with the VMS Manager position. Lastly, he asked if the financing of the project

could be assumed by the Working Capital Fund during the initial year until it could be carried out within the budget.

The Chairman responded that the positions could be on a contract fixed-term basis and that although there could be some overlapping between them, the databases used for each request would be different.

The Executive Secretary explained that as regards the human resources, it was foreseen that these would be part of the Secretariat staff, and that the costs for equipment, scheduling and staff, related to carrying out the second part of Rec. 06-05 did not have too much to do with the request from the Scientific Committee. He recalled that the provisions of Rec. 06-05 had to enter into force as soon as possible, since they were for 2008. However, he indicated that the Working Capital Fund was in good condition, at about 60% of the budget, and added that it would not have to be used to meet the expenses of the daily operations of the Commission.

The Delegate of Canada suggested the possibility that the Contracting Parties that participated in the eastern bluefin tuna fishery finance this Vessel Monitoring System. Further, he expressed that Canada did not agree with recurring to the Working Capital Fund to finance the program.

The Delegate of the European Community stated that this was a System initiated for bluefin tuna, but that in the future it could be applied to other species.

The Delegate of Brazil agreed with the option of financing by those Parties that participate in bluefin tuna fishing and that if this System were to be used for more species then it could be financed by the Commission.

The Delegate of Mexico asked for an estimate of the costs this would involve and the eventual increase in the budget.

The Delegate of Algeria supported Canada's proposal that the costs be borne by the Parties involved.

The Chairman explained that this had not yet been included in the budget and that its weight was not yet known. On the other hand, he proposed that if the Parties involved bore the costs, this could be in direct proportion to the catches of the Parties, in order to make an estimate.

The Delegate of the European Community informed that they would not accept an important increase in the budget that would surpass their current contribution.

The Chairman proposed waiting until the rest of the Committees and Panels finalized their work.

At the third session, the Chairman explained that the Compliance Committee had suggested a cost reduction for the implementation of the VMS program, and proposed that this program be carried out with a budget that would only include the position of Database Manager, contingencies and the external recruitment, estimated at first. However, in the absence of a consensus regarding this matter, the Chairman proposed excluding these costs in the Commission budget and he asked Contracting Parties that participate in the bluefin tuna fishery to express their intentions as regards the possibility of developing a specific multilateral program, jointly with the European Community, to co-finance the VMS program. In response to a question put forward by the European Community, the Chairman explained that the costs indicated would not be fixed as they included the costs for starting and establishing the program and these would depend on the requirements for data collection and transmittal.

The proposal aimed at extra-budgetary financing for the implementation of the VMS, in accordance with Rec. 06-05, was approved. The EC agreed to take the lead in the development of a multi-party funding proposal in concert with the Parties who fish eastern bluefin.

8. Budget and participant contributions to the ICCAT Regional Observer Program

The Chairman presented the "Progress Report on the Implementation of the ICCAT Regional Observer Program" that included a draft budget proposal for 2008. This matter will depend on the Compliance Committee's decision.

The Delegate of China wholeheartedly thanked the Secretariat for the good organization in carrying out the Program. He declared that the budget presented could increase if Japan participated in the program, and added that it would be interesting and, from the experience acquired, make some cuts in spending, in the view of the increase in some chapters, such as that for travel.

The Delegate of Japan explained that although it had not participated in the program, it could do so in the future and he indicated his concern about the costs involved. He asked for a revision of the costs according to the expenses incurred, in order to see if these could be reduced, and proposed, as an example, that the program be carried out with another contract.

The Chairman recalled that the contract was selected by bidding and that another bid could be requested.

The Executive Secretary recalled that at the last meeting the selection of the contract was carried out by a Selection Committee in which Japan participated. He explained that the company selected had a one-year contract and he added that at first some initial costs had been included, such as equipment and training, which could be reduced, while others had been increased based on experience in the development of the program, which was the case of travel costs.

The Delegate of France (St. Pierre & Miquelon) stated that the costs of the observer programs were very high and that one way of assessing the effectiveness of the program was to evaluate it and compare the cost of the program with that of transshipment at port.

The Chairman proposed continuing this discussion in the Compliance Committee, among the Parties involved and the Secretariat, since it did not affect the Commission budget. It was agreed to contact the contractor prior to April 2008 to review the budget. The Parties involved will be kept duly informed.

9. Other matters

9.1 Arab language as ICCAT language of interpretation

The Chairman presented a document concerning the request from Libya to include the Arab language as a language of interpretation only during the Commission meetings.

The Executive Secretary explained that based on what is done in other organizations, a cost of €40,000 was estimated, which would be included in the costs of the three interpreters (honoraria, per diem, cabins, etc.).

Following Libya's intervention to consider the proposal, some delegations expressed favor for it. Others stressed that the Commission was formed of many countries with maternal languages that were distinct from the official languages of ICCAT, and that to include these languages would represent important budgetary repercussions.

The Chairman indicated that the budgetary implication would be shown for each of the Contracting Parties prior to taking a decision.

At the last session, in the absence of a consensus, the Chairman suggested withdrawing the budget proposal and to meet with the Contracting Parties concerned, with the aim of reaching an alternative solution. This suggestion was accepted.

9.2 Publication of Annual Reports

The Chairman then presented a document concerning alternatives for the publication of Volume 3, the Annual Reports. He explained that although it did not have important budgetary implications, it concerned a matter of efficiency and three alternatives were presented: (1) publication with the current format in the original language, i.e. without any translation; (2) maintain the translation with an electronic publication; and (3) maintain the original language with electronic publication.

The Delegate of France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) stated that he supported the proposal of the distribution of the Annual Reports in electronic format, and that he reserved pronouncing on the translation. He indicated his position that the translation of Commission and SCRS documents in the three languages be continued.

The Delegate of the European Community agreed with the intervention of the Delegate of France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) and indicated he would ask for clarifications on the addendum to the Financial Report.

10. Election of Chair

The Delegate of the United States proposed that Mr. Jones continue to carry out this task for the next two years, and this proposed received unanimous support. Mr. Jones thanked the Committee for their confidence in him and accepted to continue as STACFAD Chair

11. Adoption of the report and adjournment

The Report of STACFAD was adopted by correspondence.

The Meeting of STACFAD was adjourned by the Chairman, Mr. J. Jones.

Table 1. Commission Budget for 2008 and 2009 (Euros).

<i>Chapters</i>	<i>2007</i>	<i>Revised Increase</i>	<i>2008</i>	<i>Revised Increase</i>	<i>2009</i>
1. Salaries	1,071,638.71	-11.45%	948,884.85	3.40%	981,146.93
2. Travel	30,000.00	0.00%	30,000.00	3.40%	31,020.00
3. Commission meetings (annual & inter-sessional)	115,884.75	12.18%	130,000.00	3.40%	134,420.00
4. Publications	52,470.04	0.00%	52,470.04	3.40%	54,254.02
5. Office Equipment	8,047.55	0.00%	8,047.55	3.40%	8,321.17
6. Operating Expenses	158,265.73	26.37%	200,000.00	3.40%	206,800.00
7. Miscellaneous	6,438.05	0.00%	6,438.05	3.40%	6,656.94
8. Coordination of Research					
a) Salaries	639,368.18	14.92%	734,737.67	3.40%	759,718.75
b) Travel to improve statistics	20,000.00	50.00%	30,000.00	3.40%	31,020.00
c) Statistics-Biology	25,000.00	0.00%	25,000.00	3.40%	25,850.00
d) Computer-related items	25,750.00	54.37%	39,750.00	3.40%	41,101.50
e) Database maintenance	16,899.86	127.59%	38,462.86	3.40%	39,770.60
f) Phone line-Internet domain	10,300.00	145.63%	25,300.00	3.40%	26,160.20
g) Scientific meetings (including SCRS)	77,256.50	0.00%	77,256.50	3.40%	79,883.22
h) ICCAT Bluefin Year Program (BYP)	14,588.60	0.00%	14,588.60	3.40%	15,084.61
i) ICCAT Billfish Research Program	20,000.00	0.00%	20,000.00	3.40%	20,680.00
j) Miscellaneous	6,116.14	0.00%	6,116.14	3.40%	6,324.09
<i>Sub-total Chapter</i>	<i>855,279.28</i>	<i>18.23%</i>	<i>1,011,211.77</i>	<i>3.40%</i>	<i>1,045,592.97</i>
9. Contingencies	10,000.00	150.00%	25,000.00	3.40%	25,850.00
10. Separation from Service Fund	15,000.00	100.00%	30,000.00	3.40%	31,020.00
TOTAL BUDGET	2,323,024.11	5.12%	2,442,052.26	3.40%	2,525,082.04

Table 2. Basic information to calculate the Contracting Party contributions in 2008-2009.

Contracting Party	Groups ^a	GNP ^b 2004	GNP ^b 1991	Catch ^c	Canning ^d	Catch + Canning	Panels ^e				Total Panels	Contracting Party
							1	2	3	4		
Algérie	C	2,497	2,250	3,403		3,403	-	X	-	X	2	Algérie
Angola	D	1,309	1,179	3,847		3,847	X	-	-	X	2	Angola
Barbados	C	10,538	9,494	126		126	-	-	-	-	0	Barbados
Belize	C	3,594	3,238	5		5	X	X	X	X	4	Belize
Brazil	B	3,225	2,905	42,103	14,007	56,110	X	X	X	X	4	Brazil
Canada	A	31,031	27,956	2,748		2,748	X	X	-	X	3	Canada
Cap-Vert	D	1,947	1,754	365		365	X	-	-	-	1	Cap-Vert
China, People's Rep. of	C	1,283	1,156	8,969		8,969	X	X	-	X	3	China, People's Rep. of
Communauté Européenne	A	27,861	25,100	198,597	250,089	448,686	X	X	X	X	4	Communauté Européenne
Côte d'Ivoire	D	908	818	1,985		1,985	X	-	-	X	2	Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia	C	7,557	6,808	1,017	627	1,644	-	X	-	-	1	Croatia
Egypt	D	1,174	1,058			0	-	X	-	-	1	Egypt
France (St. P. & M.)	A	33,967	30,601	61	0	61	X	X	-	X	3	France (St. P. & M.)
Gabon	C	4,710	4,243	44		44	X	-	-	X	2	Gabon
Ghana	C	403	363	83,582	10,300	93,882	X	-	-	-	1	Ghana
Guatemala, Rep. de	C	2,157	1,943	10,293	0	10,293	X	-	-	-	1	Guatemala, Rep. de
Guinea Ecuatorial	C	7,845	7,068			0	X	-	-	X	2	Guinea Ecuatorial
Guinea, Rep. of	D	421	379			0	-	-	-	-	0	Guinea, Rep. of
Honduras	D	1,046	942			0	X	-	-	-	1	Honduras
Iceland	A	41,913	37,759	0	0	0	-	X	-	-	1	Iceland
Japan	A	36,501	32,884	25,059		25,059	X	X	X	X	4	Japan
Korea, Rep. of	C	14,266	12,852	2,895		2,895	X	X	-	X	3	Korea, Rep. of
Libya	C	3,403	3,066	1,164		1,164	X	X	-	-	2	Libya
Maroc	C	1,606	1,447	9,909	600	10,509	X	X	-	X	3	Maroc
Mexico	B	6,397	5,763	10,984		10,984	X	X	-	X	3	Mexico
Namibia	C	2,661	2,397	3,627		3,627	X	-	X	X	3	Namibia
Nicaragua, Rep. de	D	820	739			0	-	-	-	-	0	Nicaragua, Rep. de
Nigeria	D	637	574			0	-	-	-	-	0	Nigeria
Norway	A	54,383	48,994			0	-	X	-	-	1	Norway
Panama	B	4,269	3,846	20,962		20,962	X	X	-	-	2	Panama
Philippines, Rep. of	D	1,059	954	2,046		2,046	X	-	-	-	1	Philippines, Rep. of
Russia	C	4,047	3,646	287		287	X	-	-	-	1	Russia
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	C	3,357	3,024	258		258	X	X	-	X	3	Saint Vincent and Grenadines
São Tomé e Príncipe	D	447	403			0	X	-	-	X	2	São Tomé e Príncipe
Senegal	C	672	605	6,896	7,997	14,893	X	-	-	X	2	Senegal
South Africa	B	4,507	4,060	5,236		5,236	X	-	X	X	3	South Africa
Syrian Arab Republic	D	1,261	1,136	460	0	460	-	X	-	-	1	Syrian Arab Republic
Trinidad & Tobago	C	8,772	7,903	4,472		4,472	X	-	-	X	2	Trinidad & Tobago
Tunisie	B	2,815	2,536	6,535	2,310	8,845	-	X	-	X	2	Tunisie
Turkey	B	4,182	3,768	72,749		72,749	X	X	X	X	4	Turkey
United Kingdom (O.T.)	A	35,718	32,178	228		228	-	-	-	-	0	United Kingdom (O.T.)
United States	A	39,650	35,721	22,499	17,349	39,848	X	X	X	X	4	United States
Uruguay	C	3,842	3,461	1,592		1,592	X	-	-	X	2	Uruguay
Vanuatu	D	1,405	1,266	2,267		2,267	-	-	-	-	0	Vanuatu
Venezuela	B	4,260	3,838	7,320	1,313	8,633	X	-	-	X	2	Venezuela

^a Group A: Members with developed market economy, as defined by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

Group B: Members whose GNP per capita exceeds US\$ 2,000 and whose combined catches and canning of tuna exceeds 5,000 t.

Group C: Members whose GNP per capita exceeds US\$ 2,000 or whose combined catches and canning of tuna exceeds 5,000 t.

Group D: Members whose GNP per capita does not exceed US\$ 2,000, and whose combined catches and canning of tuna does not exceed 5,000 t.

^b GNP: Gross National Product per capita in US\$. Source: UNCTAD.

GNP with values adjusted to 1991 using a multiplier of 1.11 (Source: U.S. Federal Reserve Board's "Broad Index").

^c 2005 Catches (t).

^d 2005 Canning (t).

^e Panel membership: Panel 1 = Tropical tunas; Panel 2 = Temperate tunas-North; Panel 3 = Temperate tunas-South; and Panel 4 = Other species.

Table 3. Contracting Party Contributions 2008 (Euros).

		Exchange rate: 1 € = 1.441 US\$ (11/2007)									
Contracting Party	Group ^a	Catch + Canning ^a	Panels ^a	% Catch + Canning ^b	% Member + Panels ^c	Membership fee ^d	Panel Membership ^e	Variable fees for Member ^f	Variables fees Catch-Canning ^g	Total fees ^h	Contracting Party
Algérie	C	3,403	2	2.15%	5.45%	694.00	1,388.00	7,298.17	5,761.26	15,141.43	Algérie
Angola	D	3,847	2	35.07%	13.04%	694.00	1,388.00	2,491.29	13,396.02	17,969.30	Angola
Barbados	C	126	0	0.08%	1.82%	694.00	0.00	2,432.72	213.32	3,340.04	Barbados
Belize	C	5	4	0.00%	9.09%	694.00	2,776.00	12,163.62	8.46	15,642.08	Belize
Brazil	B	56,110	4	30.57%	18.52%	694.00	2,776.00	30,499.57	100,710.94	134,680.51	Brazil
Canada	A	2,748	3	0.53%	14.29%	694.00	2,082.00	66,521.82	4,953.70	74,251.52	Canada
Cap-Vert	D	365	1	3.33%	8.70%	694.00	694.00	1,660.86	1,271.00	4,319.86	Cap-Vert
China, People's Rep. of	C	8,969	3	5.67%	7.27%	694.00	2,082.00	9,730.89	15,184.46	27,691.35	China, People's Rep. of
Communauté Européenne	A	448,686	4	86.85%	17.86%	694.00	2,776.00	83,152.28	808,825.96	895,448.24	Communauté Européenne
Côte d'Ivoire	D	1,985	2	18.09%	13.04%	694.00	1,388.00	2,491.29	6,912.16	11,485.45	Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia	C	1,644	1	1.04%	3.64%	694.00	694.00	4,865.45	2,783.28	9,036.73	Croatia
Egypt	D	0	1	0.00%	8.70%	694.00	694.00	1,660.86	0.00	3,048.86	Egypt
France (St. P. & M.)	A	61	3	0.01%	14.29%	694.00	2,082.00	66,521.82	109.96	69,407.79	France (St. P. & M.)
Gabon	C	44	2	0.03%	5.45%	694.00	1,388.00	7,298.17	74.49	9,454.66	Gabon
Ghana	C	93,882	1	59.40%	3.64%	694.00	694.00	4,865.45	158,941.60	165,195.05	Ghana
Guatemala, Rep. de	C	10,293	1	6.51%	3.64%	694.00	694.00	4,865.45	17,425.98	23,679.43	Guatemala, Rep. de
Guinea Ecuatorial	C	0	2	0.00%	5.45%	694.00	1,388.00	7,298.17	0.00	9,380.17	Guinea Ecuatorial
Guinea, Rep. of	D	0	0	0.00%	4.35%	694.00	0.00	830.43	0.00	1,524.43	Guinea, Rep. of
Honduras	D	0	1	0.00%	8.70%	694.00	694.00	1,660.86	0.00	3,048.86	Honduras
Iceland	A	0	1	0.00%	7.14%	694.00	694.00	33,260.91	0.00	34,648.91	Iceland
Japan	A	25,059	4	4.85%	17.86%	694.00	2,776.00	83,152.28	45,172.73	131,795.01	Japan
Korea, Rep. of	C	2,895	3	1.83%	7.27%	694.00	2,082.00	9,730.89	4,901.22	17,408.11	Korea, Rep. of
Libya	C	1,164	2	0.74%	5.45%	694.00	1,388.00	7,298.17	1,970.64	11,350.82	Libya
Maroc	C	10,509	3	6.65%	7.27%	694.00	2,082.00	9,730.89	17,791.67	30,298.56	Maroc
Mexico	B	10,984	3	5.99%	14.81%	694.00	2,082.00	24,399.65	19,715.01	46,890.66	Mexico
Namibia	C	3,627	3	2.29%	7.27%	694.00	2,082.00	9,730.89	6,140.49	18,647.38	Namibia
Nicaragua, Rep. de	D	0	0	0.00%	4.35%	694.00	0.00	830.43	0.00	1,524.43	Nicaragua, Rep. de
Nigeria	D	0	0	0.00%	4.35%	694.00	0.00	830.43	0.00	1,524.43	Nigeria
Norway	A	0	1	0.00%	7.14%	694.00	694.00	33,260.91	0.00	34,648.91	Norway
Panama	B	20,962	2	11.42%	11.11%	694.00	1,388.00	18,299.74	37,624.36	58,006.10	Panama
Philippines, Rep. of	D	2,046	1	18.65%	8.70%	694.00	694.00	1,660.86	7,124.58	10,173.43	Philippines, Rep. of
Russia	C	287	1	0.18%	3.64%	694.00	694.00	4,865.45	485.89	6,739.34	Russia
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	C	258	3	0.16%	7.27%	694.00	2,082.00	9,730.89	436.79	12,943.69	Saint Vincent and Grenadines
São Tomé e Príncipe	D	0	2	0.00%	13.04%	694.00	1,388.00	2,491.29	0.00	4,573.29	São Tomé e Príncipe
Senegal	C	14,893	2	9.42%	5.45%	694.00	1,388.00	7,298.17	25,213.75	34,593.92	Senegal
South Africa	B	5,236	3	2.85%	14.81%	694.00	2,082.00	24,399.65	9,398.01	36,573.67	South Africa
Syrian Arab Republic	D	460	1	4.19%	8.70%	694.00	694.00	1,660.86	1,601.81	4,650.67	Syrian Arab Republic
Trinidad & Tobago	C	4,472	2	2.83%	5.45%	694.00	1,388.00	7,298.17	7,571.07	16,951.24	Trinidad & Tobago
Tunisie	B	8,845	2	4.82%	11.11%	694.00	1,388.00	18,299.74	15,875.75	36,257.49	Tunisie
Turkey	B	72,749	4	39.64%	18.52%	694.00	2,776.00	30,499.57	130,576.02	164,545.58	Turkey
United Kingdom (O.T.)	A	228	0	0.04%	3.57%	694.00	0.00	16,630.46	411.01	17,735.46	United Kingdom (O.T.)
United States	A	39,848	4	7.71%	17.86%	694.00	2,776.00	83,152.28	71,832.19	158,454.47	United States
Uruguay	C	1,592	2	1.01%	5.45%	694.00	1,388.00	7,298.17	2,695.25	12,075.42	Uruguay
Vanuatu	D	2,267	0	20.67%	4.35%	694.00	0.00	830.43	7,894.14	9,418.57	Vanuatu
Venezuela	B	8,633	2	4.70%	11.11%	694.00	1,388.00	18,299.74	15,495.23	35,876.97	Venezuela

^a See Table 2 footnotes.

^b Percentage of catch and canning within the group in which the member is a part

^c Percentage for Commission membership and Panel membership within the group in which the member is a part

^d US\$ 1,000 annual contribution for Commission membership.

^e US\$ 1,000 annual contribution for each Panel membership in which the member belongs

^f Variable fee in proportion to the percentage as a member of the Commission and Panels

^g Variable fee in proportion to the percentage according to catch and canning

^h Total contribution.

Table 4. Contributions by group 2008. Fees expressed in Euros.

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Parties^a</i>	<i>Panels^b</i>	<i>Catch + Canning^c</i>	<i>% of each Party^d</i>	<i>% of the Budget^e</i>	<i>Commission Fees^f</i>	<i>Panels fees^g</i>	<i>Other fees^h</i>	<i>Total feesⁱ</i>
A	8	20	516,630.00	---	58.00%	5,552.00	13,880.00	1,396,958.31	1,416,390.31
B	7	20	183,519.00	3.00%	21.00%	4,858.00	13,880.00	494,092.97	512,830.97
C	18	37	158,063.00	1.00%	18.00%	12,492.00	25,678.00	401,399.41	439,569.41
D	12	11	10,970.00	0.25%	3.00%	8,328.00	7,634.00	57,299.57	73,261.57
TOTAL	45	88	869,182.00		100.00%	31,230.00	61,072.00	2,349,750.26	2,442,052.26

^a Number of Contracting Parties per Group (Table 1).

^b Number of Panels within each Group.

^c Total catch and canning, in t, of each Group.

^d Percentage of the budget financed by each member of each Group according to the Madrid Protocol

^e Percentage of the budget financed for each Group.

^f Commission membership fees within each Group

^g Panel membership fees within each Group.

^h Other fees: 1/3 for Commission and Panel membership and 2/3 for catch and canning

ⁱ Total contributions per Group.

Table 5. Contracting Party Contributions 2009 (Euros).

		Exchange rate:1 €= 1.441 US\$ (11/2007)									
Contracting Party	Group ^a	Catch + Canning ^a	Panels ^a	% Catch + Canning ^b	% Member + Panels ^c	Membership fee ^d	Panel Membership ^e	Variable fees for Member ^f	Variables fees Catch-Canning ^g	Total fees ^h	Contracting Party
Algérie	C	3,403	2	2.15%	5.45%	694.00	1,388.00	7,569.90	5,975.77	15,627.67	Algérie
Angola	D	3,847	2	35.07%	13.04%	694.00	1,388.00	2,599.59	13,978.36	18,659.94	Angola
Barbados	C	126	0	0.08%	1.82%	694.00	0.00	2,523.30	221.26	3,438.56	Barbados
Belize	C	5	4	0.00%	9.09%	694.00	2,776.00	12,616.51	8.78	16,095.29	Belize
Brazil	B	56,110	4	30.57%	18.52%	694.00	2,776.00	31,575.88	104,264.97	139,310.85	Brazil
Canada	A	2,748	3	0.53%	3.64%	694.00	2,082.00	68,815.03	5,124.46	76,715.49	Canada
Cap-Vert	D	365	1	3.33%	8.70%	694.00	694.00	1,733.06	1,326.25	4,447.31	Cap-Vert
China, People's Rep. of	C	8,969	3	5.67%	7.27%	694.00	2,082.00	10,093.21	15,749.82	28,619.03	China, People's Rep. of
Communauté Européenne	A	448,686	4	86.85%	17.86%	694.00	2,776.00	86,018.78	836,708.58	926,197.36	Communauté Européenne
Côte d'Ivoire	D	1,985	2	18.09%	13.04%	694.00	1,388.00	2,599.59	7,212.64	11,894.23	Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia	C	1,644	1	1.04%	3.64%	694.00	694.00	5,046.60	2,886.91	9,321.51	Croatia
Egypt	D	0	1	0.00%	8.70%	694.00	694.00	1,733.06	0.00	3,121.06	Egypt
France (St. P. & M.)	A	61	3	0.01%	14.29%	694.00	2,082.00	68,815.03	113.75	71,704.78	France (St. P. & M.)
Gabon	C	44	2	0.03%	5.45%	694.00	1,388.00	7,569.90	77.27	9,729.17	Gabon
Ghana	C	93,882	1	59.40%	3.64%	694.00	694.00	5,046.60	164,859.49	171,294.10	Ghana
Guatemala, Rep. de	C	10,293	1	6.51%	3.64%	694.00	694.00	5,046.60	18,074.80	24,509.41	Guatemala, Rep. de
Guinea Ecuatorial	C	0	2	0.00%	5.45%	694.00	1,388.00	7,569.90	0.00	9,651.90	Guinea Ecuatorial
Guinea, Rep. of	D	0	0	0.00%	4.35%	694.00	0.00	866.53	0.00	1,560.53	Guinea, Rep. of
Honduras	D	0	1	0.00%	8.70%	694.00	694.00	1,733.06	0.00	3,121.06	Honduras
Iceland	A	0	1	0.00%	7.14%	694.00	694.00	34,407.51	0.00	35,795.51	Iceland
Japan	A	25,059	4	4.85%	17.86%	694.00	2,776.00	86,018.78	46,729.96	136,218.75	Japan
Korea, Rep. of	C	2,895	3	1.83%	7.27%	694.00	2,082.00	10,093.21	5,083.70	17,952.91	Korea, Rep. of
Libya	C	1,164	2	0.74%	5.45%	694.00	1,388.00	7,569.90	2,044.02	11,695.92	Libya
Maroc	C	10,509	3	6.65%	7.27%	694.00	2,082.00	10,093.21	18,454.11	31,323.31	Maroc
Mexico	B	10,984	3	5.99%	14.81%	694.00	2,082.00	25,260.70	20,410.74	48,447.44	Mexico
Namibia	C	3,627	3	2.29%	7.27%	694.00	2,082.00	10,093.21	6,369.12	19,238.32	Namibia
Nicaragua, Rep. de	D	0	0	0.00%	4.35%	694.00	0.00	866.53	0.00	1,560.53	Nicaragua, Rep. de
Nigeria	D	0	0	0.00%	4.35%	694.00	0.00	866.53	0.00	1,560.53	Nigeria
Norway	A	0	1	0.00%	7.14%	694.00	694.00	34,407.51	0.00	35,795.51	Norway
Panama	B	20,962	2	11.42%	11.11%	694.00	1,388.00	18,945.53	38,952.10	59,979.63	Panama
Philippines, Rep. of	D	2,046	1	18.65%	8.70%	694.00	694.00	1,733.06	7,434.29	10,555.35	Philippines, Rep. of
Russia	C	287	1	0.18%	3.64%	694.00	694.00	5,046.60	503.98	6,938.58	Russia
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	C	258	3	0.16%	7.27%	694.00	2,082.00	10,093.21	453.06	13,322.26	Saint Vincent and Grenadines
São Tomé e Príncipe	D	0	2	0.00%	13.04%	694.00	1,388.00	2,599.59	0.00	4,681.59	São Tomé e Príncipe
Senegal	C	14,893	2	9.42%	5.45%	694.00	1,388.00	7,569.90	26,152.54	35,804.44	Senegal
South Africa	B	5,236	3	2.85%	14.81%	694.00	2,082.00	25,260.70	9,729.66	37,766.37	South Africa
Syrian Arab Republic	D	460	1	4.19%	8.70%	694.00	694.00	1,733.06	1,671.44	4,792.50	Syrian Arab Republic
Trinidad & Tobago	C	4,472	2	2.83%	5.45%	694.00	1,388.00	7,569.90	7,852.96	17,504.87	Trinidad & Tobago
Tunisie	B	8,845	2	4.82%	11.11%	694.00	1,388.00	18,945.53	16,435.99	37,463.52	Tunisie
Turkey	B	72,749	4	39.64%	18.52%	694.00	2,776.00	31,575.88	135,183.97	170,229.85	Turkey
United Kingdom (O.T.)	A	228	0	0.04%	3.57%	694.00	0.00	17,203.76	425.17	18,322.93	United Kingdom (O.T.)
United States	A	39,848	4	7.71%	17.86%	694.00	2,776.00	86,018.78	74,308.46	163,797.24	United States
Uruguay	C	1,592	2	1.01%	5.45%	694.00	1,388.00	7,569.90	2,795.60	12,447.50	Uruguay
Vanuatu	D	2,267	0	20.67%	4.35%	694.00	0.00	866.53	8,237.31	9,797.84	Vanuatu
Venezuela	B	8,633	2	4.70%	11.11%	694.00	1,388.00	18,945.53	16,042.05	37,069.58	Venezuela

^a See Table 2 footnotes.

^b Percentage of catch and canning within the group in which the member is a part

^c Percentage for Commission membership and Panel membership within the group in which the member is a part

^d US\$ 1,000 annual contribution for Commission membership.

^e US\$ 1,000 annual contribution for each Panel membership in which the member belongs

^f Variable fee in proportion to the percentage as a member of the Commission and Panels

^g Variable fee in proportion to the percentage according to catch and canning

^h Total contribution.

Table 6. Contributions by group 2009. Fees expressed in Euros.

<i>Groups</i>	<i>Parties</i> ^a	<i>Panels</i> ^b	<i>Catch + Canning</i> ^c	<i>% of each Party</i> ^d	<i>% of the Budget</i> ^e	<i>Commission Fees</i> ^f	<i>Panels fees</i> ^g	<i>Other fees</i> ^h	<i>Total fees</i> ⁱ
A	8	20	516,630.00	---	58.00%	5,552.00	13,880.00	1,445,115.58	1,464,547.58
B	7	20	183,519.00	3.00%	21.00%	4,858.00	13,880.00	511,529.23	530,267.23
C	18	37	158,063.00	1.00%	18.00%	12,492.00	25,678.00	416,344.77	454,514.77
D	12	11	10,970.00	0.25%	3.00%	8,328.00	7,634.00	59,790.46	75,752.46
TOTAL	45	88	869,182.00		100.00%	31,230.00	61,072.00	2,432,780.04	2,525,082.04

^a Number of Contracting Parties per Group (Table 1).

^b Number of Panels within each Group

^c Total catch and canning, in t, of each Group.

^d Percentage of the budget financed by each member of each Group according to the Madrid Protocol

^e Percentage of the budget financed for each Group

^f Commission membership fees within each Group

^g Panel membership fees within each Group

^h Other fees: 1/3 for Commission and Panel membership and 2/3 for catch and canning

ⁱ Total contributions per Group.

Table 7. Catch and canning figures (in t) of the Contracting Parties.

<i>Parties</i>	2004			2005			2006			<i>Parties</i>
	<i>Catch</i>	<i>Canning</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Catch</i>	<i>Canning</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Catch</i>	<i>Canning</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Algérie	2,930 t		2,930	3,403 t		3,403				0 Algérie
Angola	520 t		520	3,847 t		3,847				0 Angola
Barbados	126 t		126	126 t		126				0 Barbados
Belize			0	5 t		5				0 Belize
Brazil	38,314	16,363	54,677	42,103	14,007	56,110		15,742	15,742	Brazil
Canada	2,275 t		2,275	2,748 t		2,748				0 Canada
Cap-Vert	2,268 t		2,268	365 t		365				0 Cap-Vert
China, People's Rep. of	8,622 t		8,622	8,969 t		8,969				0 China, People's Rep. of
Communauté Européenne	199,656	228,357	428,013	198,597	250,089	448,686		210,905 p	210,905	Communauté Européenne
Côte d'Ivoire	1,341 t		1,341	1,985 t		1,985				0 Côte d'Ivoire
Croatia	827	560	1,387	1,017	627	1,644	1,023	556	1,579	Croatia
Egypt			0			0				0 Egypt
France - St. P. & M.	81	0	81	61	0	61	0	0		0 France - St. P. & M.
Gabon	44 t		44	44 t		44				0 Gabon
Ghana	64,059 t		64,059	83,582 t	10,300 co	93,882				0 Ghana
Guatemala, Rep. de		0	0	10,293 t	0	10,293		0		0 Guatemala
Guinea Ecuatorial			0			0				0 Guinea Ecuatorial
Guinea, Rep. of			0			0				0 Guinea, Rep. of
Honduras			0			0				0 Honduras
Iceland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0 Iceland
Japan	29,782		29,782	25,059		25,059				0 Japan
Korea, Rep. of	2,607 t		2,607	2,895 t		2,895				0 Korea, Rep. of
Libya	1,375 t		1,375	1,164 t		1,164				0 Libya
Maroc	10,947	600	11,547	9,909	600	10,509	10,559 p		10,559	Maroc
Mexico	16,302 p		16,302	10,984 p		10,984	9,700 p		9,700	Mexico
Namibia	4,144 t		4,144	3,627 t		3,627				0 Namibia
Nicaragua, Rep. de			0			0				0 Nicaragua, Rep. de
Nigeria			0			0				0 Nigeria
Norway	0		0			0				0 Norway
Panama	10,928 t		10,928	20,962 t		20,962	1,255 t		1,255	Panama
Philippines, Rep. of	2,227		2,227	2,046		2,046	2,090		2,090	Philippines, Rep. of
Russia	174		174	287		287	780		780	Russia
Saint Vincent and Grenadines	7,974 t		7,974	258 t		258				0 Saint Vincent and Grenadines
São Tomé e Príncipe			0			0				0 São Tomé e Príncipe
Senegal	2,552	7,776	10,328	6,896	7,997	14,893	6,063	5,297	11,360	Senegal
South Africa	5,899 t		5,899	5,236 t		5,236				0 South Africa
Syrian Arab Republic	415	0	415	460	0	460	502	0	502	Syrian Arab Republic
Trinidad & Tobago	3,768 t		3,768	4,472 t		4,472				0 Trinidad & Tobago
Tunisie	6,505	2,060	8,565	6,535	2,310	8,845				0 Tunisie
Turkey	7,410		7,410	72,749		72,749	800 p+		800	Turkey
United Kingdom (O.T.)	254 t		254	228 t		228	2 t		2	United Kingdom (O.T.)
United States	25,310	22,520	47,830	22,499 p	17,349	39,848		19,311	19,311	United States
Uruguay	1,469		1,469	1,592		1,592				0 Uruguay
Vanuatu	1,400 t		1,400	2,267 t		2,267				0 Vanuatu
Venezuela			0	7,320	1,313	8,633				0 Venezuela
TOTAL	462,505	278,236	740,741	564,590	304,592	869,182	32,774	251,811	284,585	TOTAL

p = Preliminary data.

p+ = Only partial data (quick estimates or selected gears, species, regions only)

co = Transfer of the information on data provided at the 2006 ICCAT Commission Meeting

t = Obtained from the database, because there was no official communication

Data updated up to June 16, 2007.

REPORTS OF THE MEETINGS OF PANELS 1 TO 4***REPORT OF THE MEETING OF PANEL 1*****1. Opening of the meeting**

Dr. Jeanson Anvra Djobo (Côte d'Ivoire) chaired the meeting of Panel 1.

2. Adoption of the Agenda

The Agenda was adopted without changes (attached as **Appendix 1 to ANNEX 9**).

3. Election of Rapporteur

Mr. Charles-André Massa (France-Saint Pierre and Miquelon) was appointed Rapporteur for Panel 1.

4. Review of Panel membership

Mr. Driss Meski, Executive Secretary, presented the list of members of Panel 1. Likewise, Mr. Meski informed that Turkey and Uruguay had requested to become members of the Panel. These requests were accepted.

Panel 1 is currently comprised of the following 32 members: Angola, Belize, Brazil, Canada, Cape Verde, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, European Community, France (Saint Pierre and Miquelon), Gabon, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Korea (Rep.), Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Panama, Philippines, Russia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, South Africa, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.

5. Report of the Standing Committee for Research and Statistics (SCRS)

The SCRS Chairman presented the Executive Summaries of the three tropical tuna species: bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack. An assessment was carried out on bigeye tuna in 2007. Yellowfin and skipjack will be assessed in 2008, and the data available on these species were updated.

Concerning bigeye tuna, the SCRS recommends setting a maximum TAC of 85,000 t, which will permit attaining the biomass objectives (B_{MSY}) established by ICCAT.

The SCRS Chairman transmitted the concerns of the Committee as regards "*faux poisson*", which are not used by the canneries but are sold on the African coasts, and the amount of such fish should be evaluated. Finally, the SCRS, as well as several Parties expressed satisfaction with the improvement in Ghana's statistics, thanks to the assistance from the Japan Data Improvement Project. In return, Ghana thanked Japan, United States and the European Community for the financial assistance provided which has allowed the training of experts, the improvement of statistics and the strengthening of capacity.

Following the presentation of these reports, various Parties noted that, in general, the bigeye stock was in good condition and that fishing effort remained well below the F_{MSY} established by ICCAT. The United States noted, however, that the estimated biomass is below B_{MSY} and a modest adjustment in the TAC was warranted. In response to a question from a Party, the SCRS Chair explained that the total 100,000 t of potential catches of bigeye tuna cited in the SCRS Report corresponds to the sum of the fishing possibilities available in accordance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT on a Multi-year Conservation and Management Program for Bigeye Tuna* [Rec. 04-01].

The European Community expressed concern about the existence of illegal fishing and the possibility of laundering of the catches, especially the longline catches. It also indicated that transshipment at sea, in spite of the presence of observers, who can not verify if the catches were legally caught, favors such practices, contrary to port transshipments which are easier to monitor.

The Parties pointed out that cooperation with the RFMOs should be reinforced in order to fight against IUU fishing. In this respect, it would be convenient that ICCAT advance without delay as have other RFMOs in establishing the positive registry of active vessels.

China indicated it is too early to discuss IUU activities that affected them since no laundering activities could be attributed to Chinese and Chinese Taipei vessels as the individual allocations are strictly allocated and DNA tests are carried out with assistance from Japan to determine the origin of the fish.

The European Community informed Panel 1 that within the scope of the fight against IUU fishing, it intended to require a Catch Document System (CDS) for all fish products entering the Community market. This system would preferably be based on a CDS adopted by RFMOs. However, in the absence of an RFMO system the European Community would introduce its own CDS. Assistance would be foreseen for developing countries in the implementation of the European Community CDS.

Another matter of concern to Panel 1 is the high percentage of juveniles (70% of the catches) in the bigeye catches and their effect on the development of the stock. Some Parties hoped for the implementation of time-area measures specifically in the spawning areas.

In response to the Parties, the SCRS Chair considered that the decline in the catches of juveniles would increase the biomass of adult fish, and that the establishment of a more extensive and longer closed area would reduce the catch of juveniles. However, the decline shown in fishing capacity will undoubtedly cause a reduction in the catches of juveniles.

The United States suggested that the SCRS analyze and present a range of options to the Commission in time for consideration at the 2008 Special Meeting to increase the yield per recruit and MSY of bigeye tuna by reducing mortality on small bigeye tuna through the use of closed areas (i.e. total closure of all surface fisheries) and moratoriums on the use of fish aggregating devices (FADs). The United States further requested the SCRS to analyze the impacts of such measures on the catches of yellowfin tuna and skipjack tuna as well.

As regards yellowfin tuna, some concerns were also expressed regarding the effects of the fishery under FADs on the stock structure of the western fisheries. Various Parties pointed out the seasonal character of the yellowfin fishery and the low catches observed in the West Atlantic fisheries. The SCRS recalled that yellowfin is currently considered as a single stock. With sufficient data, it would be interesting to analyze the fisheries by areas and by fishing gears.

Some Parties also expressed their concerns about the presence of a large number of vessels measuring slightly less than 24 m and proposed that these be regulated.

Chinese Taipei informed the Panel of the plan implemented to fight against IUU fishing, including measures related to the management of capacity and the implementation of the statistical documents.

6. Measures for the conservation of stocks

Several Parties reiterated concern regarding the high levels of catches of yearling bigeye tuna that spawn in the Gulf of Guinea and recruit into fisheries in the western Atlantic. They noted that CPCs fishing in the western Atlantic have a genuine interest in ensuring the health of the Atlantic bigeye and yellowfin tuna fisheries which support substantial domestic commercial and recreational fishing interests, as well as boat-building businesses and other shore-side operations.

Attention should also be given to some points that could indicate potential dangers to the stock, such as the issue of fresh tuna, which is not currently included in the statistical document program and the time-area closures that are not effective enough.

However, taking into account the conclusions of the SCRS and the measures foreseen in the on-going multi-annual management plan [Rec. 04-01], some parties suggested that there was no need to amend this plan which

finalizes in 2008. Despite U.S. concern that the stock is below B_{MSY} , no adjustment to the current management measures was adopted for 2008. The Panel decided to wait until 2008 to study new management measures on the stock.

The United States presented a statement to Panel 1, which is attached as **Appendix 2 to ANNEX 9**.

7. Research

The Chairman of the SCRS presented the main items that it hoped would be implemented concerning research on the stocks included in Panel 1. Data reporting as well as implementation of sampling schemes continue to be essential elements of research and these should be constantly improved. The SCRS also hoped to promote an ambitious tagging program on tropical and temperate tunas, as this will generate important results for knowledge on the behavior of the species.

8. Other matters

The sub-regional fishing commission comprising the seven West African States of Cape Verde, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Mauritania intervened to introduce itself and to request support from the EC regarding protection of the fisheries and statistical reporting, especially concerning the training course aspect.

The EC pointed out that there are several cooperation mechanisms between the EC and West African countries and each State and/or organization concerned should define its policy, organize its priorities and present the necessary requests to the EC.

9. Election of Chair

The Delegate of Morocco proposed that Côte d'Ivoire continue to Chair Panel 1, which was seconded by St. Vincent and the Grenadines. The Delegate of Côte d'Ivoire appreciated the confidence placed in his country and accepted to continue as Chair.

10. Adoption of the report and adjournment

The Report of Panel 1 was adopted by correspondence.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF PANEL 2

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by the Chairman of Panel 2, Mr. François Gauthiez (EC-France).

2. Adoption of Agenda

The Agenda was adopted and is attached as **Appendix 1 to ANNEX 9**.

3. Appointment of Rapporteur

Mr. Denis Tremblay (Canada) was designated Rapporteur of Panel 2.

4. Review of Panel membership

Three Parties requested membership in the (Brazil, Egypt and Syria) which was accepted. Thus, the Panel is currently comprised of the following 22 members and all of these attended all or part of the discussions: Algeria, Belize, Brazil, Canada, China, Croatia, Egypt, European Community, France (St. Pierre and Miquelon), Iceland, Japan, Korea (Rep.), Libya, Mexico, Morocco, Norway, Panama, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, and United States of America.

5. Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS)

Dr. Gerald Scott, Chairman of the SCRS, presented the Executive Summaries on the north albacore stock and the western Atlantic and eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna stocks, with particular emphasis on the North albacore stock, for which an assessment has been carried out this year.

These Summaries can be consulted in Sections 8.4 and 8.5 of the 2007 SCRS Report.

5.1 Albacore (North and Mediterranean)

A TAC of 30,000 t is recommended for the rebuilding of the stock. The data are good for the north stock, whereas the information available for the Mediterranean is insufficient. Although the SCRS considers two separate stocks for management purposes, the possibility of a unique stock is not ruled out.

The delegates asked several questions, particularly on:

- the influence of the changes in the environmental conditions on the migratory patterns and the availability of albacore,
- the impact of the carryover measures,
- research priorities.

The SCRS Chairman responded as follows to these questions:

- The environmental conditions indeed have an effect on the availability of fish, particularly juvenile fish, and thus it is very difficult to predict recruitment. The level of recruitment becomes clear at the time of catch of adult fish by the large longliners.
- The carryovers permit maintaining the catches but if these carryovers are very significant they can have very negative effects on the stock.
- The research priorities center more on basic research on age and growth as well as more emphasis on migration studies.

5.2 *Bluefin tuna (West Atlantic)*

The *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Rebuilding Program* [Rec. 06-06] should permit a rebuilding of the stock, in accordance with the objectives of the Commission. New information could suggest that the current regulation may be insufficient to attain the objectives; however, the SCRS could not evaluate this prior to the next stock assessment in 2008. The carryover of unused catches could thus have negative impacts on the reaching the objectives of the Commission.

The SCRS notes that there is more and more evidence indicating the productivity of western Atlantic bluefin tuna and its fishery are linked to the east Atlantic and Mediterranean stock.

Several delegations intervened then on the issue of probable mixing of these two stocks. The delegations did not agree on the extent and the impact that this mixing could have on the West Atlantic stock.

The availability of bluefin tuna or their prey could be affected by oceanographic conditions but this matter should be reviewed over a longer period.

The SCRS Chairman mentioned that following the 2006 assessment, the projection of 2,100 t could be sufficient to start to rebuild the stock. However, recent information suggests that the productivity of this stock may be weaker than forecasted. The SCRS advice is that this stock is depleted and it seems clear that the eastern fish are being caught in the western fisheries and vice versa.

5.3 *Bluefin tuna (East Atlantic and Mediterranean)*

The *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05] implemented by the Commission is a step in the right direction according to the SCRS, but it is considered insufficient to achieve the objective of rebuilding the stock to the MSY level in 15 years with a 50% probability.

Substantial reductions in fishing mortality and catches should be implemented. The closure of the fishery during the spawning season and a reduction in the mortality of small fish by the strict application of increases in the minimum size could ~~thus~~ result in catches around 15,000 t, and stop overfishing. However, according to the SCRS, the implementation of such a rebuilding plan would have to be perfect to attain these objectives, which is unlikely.

The Chairman of the SCRS emphasized the need to implement a 3 to 5-year research plan under the aegis of ICCAT to improve general knowledge on the state of this stock and that of the West Atlantic and to clarify the matter of the mixing of these two stocks. The sum from €1 to €3 million per year (based on the sampling efforts) is needed to finance this project.

In 2007, the SCRS was able to determine the individual growth of fish in cages. There is an estimated 25% gain in weight for the adult fish after some months in captivity although for juvenile fish this growth reaches 340% after 18 months in the cage.

The SCRS Chairman then responded to a question concerning the age and size of juvenile fish. Such fish are considered juveniles until a maximum age of 4 and weight 30 kg.

Another question was asked about the utilization of the carryovers in the projections. The Chairman indicated these are never used to carry out the projection calculations.

Finally, a question was raised as to what data will be used for the 2008 stock assessment. The SCRS Chairman indicated that generally the data are 2 years old but it could be possible to include data from 2007 and 2008 in the next assessment if data collection is improved.

6. **Consideration of the Report of the Working Group on Capacity**

The Chairman of the Working Group presented the results of the report on capacity, with special emphasis on eastern bluefin tuna. The definition of the active status of the boats in the fisheries raised several discussions.

The matter of freezing or the reduction in capacity could not attain a consensus.

It is suggested that the Commission should have a regulation to obtain information from all the participants on their vessels participating in this fishery and whether they are or are not authorized. It is important that these recommendations contained in this report be respected.

The matter of over-capacity should be addressed as soon as possible. Fishing management and control measures should be put into effect and if not we will be heading towards a collapse of the East Atlantic stock fishery, which will be a manner of reducing the capacity at any rate. Therefore, the work of this group should be continued and it should seek solutions over the short-term.

Finally, the need was stressed for in-depth discussions on the issue of capacity as soon as possible.

7. Measures for the conservation of stocks and implementation of the *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities*

7.1 North Atlantic albacore

The European Community presented the draft Recommendation concerning North Atlantic albacore catch limits and other management measures on this stock.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines hoped to be attributed an allocation of 300 t. Chinese Taipei pointed out that it could consider for St. Vincent and the Grenadine's request on the basis of its underages.

Belize requested maintaining the current flexibility for the carry-over of the amounts of under harvest. Belize also pointed out that, as regards the carryovers, special treatment should be given to small developing States.

The *Recommendation by ICCAT on North Atlantic Albacore Catch Limits for the Period 2008 and 2009* was adopted by the Panel and forwarded to the Plenary for final adoption by the Commission. (see **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-02]**).

7.2 East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna

The United States requested the SCRS Chairman to clarify that, given the inadequate implementation of the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05], if this recovery plan could still attain its objective, even with perfect implementation in 2008 and after. Dr Scott responded that the recovery plan [Rec. 06-05] undoubtedly could not attain its objective given the lack of its full implementation in 2007.

The Chairman of the Panel asked the delegates to express their opinion on the need to freeze the capacities of the fish farms. The proposal was discussed but no consensus was reached regarding this matter.

Three proposals were presented to the Panel. The first was a proposal by Turkey to amend Rec. 06-05, which suggested taking into account the last SCRS recommendations. The United States appreciated the effort by Turkey to amend the Recovery Plan, but felt stronger action was necessary. The proposal by Turkey was not supported by the delegates. Turkey regretted this situation given that their recommendation included a reduction in the TAC, an increase in the time/area closure during the fishing season, without tolerating any exemption to the management measures, and that the *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities* be respected so that each Contracting Party receives its fair share.

The second proposal, submitted by the United States, recommended the suspension of bluefin tuna fishing in the East Atlantic and Mediterranean until the Contracting Parties demonstrate their capacity to respect the management measures in the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05], to an expert assessment group. This proposal was discussed at length by the members of the Panel, but a consensus could not be reached, Canada, however, supported the U.S. proposal.

The third proposal, submitted by Japan, recommended organizing, prior to the start of the 2008 fishing season, a special meeting of the group of the stakeholders in bluefin tuna fisheries to review the overall activities related to

farming and fattening and to assure full compliance of ICCAT regulatory measures in 2008. Further, it was suggested that actions be carried out, on a voluntary basis, to reduce farming and fattening activities by 50% as compared to 2007. Finally, it was recommended that the Secretariat collect information on technology of stock enhancement of bluefin tuna and present it to the Commission in 2008.

The U.S. Delegation appreciated all of Japan's efforts and hoped that all Parties involved would follow through with their commitments outlined in this Resolution. While the United States did not object to this Resolution, it wanted to make it perfectly clear that the United States strongly disagreed with the outcome of this meeting. The United States had offered a proposal for a suspension of fishing on eastern bluefin tuna in order to allow the CPCs to implement the monitoring, control and surveillance measures necessary to comply with Rec. 06-05, and appreciated the support it received. The record clearly demonstrates lack of compliance. The United States cannot be part of a consensus to do so little when the looming crisis is too great.

Canada is also deeply disappointed about this Resolution. Canada believed that the Panel has not gone far enough to recover the public's confidence that ICCAT lost following its management of the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna stock. The Canadian Delegate recognized the usefulness of this Resolution and he is certain that these recommendations will be fruitful at the appropriate time. However, the Delegate expressed great discontent that ICCAT has not taken advantage of the opportunity to recognize its failures and weaknesses and implement specific measures to fight against an urgent problem.

Following this discussion, the *Resolution by ICCAT for Rebuilding of the Eastern Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Stock* was adopted by the Panel and forwarded to the Plenary for final adoption [see **ANNEX 6 Rec. 07-05**].

The statements submitted in writing to Panel 2 (by France-on behalf of St. Pierre and Miquelon), by the United States, the joint statement submitted by the observers of WWF-Greenpeace, and those by the observers of CIPS and IGFA are attached as **Appendices 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 to ANNEX 9**.

8. Research

The SCRS recommended a large-scale coordinated research program on bluefin tuna. This program could cost between €1 and €3 million per year, based on the effort of electronic tagging, for a period from 3 to 5 years.

The delegates supported this proposal and suggested finding the means for appropriate financing, from the Commission or special contributions from Contracting Parties.

9. Other matters

The Delegation of Egypt informed the Panel members of Egypt's national research program and the assessment of the size and nature stock in the Mediterranean. This program is fully supported by the Government of Egypt and it will start in 2008. The delegation will present the data at the next meeting of the Commission and it will thus request a quota allocation.

10. Election of the Chairman

The Delegate of Japan nominated the European Community to Chair the Panel, and this was seconded by Canada. Thus, the European Community was elected to Chair Panel 2 for the next two years.

11. Adoption of the Report and adjournment

The Report of Panel 2 was adopted by correspondence.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF PANEL 3

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by the Panel 3 Chair, Mr. André Share (South Africa).

2. Adoption of Agenda

The Tentative Agenda was adopted without modification (attached as **Appendix 1 to ANNEX 9**).

3. Appointment of Rapporteur

Ms. Pamela Toschik (United States) was appointed Rapporteur.

4. Review of Panel membership

At the request of the Chairman, the Executive Secretary explained that Turkey had requested to become a member of Panel 3. This request was accepted.

With this change, Panel 3 currently comprises the following eight Contracting Parties: Belize, Brazil, European Community, Japan, Namibia, South Africa, Turkey, and the United States of America, all of which were present.

5. Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS)

5.1 Southern bluefin tuna

Dr. Gerald Scott, SCRS Chairman, briefly reminded the Panel that southern bluefin tuna was assessed by the Commission for the Conservation of Southern Bluefin Tuna (CCSBT), and explained that questions on that stock should be addressed to CCSBT.

5.2 South Atlantic albacore

Dr. Scott reported that the last assessment of the southern albacore stock was conducted in 2007 and the next assessment was scheduled for 2011. The assessment showed that the stock is overfished. However, model projections indicate that catches at about the 2006 level would allow the stock to recover. The Committee noted that the most recent reported catches (24,460 t) were below the 2006 catch limit of 30,915 t. The Committee agreed that the TAC should be reduced to the level advised by the SCRS (29,900 t).

6. Measures for the conservation of stocks and implementation of ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities

6.1 Southern bluefin tuna

Since this stock is managed by the CCSBT, there was no discussion on this matter.

6.2 South Atlantic albacore

Belize requested a review of their allocation based on its status as a developing nation and coastal state. The Panel proposed and the Commission agreed to amend the *Recommendation by ICCAT on the Southern Albacore Catch Limit for 2005, 2006 and 2007* [Rec. 04-04] to reflect a new TAC to 2011, based on current SCRS advice. It was also agreed to provide an allowance for Belize and for the countries covered in paragraph 5 of Rec. 04-04 to carry over a maximum of 150 t of their underage in 2007 to 2008, applicable until the next assessment in 2011, and non-accumulative. The Panel agreed that the remainder of the requirements in Recommendation 04-04 were still applicable, and that the data reporting requirements were particularly important. Belize noted its

satisfaction with this arrangement, and further indicated that if Belize approached its catch limit they would consult with the four Parties under the sharing arrangement with a TAC of 26,333.6 tons.

Uruguay noted that while they have no directed fishery, they have a by-catch of southern albacore in their swordfish fishery, which has reached close to 100 t in previous years. South Africa expressed concern about the catches of Vanuatu and sought clarification on Vanuatu's management measures in place to prevent over-harvesting of fish and information on which vessels were catching southern albacore. Vanuatu indicated they would report back on these inquiries and inform the Commission.

The proposed *Recommendation by ICCAT on Southern Albacore Catch Limits for 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011* was adopted by the Panel and referred to the Plenary for final adoption by the Commission (see ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-03]).

7. Research

Dr. Scott noted that information gaps in biological data would benefit from additional research on basic biological characteristics, age, growth and reproductive output of southern albacore. He further noted that it was most important to ensure existing statistical and reporting obligations are met, and indicated that data on size frequency and catch effort were decreasing. He noted that more detailed data improves SCRS assessment advice and lowers uncertainty. Dr. Scott further noted that tagging programs could provide some indication of stock status, which is not currently available. Parties were reminded of their obligations to report data to ICCAT.

8. Other matters

No other matters were discussed.

9. Election of the Chair

The Delegate of South Africa nominated Mexico to chair the Panel, and this was seconded by the European Community. Mexico accepted to serve as Chair for Panel 3.

10. Adoption of the Report and adjournment

The Report of Panel 3 was adopted by correspondence.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF PANEL 4

1. Opening of the meeting

The meeting was opened by the Chairman of Panel 4, Mr. Masanori Miyahara (Japan).

2. Adoption of Agenda

The Agenda was adopted without change (**Appendix 1 to ANNEX 9**).

3. Appointment of the Rapporteur

Mr. Ray Walsh (Canada) was appointed as the Rapporteur for Panel 4.

4. Review of Panel Membership

Mr. Driss Meski, Executive Secretary, presented the list of members of Panel 4: Algeria, Angola, Belize, Brazil, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Equatorial Guinea, European Community, France (St. Pierre & Miquelon), Gabon, Japan, Korea (Rep.), Mexico, Morocco, Namibia, Sao Tome & Principe, Senegal, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, South Africa, Trinidad & Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

There were no changes to the Panel membership.

5. Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS)

5.1 Mediterranean swordfish

A new assessment of Mediterranean swordfish was conducted in 2007. Dr. Gerry Scott, Chair of the SCRS, presented the Executive Summary of the Report.

The SCRS Chair noted that two forms of assessment gave a consistent view of declining stock abundance, but differed in the extent of the decline. The SCRS view is that the stock is below the level which can support MSY and current fishing mortality exceeds F_{MSY} . Fishing mortality and near-term catches would need to be reduced to move the stock toward biomass levels which could support MSY.

The SCRS recommended that the Commission adopt a Mediterranean swordfish fishery management plan with the goal of rebuilding the stock to levels that are consistent with the ICCAT Convention objective. The SCRS also recommended that this plan consider technical measures, such as closures and gear modifications, as well as fishing capacity reductions. As well, it highlighted the large catches of juveniles (50-70% by number, 20-35% by weight) and provided options for seasonal closures to address this.

Following the SCRS presentation, Parties expressed the need for more specific advice with respect to TAC levels and other management measures. The SCRS Chair noted that if the Committee were to provide a recommended TAC level it would probably be in the order of 12,000 t.

5.2 Sharks

The SCRS Chair noted that the last assessments for Atlantic blue and shortfin mako sharks were conducted in 2004. In June 2007, an inter-sessional meeting was held in Uruguay in preparation for the next stock assessment, scheduled for 2008.

The SCRS raised concern that despite the existing *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Conservation of Sharks Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 04-10] and the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Amend Recommendation 04-10 Concerning the Conservation of Sharks Caught in Association with Fisheries Managed by ICCAT* [Rec. 05-05] aimed at improving the data reporting for sharks, no measurable

progress in the quantity and quality of the overall shark catch statistics has been realized. Despite a few isolated improvements current information is considered incomplete and inadequate for stock assessment purposes.

The SCRS recommended that the Commission ensure effective implementation of Recommendations 04-10 and 05-05. It also recommended that the 5% fin to body weight ratio, as stated in Recommendation 04-10, could be better defined in terms of the kind of fins considered in the ratio and that these ratios be implemented on a species and/or fleet specific basis, particularly if more consistent implementation is desired.

In response to the report by the SCRS several Parties echoed concern with the lack of data on shark currently being provided and the need to take management action within ICCAT. Specific concern was raised by some parties in relation to porbeagle shark and the need for specific action related to this species.

A joint statement, submitted to the Panel in writing by the Observers of Oceana and WWF regarding porbeagle sharks, is attached as **Appendix 10 to ANNEX 9**.

5.3 Blue marlin and white marlin

No new information was presented in relation to these species.

6. Measures for the conservation of stocks and implementation of ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities

6.1 North and South Atlantic Swordfish

The Chair proposed that the current management recommendations for North and South Atlantic swordfish not be reopened for discussion this year. All Parties agreed with this proposal.

Belize noted that catches of South Atlantic swordfish over the last two years have been below the established TAC and requested that the Commission consider allowing it to catch more than its current allocation of 150 t. The Chair noted that the recent discrepancy between quotas and catch was taken into consideration in arriving at current allocations and that it would not be appropriate at this time to consider any changes.

France (on behalf of St. Pierre & Miquelon) submitted a statement to the Panel concerning North Atlantic swordfish, which is attached as **Appendix 8 to ANNEX 9**.

6.2 Mediterranean swordfish

There was general support among Parties for the future development of a comprehensive management plan for Mediterranean swordfish.

The European Community proposed a Recommendation by ICCAT on Mediterranean Swordfish to introduce a seasonal closure in order to reduce the volume of juvenile catches. There was some discussion about the specific date of this prohibition period with several Parties raising concern over the impact the closure period would have on their fisheries.

At the request of Morocco it was noted and agreed that the development of a comprehensive management plan should be a stated objective of the Commission for 2008 and that this be reflected in the draft Recommendation by ICCAT on Mediterranean Swordfish.

As part of this proposal, CPCs are to monitor the impact of this closure and ensure the continued provision of information on the size distribution of catches in order to provide for the future development of a more comprehensive plan for Mediterranean swordfish.

Turkey noted that it has had conservation measures in place in this fishery for many years which has limited its historical catch. They requested the Commission to consider Turkey's total catch of swordfish to be recorded in 2008, as a reference point for their historical catch.

After a discussion among interested Parties, the revised proposal was tabled and subsequently the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Mediterranean Swordfish* was adopted by the Panel and forwarded to the plenary session for its final adoption (see **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-01]**).

6.3 Sharks

Many Parties raised significant concern with the lack of data being provided on sharks and how this is contributing to a high level scientific uncertainty for various shark species. It was recognized that immediate proactive measures are required within ICCAT to avoid future intervention from organizations such as CITES. Specific focus by the SCRS was suggested for porbeagle shark with an assessment of current information and recommended management advice for consideration by the Commission.

Two separate proposals were tabled by the United States and Canada with regard to the management of sharks in the ICCAT Convention area. Following discussions in the Panel, the Chair recommended that Canada and the United States work together to integrate these proposals and attempt to address issues raised by other members of the Panel.

A revised proposal, for a “Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Sharks” was submitted and discussed by the Panel. There were significant discussions specifically concerning paragraph two of this proposal. Canada expressed concern and noted that they have already conducted peer reviewed stock assessments for porbeagle shark which have determined sustainable levels of harvest for this species. Japan also noted concern with this paragraph. Parties further collaborated to develop alternate wording which is reflected in the proposal. Canada accepted this revised proposal with the understanding that their existing peer reviewed stock assessments were considered in this point.

The proposal, as revised, was adopted by the Panel, and the *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Sharks* was forwarded to the plenary for final adoption by the Commission (see **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-06]**).

6.4 Seabird mitigation

The European Community and Japan tabled a joint proposal to reduce incidental by-catch of seabirds in longline fisheries. The proposal recognizes on-going scientific studies, and notes that it is to be considered as provisional in nature and subject to amendment in light of any new scientific information related to the effectiveness of this and other measures.

The proposal focused on the South Atlantic Ocean which is seen to be an area where there are a number of seabird species threatened with extinction. The initial proposal focused on the deployment of bird-scaring lines (tori poles) for vessels fishing south of 30°S. After discussion in Panel, the proposal was amended to take in the area south of 20°S recognizing the sizeable bird populations in that range.

A suggested guideline for design and deployment of tori lines was circulated with the proposal recognizing that environmental and operational variables may influence actual performance and design.

In light of the above, a revised proposal was tabled. Upon further discussion the proposal was adopted by the Panel with one minor amendment, and the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Reducing Incidental By-catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries* was forwarded to the plenary for final adoption [see **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-07]**].

The United States announced that its intention to host an international workshop on circle hooks possibly in 2008 and provided information on this to the Panel, which is available from the Secretariat.

7. Research

The SCRS recommended that national scientific delegations conduct additional research into technical measures and time-area closures which could optimize protections of juvenile Mediterranean swordfish.

A full assessment for blue and shortfin mako sharks is scheduled to be undertaken by the SCRS in 2008.

The SCRS will also be reviewing ten other shark species of concern and given the absence of catch data will conduct a rapid assessment of relative vulnerability to overfishing.

8. Other matters

No other matters were discussed.

A statement by the United States to Panel 4 concerning North and South Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin and white marlin, and sharks is attached as **Appendix 9 to ANNEX 9**.

9. Election of Chair

The European Community nominated Japan to continue as Chair of Panel 4. The nomination was seconded by Canada and accepted by the Panel.

10. Adoption of the Report

The Report of Panel 4 was adopted by correspondence.

Panel Agendas

Panel 1

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Adoption of Agenda
3. Appointment of Rapporteur
4. Review of Panel membership
5. Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS)
6. Measures for the conservation of stocks and implementation of the *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities*
7. Research
8. Other matters
9. Election of Chair
10. Adoption of the report and adjournment

Panel 2

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Adoption of Agenda
3. Appointment of Rapporteur
4. Review of Panel membership
5. Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS)
6. Consideration of the Report of the Working Group on Capacity
7. Measures for the conservation of stocks and implementation of the *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities*
8. Research
9. Other matters
10. Election of Chair
11. Adoption of the report and adjournment

Panel 3

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Adoption of Agenda
3. Appointment of Rapporteur
4. Review of Panel membership
5. Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS)
6. Measures for the conservation of stocks and implementation of the *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities*
7. Research
8. Other matters
9. Election of Chair
10. Adoption of the report and adjournment

Panel 4

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Adoption of Agenda
3. Appointment of Rapporteur
4. Review of Panel membership
5. Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS)
6. Measures for the conservation of stocks and implementation of the *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities*
7. Research
8. Other matters
9. Election of Chair
10. Adoption of the report and adjournment

Appendix 2 to ANNEX 9**Opening Statement by the United States to Panel 1**

The United States views the results of the 2007 assessment of Atlantic bigeye tuna with a mixture of optimism and concern. The relative fishing mortality rate for bigeye tuna indicates that overfishing is not occurring, and while the estimated biomass level is slightly below the Commission's management goal of maximum sustainable yield, it appears attainable if modest adjustments are made to the total allowable catch (TAC) level.

Despite these encouraging signs, there are reasons for concern. It is now evident that the reduced time and area closure in the Gulf of Guinea, as adopted in 2004, is ineffective at protecting very young juveniles. Levels of bigeye tuna age 1 or less caught in the fishery are unacceptably high, standing at approximately 70 percent of the number of fish, and may be increasing. As a result, it is necessary to amend and expand the current time and area closure to improve protections for young bigeye tuna. Protection of these fish would substantially increase the maximum sustainable yield of the fishery and would likely have the added benefit of protecting juvenile yellowfin tuna given the mixed nature of this fishery. Potentially compounding these issues are continuing concerns expressed by the SCRS with regard to unreported catches.

The United States recalls paragraph 6 in the *Recommendation by ICCAT on a Multi-year Conservation and Management Program for Bigeye Tuna* [Rec. 04-01] which requires review, and if necessary, revision of TAC and catch limits based on the 2007 assessment of bigeye tuna. Based on the 2007 assessment, the United States believes additional action is warranted at this time pursuant to the provisions of Recommendation 04-01. The Commission has witnessed the problems associated with delaying management action in other fisheries. Simple and modest action now can help the Commission avoid inevitably more difficult and disruptive decisions in the future.

It is the sincere hope of the United States that these issues can be resolved in a timely manner to ensure that the bigeye tuna stocks are quickly rebuilt to levels capable of supporting the maximum sustainable yield with minimum disruption to the fishery.

Appendix 3 to ANNEX 9**Statement by France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) to Panel 2**

France (on behalf of St. Pierre and Miquelon) reiterates the statement it made during the last meetings of the Commission.

France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) recalls the need for putting into force management measures on the stocks that duly take into account the *ICCAT Criteria for the Allocation of Fishing Possibilities* adopted in 2001 [Ref. 01-25].

In effect, in 1998 France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) was attributed a fixed quota of 4 t of western Atlantic bluefin tuna for one year, and the over-harvests or under-harvests could be added to or deducted two years following the year of the catch. These provisions have been maintained within the framework of the revision of the West Atlantic bluefin tuna rebuilding program [Rec. 06-06], which takes into account the special case of the small quotas. While since 2003 the carryovers of under-harvests have permitted an increase in the annual catch possibilities, the initial quota is insufficient for our islands whose population of 7,000 depends on fishing.

The equipping of a vessel for the only quota allocated to France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) is not economically viable and the recourse to chartering, associated with the use of the carryovers of under-harvests, has been the only means up to now to assure minimal activity that will permit modest returns for the islands (lack of landings in the territory and thus no transformation work for the local canneries).

In order to face this problem, a multi-species fishing project has been developed and a polyvalent vessel will enter in operation in 2009. This vessel will catch tunas during the summer season (longline fishing) and will supplement its activity by fishing targeted at other species with other gears.

North Atlantic albacore, which is currently an accessory catch for the chartered vessel, will be targeted within the scope of carrying out this project. The fishing possibilities allocated to France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) are currently limited to 200 t annually, but half could be carried over in case of under-harvest, in accordance with Recommendations 03-06 and 06-04. The economic viability of this endeavor which, if carried out in the islands, will have local effects, depends on maintaining a carry-over mechanism, and looking forward to a possible increase in the quotas allocated to France (St. Pierre and Miquelon).

The main concern of this delegation is the sustainable management of fishing in the Convention area. This management should encompass biological and socio-economic criteria. France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) is concerned about the current state of the western bluefin tuna stock and shares in the efforts of all the CICAT members.

Appendix 4 to ANNEX 9

Opening Statement by the United States to Panel 2

RFMOs worldwide are under intense scrutiny such that the actions of ICCAT this week, particularly in Panel 2, will have a profound impact. ICCAT's most immediate and critical challenge is the eastern and Mediterranean bluefin fishery, which continues to be in danger of collapse. The 2006 Recovery Plan ignored SCRS advice and was extremely complex to implement. We must forge a way forward that is grounded in SCRS advice and has stringent monitoring, control, and surveillance measures. The world is watching, and the credibility of ICCAT is at stake.

Despite concerns over the plan's effectiveness, the United States did not block its adoption. Now, one year later, our worst fears have proven true. Many eastern harvesting countries have not implemented the monitoring and control measures required under Recommendation 06-05. There have already been reports of serious over-harvests, violations of time/area closures, and other egregious violations of critically necessary measures. Our concern has only been heightened by the 2007 SCRS review of Recommendation 06-05, which indicates the Recovery Plan will not achieve its objective.

Immediate, decisive, and enforceable action is needed to protect this stock. In our view, no fishing for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna should be allowed until, at a minimum, effective monitoring and control schemes have been implemented. Further, given SCRS estimates of fishing capacity in this fishery, overall capacity reductions are a necessary part of improving management. Strict requirements, similar to those adopted for Chinese Taipei in 2005, should be applied to the eastern bluefin harvesters. Equity demands a similar approach to similar problems.

We continue to be concerned about the western stock of bluefin tuna. While the western Atlantic bluefin tuna rebuilding program has strictly and continuously followed SCRS advice and compliance has been excellent, catches in the West remain low in certain areas. SCRS has clearly indicated that poor management of the eastern stock/fishery could be negatively impacting our western stock/fishery. It is clear that fishing in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean continues virtually without restriction.

In addition, improved management of northern albacore must be addressed. SCRS has indicated this stock is overfished and overfishing is occurring. Conservation and management proposals for this stock clearly must heed scientific advice. The United States contends that neglecting the conservation needs of any ICCAT fishery may well lead to future crises such as the one the Commission faces for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna.

This Panel must recommend the necessary measures to protect eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna. The United States is committed to working with all Parties around the table to address these critical conservation issues.

Appendix 5 to ANNEX 9**Joint Statement by the Observers of WWF
and Greenpeace to Panel 2**

Our organizations have repeatedly warned that a failure of ICCAT to adopt the necessary measures to take control of the East Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery during the 2007 meeting of the Commission, so as to avert the current high risk of stock collapse, would mean the irreversible loss of credibility of this RFMO. Such a failure would entail far-reaching and extremely damaging consequences for the current system of international fisheries governance. Indeed, most of the major fishing nations in the world are Contracting Parties of ICCAT and would be held responsible for leading this RFMO to disaster.

To restore the highly deteriorated credibility of ICCAT, some Parties are proposing ICCAT to formally invite the bluefin tuna industry (extractive industry, farmers and traders) to a meeting right before the start of the 2008 fishing season in order for ICCAT to persuade them to follow the rules and comply with the management measures currently in force (even though ICCAT SCRS has made it crystal clear that the measures adopted in Dubrovnik in 2006 do not serve the purpose of recovering the stock, even in the unlikely event of perfect implementation).

WWF and Greenpeace would like to warn ICCAT Contracting Parties that such an approach would prove suicidal for ICCAT since far from restoring its credibility it would actually mean the final *coup de grâce* for this organization. Formally, leaving in the hands of farmers and traders the responsibility of avoiding the collapse of East Atlantic bluefin tuna would be a desperate move by ICCAT Contracting Parties, arising from their realization that they are powerless to manage the stock. Worse still, it would mean an unacceptable transfer of the legitimacy emanating from 45 sovereign political entities organized into an intergovernmental organization under the United Nations system. What would be the constituency of a handful of private operators to decide on the fate of a common living resource? Certainly, such a bizarre decision would certify the end of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas.

The credibility of ICCAT can still be saved. Paradoxically, as this 2007 meeting of the Commission progresses, far from being considered as an extreme option, a moratorium of the East Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery constitutes now the only reasonable choice to avoid a historical failure. It is a real must.

Appendix 6 to ANNEX 9**Statement by the Observer of CIPS to Panel 2**

We would like to intervene at Panel 2 (bluefin tuna) to express some problems encountered by the recreational and sporting fishery during the 2007 season concerning "bluefin tuna" in the Mediterranean and eastern Atlantic, in the Member States of the European Union and, more particularly, in France and Italy.

Initially, on August 28, 2007 (EC Regulations No. 999/2007 and No. 1048/2007 of September 11, 2007), the Commission asked France and Italy to halt all fishing of bluefin tuna. EC Regulation No. 1073/2007 of September 19, 2007, also prohibited Cyprus, Greece, Spain, Malta and Portugal from fishing bluefin tuna.

In view of the ICCAT recommendations adopted at the Dubrovnik meeting (from November 17 to 26, 2006) it was defined that the opening and closure of fishing of this species would be subjected to the following dates:

- For professional purse seiners: from January 1 to June 30
- For baitboat fishing (professional baitboats and sport and recreational fishing): from May 15 to November 15.

On reading these recommendations, we noted that the season for the professionals is not the same and that it starts earlier than that for baitboats, which includes, among others, recreational and sporting fishing. If the quotas for global for the majority of the countries, there is risk is that if the professional purse seiners exceed their own quotas, the baitboats and the sport fishery are obliged to abruptly halt all activities, which is totally contrary to equity.

Without knowing the impacts on professional artisanal fishing, this scenario occurred for the first time this year. It has caused considerable difficulties for the recreational and sporting fishing, international tournaments, competitions, and events stopped without any explanation, which has caused heavy damage to the economy and to tourism. There was a lack of understanding of the amateur fishermen who took it very badly to be penalized because of considerable poaching that was attributed to marginal professional purse seiners and caused by the EU.

The sport fishers voluntarily cooperate with ICCAT in the tagging of bluefin tunas and they provide the data on their catches. Moreover, France has regularly has provided these data to the scientists since 1993. This is essential for the management of our seas and oceans. Our many members are permanent witnesses who inform us of the various problems encountered, such as the decline of stocks, illegal fishing, intensive fishing on spawners, pollution, etc.

In the future, it is necessary that such events do not occur again. Quotas must be granted by each country to recreational and sporting fishing which will account for the catches taken and which will stop any activity if the allotted quantities are surpassed. It should also be considered, as is the case, that recreational and sport fishing takes minor catches (2006 SCRS Report) and that its catches do not have any effect on the stock, then this fishing should be permitted to fish apart from the mandated quotas, while respecting, of course, the minimum sizes and the submission of data.

In any case, decisions must be taken. The economy, tourism and employment related to recreational and sporting fishing cannot depend on the results of the catches by some marginal professionals who do not respect the ICCAT regulations.

Since this year, we have respected the minimum size established by ICCAT, the catches of under-sized fish were released, and we have tagged a large number of these fish. We hope for a response to our requests, since if not, the fishermen will no longer join the sport fishing federations fishing which informs them and manages them, thus opening the door to all types of poaching.

Furthermore, we hope that, within the framework of the protection of the species, certain measures are taken:

- a) to fight against the poaching;
- b) that the minimum sizes are respected;
- c) that the derogations are deleted, referring to the minimum size, agreed during the Dubrovnik meeting; and
- d) that the fishing on spawners cease during the spawning period.

Appendix 7 to ANNEX 9

Statement by the Observer of the International Game Fish Association (IGFA) to Panel 2

The International Game Fish Association (IGFA) is a non-profit organization committed to the conservation of game fish and the promotion of responsible, ethical angling practices through science, education, rule making and record keeping. IGFA represents recreational anglers throughout the world and has an International Committee of over 300 Representatives in nearly 90 countries and territories. These Representatives are volunteer ambassadors who have been chosen for their integrity, fishing knowledge and concern for sportsmanship and conservation. These international representatives report to IGFA on issues affecting our interests and are a primary way that IGFA participates in the international recreational fishing community.

IGFA would like to thank the city of Antalya and the government of Turkey for hosting the 20th Regular Meeting of the Commission and their kind hospitality to all delegates and observers. The IGFA is pleased to be here in this beautiful location in observance of these meetings.

Although IGFA is interested in the health of all fish stocks, once again this year our focus is on the management and conservation of Atlantic bluefin tuna stocks. Previous management measures adopted during the last Regular Meeting held in Dubrovnik have proven insufficient to halt the stocks continued decline. As put forth by the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) we are especially concerned with the status of the eastern bluefin tuna stocks and the likely negative affects the fishing on this stock is having on the western

bluefin tuna stocks. We again urge the Commission to take a more conservative and constraining approach to managing this important fishery before much more drastic measures have to be put in place.

The IGFA believes in fisheries management based on the best available science, and we urge the Commission to adopt the clear recommendations set forth by the SCRS on bluefin tuna and all other species under its charge. We furthermore respectfully request that the Commission insist that all contracting parties comply with the existing and future management recommendations adopted and those countries not complying be held accountable for their actions.

Additionally, given the likely focus on bluefin tuna at this meeting IGFA urges the Commission not to overlook or neglect the other significant species on the agenda, specifically bigeye tuna. IGFA believes a proactive approach needs to be taken with regards to the large number of juvenile fish being caught at this time and heed the recommendations presented in the SCRS report.

IGFA represents recreational anglers worldwide through various regional, national and international gatherings, and we fund and participate in research relating to game fish and their habitats. Whether participating in cooperative research or management, IGFA's primary purpose is to facilitate an interaction and information exchange between recreational anglers and fisheries scientists and managers.

Appendix 8 to ANNEX 9

Statement by France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) to Panel 4

Last year, through the adoption of Rec. 06-02, France (on behalf of St. Pierre and Miquelon) was attributed a fixed quota of 40 t of North Atlantic swordfish per year, and the over-harvests or under-harvests could be added to or deducted two years following the year of the catch. This allocation represents a slight increase as compared to the 35 t quota that had previously been attributed to France (St. Pierre and Miquelon).

However, although since 2003 carry-overs of the under-harvests have permitted an increase in the annual catch possibilities, the initial quota is insufficient for our islands whose population of 7,000 depends on fishing.

The transfer of 20 t of the United Kingdom (Overseas Territories) catch limit to France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) for the two years of the implementation of Recommendation 06-02 will permit supplementing this allocation. France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) reiterates here its appreciation to the United Kingdom (Overseas Territories).

In effect, the equipping of a vessel for the only quota allocated to France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) is not economically viable and the recourse to chartering, associated with the carry-overs of under-harvests, has been the only means up to now to assure minimal activity, but which only has modest repercussions for the islands (the lack of landings in the territory and thus no transformation work for the local canneries).

Thus, following the stock assessments carried out in 2006 and in order to respond to the needs of the population of St. Pierre and Miquelon, France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) requested a significant increase in the North Atlantic swordfish catch quotas than had been allocated to it. The objective was to be able to dispose of resources capable of making the activity of only one fishing vessel profitable. The employment generated by this vessel (crew, man hours to maintain a cannery) will have important repercussions for the islands. A multi-species fishing project has been developed and a polyvalent vessel will enter in activity in 2009. This vessel will fish tunas during the summer season (longline fishing) and will supplement its activity by fishing targeted at other species and with other gears. The economic viability of this endeavor which, once implanted in the islands, will have local benefits, will depend on the fishing possibilities that will be allocated to France (St. Pierre and Miquelon).

When Recommendation 06-02 is renewed in 2008, France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) will request, based on the state of the stock, a substantial increase its fishing possibilities.

Appendix 9 to ANNEX 9

Statement by the United States to Panel 4

In 2006, ICCAT adopted significant conservation and management measures for North and South Atlantic swordfish and marlin. ICCAT now needs to ensure that compliance with those measures -particularly compliance with reporting, quotas, observer coverage, and sampling requirements- meets scientific and management needs so that the difficult decisions now faced in other panels are not repeated here. ICCAT's greatest success story – the rebuilding of North Atlantic swordfish three years ahead of schedule – should not be squandered. The sacrifices of U.S. fishermen contributed significantly to that success and all Parties are needed to ensure continued success.

For blue and white marlin, improved reliability of data is needed to verify possible future rebuilding and to move forward into Phase 2 of the rebuilding plan. The United States believes that ICCAT must resolve these data deficiencies, including observer coverage. The United States calls on ICCAT to explore ways to reduce by-catch and improve survivability of released catch to further the objective of maintaining populations at levels that will support maximum sustainable catch, and also to pursue an ecosystem approach to fisheries management. Gear modifications, such as use of circle hooks, are viable methods that should be proactively explored given SCRS advice that the Commission should consider adoption of precautionary management actions for high priority by-catch species in advance of complete knowledge of the impact on ICCAT fisheries on these species.

Another important issue this year includes improving compliance with shark data reporting. SCRS noted great concern that, more than two years after Recommendation 04-10 entered into force, most Parties are still not reporting Task I and II data on sharks. The United States is very concerned that such incomplete data will impede SCRS' ability to assess blue and shortfin mako sharks and strongly encourages all Parties to fulfill their data reporting obligations. Furthermore, the United States notes the excellent recommendations from the data preparatory meeting and believes this body should fully support them. Given the poor status of many shark stocks, the lack of international safeguards for these species, and increasing international attention, ICCAT needs to do all it can to enhance shark conservation.

Appendix 10 to ANNEX 9

Joint Statement by the Observers of Oceana and WWF to Panel 4

Oceana and WWF, in cooperation with the Shark Alliance, appreciate the concerns expressed by Parties to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) over the status of Atlantic sharks and related catch statistics. Our organizations believe that the proposals to improve this situation contain laudable elements, but do not go far enough to safeguard overfished shark species, particularly the severely depleted porbeagle (*Lamna nasus*).

We respectfully remind you of the following:

- The porbeagle shark is included on the IUCN-World Conservation Union *Red List of Threatened Species* as vulnerable globally, endangered in the northwest Atlantic, and critically endangered in the northeast Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea.
- The International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (ICES) has recommended measures for the northeast Atlantic that end targeted porbeagle fisheries and prevent porbeagle by-catch.
- The 2005 population assessment of the northwest Atlantic population estimates that recovery to Bmsy will most likely take between 70 and 100 years, at an exploitation rate of 4%.
- ICCAT's Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) has suggested that ICCAT Parties adopt precautionary management measures for high priority sharks and has identified the porbeagle shark as an elasmobranch species of special concern.

Most sharks grow slowly, mature late, and produce a small number of young; they are therefore more susceptible to overexploitation and long-standing depletion than most other species taken in ICCAT fisheries. Porbeagles are highly migratory and regularly cross jurisdictional boundaries, yet they are not subject to any international restrictions on catch.

Biological vulnerability, high value, and a well documented history of overfishing make porbeagle sharks the ultimate case for the precautionary management approach.

WWF and Oceana, along with our partners in the Shark Alliance, Ocean Conservancy, and Greenpeace, actively supported the proposal to list porbeagle sharks under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES) this past June. This landmark initiative was defeated, primarily with arguments related to the responsibility of Regional Fishery Management Organizations (RFMOs) to manage fishing for porbeagles and other sharks. The events at CITES underscore the need for immediate, meaningful protection for this imperiled species.

For these reasons, we encourage ICCAT action to strengthen the pending shark proposals by adding measures to prohibit the retention of porbeagle sharks. Whereas we agree that ICCAT shark scientists should review porbeagle assessment information at their meeting next year, we believe it is imperative to adopt safeguards in the meantime. A delay in basic management measures of another year stands to extend already lengthy rebuilding periods and leave the species at risk for irreparable harm.

Our organizations continue to strongly support proposals to implement the SCRS advice to reduce fishing mortality on North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) and improve information associated with shark catches.

We remain hopeful that ICCAT will this year become the first RFMO in the world to adopt concrete restrictions on the catch of sharks, an essential first step toward improving the poor and deteriorating conservation status of these vulnerable and under-protected species.

REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT MEASURES COMPLIANCE COMMITTEE

1. Opening of the meeting

The Conservation and Management Measures Compliance Committee met during the 20th Regular Meeting of the Commission (Antalya, Turkey, November 9 to 18, 2007). Dr. William Hogarth, Chair of ICCAT, welcomed everyone to Antalya, Turkey.

Mr. Friedrich Wieland (European Community), Chair of the Compliance Committee, opened the meeting on Friday, November 9, 2007.

Statements submitted in writing to the Compliance Committee by the Commission Chairman by France (St. Pierre & Miquelon) and the United States are attached as **Appendices 7 to 10**, respectively).

2. Appointment of Rapporteur

Mrs. Cristina Olivos (European Community) was appointed Rapporteur.

3. Adoption of the Agenda

No changes were made to the Tentative Agenda. The Agenda was adopted and is attached as **Appendix 1 to ANNEX 10**.

4. Review of implementation of and compliance with the ICCAT requirements

4.1 Submission and content of Annual Reports

Delegates' attention was drawn to the document distributed by the Secretariat containing a compilation of Contracting Parties' Annual Reports.

The Secretariat informed Contracting Parties of the participation of its staff at seminars held with some Contracting Parties in order to facilitate their compliance with reporting requirements.

There was no further discussion on this point.

4.2 Statistics, including application of Recommendation 05-09

The Chair of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics drew Delegates' attention to the "Secretariat Report on Statistics and Coordination of Research in 2007" and the *Manual of Procedures for the Submission of Information Required by ICCAT* prepared by the ICCAT Secretariat.

Addressing the issue of the application of the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Compliance with Statistical Reporting Obligations* [Rec. 05-09], he highlighted that the lack of information implies the need to take stricter measures due to uncertainty and that it had also impeded SCRS to provide advice on some stocks.

The Secretariat introduced the *Manual of Procedures for the Submission of Information Required by ICCAT*.

The Chair informed the Delegates that this Manual does not have legal value and therefore it was not subject to approval by the Compliance Committee.

A number of Delegates (the European Community, Turkey, Senegal France, Brazil, Syria and Ghana) welcomed the document and thanked the Secretariat for its work.

The United States pointed out the need to achieve major improvements concerning compliance with the requirements to submit Task I and Task II data, as 56% of CPCs had not complied with this requirement. It requested those CPCs which had not sent this information to explain the reasons for their data deficiencies. Brazil also requested to receive an explanation by each Contracting Party on its reasons for non-submission of data.

A number of Contracting Parties (Japan, Ghana, Libya, Trinidad and Tobago, Morocco, South Africa, Brazil and Syria) informed the Committee that their Tasks I and II had been sent and requested the Secretariat to correct the information provided in the Secretariat Report on Statistics and Coordination of Research in 2007. The Secretariat pointed out that the document contained only information received before the deadline of September 9, 2007. An updated table which had been made available on the ICCAT website was subsequently circulated by the Secretariat.

There was a discussion on whether data for the European Community had to be reported by flag State and on the use of scientific data for compliance issues. Canada asked for a ruling of the Chair on this latter issue.

The Chair recalled the discussions at previous meetings of the Compliance Committee concerning the use of compliance data exclusively for compliance purposes.

There was also some discussion on the imposition of a system of penalties for those non-compliant Contracting Parties.

Brazil and the United States presented a proposal on additional measures to assure compliance with statistical reporting obligations which was discussed under Item 5 of the Agenda.

4.3 Quotas, catch limits, and minimum sizes

– Review of Compliance Tables, including explanation of over-harvests and addressing infractions

The Chair requested the Contracting Parties to verify the Compliance Tables and to communicate any change to the Secretariat by November 9 at 18:00 at the latest.

North Atlantic albacore

The Chair highlighted that the Compliance Tables had been produced on the basis of the current applicable recommendations and that the issue of how to deal with under-harvests and/or over-harvests in the future will be discussed under Item 6 of the Agenda.

The European Community noted that it intended to carry forward its under-harvest in accordance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT on North Atlantic Albacore Catch Limits for the Period 2004-2006* [Rec. 03-06].

Belize also stated its intention to carry forward its under-harvest.

The European Community asked why it was stated that declared figures for Japan are provisional. Japan explained that its figures were provisional because of the characteristics of their long distance fleet.

South Atlantic albacore

Japan asked for explanations on the over-harvest by Vanuatu. Vanuatu explained that vessels which had previous charter arrangements with other Contracting Parties were now fishing under Vanuatu's flag. It requested some time to discuss with Namibia before reporting back to the Compliance Committee.

South Africa requested clarification from Namibia on the discrepancies between its catch figure in Task I and in the Compliance Table.

The United States requested clarification from both Vanuatu and Namibia on the charter arrangements. Due to the absence of Namibia at this meeting, Vanuatu and Namibia would report back to the Compliance Committee later on.

North Atlantic swordfish

The European Community noted that it intended to carry forward to 2008 its under-harvest from 2006.

Belize pointed out that 130 tons should have been added to its quota, due to the application of the flexibility clause included in footnote 3 to paragraph 3.c of the *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT to Amend the Rebuilding Program for North Atlantic Swordfish* [Rec. 06-02].

At the request of the European Community, the United States explained the reasons for its high under-harvests. Some measures put in place to protect sea turtles (closed areas, use of circle hooks) had resulted in a decrease of swordfish catches. In order to deal with under-harvests, a program to support the redeployment of the swordfish fishing fleet was being put in place.

South Atlantic swordfish

Japan expressed concern on the over-fishing by Uruguay for three consecutive years. Uruguay explained that it was aware of the situation and that measures would be put in place in order to comply with its quota.

Canada inquired about the Korean over-fishing. Korea replied that in the future over-fishing should be adjusted in order to respect quotas.

After a discussion on whether balances for those Contracting Parties that did not have a quota in years 2003-2006 should appear in the Compliance Tables, the Compliance Committee decided that these figures should be deleted from the table and requested the Secretariat to amend the Compliance Table accordingly.

Canada withdrew its reservation on the decision of the Compliance Committee to delete the column corresponding to balances in 2003 to 2006 for those CPCs which had no quota assigned for the 2003-2006 management period. Nevertheless, it stated that this deletion implied disregarding past over-fishings when allocating future quotas and that it could be a decision contrary to the applicable ICCAT recommendation. The United States shared Canada's view and called upon CPCs to be explicit on rules pertaining to over-harvests when adopting recommendations in Panels.

As a reaction to the objection announced by Belize to the *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance in the South Atlantic Swordfish Fishery* [Rec. 97-08] on the basis of its not being a Contracting Party when the recommendation was adopted, the Chair recalled that objections under the ICCAT Convention could be lodged within a certain time limit and therefore Belize should have expressed a reservation at the time of joining ICCAT.

East Atlantic bluefin tuna

A discussion on the objection lodged by Turkey to the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05] took place. Turkey pointed out that all procedures requested to lodge and confirm the objection had been followed and that the objection concerns the allocation of east bluefin tuna for all Contracting Parties and not only the share allocated to Turkey. It pointed out that the quota to which it had objected had nevertheless been respected by Turkey.

The United States and Canada expressed concerns that, according to the SCRS Report, catches were much higher than declared in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery.

The European Community highlighted that Iceland under-harvests had never been added to the EC quota and that the over-fishing in 2006 was a result of a voluntary refusal by the EC to carry forward under-harvests from 2004.

The Chair replied to Libya that the consequences of the objection lodged by Turkey were that Turkey was not bound by the part of the Recommendation to which it had objected, i.e. the allocation table.

Syria informed other Contracting Parties that there was a possibility that the figures submitted were not accurate, in which case it would submit new figures to the Secretariat.

There was a discussion on whether Korea could transfer its under-harvests from the period 1998 to 2001 to adjust its quota in 2007. Korea pointed out the existence of an oral agreement between Contracting Parties during the negotiation of the multi-annual recovery plan according to which Korea would have the possibility to transfer to the period starting from 2007 under-harvests accumulated between 1998 and 2001. After lengthy discussions, the proposal by Korea to carry over 100% of its under-harvests did not reach consensus and was forwarded to the Plenary for discussion.

The European Community, supported by the United States, requested the inclusion in the Report of the list of all Contracting Parties intending to transfer their under-harvests from the previous management period to the next management period over several years.

West Atlantic bluefin tuna

The European Community requested Mexico to clarify its adjusted quota for 2007. Mexico replied that it had not requested to adjust the quota because the fleet had been unable to exhaust the initial quota but that it reserved its right to transfer under-harvests from 2007 and 2008. The quota for Mexico for 2007 was therefore the initial allocation without adjustment, i.e., 100 tons.

China, at the request of Canada, explained that the adjusted quota for 2007 should incorporate the under-harvests from 2005.

The table was modified accordingly by the Secretariat.

Atlantic bigeye tuna

Ghana explained that its quota had been adjusted as a result of catches for the reference period having been revised.

The European Community noted its intention to carry forward its under-harvests to 2008 up to a limit of 7,350 tons.

Japan questioned the appropriateness of the calculation of the adjusted quota for Chinese Taipei and the Chair clarified that on the basis of the applicable recommendation, carry-overs were not prohibited for Chinese Taipei.

Côte d'Ivoire pointed out some formatting mistakes in the table, which were subsequently corrected. China, at the request of Canada, explained that its 2005 under-harvests should be added to its 2007 quota. The Secretariat modified the table accordingly.

White marlin

The Compliance Table for white marlin was modified by the addition of a footnote according to the request from Brazil.

Blue marlin

There were no comments on this table.

Compliance with size limits in 2006

There were no comments on this table.

Adoption of Compliance Tables

The Compliance Committee adopted the Compliance Tables with the exception of the one for eastern bluefin tuna and forwarded them to the Plenary for final approval (attached as **Appendix 2 to ANNEX 10**).

4.4 Monitoring and control measures

a) List of vessels over 24 m authorized to operate in the Convention area

The Secretariat presented the document containing data received up to October 29, 2007.

The United States raised the question of the authorization period for those vessels included in the list, namely the problems provoked by retroactive authorizations (vessels that are listed after the entry into force of their authorization). At the request of Morocco, the United States clarified that it had no intention to freeze the current list but just to clearly note in the list the date in which the vessel was entered in or any change to it.

The European Community supported this request and highlighted that the lists needed to be updated.

The Chair reminded Delegates that the record of vessels should include only those vessels which are actually authorized, and when the authorization elapses the vessels concerned must be taken out of the record.

At the request of France (St. Pierre and Miquelon), the Secretariat clarified that the tables contained in the document only indicated which information was available for those CPCs that had provided information, and that it was not deemed to point out compliance failures.

In reply to the proposal by the United States, the Secretariat explained that for information received in the future, it would be possible to add in the record the date on which entries were communicated or amended, but that this task could not be carried out retroactively, which was accepted by the Committee.

b) List of vessels fishing for northern albacore

At the request of the Secretariat, the Compliance Committee confirmed that the submission and distribution of a complete list of such vessels once a year was sufficient to meet the requirements of the applicable recommendation, and that maintaining these vessels in a date base was not currently necessary.

c) Status of closed season/area in the Gulf of Guinea

There was no discussion on this item.

d) Implementation of ban of driftnet fishing in the Mediterranean

The United States informed Delegates of their collaboration with Morocco and requested clarifications from other CPCs which still use driftnets in the Mediterranean in order to know if they had any plan to phase out this gear.

The European Community informed the Committee that it is involved in the promotion of the implementation of the driftnet ban by Morocco in the framework of the bilateral partnership agreement with this country. It also informed other Delegates of recent actions taken to ban other innovative actions involving the use of gears similar to driftnets.

Morocco explained the content of the National Plan established by the Moroccan authorities to eliminate driftnet fishing. A Bill of Law forbidding driftnets was approved in 2007 but the legislative procedure was still not finalized. This National Plan was established in close cooperation with the sector in order to make the transition easier for those fishermen concerned. One of the main components of the Plan is training. The financial aspect of the Plan is a key element in its implementation, and the European Community is providing part of the budget but additional funds would be necessary.

Nevertheless, Morocco recognized that despite all efforts realized and the good results obtained to date, the deadline fixed in the recommendation would be difficult to meet. It asked for assistance from other Contracting Parties and engaged to report regularly on the implementation of the ban. Also, and in taking all the above elements into consideration, the Delegation of the Kingdom of Morocco considered that an additional delay of two to three years was necessary for the effective implementation of Recommendation 03-04.

Canada requested the Compliance Committee to give instructions to the Secretariat to carry on an investigation on the use of driftnets by Contracting Parties. It proposed, together with the United States, a recommendation on

the establishment of a process for the review and reporting of compliance information which was discussed under Item 9 of the Agenda.

e) Bluefin tuna farming

- Record of farming facilities

No discussion was held under this item.

- Record of vessels operating for farming purposes

Turkey highlighted a possible duplication in the request for information on fishing vessels as those are included in the record of authorized vessels. Libya concurred with Turkey in this motion.

The Chair stated that the record of vessels for farming purposes was developed in accordance with the relevant recommendation and that any amendment to recommendations should be made in the relevant Panel. Turkey announced its intention to refer the matter of amending the recommendation to the relevant Panel.

The European Community noted that the Commission had considered it necessary to have specific lists of vessels involved in the bluefin tuna fishery to monitor this activity.

The United States proposed that the Secretariat introduce some changes in the database to consolidate the various ICCAT Records of Vessels and to include specific fields in the general list of authorized vessels for specific authorizations published on the web site, which would make it easier for Parties to consult.

- Caging reports, quantities caged/marketed, growth/mortality estimates, sourcing

Japan expressed its concerns about the poor compliance with the obligation to send caging reports. It noted that, apart from itself, only Croatia had submitted this information for 2007.

Japan also stressed some differences found between figures declared by CPCs and figures obtained from other sources of information. It requested other CPCs to explain how their catches had been monitored.

The European Community informed the Committee that it had submitted its caged bluefin tuna figure for 2007 which amounts to 12,400 tons.

There was some discussion on how to treat information available from sources other than those reported by the CPCs, such as press reports.

The Chair ruled that the information available could be used to make queries of other Contracting Parties.

Turkey explained that the control in farms is strict. 96 to 97% of the bluefin tuna in Turkish farms is exported to Japan and that the figures declared by Turkey were completely accurate.

- Sampling data

Turkey informed the Delegates that it had sent the whole set of data for sampling but that there had been some communication problems.

There was no further discussion on this point.

f) Provisions pertaining to eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna

- Record of vessels authorized to catch eastern bluefin tuna, and list of baitboats/trollers/trawlers

The European Community informed Delegates that it had submitted the list of authorized vessels and explained that the 1,144 authorized vessels currently in the record included not only the 638 Community vessels that had a directed fishery for eastern bluefin tuna, but also vessels incidentally catching this species.

Morocco explained that the record of vessels authorized by it to fish bluefin tuna included only vessels directly targeting bluefin. Vessels catching bluefin tuna as an incidental catch were included in the general list of vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species.

– Record of traps authorized to catch eastern bluefin tuna

The European Community stated that the list of Community traps had been transmitted to the Secretariat.

– Record of designated transshipment ports and landing ports

The European Community informed Delegates that the list of designated ports had been submitted by the EC to the Secretariat. It inquired which Contracting Party had designated the port of Cartagena (Colombia) and opened a debate on the possibility of designating ports outside the ICCAT Convention area.

Japan indicated that it would withdraw the port of Cartagena (Colombia) from its list of designated ports.

After some debate on the latter issue, the Chair ruled that it was possible to designate a port in the territory of a non-Contracting Party. The Contracting Party having designated the port should give assurances that the Port State would fulfill all obligations laid down in the applicable recommendation.

– Reporting of catches and notification of closures

The table relating to catches of eastern bluefin tuna in 2007 was updated by the Secretariat, taking into account requests made by Contracting Parties, and is attached as **Appendix 3 to ANNEX 10**.

Reacting to a comment from Morocco and Libya, the Secretariat pointed out that the percentages and balances shown on the table were based on the initial quota which did not take into account the possibility of carry-over of under-harvests, and therefore should not be taken as an indication of over-fishing.

The United States noted that most Contracting Parties had failed to provide the detailed information requested by the multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna [Rec. 06-05] which was critical for the implementation of the plan. Brazil concurred with this statement. It was noted that only Japan and Turkey had provided information of catches on a 5 days basis as requested by Rec. 06-05.

Contracting Parties involved in the bluefin tuna fishery were requested to clarify whether their declared catches included only directed fishing or also incidental catches and to inform the Compliance Committee of any measures undertaken to avoid over-harvest in the future.

Morocco and Libya explained that their catches included incidental catches and informed the Committee of the closures of the fishery. The table was amended accordingly by the Secretariat.

The European Community explained that the multi-annual plan for the recovery of eastern bluefin tuna had entered into force late in the fishing season and that therefore there were objective reasons which prevented its implementation. Nevertheless, the plan had been enshrined in Community legislation.

The EC also informed other Contracting Parties that it had declared a catch of 21,390 tons of bluefin tuna for 2007 but that this figure was provisional for two reasons. Firstly, a judicial enquiry was currently being carried out in order to verify that the attribution of about 2,000 tons of catches to the European Community quota was correct. Secondly, a quantity of the European Community's bluefin tuna catch was placed in cages under the jurisdiction of other Contracting Parties without being previously validated by the flag State. The figure, therefore, might be subject to review and eventual adjustment.

The European Community proposed to start the pay back of its over-fishing based on these provisional figures. The proposed pay back scheme should be instituted over a three-year period starting in 2009 and would result in a yearly deduction of 1,480.13 tons from its annual quota until 2011.

After some discussions, the Compliance Committee decided that it was competent to adopt the pay back scheme and that this should be incorporated in a recommendation; that under the current applicable recommendation, over-harvests could be paid back either in the year immediately after the one in which the over-harvest took place or one year later, and that the duration of pay backs should not exceed the duration of the recovery plan

itself, i.e. 15 years. The Committee also discussed whether extended payback schemes should be subject to scientific advice but no agreement could be reached.

Contracting Parties supported the proposal by the European Community.

The United States also supported the European Community proposal but expressed some concerns. First, the proposed pay back scheme could have adverse consequences on the implementation of the recovery plan which made necessary to request the advice of SCRS. Second, the United States was also concerned by the fact that further investigations were needed before the catch figure for 2007 would be definitive. It asked for and received assurances from the European Community that further investigations would be taken into account when establishing the definitive catch figure. The United States requested and the EC agreed to report back to the Compliance Committee on these investigations and on any measure taken in order to ensure the implementation of the multi-annual plan recovery plan for bluefin tuna. In addition, the pay back scheme of the European Community, in the absence of data of over-fishing and intentions of pay back by other Contracting Parties, could not be assessed as a part of a global scheme for pay backs in the framework of the multi-annual recovery plan.

The *Recommendation by ICCAT in Regard to Compliance in the Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* was adopted by the Compliance Committee and forwarded to the Plenary for final adoption (see **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-04]**).

There was some discussion on how to interpret paragraph 10 of [Rec. 06-05] pertaining to the treatment of the under-harvests arising from 2005 and 2006. The Compliance Committee reached a common understanding on the fact that carry-overs might be spread over the period from 2007 to 2010 under the condition that concerned Contracting Parties establish their carry-over plans in advance and submit them to the Compliance Committee.

The Compliance Committee took note that Morocco, Tunisia, and Libya intended to carry forward their under-harvests from the previous management period. Their plans to stagger the carry forward were established and are included in **Appendix 4 to ANNEX 10**. China and Japan indicated that they would forward a carry over plan to the Secretariat by February 2008, for circulation to Contracting Parties.

– Implementation of the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection

The European Community reminded Delegates that Contracting Parties need to communicate to the Secretariat their lists of inspectors. It also noted that, in order to implement this Scheme, flags and identity cards for inspectors and the format of inspection reports had to be established. It was agreed that the formats which had been circulated by the Secretariat would be used.

–VMS data exchange formats and protocols

The European Community and Turkey presented a proposal concerning a data exchange format and protocol in relation with the Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention area.

There was some discussion on whether the proposal should be restricted to bluefin tuna or extended to other species.

The United States expressed its concerns about the treatment of information in a confidential manner and about the provision of data to the SCRS.

Some Contracting Parties proposed changes to the date of entry into force of the proposed recommendation. The Chair recalled that the date of entry into force of the Vessel Monitoring System had been decided by the Commission in 2005 and that, in accordance with *the Recommendation by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-Annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean* [Rec. 06-05], the Compliance Committee had the obligation to establish a format that should be in place by the end of 2007.

A number of modifications to the text were suggested.

Belize pointed out that the obligation to implement a vessels monitoring system for bluefin tuna vessels over 24m had been introduced because of an emergency situation in this fishery and that it would not participate in any expenditure related to such a system.

Syria, Libya, Algeria highlighted their commitment to implement the system but announced that they would not be able to meet the deadline fixed by Rec. 06-05.

No consensus on the proposal was reached. The Compliance Committee took note of all reservations expressed by Contracting Parties, recalled that the adoption of the format was an obligation, and forwarded the proposal to the Plenary for further discussion (see **ANNEX 5, [Rec. 07-08]**).

– Vessel chartering

The Chair drew Delegates' attention to the document provided by the Secretariat and pointed out that chartering is a recurrent problem, mainly due to the fact that the chartering Party and the flag State have the obligation to inform the Secretariat at the time of the chartering arrangement is made, but that much information is lacking and sometimes the information provided by both Parties is contradictory.

Turkey inquired about the catches made by Japanese longliners chartered by Algeria as no information was available under importation and/or exportation data. Japan, following consultation with the Japanese custom services, clarified that the products had entered in Japan as Japanese products.

The Chair clarified that the origin of the product is determined by the Rules of origin and not by the Contracting Party against which quota the catches are counted.

In response to a query from the United States, the European Community informed the Committee that the charter arrangement between Korea and Malta related to a vessel fishing operating in the Mediterranean area.

The Chair reminded Delegations of their obligations under the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Vessel Chartering*.

h) ICCAT Regional Observer Program

– Implementation and results to date of the ICCAT Regional Observer Program

A document summarizing the progress on the implementation of the program and results to date was presented by the Secretariat (attached as **Appendix 5 to ANNEX 10**).

Chinese Taipei expressed its appreciation to the Secretariat for the implementation of this program. Its comments on the Program are attached as **Appendix 6 to ANNEX 10**.

The European Community expressed its opinion contrary to the authorization of transshipments at sea. It recalled that it had agreed to this transitory measure in order to respond to some of the difficulties of longline fishing States but that the main objective for the European Community still remained to ban transshipments at sea. It asked what checks were carried out by the observer.

The Chair proposed that the program be reviewed by the Compliance Committee at its next meeting in 2008, in accordance with Recommendation 06-11.

– Record of carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments

Chinese Taipei suggested that ways of avoiding duplication of the ICCAT Record of Carrier Vessels should be considered, but there were no further discussion under this item.

Belize questioned the inclusion of non-Contracting Party Vessels being included on the ICCAT Record of Carrier Vessels, and drew delegates' attention to the measures in place by NEAFC.

i) Other information

– CPC internal actions report on LSFVs pursuant to Rec. 02-22

The Chair drew Delegates' attention to the document prepared by the Secretariat. There were no comments by Contracting Parties on this item.

– Vessel sightings and importation refusals 2007

The Chair informed the Committee that one Contracting Party had sighted a Libyan vessel in the western Atlantic that did not have a quota for western bluefin tuna. After the analysis of the information presented, it was ascertained that the vessel had not engaged in fishing activities for western bluefin tuna.

The Committee decided that the vessel in question should be taken off the draft IUU list.

– Consideration of import and landing information

The Chair drew Delegates' attention on the summary tables prepared by the Secretariat.

The European Community recalled that there should be links between the information received on imports and landings and the need to take appropriate actions in cases of alleged discrepancies between those figures. It requested Contracting Parties that had provided data on imports and landings to forward all available information to concerned Contracting Parties.

– Implementation of Rec. 06-14

There were no comments on this item.

5. Issues of non-compliance by Contracting Parties

The Chair recalled that the Compliance Committee had discussed the information on the sighting of the Libyan vessel “Al Fajr Al Munir” under Item 4.4.i of the Agenda and that it was decided that the vessel should not be included on the IUU List.

Korea gave assurances to the Compliance Committee that Korean registered vessels “Tri Ocean 616” and “Tri Ocean 626”, previously registered to Guyana, had changed ownership and that no link existed any more with the previous owners. The Compliance Committee decided therefore that these vessels should not remain on the IUU List.

Contracting Parties expressed their concerns on repeated compliance failures with data provision requirements. Brazil and the United States presented a proposal for a recommendation by ICCAT on additional measures to assure compliance with statistical reporting obligations. Some parties noted that this proposal supported the most basic obligation of Contracting Parties, that of reporting Task I data.

After some discussion, no consensus was reached and the Compliance Committee concluded that the proposal deserved further reflection. The Chair proposed that Brazil and the United States resubmit it in 2008 (see **ANNEX 12.1**).

6. Review of rules pertaining to under-harvests and/or over-harvests

The United States presented a proposal on Compliance with Quotas and Catch Limits, setting out rules pertaining to under-harvest and/or over-harvests.

Japan expressed its concerns about the general prohibition to carry over under-harvests and its preference for deciding on the possibility to carry over under-harvests on a case by case basis.

The European Community withdrew its proposal on the same issue and concurred with Japan in its preference to establish rules on a case by case basis.

Morocco expressed its preference for the establishment of general rules.

The Compliance Committee finally decided to refer the discussion on the proposal to the Plenary.

7. Consideration of issues arising from the Report of the 4th meeting of the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures

The Chair reported on the results of the meeting held July 19 to 21 2007 in Raleigh, North Carolina, United States (see **ANNEX 4.4**).

Contracting Parties endorsed the work and recommendations of the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures and supported the continuity of this Working Group.

The Compliance Committee decided to request the Commission to authorize the Working Group to continue its work and to meet in 2008.

8. Matters pending from the 2006 meeting

The United States withdrew its proposals on the length of vessels presented in 2006 and introduced a new proposal which replaced them.

There was general support from Contracting Parties but consensus was not reached. The Compliance Committee concluded that the proposal deserved further reflection and the Chair proposed to work on this issue intersessionally and, at the suggestion of Belize, in cooperation with other RFMOs. It was agreed that this decision would be communicated to the Plenary (see **ANNEX 12.5**).

The 2006 EC proposal for a Recommendation to harmonize the measurement of the vessels authorized to fish in the area of the Convention was deferred for discussion in 2008 (see **ANNEX 12.2**).

9. Consideration of future work of the Committee

The United States presented its proposal for a recommendation concerning the development of an ICCAT observer program. Some clarifications on the text of the draft proposal were requested by the European Community and Brazil. The Chair suggested that Contracting Parties conduct bilateral contacts with the United States for these clarifications. The Compliance Committee did not adopt the proposal. It was decided that it should be referred for discussion at future meetings, including the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures (see **ANNEX 12.3**).

Canada and the United States presented a joint proposal to establish a process for the review and reporting of compliance information. The European Community inquired about the impacts of this proposal on the workload of the ICCAT Secretariat. There was some discussion on whether the Secretariat should deal with investigations on compliance by Contracting Parties or whether each Contracting Party should decide how to deal with information received from different sources on compliance failures.

The joint proposal was not adopted but referred to a future meeting of the Compliance Committee (see **ANNEX 12.4**).

The United States requested other Contracting Parties to exchange any available information on compliance failures on a bilateral basis in order to improve compliance.

The United States presented a working document suggesting a summary template concerning CPCs compliance information. Most Contracting Parties acknowledged the usefulness of the template but expressed some concerns on how partial compliance and bad quality of data could be judged. China suggested the adoption of guidelines to fill the status of compliance by CPCs before adopting such a template.

The Compliance Committee did not reach consensus on the use of the proposed template and it was referred for possible consideration in 2008. Discussions and consultations between Contracting Parties on this matter were encouraged.

10. Other matters

No other matters were discussed.

11. Election of Chair

Upon a motion from Turkey, seconded by South Africa, the Compliance Committee elected Dr. Chris Rogers (United States) as Chair.

12. Adoption of the report and adjournment

The meeting of the Compliance Committee was adjourned on Friday, November 16, 2007.

The Report of the Compliance Committee was adopted by correspondence.

Appendix 1 to ANNEX 10**Agenda**

1. Opening of the Meeting
2. Appointment of Rapporteur
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Review of implementation of and compliance with the ICCAT requirements
 - 4.1 Submission and content of Annual Reports
 - 4.2 Statistics, including application of Recommendation 05-09
 - 4.3 Quotas, catch limits, and minimum sizes
 - Review of Compliance Tables, including explanation of over-harvests and addressing infractions
 - 4.4 Monitoring and control measures
 - a) List of vessels over 24 m authorized to operate in the Convention area
 - b) List of vessels fishing for northern albacore
 - c) Status of closed season/area in the Gulf of Guinea
 - d) Implementation of ban on driftnet fishing in the Mediterranean
 - e) Bluefin tuna farming
 - Record of farming facilities
 - Record of vessels operating for farming purposes
 - Caging reports, quantities caged/marketed, growth/mortality estimates, sourcing
 - Sampling data
 - f) Provisions pertaining to eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna
 - Record of vessels authorized to catch E-BFT, and list of baitboats/trollers/trawlers
 - Record of traps authorized to catch E-BFT
 - Record of designated transshipment ports and landings ports
 - Reporting of catches and notification of closures
 - Implementation of the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection
 - VMS data exchange formats and protocols
 - g) Vessel chartering
 - h) ICCAT Regional Observer Program
 - Implementation and results to date of the ICCAT Regional Observer Program
 - Record of carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments
 - i) Other information
 - CPC internal actions report on LSFVs pursuant to Rec. 02-22
 - Vessel sightings and importation refusals 2007
 - Consideration of import and landing information
 - Implementation of Rec. 06-14
5. Issues of non-compliance by Contracting Parties
6. Review of rules pertaining to under-harvests and/or over-harvests
7. Consideration of issues arising from the Report of the 4th Meeting of the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures
8. Matters pending from the 2006 meeting
9. Consideration of future work of the Committee
10. Other matters
11. Election of Chair
12. Adoption of the report and adjournment

Compliance Tables Adopted in 2007

(Compliance with Quotas and Catch Limits in 2006, Reported in 2007)

1. General

The Compliance Tables have been drafted on the basis of the conservation and management measures currently in force. The years covered for each species may differ as the tables show only the years covered by the most recent management period, with the exception of western bluefin tuna and billfishes. Western bluefin tuna is covered by a 20 year management plan, but only the most recent four years have been shown, covering the period since the first change in the total allowable catch (TAC). The same period has been used for billfish.

Figures shown in bold are those reported on previous compliance tables. Normally, figures will be shown as reported, except where previously reported figures are in breach of a clear ruling by the Compliance Committee or the Commission, e.g., carry-over of under-harvest of southern swordfish. Shaded cells show autonomous quotas or catch limits.

Where no figures have been reported, Task I data have been used, which may in some cases include SCRS estimates. Where catch figures have been reported, but no balances and adjustments, these have been calculated by the Secretariat on an annual basis, in accordance with the Recommendations summarized below. No adjustments have been calculated for marlins, as only one Contracting Party has applied the provision of Recommendation 00-14.

In some cases, catches were reported by Parties that became Contracting Parties to ICCAT during a management period, and therefore had no quota/catch limit assigned for that management period, or by Parties that had not been assigned a quota for other reasons. In these cases, only the negative balance resulting from the most recent year prior to the assignation of a quota has been deducted from the first assignation. In order to ensure a methodology common to all Parties, some of the balances previously calculated by the Secretariat have been recalculated to apply this criterion.

Please note that in some cases where arithmetic may seem to be erroneous, this is due to calculations which have been carried over from previous tables, as only current management periods are shown.

2. Species

2.1 Northern albacore

General: Over-harvests must be adjusted and under-harvests of up to 50% of the initial catch limit/quota may be carried over to the following year or biennially [Rec. 03-06 and Rec. 06-04].

Specific: Japan shall endeavor to limit its total northern albacore catch to a maximum of 4% in weight of its total bigeye tuna longline catch in the Atlantic [Rec. 03-06 and Rec. 06-04].

France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) has submitted revised figures for the adjusted quota of North Atlantic albacore with the following rationale.

“The request for carry over of albacore is a correction linked to the texts of ICCAT Recommendations for this species. Rec. 1998-08 limits annual catches to 200 t for France (Saint Pierre and Miquelon). The possibility of carry over of under-harvests is established by Rec. 00-06 and extended, on the same principles, through Recs. 01-05 and 02-05. The under harvests may be carried over from year n to year n+1 or n+2. The Rec. 03-06, the principle of which has been extended to Rec. 06-04 limits carries over to 50% of the initial quota to year n+2 or n+3. France would like to divide the carry over according to the scheme presented in the [attached table].”

2.2 Southern albacore

General: Over-harvests must be adjusted, but under-harvests cannot be carried over [Rec. 04-04].

Specific: Japan shall endeavor to limit its total southern albacore catch to a maximum of 4% in weight of its total bigeye tuna longline catch in the Atlantic South of 5°N [Rec. 04-04].

CPCs actively fishing for southern albacore are Brazil, Namibia, South Africa and Chinese Taipei, which share a TAC of 30,915 t [Rec. 04-04].

Belize informed the Secretariat of total annual catches and average catch for the period 1992-96 (327 t), and submitted Task II data in support of these figures. The corresponding Task I data have not yet been received.

2.3 Northern swordfish

General: Over-harvests must be adjusted, and under-harvests may be carried over to the following year or biennially. Starting in 2007, not more than 50% of the initial catch limit may be carried over [Rec. 02-02 and Rec. 06-02].

Specific: USA may harvest up to 200 t of its annual catch limit within the area between 5°N and 5°S. 25 t is transferred from the USA catch limit to Canada for the years 2003-2008 inclusive.

Twenty tons (20 t) of the catch limit of UK (OT) is transferred to France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) for the years 2007 and 2008 [Rec. 06-02].

Japan's catch limit shall be considered in light of the two-year period. Under-harvests from 2006 may be added to the total two-year catch limit. Japan shall be allowed to count up to 400 t of its north swordfish catch East of 35°W and South of 15°N against its South Atlantic swordfish under-harvest [Rec. 02-02 and Rec. 06-02].

Barbados joined during a management period, for which reason it had no quota for the 2000-2002 management period. The figures for Barbados have been recalculated, starting in 2003, the first year in which Barbados was assigned a quota.

2.4 Southern swordfish

General: Over-harvests must be adjusted, but under-harvests may not be carried over for the period 2003-2006 (subject to the exceptions below) [Rec. 02-03]. From 2007-2009, under-harvest of up to 50% of the initial catch limit/quota may be carried over to the following year or biennially [Rec. 06-03].

Specific: Japan and USA may carry over under-harvests of for the period 2002-2006 [Rec. 02-03], as can those who lodged an objection to Rec. 97-08 (Brazil, South Africa, and Uruguay). Belize has indicated its wish to lodge an objection to this Recommendation [Rec. 97-08].

Japan, USA and Chinese Taipei may carry over the following amounts from 2006 to 2007: Japan = up to 800 t; USA = up to 100 t; Chinese Taipei up to 400 t [Rec. 06-03].

100 t transferred from Japan to Chinese Taipei in 2003 [Rec. 03-05].

Japan shall be allowed to count up to 400t of its North swordfish catch East of 35°W and South of 15°N against its South Atlantic swordfish under-harvest [Rec. 02-03 and Rec. 06-03].

Brazil may harvest up to 200 t of its annual catch limit within the area between 5°N and 15°N [Rec. 02-03 and Rec. 06-03].

2.5 Bluefin tuna east

General: Over-harvests must be adjusted, and under-harvests arising from catches 2003-2004 may be carried over to the following year or biennially [Rec. 02-08]. For under-harvests in 2005 and 2006, not more than 50% of under-harvests can be carried over. No carry over of under-harvests is permitted from 2007 onwards. Over-harvests in 2005 and 2006 shall not be deducted from future allocations [Rec. 06-05]. The carry-over of the 2005 and 2006 under-harvests is shown in **Appendix 4 to ANNEX 10**.

Specific: For the period of 2002-2006, the Korean and Chinese Taipei share of 1.5% will be activated when the under-harvest has been fished. The under-harvests by Iceland will be transferred to the EC for the period 2003-2006.

Turkey has lodged an objection to the quota allocation for 2007-2010.

2.6 Bluefin tuna west

General: Over-harvests must be adjusted, and under-harvests may be carried over to the following year for the years 1998-2006 [Rec. 98-07]. From 2007, carry over of under-harvest may not exceed 50% of the initial TAC allocation, except for quotas of 25 t or less [Rec. 06-06].

Specific: 100 t transferred from the U.S. under-harvest to Mexico for the years 2007 and 2008 [Rec. 06-06], respectively.

50 t transferred from USA under-harvest to Canada for the years 2007 and 2008 [Rec. 06-06], respectively.

Canada, Japan and USA may add 50% of unused dead discard allowance to their catch limits. 100% of over-harvest of discards must be deducted from their catch limits.

[Note: Exemptions of up to 15 t of bluefin tuna in the mid-Atlantic may still be granted under Rec. 01-08.]

2.7 Bigeye

General: Over-harvests must be adjusted, and under-harvests of up to 30% of the quota may be carried over to the following year or biennially [Rec. 04-01]. Under-harvests prior to 2005 may be carried over in their entirety [Recs. 00-01; 01-01; 02-01; 03-01].

Specific: Catch limit for Chinese Taipei for 2006 was set by Rec. 05-02.

1,250 t transferred from Japan to China and 1,250 t transferred from Japan to Chinese Taipei in 2003 [Rec. 03-02].

2,000 t is transferred from Japan to China for the years 2005-2008 [Rec. 05-03].

North Atlantic Albacore Compliance Table adopted in 2007. (All quantities are in metric tons.)

YEAR	Initial catch limits				Current catch			Balance			Adjusted quota/ catch limit			
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2007
TAC	34500	34500	34500	34500										
BARBADOS	200	200	200	200	8.2	10.9	9.0	91.8	189.1	191.0				300.0
BELIZE		100	200	200		0.0	0.0		100.0	200.0		100.0	300.0	300.0
BRAZIL	200	200	200	200	0.0	0.0	0.0	200.0	200.0	200.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0
CANADA	200	200	200	200	27.1	52.1	27.3	172.9	147.9	172.7		300.0	300.0	300.0
CHINA	200	200	200	200	32.1	111.6	202.0	167.9	133.2	78.0		244.8	300.0	278.0
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	28712	28712	28712	28712	16912.6	34947.5	29232.1	24216.9	15106.0	11588.4	41129.5	50053.5	40820.5	43068.0
FRANCE (St. P & M)	200	200	200	200	7.0	2.1	0.0	293.0	297.9	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0	300.0
JAPAN	639	657	658	?	1289.0	1103.0	930.0							
KOREA	200	200	200	200		59.0	31.0		141.0	169.0			300.0	300.0
MAROC	200	200	200	200	120.0	178.0	98.0	80.0	102.0	202.0		280.0	300.0	300.0
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	200	200	200	200	12.2	9.0	12.4	187.8	291.0	187.6		300.0	300.0	300.0
UKOT	200	200	200	200	1.0	1.0	0.0	199.0	200.0	0.0		300.0	300.0	300.0
USA	607	607	607	607	628.2	486.5	396.0	139.5	260.0	471.0	765.2	746.5	867.0	910.5
VANUATU		200	200	200	414.0	507.0	235.0		-307.0	-35.0				145.0
VENEZUELA	270	270	270	270	457.0	175.0	321.0	-340.5	-245.5	-296.5	116.5	-70.5	24.5	-26.5
CHINESE TAIPEI	4453	4453	4453	4453	4278.0	2540.0	2357.0	175.0	1913.0	2387.0	4569.0	4453.0	4744.0	6366.0
TOTAL CATCH					24186.4	40182.7	33850.8							
<i>Recommendation number</i>	<i>03-06</i>	<i>03-06</i>	<i>03-06</i>	<i>06-04</i>							<i>03-06</i>	<i>03-06</i>	<i>03-06</i>	<i>06-04</i>

JAPAN is to endeavor to limit north albacore catches to no more than 4% of its total bigeye tuna catch. (3.7% in 2002; 4.1% in 2003; 8.1% in 2004, 6.7 % in 2005 and 5.7% in 2006).

JAPAN: 2005 and 2006 figures are provisional.

South Atlantic Albacore Compliance Table adopted in 2007. (All quantities are in metric tons.)

YEAR	Initial quota /catch limit		Reference years	Current catches		Balance		Adjusted quota (only applicable in case of overharvest)			
	2006	2007	Average 1992-1996	2005	2006	2005	2006	2005	2006	2007	
TAC	30915	30915	30915								
BRAZIL				555.8	360.8						
NAMIBIA	TAC share			3107.0	2245.0	13324.2	8866.0				
SOUTH AFRICA	27500			3198.0	3735.0						
CHINESE TAIPEI				10730.0	12293.0						
BELIZE	360.0	360.0	327.0	0.0	54.4			180.0	54.4		
CHINA	100.0	100.0	0.0	94.9	100.0	5.1	0.0				
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	1914.7	1914.7	1740.6	621.2	705.1	1293.5	1209.6				
GUATAMALA	100.0	100.0			40.0						
JAPAN	353.0			337.0	340.0						
KOREA	100.0	100.0	9.0	42.0	81.0						
PANAMA	119.9	119.9	109.0	0.0		119.9					
PHILIPPINES	100.0	100.0	0.0	61.0		39.0					
ST VINCENT & GRENADINES	100.0	100.0			65.0		35.0				
UKOT	100.0	100.0	40.0		62.0	100.0	38.0				
URUGUAY	100.0	100.0	40.0	32.0	93.0	68.0	7.0				
USA	100.0	100.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0				
VANUATU	100.0	100.0		684.0	1400.0	-584.0	-1300.0				
TOTAL CATCH				19462.9	21574.3						
Rec. number	04-04	04-04	04-04					04-04	04-04	04-04	

Not applicable

JAPAN is to endeavor to limit its total south albacore catches to no more than 4% of its total bigeye tuna catch in South of 5 degrees North. (2.5% in 2002; 2.5% in 2003; 4.9% in 2004; 4.3% in 2005 and 3.9% in 2006).
 JAPAN 2005 and 2006 figures are provisional.

North Atlantic Swordfish Compliance Table adopted in 2007. (All quantities are in metric tons.)

YEAR	Initial catch limits / quotas					Current catches				Balance				Adjusted quota											
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2007								
TAC	14000	14000	14000	14000	14000																				
BARBADOS	25	25	25	25	45	10.0	23.5	38.7	39.0	15.0	16.5	2.8	-11.2	40.0	41.5	27.8	33.8								
BRAZIL	50	50	50	50	50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0								
CANADA	1338	1348	1348	1348	1348	1284.9	1203.3	1557.9	1403.6	178.7	289.8	104.9	29.5	1493.1	1662.8	1433.1	1296.2								
CHINA	75	75	75	75	75	36.8	55.8	108.0	72.0	38.2	19.2	5.2	3.0	75.0	113.2	75.0	80.2								
CHINESE TAIPEI	310	310	310	310	270	223.0	30.0	140.0	172.0	2.4	22.0	170.0	160.0	52.0	310.0	332.0	600.0								
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	6665	6718	6718	6718	6718	5763.2	6798.8	6600.3	6491.6	982.4	42.5	1100.1	268.9	6841.3	7700.4	6760.5	7818.1								
FRANCE (St. P & M)	35	35	35	35	40	2.8	35.6	48.4	0.0	46.1	-0.6	32.7	34.4	35.0	81.1	34.4	92.7								
JAPAN	835	842	842	842	842	530.0	700.0	835.0	671.0	523.0	326.0	264.0	437.0	842.0	842.0	842.0	2871.0								
MAROC	335	335	335	335	850	329.0	335.0	325.0	341.0	7.2	7.2	17.2	1.2	342.2	342.2	342.2	850.0								
MEXICO	110	110	110	110	200	32.0	44.0	41.0	31.0	78.0	66.0	69.0	79.0												
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	125	125	125	125	125	77.7	82.7	91.0	19.2	-19.4	22.9	56.9	105.8	105.6	147.9	181.9	230.8								
UKOT	35	35	35	35	35	0.5	5.0	5.0	0.0	97.5	132.0	162.0	35.0	132.5	167.0	35.0	157.0								
USA	3877	3907	3907	3907	3907	2423.9	2545.5	2205.6	2048.0	3050.6	4412.2	6113.5	7972.5	6927.6	8319.1	10020.5	5860.5								
VENEZUELA	85	85	85	85	85	44.7	46.1	55.0	22.0	40.3	79.2	209.2	63.0	125.3	264.2	85.0	294.2								
BELIZE	No quota assigned for 2003-2006 management period					130	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0					130							
COTE D'IVOIRE						50	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0													
KOREA						50	0.0	0.0		21.0	0.0	0.0					-21.0								
PHILIPPINES						25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0								
SENEGAL						400		108.0	108.0						-108.0	-108.0									
ST VINCENT & THE GREN.						130	7.0	7.0	7.0						-7.0	-7.0	-7.0								
VANUATU						25		35.0	29.0	14.0						-35.0	-29.0	-14.0							
TOTAL LANDINGS											10758.5	11905.3	12050.9	11345.4											
<i>Recommendation number</i>	02-02	02-02	02-02	02-02	06-02													02-02	02-02	02-02	02-02				
DISCARDS																									
Canada						78.6	44.8	106.3	38.0																
USA						347.9	included in catches																		
TOTAL DISCARDS						426.5																			
TOTAL CATCH						11185.0	11905.3	12050.9	11345.4																

CANADA: Includes 25 t transfer from USA in 2002-2008. 2005 discards have been deducted from 2007 quota.

JAPAN: Balance for 2001 includes 206 t allowance from USA quota (Rec. 00-03). Balance for 2002 includes 109 t allowance from Japanese S. SWO quota (Rec. 00-03). Balance for 2003 includes 218 t allowance from Japanese S. SWO quota (Rec. 00-03). Balance for 2004 includes 184 t allowance from Japanese S. SWO quota (Rec. 00-03). Balance for 2005 includes 257 t allowance from Japanese S. SWO quota (Rec. 00-03) and balance for 2006 includes 266 t allowance from Japanese S. SWO quota (Rec. 05-02). Total balances for the 2002-2006 period shall be applied to the 2007-2008 period (Rec. 06-02).

USA: Catches in 2004, 2005 and 2006 include discards.

20t will be transferred to France (SPM) from UK (OT) for 2007 and 2008 (Rec. 06.02).

Figures for Mexico have not been adjusted as such adjustment has not been requested by Mexico in previous years. May be subject to adjustment.

BELIZE: Initial quota of 130 t plus flexibility clause.

South Atlantic Swordfish Compliance Table adopted in 2007. (All quantities are in metric tons.)

YEAR	Initial catch limit / quotas					Current catches				Balance				Adjusted quotas / catch limits				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
TAC	15631	15776	15956	16055	17000													
BRAZIL	4086	4193	4296	4365	4720	2919.9	2998.0	3785.5	4430.2	1166.1	2361.1	2871.6	2890.9	4086.0	5359.1	6741.6	7236.6	7526.4
COTE D'IVOIRE	100	100	100	100	150	43.0	54.0	75.0	39.5	57.0	46.0	25.0	60.5					
CHINA	315	315	315	315	315	192.2	277.8	91.3	300.0	122.8	37.2	260.9	15.0					
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	5950	5850	5850	5780	5780	4885.3	5828.8	5894.6	5741.9	1064.7	21.2	-44.6	-6.5				5780.0	5734.4
JAPAN	1500	1500	1500	1500	1315	972.0	512.0	753.0	961.0	3247.6	3804.0	3490.0	3273.0	4219.6	4316.0	4243.0	4234.0	2115.0
NAMIBIA	890	1009	1070	1140	1400	191.5	231.5	919.0	1454.4	817.5	839.5	221.0	-314.4					825.6
SOUTH AFRICA	890	1009	1070	1140	1200	292.0	277.0	199.0	185.5	598.0	1330.0	2201.0	3155.5		1607.0	2400.0	3341.0	4355.0
UKOT	25	25	25	25	25	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0					
URUGUAY	850	850	850	850	1500	850.0	1105.0	843.0	620.0	0.0	-255.0	-248.0	-18.0			595.0	602.0	1482.0
USA	100	100	100	100	100	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	85.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	359.6	444.6	544.6	644.6	200.0
CHINESE TAIPEI	925	825	780	720	550	1089.0	745.0	744.0	377.0	-64.0	16.0	52.0	395.0	1025.0	761.0	796.0	772.0	945.0
ANGOLA						100			3.0									100
BELIZE						150	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								150
GHANA						100	576.0	343.0	55.0	32.0								100
KOREA						50	24.0	61.0	65.0	98.0								50
PHILIPPINES						50	52.4	5.0	1.0	12.0								50
SAO TOME & PRINCIPE						100			147.0	138.0								100
SENEGAL						300												300
VANUATU						20												20
GABON						8.6	0.0	0.0		-8.6								
RUSSIA						0.0	0.0	1.0				-1.0						
TOTAL CATCH						11449.9	12029.1	13304.4	14389.5									
Recommendation number	02-03	02-03	02-03	02-03	06-03									02-03	02-03	02-03	06-03	

No carry over is allowed for S. SWO in 2002-2006 unless specifically stated in Recommendation 02-03 or in cases where a party objected to Recommendation 97-08, as in the case of Brazil, South Africa and Uruguay.

NAMIBIA became a Contracting Party in 1999 and did not retrospectively lodge an objection to Recommendation 97-08.

JAPAN: Adjusted quota in 2003 excludes 218 t to count as Japanese N. SWO catch (Rec. 00-03) and 100 t transferred to Chinese Taipei. Balance from 2000 has been added to 2003 quota.

Adjusted quota in 2004, 2005 and 2006 exclude 184 t, 257 t and 266 t, respectively, to count as Japanese N. SWO catch (Rec. 02-03). Adjusted quota in 2005 excludes 257 t to count as Japanese N. SWO catch (Rec. 02-03).

Each under-harvest in 2003, 2004 and 2005 is controlled to 3000 t, and carried over to each subsequent year.

Japanese under-harvests in 2006 will be carried over to its 2007 up to 800 t (Rec. 06-03).

East Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Compliance Table adopted in 2007. (All quantities are in metric tons.)

YEAR	Initial quota					current catches				Balance				Adjusted quota								
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007.00	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007				
TAC	32000	32000	32000	32000	29500																	
ALGERIE	1500.0	1550.0	1600.0	1700.0	1511.27	1586.0	1541.0	1530.0	1698.0	-86.0	-77.0	-7.0	-5.0		1464.0	1523.0	1693.0	1511.27				
CHINA	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	65.78	19.3	41.0	23.7	42.0	54.7	33.0	105.0	75.8			128.7	117.8	103.67				
CROATIA	900.0	935.0	945.0	970.0	862.31	1139.0	827.0	1017.0	1022.6	16.0	124.0	52.0	-0.6	1155.0	951.0	1069.0	1022.0	862.31				
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	18582.0	18450.0	18331.0	18301.0	16779.55	16607.3	17284.3	20600.3	19166.5	2624.4	1165.7	-2269.3	-865.5	19231.7	18450.0	18331.0	18301.0	16779.60				
ICELAND	30.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	53.34	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.0	40.0	50.0	60.0	<i>underages go to EC</i>								
JAPAN	2949.0	2930.0	2890.0	2830.0	2515.82	2829.0	2958.0	3022.0	1760.0	120.0	92.0	-40.0	1030.0	2949.0	3050.0	2982.0	2790.0	3030.92				
KOREA		2428.9	1728.9	741.9	177.80	0.0	700.0	987.0	68.0	2428.9	1728.9	741.9	673.9		2428.9	1728.9	741.9	514.75				
LIBYA	1286.0	1300.0	1400.0	1440.0	1280.14	752.2	1299.6	1090.7	1254.0	533.8	534.2	843.5	1029.5		1833.8	1934.2	2283.5	1359.00				
MAROC	3030.0	3078.0	3127.0	3177.0	2824.30	2557.0	2780.0	2497.0	2386.0	473.0	771.0	1054.0	1562.0			3551.0	3948.0	3151.30				
TUNISIE	2503.0	2543.0	2583.0	2625.0	2333.58	792.0	2639.0	3249.0	2545.0	1711.0	1615.0	948.0	1028.0		4254.0	4197.0	3573.0	2333.60				
NORWAY			under others quota		53.34		0.0	0.0	0.0									53.34				
SYRIA					53.34													53.34				
TURKEY	Fishing under "others" quota				918.32	3300.0	1075.0	990.0	806.0									918.00				
EC-MALTA	Fishing under "others" quota					255.2	264.2	345.6	263.0													
EC-CYPRUS	Fishing under "others" quota					78.9	104.7	148.8	110.0													
CHINESE TAIPEI	827.0	382.0	331.0	480.0	71.12	445.0	51.0	277.0	9.0	382.0	331.0	54.0	471.0	827.0	382.0	331.0	480.0	333.60				
TOTAL CATCH						30360.9	31564.8	35778.1	31130.1													
Recommendation number	02-08	02-08	02-08	02-08	06-05													02-08	02-08	02-08	02-08	06-05

CHINESE TAIPEI: Chinese Taipei has activated the 1.5% TAC share and reported 2006 quota of 480 t (32,000 t x 1.5%). Adjusted quota 2007 includes 50% of under-harvest of 2005+2006.

LIBYA: Libya has indicated that they intend to distribute their under-harvest over the period up to 2010, with 79 t in 2007, 145.25 t in 2008, 2009 and 2010 (total = 2006 balance / 2).

CHINA: Adjusted quota for 2007 was not reported, and may be subject to change in accordance with paragraph 4 of Rec. 02-08.

TURKEY: Turkey has lodged an objection to the quotas for 2007-2010.

TUNISIE: Has indicated that they intend to distribute their under-harvest over the period up to 2010 as follows: 2008 = + 110 t; 2009 = +190 t and 2010 = +214 t, (Total=1028/2=514).

MAROC: Quotas for 2007 and 2010 are adjusted as follows: Balance of 2005+2006 x 50% = 1308. This will be spread over 4 years by adding 327 t per year to initial quota.

West Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Compliance Table adopted in 2007. (All quantities are in metric ton)

YEAR	Initial quota / catch limit					Current catch				Balance				Adjusted quota / limit				
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
TAC	2700	2700	2700	2700	2100													
CANADA	620.2	620.2	620.2	620.2	546.4	556.6	536.9	599.7	732.9	25.8	111.6	134.9	25.0	580.0	645.9	731.8	755.1	571.4
FRANCE (St. P & M)	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.9	9.8	4.9	0.0	15.5	9.7	8.8	12.8	16.4	19.5	13.7	12.8	16.8
JAPAN	478.25	478.25	478.25	478.25	380.47	376.0	460.0	592.0	245.6	-24.0	18.0	-119.0	113.2	352.0	478.3	472.8	358.8	493.7
MEXICO	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	100.0	22.0	9.0	10.0	14.0	3.0	16.0	15.0	11.0					
UKOT	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	19.8	23.8	27.8	16.0	19.8	23.8	27.8	31.8
USA	1489.6	1489.6	1489.6	1489.6	1190.0	1472.9	863.2	687.8	468.0	-194.8	431.6	1193.6	2215.2	1283.7	1294.8	1881.4	2683.2	1785.2
TOTAL LANDING						2428.7	1878.9	1894.4	1460.5									
Discards	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2003	2004	2005		2003	2004	2005	2006					
CANADA	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	not	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.6					
JAPAN	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	applica	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6					
USA	67.7	67.7	67.7	67.7	ble	57.6	66.5	46.4	29.4	10.1	1.2	21.3						
TOTAL DISCARDS						58.5	66.9	46.4	29.4									
TOTAL REMOVAL						2487.1	1945.8	1940.8	1489.9									
Recommendation number	02-07	02-07	02-07	02-07	06-06									02-07	02-07	02-07	02-07	02-07

USA: Balance for 2005 has been reduced by 125 t, 50 t of which is allocated to Canada and 75 t of which is allocated to Mexico for the year 2007.

2006 balance reduced by 150 t, 50 t of which is to be allocated to Canada and 100 t of which is to be allocated to Mexico.

CANADA: Balance and adjustments for 2004-2006 include 50% of unused dead discard allowance from the previous year.

Figures for Mexico have not been adjusted as such adjustment has not been requested by Mexico in previous years. May be subject to adjustment.

Atlantic Bigeye Tuna Compliance Table adopted in 2007. (All quantities are in metric tons.)

YEAR	Initial catch limits					Reference years		Current catches				Balance				Adjusted quota/limit			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Average (91-92)	1999 (SCRS 2000)	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2007
TAC			90000	90000	90000														
ANGOLA						0.0	0.0	0.0	476.0	75.0	0.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
BARBADOS						0.0	0.0	10.5	16.5	21.8	18.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
BELIZE								0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	Not applicable				Not applicable			
BRAZIL						570.0	2024.0	2455.1	1378.7	1080.7	1479.3	Not applicable				Not applicable			
CANADA						46.5	263.0	181.6	143.1	186.6	196.1	Not applicable				Not applicable			
CAP VERT						128.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
CHINA	5000	5000	5400	5700	5900	0.0	7347.0	7889.7	6555.3	6200.2	7200.0	-1369.7	-2925.3	699.8	0.0	3630.3	6900.0	7200.0	8099.8
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	26672	26672	25000	24500	24000	26672.0	21970.0	17362.6	13929.5	19496.4	15552.5	19477.4	22007.7	24981.0	30955.2	35937.2	44475.4	46507.7	31500.0
FRANCE (St. P & M)						0.0	0.0	0.0	28.2	5.8	0.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
GABON						0.0	184.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
GHANA	3478	3478	4000	4500	5000	3478.0	11460.0	4816.0	6944.0	2333.0	9141.0	2140.0	-1326.0	341.0	-4538.7	5618.0	2674.0	4602.3	461.3
GUATEMALA						0.0	0.0	0.0	831.0	1003.0	999.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
JAPAN	32539	32539	27000	26000	25000	32539.0	23690.0	18909.0	15980.0	16435.0	16460.0	11130.0	16559.0	8565.0	7540.0	32539.0	25000.0	24000.0	23000.0
KOREA						834.0	124.0	143.0	557.0	681.0	1829.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
LIBYA						254.0	0.0	593.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
MAROC						0.0	700.0	889.0	919.0	519.0	887.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
MEXICO						0.0	6.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	3.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
NAMIBIA						0.0	423.0	214.9	203.9	436.0	436.6	Not applicable				Not applicable			
PANAMA			3500	3500	3500	8724.5	26.0	0.0	1521.0	2310.0	2415.0		1979.0	1190.0	1635.0			4050.0	4050.0
PHILIPPINES						0.0	943.0	855.2	1854.0	1742.0	1815.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
RUSSIA						0.0	91.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
SAO TOME E PRINCIPE						0.0	0.0			6.0	4.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
ST. VINCENT & THE GRENADINES						0.5				114.0		Not applicable				Not applicable			
SENEGAL						7.0	0.0	474.0	561.0	721.0	1267.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
SOUTH AFRICA						57.5	41.0	112.5	270.0	221.0	83.8	Not applicable				Not applicable			
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO						131.5	0.0	6.5	4.8	9.0	11.5	Not applicable				Not applicable			
UKOT						6.5	8.0	0.2	1.0	1.0	25.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
USA						893.5	1261.0	345.0	432.6	532.0	987.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
URUGUAY						38.0	59.0	59.0	40.0	62.0	83.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
VANUATU						0.0	0.0	0.0	635.0	403.0	52.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
VENEZUELA						373.2	128.0	515.6	1060.0	243.0	261.0	Not applicable				Not applicable			
CHINESE TAIPEI	16500	16500	16500	4600	16500	12698.0	16837.0	21563.0	17717.0	11984.0	2965.0	-3816.0	-1217.0	2916.0	1635.0	16500.0	14900.0	4600.0	17816.0
TOTAL CATCH						87451.7	87586.0	77399.4	72064.6	66713.1	64294.4								
Recommendation number	02-01	03-01	04-01	04-01 and 05-02	04-01										03-01	04-01	04-01	04-01	

Footnotes to Bigeye tuna

CHINA: 2005 and 2006 adjusted catch limit includes 2000 t transfer from Japan. Catch limits for 2002 and 2003 include 1,100 t from Japan (bilateral agreement) and 1,250 t, respectively.

2005 and 2006 adjusted quota has been reduced by 500 t in accordance with the provisions of Rec. 04-01.

CHINESE TAIPEI: 2003 adjusted quota includes 1250 t from Japan. 2005 adjusted quota has been reduced 1600 t in accordance with the provision of Rec. 04-01.

CHINESE TAIPEI: 2007 adjusted quota has been reduced by 1600 t in accordance with the provision of Rec. 04-01 and plus 2916 t of 2005 under-harvest. (17816=16500-1600+2916).

JAPAN: Adjusted quota in 2002 excludes 1100 t transferred to China. Adjusted quota in 2003 excludes 1250 t transferred to China and Chinese Taipei, respectively. Adjusted quota in 2005, 2006 and 2007 excludes 2000 t transferred to China (Res. 05-03)

CHINA: Adjusted quota for China 2007 includes 2000 t transfer from Japan [05-03] and 2005 balance, less 500 t payback.

White Marlin Compliance Table adopted in 2007. (All quantities are in metric tons.)

	<i>Initial landing limits</i>					<i>Reference years</i>		<i>Current landings</i>				<i>Balance</i>				<i>Adjusted landings limit</i>			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1996	1999	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2007
						(PS+LL)	(PS+LL)	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS		LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS					
BRAZIL	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	52.0	70.0	158.0	265.6	80.5	243.7	89.7								
CANADA	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	8.0	5.0	1.3	1.4	4.7	3.2	1.3	1.2	-2.4	-0.6				
CHINA	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.0	30.0	8.0	6.5	8.6	5.6	1.9	3.4	1.3	4.3				
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	46.5	148.0	127.0	27.0	83.0	30.0	79.4	21.8	-34.2	18.8	-30.6				
JAPAN	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	37.0	112.0	40.0	31.0	30.0	42.0	32.0	6.0	13.0	8.0	13.0				
KOREA	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	59.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	7.0	2.0	17.5	19.5	12.5	17.5				
MEXICO	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	0.0	11.0	15.0	28.0	25.0	16.0	-11.4	-24.4	-21.4	-12.4				
PHILIPPINES	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0				
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.8	5.9	5.0	5.4	-8.8	-5.9	-5.0	-5.4				
VENEZUELA	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	152.0	43.0	22.8	23.0	27.1	6.0	27.2	27.0	22.9	44.0				
CHINESE TAIPEI	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	186.8	586.0	465.0	104.0	172.0	56.0	44.0	84.3	14.8	130.8	142.8				
TOTAL								485.5	430.3	449.1	283.3								
USA(# of fish whm+bum)	250	250	250	250				114	95	143	130	136	155	107	120				
<i>Recommendation number</i>	<i>02-13</i>	<i>02-13</i>	<i>02-13</i>	<i>02-13</i>												<i>00-14</i>	<i>00-14</i>	<i>00-14</i>	<i>00-14</i>

BRAZIL: Catches include discards difficult to estimate. In 2005 about 40 t of discards were recorded (22.2 t live and 16.9 t dead). In 2006, discards of 14.8 t live and 1.6 t dead were recorded.

MEXICO: Landings are only retained dead by-catch. All live marlin are released.

JAPAN: Data for 2005 and 2006 are provisional.

Blue Marlin Compliance Table adopted in 2007. (All quantities are in metric tons.)

	<i>Initial limits</i>					<i>Reference years</i>		<i>Current landings</i>				<i>Balance</i>				<i>Adjusted landings limit</i>			
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	1996	1999	2003	2004	2005	2006	2003	2004	2005	2006	2004	2005	2006	2007
						(PS+LL)	(PS+LL)	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS	LL+PS
BARBADOS	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5	0.0	19.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5				
BRAZIL	254.5	254.5	254.5	254.5	254.5	308.0	509.0	577.4	194.8	611.6	297.6								
CHINA	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	100.5	62.0	201.0	88.5	58.4	96.3	99.0	12.0	42.1	4.2	1.0				
EUROPEAN COMMUNITY	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	103.0	206.0	200.0	43.0	77.0	47.0	166.3	60.0	26.0	56.0	-63.3				
JAPAN	839.5	839.5	839.5	839.5	839.5	1679.0	790.0	453.0	458.0	558.0	539.0	2604.0	2985.0	3267.0	3567.0				
KOREA	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	144.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.0	6.0	72.0	72.0	36.0	66.0				
MAROC	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	0.0			-12.0	0.0				
MEXICO	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	17.5	13.0	35.0	70.0	90.0	86.0	65.0	-52.5	-72.5	-68.5	-47.5				
PHILIPPINES	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.5	0.0	71.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	29.4	35.5	35.5	35.5				
SOUTH AFRICA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.4	0.0	1.9	-4.0	-0.4	0.0	-1.9				
TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.3	20.5	18.0	3.4	10.1	5.0	11.4	6.9	0.2	5.3	-1.1				
VENEZUELA	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.4	60.7	30.0	23.7	26.0	29.0	12.0	6.7	4.4	1.4	18.4				
CHINESE TAIPEI	330.0	330.0	330.0	330.0	330.0	660.0	486.0	319.0	315.0	151.0	99.0	35.0	15.0	179.0	231.0				
TOTAL						3153.2	2340.0	1588.1	1229.7	1631.9	1297.2								
<i>Recommendation number</i>	02-13	02-13	02-13	02-13												00-14	00-14	00-14	00-14
USA(# of fish whm+bum)	250	250	250	250				114	95	143	130	136	155	107	120				

BRAZIL: Catches include discards difficult to estimate. In 2005 about 50 t of discards were recorded (39.9 t live and 10.6t dead). In 2006, discards of 46.9 t live and 2.2 t dead were recorded.

MEXICO: Landings are only retained dead by-catch. All live marlin are released.

JAPAN: Data for 2005 and 2006 are provisional.

Compliance with size limits in 2006.

Species Area	SWO		BFT			SWO			BFT	
	AT.N	AT.S	AT.E+MED	AT.W		AT.N	AT.S	AT.E	Medi	AT.W
					Rec. Number	90-2 (95-10)		04-07	04-07	98-7
					Min Weight (kg)	25 kg or		6.4	10	30
					Min Size (cm)	125 cm OR (119 cm)		--	--	115
					Tolerance (% of total)	15% (0%)		10%	0%	8%
2006 catches (t)					Tolerance Type (weight/number)	Number		Number	Weight	Weight
Algeria			1038.0							
Angola										
Barbados	39.0									
Belize	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0						
Brazil		4430.2						11.10%		
Canada	1403.6			732.9		< 1%				
Cap Vert										
China	72.0	300.0	42.0							
Côte d'Ivoire		39.5								
Croatia			1022.6						0%	
E.C.	6491.6	5471.9	19166.5			12.50%	1.00%	5.00%	0%	
France (St.P & M)	0.0			0.0						
Gabon										
Ghana										
Guinea Ecuatoria										
Guinee Republique										
Guatemala										
Honduras										
Iceland										
Japan	671.0	961.0	1760.0	245.6		<15%	<15%	0%	0%	<8%
Korea		98.0	68.0			<1%	<1%		0%	
Libya			1311.9							
Maroc	341.0		2386.0							
Mexico	31.0			14.0						0%
Namibia		1454.4								
Nicaragua										
Norway										
Panama										
Philippines		12.0								
Russia										
Sao Tome										
Senegal										
South Africa		185.5						0.16%		
Trinidad & Tobago	19.2					0%				
Tunisie			2545.0							
Turkey			806.0							
UKOT										
USA	2048.0	0.0	0.0	468.0		0.12%				5.6%
Uruguay		620.0								
Vanuatu										
Venezuela	22.0									
Chinese Taipei	172.0	377.0	9.0	0.0						

Cumulative Catches of Eastern Bluefin Tuna Reported in 2007
(Figures as available on November 18, 2007)

<i>CPC</i>	<i>Closed</i>	<i>Catch (kg)</i>	<i>Period / months</i>	<i>% of initial quota*</i>	<i>Initial quota (kg)</i>
Algerie		1,500,000		99.25	1,511,270
China		88,000	January-March	133.78	65,780
Croatia		816,545	April, May, June	94.69	862,310
EC	September 21, 2007	21,219,900	Cumulative to Sept. 2007	126.46	16,779,550
Iceland	No E-BFT fishery in 2007. 0 catch reported.			0.00	53,340
Japan		477,000	August, Sept., October	18.96	2,515,820
Korea		276,000	2007 fishing season	155.23	177,800
Libya	June 30, 2007	1,359,000	May, June	106.16	1,280,140
Maroc	July 8, 2007	2,950,596	By gear to July 8, 2007	104.47	2,824,300
Norway	BFT fishery prohibited by Norway in 2007.			0.00	53,340
Syria		17,885	January-October	33.53	53,340
Tunisie		2,195,000	February-June 2007	94.06	2,333,580
Turkey	June 29, 2007	879,073	Jan, March, April, June	95.73	918,320
Chinese Taipei	No E-BFT fishery in 2007. 0 catch reported.			0.00	71,120
TOTAL		31,778,999		107.73	29,500,010

*Percentages of initial quotas are based on the initial quota as per Rec. 06-05 and do not take into account the adjusted quotas arising from possible carry overs of under-harvest from previous years. Percentages of adjusted quotas may differ.

The catch figure for EC for 2007 is provisional for two reasons. Firstly, an investigation is currently being carried out in order to verify that the attribution of some of the catches (nearly 2,000 t) to the EC quota is correct. Secondly, a quantity of the EC's bluefin tuna catch was placed in cages under the jurisdiction of other Contracting Parties without being previously validated by the flag State in accordance with paragraph 46 of Recommendation 06-05. The figure shown may therefore be subject to review and eventual adjustment taking into account the above considerations.

Total catches by Korea by a chartered Maltese vessel was 276 t: 106 t = 60% of the quota in 2007 for Korea plus 170 t from the unused 673.9 t of the accumulated amounts of the bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic and the Mediterranean from 1998 to 2001.

Syrian figures may be provisional and subject to review.

**Carry Over Plan of 2005 and 2006 Under-Harvests of East Atlantic
and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna in Accordance with Paragraph 10 of Rec. 06-05**

As agreed by the Compliance Committee at its 2007 meeting, those Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities with under-harvests from 2005 and 2006 will spread the carry over allowed under paragraph 10 of Recommendation 06-05 as follows:

Libya: 50% of the 2006 underage to be spread as follows: 79 t for 2007 and the remainder to be spread equally over the years 2008, 2009 and 2010.

Morocco: 50% of the total resulting from the addition of the 2005 balance to the 2006 balance to be spread equally over the four years 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010.

Tunisia: 50% of the 2006 underage to be spread equally over the years 2008, 2009 and 2010.

All figures are in metric tons and are as reported by the Parties concerned. It was agreed that the final figures for those other CPCs with under-harvests and which had not yet submitted carry-over plans could submit these to the Secretariat before February 29, 2008.

Table 1. Balances as shown on ICCAT Compliance Tables used for calculation.

	<i>Libya</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Tunisia</i>
2005 balance	Not used	1054.00	Not used
2006 balance	1029.50	1562.00	1028.00
50% of 2005 balance	n/a	527.00	n/a
50% of 2006 balance	514.75	781.00	514.00
50% of total 2005 & 2006 balances	514.75	1308.00	514.00

Table 2. Declared distribution of quotas.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Libya</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Tunisia</i>
2007	+79.00	+327.00	+0
2008	+145.25	+327.00	+110.00
2009	+145.25	+327.00	+190.00
2010	+145.25	+327.00	+214.00
TOTAL	514.75	1308.00	514.00

Table 3. Initial quotas set by Rec. 06-05.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Libya</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Tunisia</i>
2007	1280.14	2824.30	2333.58
2008	1236.74	2728.56	2254.48
2009	1193.35	2632.82	2175.37
2010	1106.56	2441.34	2017.16

Table 4. Final adjusted quotas for the period 2007 to 2010.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Libya</i>	<i>Morocco</i>	<i>Tunisia</i>
2007	1359.00	3151.30	2333.58
2008	1381.99	3055.50	2364.48
2009	1338.60	2959.80	2365.37
2010	1251.81	2768.30	2231.16

Secretariat's Progress Report on the Implementation of the ICCAT Regional Observer Program

1. Background

In 2005, the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) adopted the *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Longline Fishing Vessels* [Rec. 05-06], which was amended at the 2006 annual meeting, which adopted the *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Program for Transshipment* [Rec. 06-11]. This latter Recommendation prohibits all at-sea transshipments¹ except for those from large-scale tuna longline vessels (LSTLVs), which may only tranship subject to a series of provisions, including the requirement to have an observer on board the carrier vessels receiving transshipment. Such observers, according to Rec. 06-11, are to be placed on board by the Secretariat.

The Program is funded by the participating Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities (CPCs), which are currently China, Korea, Philippines and Chinese Taipei.

Given the complexity of the operation of deploying observers on board vessels transshipping at-sea in the ICCAT Convention area, and following consultation with the Commission, it was decided that the Secretariat would contract the services of an external agency to implement the Regional Observer Program. In September 2006, the Secretariat publicized a Call for Tenders for this work. Several bids were received from qualified agencies, and after deliberation and consultation with experts nominated by several Contracting Parties, the Commission agreed to accept the bid made by the consortium comprising Marine Resources Assessment Group Ltd (MRAG) and Capricorn Fisheries Monitoring, (CapFish).

2. Implementation

In April 2007, a contract was signed with the MRAG/CapFish consortium, effective from April 23, 2007, and the first observer was deployed on May 7, 2007. The contract was drafted by the Secretariat, and reviewed by an external legal expert. A two day meeting was held with the representatives of the consortium to negotiate the details of the contract. The draft contract had been sent to the Consortium representatives previously for their consideration, and they had suggested several changes, some of which were of concern to ICCAT. Given that this program is the first of its kind, and that many unforeseen eventualities could exist, the Secretariat insisted that the contract should reflect all the requirements from the consortium, but recognized that there were elements which had been worded in such a way which could cause difficulties in practical implementation. As it was clear that the intention of the Consortium was not to try to soften the requirements of the program, but merely to highlight areas which may be difficult to implement to the letter as worded in the draft, these issues were discussed in depth and agreement was reached on the drafting of all the clauses.

Notwithstanding the contracting of the services of the consortium, the initial implementation of the program has implied considerable work for the Secretariat (an approximate total of 560 person hours to date in 2007) in order to draw up the contract and to coordinate logistics between the participating CPCs and the consortium and agree the deployment and reporting procedures. **Figure 1** shows the flow of information required. The following steps involved for observer deployment have been agreed:

- **Request from CPC.** The CPC participating in the Program and from whose LSTLVs transshipments will be made sends a request for observer deployment to the Secretariat. This request must indicate the date, place and method of deployment, name and ICCAT number² of the carrier vessel², the expected length of the trip, a list of vessels from which transshipment will take place³ and the place of disembarkation of the observer.

¹ Four Russian purse seine vessels are exempt from this prohibition until 2009.

² Only carrier vessels entered into the ICCAT Record of Carrier Vessels may receive transshipments.

³ Additional transshipments may be made following the submission of the initial list, but should be reported to the Secretariat and consortium as early as possible before they take place. However, authorization is not required by the Secretariat.

The CPC also facilitates the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the operator of the carrier vessel and the consortium, outlining the conditions of deployment, including safety and insurance requirements.

- **Authorized Request from Secretariat.** If the request from the CPC is in order, the Secretariat sends an official request to the consortium, which makes provisional arrangements (selection of a previously approved observer etc.). The Secretariat is informed of the details of the observer selected from the pool of ICCAT approved observers and issues a letter of introduction to facilitate embarkation. If the information on the request form received from the CPC is not in accordance with the program requirements, the Secretariat will try to resolve this with the CPC before authorizing the request to the consortium.
- **Logistics.** Once the MoU has been signed by the carrier vessel operator, the consortium makes the necessary arrangements for the placement of the observer. The Secretariat is informed of developments (successful embarkation, problems which have arisen...)
- **Observations.** Following embarkation the observer reports to the Consortium on the first day of embarkation, and every five days thereafter in the agreed format. These reports are forwarded to the Secretariat. In the event that the Secretariat receives additional information in relation to the cruise from the CPC (additional transshipments, change of schedule...) this information is sent to the consortium who forwards it to the observer on-board. During the cruise, the observer collects as much information as possible in relation to the transshipment activities being carried out and completes a logbook. Transshipment declarations must also be sent to the Secretariat directly from the carrier vessels.
- **Reporting.** At the end of the deployment, the consortium debriefs the observer and processes all the data collected by him/her. A full report is sent to the Secretariat within 20 days of the end of the trip, with a copy of the data base containing the processed data within 30 days.

3. Results to date

Since the inception of the program, twelve requests for observer deployments have been received, although the first request was cancelled. As training could not be initiated before the start date of the initial deployments, experienced observers were selected and the specific ICCAT training requirements for observers on the first trips were temporarily waived.

The consortium has now completed both the ICCAT Program Manual and the Training Manual. An initial pool of observers has been selected by the Secretariat from among the candidates proposed by the consortium, and the selected candidates have undergone training.

Any minor logistical difficulties detected in these initial deployments have been overcome through the good cooperation between the consortium and the Secretariat, and in some cases have served as input into the training course. No negative incidents have been reported by the observers deployed to date, and inspection, safety and correct deployment procedures have so far been fully implemented and respected by the operators and masters.

Of the deployments to date, nine have finished and eight observer reports have been received from the Consortium. Full copies of these reports, with the relevant sections hidden for confidentiality purposes, have been made available to Head Delegates.

A summary of the deployments made up to October 18, 2007 is given in **Table 1**.

By agreement, the consortium submits five-day reports to the Secretariat, containing any new information or events which have taken place during the previous five days. To date, through these reports (October 18, 2007), a total of 101 observed transshipments have been reported by the consortium.

One problem detected to date is the failure of carrier vessel masters to send copies of the transshipment declarations to the Secretariat. In some cases the declarations have been received late, and in other cases these have not been received at all. The Secretariat would like to request CPCs under whose flag the carrier vessels operate to ensure that this requirement has been communicated to the master of the vessels.

Sixty-one (61) transshipment declarations have been received at the Secretariat from vessel masters, showing 34 transshipments from Chinese vessels, 2 from Korean vessels and 3 from Philippine vessels, 22 from Chinese Taipei vessels, with a total of 5,086,179 kg transhipped (4,538,958 kg bigeye; 8,9281 kg swordfish; 380,940 kg yellowfin; and 77,000 kg of mixed species).

Processed data are received from the consortium after the trip has ended. **Table 2** shows a summary of transshipments by species and flag for seven trips, based on data that received from the consortium before October 18, 2007⁴. In all tables in this report, the figures reported on the signed transshipment declarations have been used, as raised observer estimates show some discrepancies, mainly due to the difficulty in identifying the species transhipped, particularly when frozen or processed. In many cases, however, such discrepancies are relatively small.

4. Expenditures

All the contributions to the Program, calculated as agreed in 2006, were received from the participating CPCs in early 2007. **Table 3** shows the expenditures to October 22, 2007. It should be noted that three deployments are still in progress, and the exact amounts to be paid for these trips cannot be determined until they are finalized. Secretariat overhead has not been included in the expenditures to date.

5. Future plans

The implementation and operation of the ROP has gone very smoothly, and the Secretariat is satisfied with the work carried out by the contracted consortium. The contract with the implementing consortium was signed for an initial period of one year. Assuming that this Program will continue under the terms of Rec. 06-11, the Secretariat will have to renew this contract in April 2008 provided that funds are made available.

The level of financing required for 2008 will depend on the number of deployments foreseen by the participating CPCs, the number of CPCs participating in the Program, and on whether current prices charged by the consortium are maintained or increased. The number of sea-days to date has been slightly less than anticipated, although the final number cannot yet be known. On the other hand, travel costs have been substantially higher than originally estimated for some deployments. If the expected level of transshipment activity is similar to that of 2007, and the number of participants remains the same, then it is estimated that a total budget of €423,393.26 would be required. Using the final prices agreed with the consortium in 2007, the estimated costs for 2008 are shown in **Table 4**. The total budget assumes a possible increase of 5% on all costs in 2008. In the event that CPCs intend to increase their level of activity, this should be communicated to the Secretariat without delay, as the contract can only be renewed if sufficient funds are made available by participants, and additional training and equipment, beyond that shown in the budget below, may be required if there is a substantial increase in activity.

It should be noted that the total number of hours spent by the Secretariat staff up to the end of October 2007 were equivalent to almost €20,000. This item has not been increased for 2008, however, as much of this time was spent on the initial phases of implementation, rather than on the general program coordination.

The consortium has requested that additional observers undergo ICCAT training to ensure that an observer will always be available at all times from a pool qualified and trained observers. For this reason, the training chapter has been maintained in the budget.

Participating CPC contributions will be calculated by the Secretariat, depending on the expected transshipment activity of the participating CPC for 2008, and whether there is agreement to apply the same ratios as for 2007, or estimate contributions on the actual number of tons transhipped in 2007.

Acknowledgements

The Secretariat appreciates all the assistance received, especially that offered by Canada, Japan, Namibia and the United States in establishing the observer program, and also acknowledges the cooperation of the participating CPCs (China, Korea, Philippines and Chinese Taipei) in its implementation.

⁴ Only processed data received from the consortium has been included here.

Table 1. Summary of deployments to mid-October, 2007.

<i>ICCAT Request Number</i>	<i>Carrier Vessel</i>	<i>Boarded</i>	<i>Disembarked</i>	<i>Report / Data received</i>	<i>Transshipment declarations received</i>	<i>Embarkation Date</i>	<i>Disembarkation date</i>	<i>Total days** (travel + at sea)</i>	<i>Total tons transhipped</i>	<i>Total cost (Travel + deployment) in €</i>	<i>Average cost per ton transhipped (€)*</i>
001/07	CANCELLED										
002/07	AT000JPN00607 Senta	Cape Town	Cape Town	YES	YES	07/05/2007	20/06/2007	50	1187.622	12577.16	10.59
003/07	AT000JPN00604 Orion	St. Vincent, Cape Verde	Panama City	YES	YES	19/05/2007	23/06/2007	41	1609.000	11945.19	7.42
004/07	AT000JPN00571 Taisei Maru No. 24	Cape Town	Cape Town	YES	NO	28/05/2007	13/07/2007	52	1437.400	12998.42	9.04
005/07	AT000JPN00584 Asian Rex	Cape Town	Cape Town	YES	YES	06/07/2007	28/08/2007	54	1214.913	13770.4	11.33
006/07	AT000JPN00579 Shin Ryutu Maru	Las Palmas Canary Islands	Cape Town	YES	NO	07/07/2007	30/07/2007	30	520.986	8403.50	16.13
007/07	AT000JPN00589 Ryoma	Port Gentil Gabon	Cape Town	YES	YES	20/06/2007	08/07/2007	24	867.500	8783.29	10.12
008/07	AT000JPN00569 Taisei Maru No.3	Cape Town	Cape Town	YES	NO	20/07/2007	08/09/2007	51	996.643	13665.58	13.71
009/07	AT000JPN00587 Harima 2	Cape Town	Cape Town		NO	26/08/2007					
010/07	AT000JPN00568 Tenho Maru	Cape Town	Cape Town		NO	01/09/2007	15/10/2007	45			
011/07	AT000JPN00585 Hatsukari	Las Palmas Canary Islands	St. Vincent, Cape Verde	YES	YES	21/08/2007	03/09/2007	14	79.372	4867.15	61.32
012/07	AT000JPN00570 Taisei Maru No. 15	Cape Town	Cape Town				scheduled to leave 19 Oct				
013/07	AT000JPN00607 Senta	Cape Town	as yet unknown				scheduled to leave end Oct				

* Exclusive of training and Secretariat overheads.

**Total days include days at sea, travel days and briefing days.

Shaded cells show cost estimates for which final invoices not yet received or paid.

Table 2. Amount transhipped at sea, by species and flag (kg).

<i>Flag</i>	<i>Species</i>		
	<i>BET</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>
China	2,996,244	237,037	68,612
Chinese Taipei	2,892,160	396,757	24,600
Korea (Rep.)	318,000	53,000	0.00
Philippines	458,808	39,818	0.00

Table 3. Summary of income and expenditures 2007.

<i>ICCAT Regional Observer Program</i>	<i>Euros (€)</i>
INCOME	461,768.66
1.1 <i>Contributions</i>	461,416.33
Contribution China	103,053.24
Contribution Korea	11,795.92
Contribution Philippines	17,582.37
Contribution Chinese Taipei	328,984.80
1.2 <i>Other income</i>	352.33
Bank interest	352.33
EXPENDITURES	94,698.07
1. Contract with agency	
1.1 <i>Training (12 observers)</i>	24,843.52
Training	24,843.52
1.2 <i>Deployment of observers (1.050 sea days)</i>	45,851.20
Sea days	26,694.00
Travel days	5,188.40
Equipment	13,968.80
1.3 <i>Management and support fees</i>	18,343.56
Sea days	17,568.00
Travel days	191.08
Training	584.48
2. Travel	
2.1 <i>Air tickets (18 trips x 700€)</i>	5,066.08
Air tickets	5,066.08
2.2 <i>Accommodation (36 nights x 100 €)</i>	0.00
Accommodation	0.00
3. Secretariat overhead	
3.1 <i>Audit</i>	0.00
Audit	0.00
3.2 <i>Staff hours</i>	0.00
Staff hours	0.00
3.3 <i>Contingencies</i>	593.71
Bank charges	163.26
Travel for training	430.45
Balance at October 22, 2007	367,070.59

Table 4. Estimated budget for the implementation of the Regional Observer Program, 2008.

<i>Budget 2008</i>	<i>Sub-total (€)</i>	<i>Total (€)</i>
1. Contract with agency		333,231.68
1.1 Training (12 observers)	63,064.32	
1.2 Observer deployment (1.000 sea days and 72 travel days)	170,274.40	
1.3 Management and support fees	99,892.96	
2. Travel		18,000.00
2.1 Air tickets (18 trips x 1.000€)	18,000.00	
3. Secretariat overhead		52,000.00
3.1 Audit	20,000.00	
3.2 Staff hours	12,000.00	
3.3 Contingencies	20,000.00	
Sub-total		403,231.68
Estimated 5% increase		20,161.58
Total		423,393.26

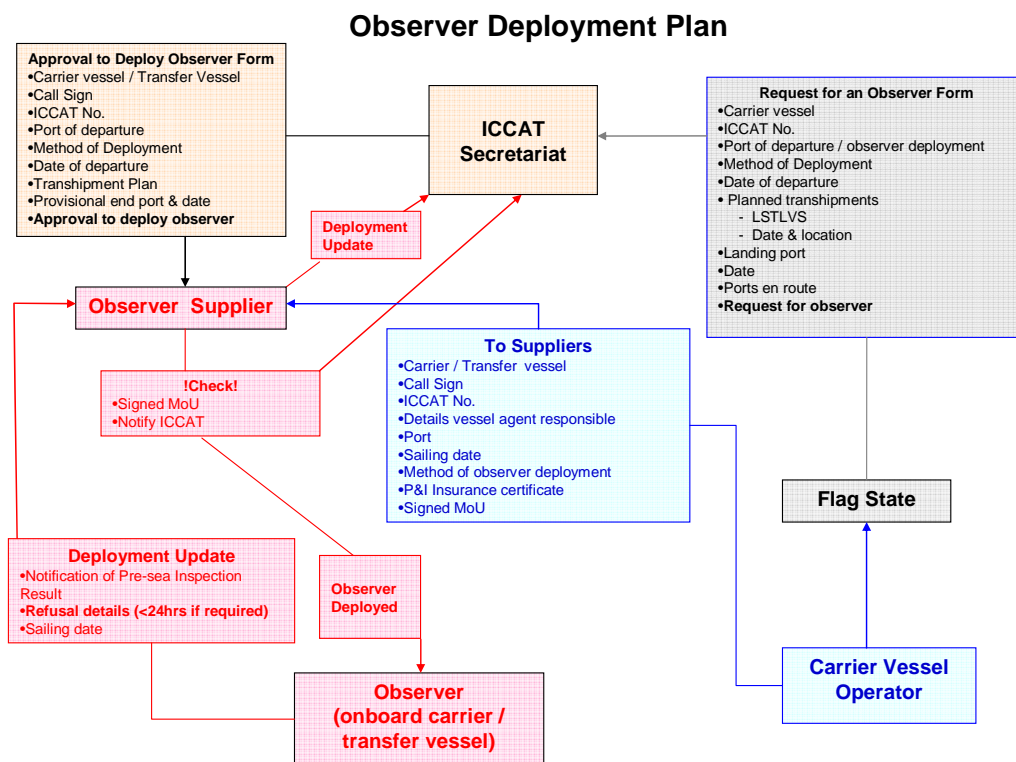


Figure 1. Flow of information required under the ICCAT Regional Observer Program.

Appendix 6 to ANNEX 10

**Comments by Chinese Taipei on the
ICCAT Regional Observer Program**

1. Background

- In order to monitor the transshipment activities by large-scale tuna longline vessels (LSTLVs) in the ICCAT Convention area, ICCAT adopted in 2005 the *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Program for Transshipment by Large-Scale Longline Fishing Vessels* [Rec. 05-06], which was amended in 2006 by the *Recommendation by ICCAT Establishing a Program for Transshipment* [Rec. 06-11].
- As stipulated in paragraph 1, section 1, of the Recommendation: “except under the special condition outlined below in section 2 for transshipment operations at sea, all transshipment operations of tuna and tuna-like species caught in the ICCAT Convention area must take place in port.”
- Paragraph 15 of Rec. 06-11 stipulates that each CPC shall ensure all carrier vessels transshipping at sea have on board an ICCAT observer, not later than March 31, 2007, in accordance with the ICCAT Regional Observer Program.
- With the Recommendation in force, large-scale longliners will not be permitted to conduct at sea transshipment, unless an ICCAT observer is placed on board the carrier engaging in the transshipment.
- For the timely implementation of the above-mentioned provisions, the ICCAT Secretariat offered international tender for the establishment of a Regional Observer Program (ROP). The Consortium comprising the Marine Resources Assessment Group Ltd. (MRAG) and Capricorn Fishing Monitoring (CapFish) won the bid and entered into contract with ICCAT, which came into effect on April 23, 2007 and the Regional Observer Program was operational in early May.

2. Budget

- China, Korea, Philippines and Chinese Taipei committed to participate in the Program in 2007.
- The cost of the Regional Observer Program which was based on an assumption of 12 observers and 18 deployments, for a total of 1,050 at-sea observer days for one year, was around €461,416.06. Budget details are presented in **Table 1**.
- All CPCs engaged in the Regional Observer Program undertook to share the cost, with the cost-sharing formula calculated on the basis of their average catches of bigeye tuna, bluefin tuna, swordfish and yellowfin tuna during the period 2002-2004. Detailed information is shown in **Table 2**.

3. Implementation of Rec. 06-11 by Chinese Taipei

- The cost was shared by all bigeye vessels. The entire authorization process and all notification obligations met the requirements of Chinese Taipei’s domestic regulations and the relevant provisions of Recommendation 06-11. As for the albacore vessels, it is not allowed to conduct at-sea transshipment.
- For close monitoring of the transshipment operations between fishing vessels and the carrier vessels, all the carriers cooperated with Chinese Taipei to submit the related documents and VMS DNID numbers to the Fisheries Agency of Chinese Taipei. During the periods when transshipments were carried out, Chinese Taipei monitored the positions of the carriers every day, as well as that of the fishing vessels that applied for transshipment, to ensure that the transshipments were carried out legitimately with prior authorization, and that no unauthorized fishing vessels made any contact with the carriers making transshipment.

4. Comments on the ICCAT Regional Observer Program

- ICCAT is the first regional tuna fisheries management organization in the world to implement a regional observer program for at-sea transshipment. All participants in the program, including Chinese Taipei, underwent a trial of this pilot program. Chinese Taipei acknowledges the efforts and diligence of the Secretariat for the arrangement of the program.
- In order to implement the program more smoothly in the future, Chinese Taipei would like to contribute some ideas for consideration by the Commission.

4.1 Need to strengthen the control and monitoring on both the carrier vessels and the fishing vessel

- Paragraph 9 of Rec. 06-11 requires: “Carrier vessels authorized for at-sea transshipment to install and operate a VMS in accordance with the 2003 *Recommendation by ICAT Concerning Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention Area* [Rec. 03-14]”. While Rec. 03-14 only requires monitoring of the positions of the vessels by the flag CPCs, there is no way that the transshipment operations which involve the carrier vessel, whose flag State is different from the flag of the transshipped fishing vessel, be properly controlled, if the authorities of the fishing vessel conducting at-sea transshipment are not able to monitor both vessels.
- In addition to the requirement of the Regional Observer Program, Chinese Taipei has obtained cooperation from the carriers in providing the DNID of their VMS. The complete process of the transshipment is under proper control. By tracing the carrier and fishing vessels’ VMS tracks, the authority can monitor not only those fishing vessels with prior authorization for at-sea transshipment, but also those fishing vessels without authorization. To facilitate better fishery management and to verify transshipment activities, Chinese Taipei suggests that the Commission revise Rec. 06-11 to require carriers to provide their DNID of VMS to the flag CPC of the fishing vessels.

4.2 Regional Observer Program cost sharing

- Since ICCAT has taken the lead in implementing a Regional Observer Program for at-sea transshipment, it was difficult to assess an accurate budget without any precedent. Chinese Taipei appreciates the ICCAT Secretariat’s efforts while considering the need for more transparency in the appropriation of the Regional Observer Program cost.
- The acceptance of the cost-sharing formulation by the CPCs participating in the Program on the basis of the average catches of specific species during the period from 2002 to 2004 was for the sake of convenience. Now that there is at least some budgetary guidance of one year, Chinese Taipei suggests reconsidering the cost-sharing formula for the years to come.
- In Chinese Taipei’s view, the formula should no longer be based on the past catch quantity alone. Another important factor need to be considered when calculating the cost of at-sea transshipment is the frequency of the transshipment. The formula should be based on a weighted calculated of the cost sharing in 2007 for the actual frequency of transshipment and tonnage among the participating CPCs, including establishment of a mechanism for the refund for any over-payment or follow-up payment for any shortage by participating CPCs, under the principle of cost-recovery and fairness. Chinese Taipei would like to consult further with relevant CPCs in this regard.

4.3 Facilitate the signing of the MOU between the service provider and the carrier operator

- Under the current framework, the CPC authorities authorizing their fishing vessels to conduct transshipment at sea have to make a request to the ICCAT Secretariat for deployment of an observer to the carrier vessel. To ensure safety and adequate working conditions of the observer while onboard, it is required that an MOU between the Consortium that operates the ROP and the carrier vessel operator be signed. As a general practice, the same carrier vessel is entitled to transship catches at sea from LSTLVs under different flags in the same trip. Since the flag of the carriers may be different from the LSTLVs, it is a burden for the authorities of the LSTLV to facilitate the signing the MOU.

- Thus, further consideration is needed on who should be responsible for facilitating the signing of the MOU between the carrier operator and the service provider. The ICCAT Secretariat could be the one to follow up the process at the request from the service provider.

4.4 Avoid the duplication of submission of a carrier list

- Since one carrier is entitled to transship the catches of the longline vessels from a number of CPCs, it may not be necessary for every CPC who intends to carry out transshipment to that carrier to submit the same list to ICCAT which is now a requirement in accordance with Rec. 06-11. Whoever intends to transship may browse the ICCAT web site and see if the carrier on charter is already on the list and prepared to carry an observer onboard and, if not, he should submit the list to the Secretariat accordingly.

5. Conclusions

- Among the Regional Fisheries Management Organizations, ICCAT has taken a leading role in developing the ROP. It was a tedious task for the ICCAT Secretariat to follow up the process of ROP and make a prompt response. Chinese Taipei congratulates the success of the ICCAT Secretariat for the implementation of the ROP.
- As the major player in the program, Chinese Taipei would like to again commend the good performance of the ICCAT Secretariat. Chinese Taipei will continue to communicate with the ICCAT Secretariat for further comments if deemed necessary and will do its best to make the program work satisfactorily.

Table 1. Estimated cost of the Regional Observer Program for one year operation, starting on April 1, 2007.

	<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>Total (€)</i>
1. Contract with Observer Agency		393,216.06
1.1 Training (12 observers)	63,064.26	
1.2 Observer Deployment (1,050 at-sea days)	221,180.00	
1.3 Management and support	108,971.80	
2. Travel		16,200.00
2.1 Airfare (18 trips x €700)	12,600.00	
2.2 Lodging (36 nights x €100)	3,600.00	
3. Secretariat costs		52,000.00
3.1 External audit	20,000.00	
3.2 Staff hours	12,000.00	
3.3 Contingencies	20,000.00	
Total		461,416.06

Table 2. Cost sharing of the Regional Observer Program for CPCs (estimates made on the basis of the recent catch history of selected species).

<i>CPC</i>	<i>Catch (t)*</i>	<i>Sharing (%)</i>	<i>Contribution (€)</i>
China	8,317	22.33	103,053.24
Chinese Taipei	26,551	71.30	328,984.80
Korea	952	2.56	11,795.92
Philippines	1,419	3.81	17,582.37
Total	37,239	100.00	461,416.33

* Average BET+BFT+SWO+YFT reported catch, 2002-2004.

Appendix 7 to ANNEX 10

Chairman's Opening Remarks to the Compliance Committee

Welcome to the special session of the Compliance Committee. These two extra days were allotted to the Compliance Committee to provide additional time for this body to complete its ambitious 2007 agenda. In addition, a number of delegations commented last year on the functioning of the Committee and their interest in exploring possible improvements. I would hope some time could be used over the course of the next two days to discuss this matter.

One area in particular I would ask Parties to think critically about is the way information is presented to and acted upon by this body in support of the conservation objectives of ICCAT. Suggestions for possible improvements, including those that could be implemented at this meeting, are welcome. In this regard, I have already asked the Secretariat to prepare user-friendly tables that will give us a snapshot of Task I and Task II reporting as well as an overview of compliance with other ICCAT obligations. I sincerely hope you find that these new formats facilitate your deliberations.

With that, I wish you luck in completing your important work. I would now like to turn over the meeting to the Compliance Committee Chairman, Mr. Friedrich Wieland. Thank you for your attention.

Appendix 8 to ANNEX 10

Statement by France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) to the Compliance Committee

France (on behalf of St. Pierre and Miquelon) would like to stress the vital importance for its fishery as well as for the economy of its territories, which the possibilities of flexibility offered by the recourse to chartering and to the carry-overs of under-harvests of its quotas and/or catch limits. These are 4 t for western bluefin tuna [Rec. 06-06], 40 t for North Atlantic swordfish [Rec. 06-02], 200 t for North Atlantic albacore [Recs. 03-06 and 06-04], and represent minor percentages of total allowable catches (0.25%, 0.3% and 6%, respectively).

France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) would like to be able to continue to use these methods, in the hope of an increase in its quota that will permit equipping a French vessel to carry out a perennial and profitable activity rationally exploiting its part of the fishing possibilities.

In effect, while France (St. Pierre and Miquelon) shares the concerns expressed by the SCRS concerning the large-scale catches that may exist for some species, it is important to note that the catches of small quantities do not have such effects, even though they have crucial importance for some small fisheries.

Appendix 9 to ANNEX 10

Statement by the United States to the Compliance Committee

The United States considers matters of compliance to be fundamental to the work of the Commission. Lack of compliance with management and reporting measures has adversely affected the conservation of our stocks. The history of poor compliance in ICCAT does not reflect well on the organization.

Several years ago, the terms of reference for the Compliance Committee were strengthened in an effort to improve the organization's ability to address compliance problems. Since then, we have adopted numerous compliance, reporting, and enforcement measures. But, as we review the record, the United States must conclude that these efforts to improve compliance are failing. This is not only regrettable but also perplexing, as we think the majority of Parties wish to see ICCAT succeed and become an exemplary Regional Fisheries Management Organization. As a body that was once the world's innovator in combating IUU fishing by non-parties, our poor ability to ensure the same kind of compliance by our own membership is particularly striking.

Clearly, fundamental change is required.

All Contracting Parties, as participants on the Compliance Committee, must be willing to ask tough questions when there is evidence of non-compliance. We must be willing to apply the rules the Commission has already adopted. And we must be willing, if we are the parties with the infractions, to explain ourselves and accept the application of those rules. Our unwillingness to do these things, to instead work around or rewrite the rules to avoid the consequences, only reinforces existing patterns of non-compliance.

The United States recognizes the difficulties that all CPCs face in effectively implementing ICCAT's conservation and management measures, and we believe that the most productive way to advance the conservation of these valuable species is by working cooperatively. At the same time, urgent circumstances require us, all of us, to make difficult and sometimes contentious decisions that directly affect our fishing industries.

ICCAT is tasked with ensuring the long-term sustainability of some of the most economically significant resources in the Atlantic Ocean. Given ICCAT's compliance problems and the lack of will to use the measures we have already agreed, such as quota reductions in cases of overharvest, it does not appear that this responsibility is being taken seriously. Indeed, even the most basic requirement of data reporting is not met by over half of all CPCs.

The United States calls on all parties to take an honest look at the compliance issue. Reform of the compliance process in ICCAT is needed, and this issue must be a matter of priority for the Future of ICCAT Working Group. In the meantime, we remain committed to working through our current process and we ask all parties to join in this effort.

Appendix 10 to ANNEX 10

Supplemental Statement by the United States to the Compliance Committee

The United States introduced a summarized compliance table to assist this Committee in its work under this agenda item. All of the information presented is drawn from other documents produced by the Secretariat for this meeting. The United States proposes that the Secretariat include this type of format in the preparation of future documents for the Compliance Committee.

In examining this document, it is clear that compliance is still an issue for ICCAT.

For a number of parties, submission of fisheries data and implementation reports is either not respected or not timely. Other issues include overharvest of quotas, lack of respect for control measures and non-compliance with documentation requirements.

The document provides each CPC with an overview of its compliance record and should not be a surprise to any individual party. Unfortunately, the overall picture of persistent compliance lapses should not be a surprise to any parties that have participated in this Committee's work. While time limits will not allow us to consider individual cases by going through this document in detail, it merits some reflection from an overall perspective.

Why do compliance problems persist despite the scrutiny of this Committee? Is there any connection to the unwillingness to apply the available corrective instruments, namely quota penalties and identifications? How is it that the PWG can take actions in these areas? As the Chairman characterized the situation at the close of last year's meeting, we, the members of this committee, are "the masters of the game".

If management of Atlantic tunas is a game, who are we competing against? Is it IUU operators, other tuna organizations, or just ourselves? What is the objective of the game if not MSY? Who wins the game if we fail in ensuring compliance?

Let us consider the most critical issue of non-compliance currently confronting ICCAT at this time: E-BFT. Yesterday, members of Panel 2 heard from Japan that the credibility of ICCAT is at stake and that failure will lead to imprisonment at CITES. Canada noted that ICCAT has now failed 3 times to implement effective management. The EC called for all parties to submit implementation plans for the MCS measures contained in the recovery plan.

In fact, the Chairman of ICCAT had requested this very information in a letter of June 12, with very little response. It was noted by some that the Chairman's request was non-binding. Now we have two proposals in Panel 2 addressing these same implementation plans. Will the response rate improve if implementation plans are part of a binding recommendation? What has changed? What will change?

Under this agenda item, the United States would prefer a discussion on potential quota penalties and identifications for those eastern bluefin reporting deficiencies and over-harvests already noted by this Committee, we do not presume there is enough interest at this table to sustain such a discussion. That presumption is borne out of experience.

Instead, let us consider how this Committee can enhance accountability for the anticipated eastern bluefin implementation plans. How will the effectiveness of the MCS measures be evaluated? Should the plans be approved prior to fishing authorizations, or only evaluated at the end of fishing activities. That will be for Panel 2 to decide. What actions will this Committee be willing to take in situations of continued non-compliance? To put it bluntly, fellow delegates, let's discuss how we will play the eastern bluefin game in 2008.

**REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE
PERMANENT WORKING GROUP FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF
ICCAT STATISTICS AND CONSERVATION MEASURES (PWG)**

1. Opening of the meeting

The 2007 meeting of the PWG was opened on Tuesday, November 13, 2006 under the chairmanship of Ms. Sylvie Lapointe (Canada).

2. Appointment of the Rapporteur

Ms. Miriam García Ferrer (European Community) was designated rapporteur for the PWG meeting.

3. Adoption of the Agenda

The Agenda was adopted without any changes (attached as **Appendix 1 to ANNEX 11**).

4. Implementation and functioning of Statistical Document Programs***4.1 Review of the bi-annual data reports***

Regarding the “Report on Information Received in 2007 in Relation to Compliance with and Observance of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures”, the Chair highlighted the ICCAT Secretariat’s clarification request on page 7 of this Report about what was meant by the ‘relevant information’ to be submitted by the CPCs. It was concluded that it was up to each Contracting Party to decide what it deemed relevant.

4.2 Report of the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures, including consideration of recommendations

The Report of the 4th meeting of the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures (Raleigh, North Carolina, USA-July 19 to 21, 2007) was presented by the Working Group Chair, Mr. Friedrich Wieland (European Community) (see **ANNEX 4.4**). The Working Group identified four main issues: port State control, inspections at sea, observer coverage and bluefin tuna catch documentation scheme. Work on the latter began during the 2006 annual meeting and continued during the 2007 annual meeting.

A drafting group worked on the margins of the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures at the initiative of Japan for an ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation program. Japan emphasized that the current statistical documentation scheme for bluefin tuna was not enough as it did not cover the fish from catch to the market. Furthermore, the new bluefin tuna catch documentation Program would be a more complete program, which could be demonstrated prior to the CITES conference in 2010 where bluefin tuna may be considered for inclusion in its Annex II. There were some concerns about administrative costs of the new system for artisanal fisheries (e.g., tagging) and distribution of tasks between different parties involved in the value-chain. Reassurance was given that a tagging program would not be necessary for all fisheries and that the roles of those involved in the value-chain were clarified in the draft text. The Chair encouraged the drafting group to incorporate the concerns raised and hoped that a revised version could be submitted to the Plenary for consideration (see **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-10]**).

4.3 Report of the Joint Tuna RFMO Technical Group on Trade and Catch Documentation Schemes and consideration of any issues therein

The Report of the Joint Tuna RFMO Technical Group meeting (Raleigh, North Carolina, USA-July 22 to 23, 2007) was presented by the Working Group Chair, Mr. Masanori Miyahara (Japan) (see **ANNEX 4.1**). Technical work to cooperate across RFMOs would include as a main task the harmonization and improvement of the trade

tracking programs and, as appropriate, development of catch documentation, including tagging systems. The major recommendations were the consideration of a single statistical document for bigeye covering all the oceans and a list of principles for developing Catch Documentation Schemes (CDS) in the future.

4.4 Review of information on Pilot Electronic Systems

The United States pointed out that it had taken initial steps towards integrating ICCAT's statistical document programs with its domestic trade monitoring systems, in accordance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT on an Electronic Statistical Document Pilot Program* [Rec. 06-16]. The U.S. statement regarding this pilot program is attached as **Appendix 5 to ANNEX 11**.

5. Review of implementation of Recommendation 06-01

Following the adoption in 2006 of a *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Chinese Taipei* [Rec. 06-01] related to its management and control of the bigeye tuna fishery, Chinese Taipei presented the measures adopted to implement it*.

- Limitation on bigeye tuna vessel number: 60 vessels had been authorized by Chinese Taipei in 2007 instead of the 64 vessels indicated in the Recommendation. By November 10, 2007, Chinese Taipei had caught 9,330 tons out of the 14,900 catch limit in 2007.
- Daily catch reporting of all active bigeye vessels via VMS (84%) or via facsimile (16%).
- Deployed observer coverage meeting the requirements of Recommendation 06-01 (10%). Chinese Taipei thanked the United States for its assistance to enhance capacity-building.
- Transshipment regulation: All vessels fishing in the Atlantic had conducted transshipment at Cape Town or Las Palmas before April 30, 2007; after the launch of the Regional Observer Program (ROP) in May, Chinese Taipei started to permit the authorized bigeye vessels to conduct transshipment at sea.
- Port inspections carried out found no vessel in non-compliance with ICCAT measures.
- Sampling: observers were tasked to collect fisheries scientific data.
- Efforts to combat IUU fishing: legislation had been approved to deter IUU fishing involving Chinese Taipei nationals and is currently under parliamentary review (it is expected to be enacted in 2008). Chinese Taipei had found no evidence of any IUU fishing operations in the Convention area related to Chinese Taipei residents or business or foreign flagged fishing vessels owned by Chinese Taipei residents and business exported under the name of Chinese Taipei in the Convention area.
- Further investigation of IUU fishing had found no single case of involvement of Chinese Taipei residents.
- Cooperation with flag States, including the fisheries authorities of Belize, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Vanuatu and Panama.
- Submission of reports within the timeframe.

Chinese Taipei also referred to other measures adopted that were not required by the Recommendation: a patrolling program, further reduction of the global bigeye fishing fleet (buying back an additional 23 bigeye vessels) and 5% observer coverage for the global large-scale longline fleet other than Atlantic bigeye tuna. Chinese Taipei hopes to continue to be granted Cooperating Status and that there would be no further recommendation that singled out Chinese Taipei. In particular, Chinese Taipei renewed its commitment to implement the following:

- Comply with all measures adopted by the Commission.
- Make a voluntary donation to the Commission.
- Maintain the number of vessels authorized to conduct a directed fishery for bigeye tuna (maximum 60).
- Conduct appropriate port sampling.
- Maintain the level of 5% coverage for the national observer program on global LSTLVs.
- Improve data collection and scientific research.
- Dispatch a patrol boat to the Atlantic Ocean, if necessary.

* Available to CPCs from the Secretariat.

- Continue to work with the respective flag States, to the extent practicable, to stop foreign vessels owned by Chinese Taipei business interests from exporting under the name of Chinese Taipei and to ensure that the foreign-flagged vessels owned by Chinese Taipei business interests comply with the measures adopted by the Commission.

All Parties appreciated Chinese Taipei's efforts to implement the Recommendation. In response to queries from the floor, Chinese Taipei confirmed the physical scrapping of 160 vessels and the return of 23 more vessels to the navy (including the dismantling of engines). In addition, Chinese Taipei clarified its policy on ownership or nationality of its registered vessels. As a number of these vessels owned by Chinese Taipei residents or businesses were flagged to other Contracting Parties, Chinese Taipei indicated that it did not consider itself to be in a position to release the information to the PWG. In response to concerns about the activities of vessels less than 24 meters operated by Chinese Taipei residents flying foreign flags, Chinese Taipei stated that it had contacted several flag States to offer assistance.

Following remarks from several Parties, there was general agreement that it was no longer necessary to take specific action against Chinese Taipei. The Chair concluded that those measures in Recommendation 06-01 which were time-limited should expire naturally and others should remain in force as foreseen in the Recommendation; therefore, there was no need to adopt new measures.

6. Review of cooperation by non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities and determination of actions to be taken under the 2006 Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures [Res. 06-13]

“Actions to be Taken in Relation to Non-Contracting Parties, Entities, and Fishing Entities in 2007” were decided (attached as **Appendix 3 to ANNEX 11**).

Bolivia: As the response from the Government of Bolivia to the trade sanctions maintained in 2006 was considered insufficient, it was decided to maintain trade sanctions for 2008. A letter would be sent to notify Bolivia and request outcomes of current actions.

Cambodia: It was decided to maintain identification. There were concerns about lack of response to the previous letter and lack of control by the fisheries administration of vessels flying the flag of Cambodia registered under an international register. The letter to be sent would remind Cambodia of ICCAT's ability to impose trade sanctions.

Costa Rica: A letter had been sent expressing serious concerns about the continuous lack of response but there was still no answer. However, as there was no new information which indicated current fishing activity in the Convention area, it was decided that there was no need for action.

Cuba: There had been no response to the letter sent in 2006 but there was no information indicating any fishing activity in the Convention area and, therefore, no action was warranted.

Ecuador: The Government of Ecuador had replied to the letter sent in 2006 requesting information in relation to catches by stating that there were no vessels operating in the Atlantic and providing a list of their vessels in the Pacific. It was agreed that no further action was required.

Georgia: Since once again no information had been received, it was decided to maintain trade sanctions. A letter would be sent to the Government of Georgia.

Maldives: No response had been received to the letter sent in 2006 but there was no information about any fishing activities in the Convention area that could justify further action.

Netherlands Antilles: This item was deferred for consideration under Item 8 of the Agenda.

Singapore: Considering that Singapore had been cooperating with ICCAT, there was no need for further action.

Sri Lanka: Sri Lanka replied to the letter sent in 2006 indicating that it had no fishing activity in the Convention area. It was decided that no further action was warranted.

Sierra Leone: Identified in 2006, the Government of Sierra Leone had replied to the letter sent in 2006 indicating that the vessels placed on the IUU list were not flagged to Sierra Leone. Based on additional information provided, it was decided that a letter would be sent to the authorities responsible for the Sierra Leone international registry of vessels with copy to the Government of Sierra Leone, seeking information about two vessels registered under Sierra Leone's flag, which would be kept in the IUU list in square brackets to make the doubt apparent. In light of the circumstances, it was decided to maintain the identification. An additional letter will be sent to the Government of Sierra Leone thanking them for their cooperation and notifying them of the continuation of the identification.

Tonga: Tonga had been monitored in 2007, especially in relation to the request for cooperation with the ICCAT Statistical Document Program. There was no new information and, therefore, no further action was warranted.

Togo: As there had been no reply from the Government of Togo to the letters expressing serious concerns about the lack of information, it was decided to send a letter of identification.

The Chairman's letters to Bolivia, Cambodia, Georgia, Sierra Leone and Togo are attached as **Appendix 4 to ANNEX 11**.

7. Review and development of an IUU vessel list pursuant to Recommendation 06-12

A vessel flying the flag of Libya had been removed from the list, following discussions in the COC. Two vessels previously flagged to Guyana which were now flagged to Korea had also been removed from the list. The Observer from CARICOM submitted a statement to the PWG regarding the registration of large-scale longline fishing vessels by Guyana which is attached as **Appendix 6 to ANNEX 11**.

The "2007 List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried Out IUU Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area" was adopted (attached as **Appendix 2 to ANNEX 11**).

Norway proposed that ICCAT recognize IUU vessel lists established by other RFMOs managing tuna and tuna-like species (five in total). It was noted that the harmonization of such IUU lists had been endorsed at the Kobe meeting in January 2007 and cooperation between the Secretariats to coordinate and facilitate the process was occurring on an informal basis. The legal problems involved in the automatic incorporation of the IUU lists from other RFMOs were highlighted and a revised proposal was tabled, granting the Contracting Parties with the possibility of objecting to the incorporation into or deletion from the ICCAT IUU List of Vessels on the basis of their inclusion in or deletion from an IUU list established by another RFMO. Objections must be made within 30 days of receipt of information from the ICCAT Executive Secretary concerning the IUU lists of other RFMOs. Norway also confirmed to the Chair that the ICCAT IUU list included vessels of CPs and NCPs and of all sizes, not only large-scale vessels. All Parties welcomed the revised proposal on the condition that the adoption of other RFMO lists of IUU vessels would be reviewed at ICCAT's annual meetings and referred the proposal to the Plenary (see **ANNEX 5 [Rec. 07-09]**).

8. Requests for Cooperating Status

Chinese Taipei Cooperating Status was renewed. Chinese Taipei was requested to investigate the operations of vessels of less than 24 meters and to report on management measures with respect to its fleet fishing albacore in the Convention area.

Guyana's Cooperating Status was renewed. This followed confirmation that it had launched an investigation on two vessels previously flagged to Guyana, which were now flagged to Korea.

Netherlands Antilles was granted Cooperating Status following clarifications regarding non-reporting of catch and fleet information in 2005 and 2006 and its commitment to cooperate and comply with ICCAT's conservation and management measures.

It was agreed that letters would be sent to the above concerning their Cooperating Status.

9. Other matters

No others matters were raised.

10. Election of Chair

China nominated Ms. Sylvie Lapointe (Canada), which was seconded by Belize. Ms. Lapointe was pleased to accept the chairmanship of the PWG.

11. Adoption of the report and adjournment

The 2007 Report of the PWG was adopted by correspondence.

Appendix 1 to ANNEX 11**Agenda**

1. Opening of the meeting
2. Appointment of the Rapporteur
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Implementation and functioning of Statistical Document Programs
 - 4.1 Review of bi-annual data reports
 - 4.2 Report of the Working Group on Integrated Monitoring Measures, including consideration of recommendations
 - 4.3 Report of the Joint Tuna RFMO Technical Working Group on Trade and Catch Documentation Schemes and consideration of any issues therein
 - 4.4 Review of information on Pilot Electronic Systems
5. Review of implementation of Recommendation 06-01
6. Review of cooperation by non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities and determination of actions to be taken under the 2006 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Res. 06-13]
7. Review and development of an IUU vessel list pursuant to Recommendation 06-12
8. Requests for Cooperating Status
9. Other matters
10. Election of Chair
11. Adoption of the report and adjournment

2007 List of vessels presumed to have carried out IUU fishing activities in the ICCAT Convention Area.

Serial number	Lloyds/IMO number	Reporting CPC	Date informed	Reference #	Current flag	Previous flag	Name of vessel (Latin)	Name (previous)	Call sign	Owner/Operator name	Owner/Operator address	Area	Photo
20040005	Not available	JAPAN- sighting of tuna longliner in the Convention Area, not on ICCAT Record of Vessels	24/08/2004	1788	UNKNOWN	NO INFO	BRAVO		T8AN3	NO INFO	NO INFO	AT	
20040006	Not available	JAPAN- Reefer company provided documents showing frozen tuna had been transhipped.	16/11/2004	PWG-122	UNKNOWN	NO INFO	OCEAN DIAMOND	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	AT	
20040007	Not available	JAPAN- Communications between fishing vessel and reefer company indicated tuna species had been taken in the Atlantic	16/11/2004	PWG-122	UNKNOWN	NO INFO	MADURA 2	NO INFO	NO INFO	(P.T. PROVISIT)	(INDONESIA)	AT	
20040008	Not available	JAPAN- Communications between fishing vessel and reefer company indicated tuna species had been taken in the Atlantic	16/11/2004	PWG-122	UNKNOWN	NO INFO	MADURA 3	NO INFO	NO INFO	(P.T. PROVISIT)	(INDONESIA)		
20050001	Not available	BRAZIL -fishing in Brazilian waters with no licence	03/08/2005	1615	UNKNOWN	SAINT VINCENT & GRENADINES	SOUTHERN STAR 136	HSIANG CHANG	NO INFO	KUO JENG MARINE SERVICES LIMITED	PORT OF SPAIN TRINIDAD & TOBAGO	AT	
20060001	Not available	SOUTH AFRICA- vessels had no VMS, suspected of having no tuna licence and of possible at-sea transshipments	23/10/2006	2431	[SIERRA LEONE]	NO INFO	BIGEYE	NO INFO	FN 003883	NO INFO	NO INFO	UNKN	
20060002	Not available	SOUTH AFRICA- vessels had no VMS, suspected of having no tuna licence and of possible at-sea transshipments	23/10/2006	2431	[SIERRA LEONE]	NO INFO	MARIA	NO INFO	FN 003882	NO INFO	NO INFO	UNKN	
20060003	Not available	EC- Vessels greater than 24m not included in ICCAT Record of Vessels. Seen fishing in the MED during closed season	16/10/2006	2259	UNKNOWN	PANAMA	NO. 101 GLORIA	GOLDEN LAKE	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	MEDI	

<i>Serial number</i>	<i>Lloyds/IMO number</i>	<i>Reporting CPC</i>	<i>Date informed</i>	<i>Reference #</i>	<i>Current flag</i>	<i>Previous flag</i>	<i>Name of vessel (Latin)</i>	<i>Name (previous)</i>	<i>Call sign</i>	<i>Owner/Operator name</i>	<i>Owner/Operator address</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Photo</i>
20060004	Not available	EC- Vessels greater than 24m not included in ICCAT Record of Vessels. Seen fishing in the MED during closed season	16/10/2006	2259	UNKNOWN	PANAMA	MELILLA NO. 103	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	MEDI	
20060005	Not available	EC- Vessels greater than 24m not included in ICCAT Record of Vessels. Seen fishing in the MED during closed season	16/10/2006	2259	UNKNOWN	PANAMA	MELILLA NO. 101	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	MEDI	
20060006	Not available	EC- Vessels greater than 24m not included in ICCAT Record of Vessels. Seen fishing in the MED during closed season	16/10/2006	2259	UNKNOWN	PANAMA	TONINA V	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	MEDI	
20060007	Not available	EC- Vessels greater than 24m not included in ICCAT Record of Vessels. Seen fishing in the MED during closed season	16/10/2006	2259	UNKNOWN	PANAMA	LILA NO. 10	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	MEDI	
20060008	Not available	EC- Vessels greater than 24m not included in ICCAT Record of Vessels. Seen fishing in the MED during closed season	16/10/2006	2259	UNKNOWN	HONDURAS	No 2 CHOYU	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	MEDI	
20060009	Not available	EC- Vessels greater than 24m not included in ICCAT Record of Vessels. Seen fishing in the MED during closed season	16/10/2006	2259	UNKNOWN	HONDURAS	ACROS NO. 3	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	MEDI	
20060010	Not available	EC- Vessels greater than 24m not included in ICCAT Record of Vessels. Seen fishing in the MED during closed season	16/10/2006	2259	UNKNOWN	HONDURAS	ACROS NO. 2	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	MEDI	

<i>Serial number</i>	<i>Lloyds/IMO number</i>	<i>Reporting CPC</i>	<i>Date informed</i>	<i>Reference #</i>	<i>Current flag</i>	<i>Previous flag</i>	<i>Name of vessel (Latin)</i>	<i>Name (previous)</i>	<i>Call sign</i>	<i>Owner/Operator name</i>	<i>Owner/Operator address</i>	<i>Area</i>	<i>Photo</i>
20060011	Not available	EC- Vessels greater than 24m not included in ICCAT Record of Vessels. Seen fishing in the MED during closed season	16/10/2006	2259	UNKNOWN	HONDURAS	No. 3 CHOYU	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	MEDI	
20060012	Not available	EC- Vessels greater than 24m not included in ICCAT Record of Vessels. Seen fishing in the MED during closed season	16/10/2006	2259	UNKNOWN	HONDURAS	ORIENTE NO. 7	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	MEDI	

Actions to be Taken in Relation to non-Contracting Parties, Entities and Fishing Entities in 2007.

	2006 Actions	Direct Response to Chair's letter	Catch data reported	SDP validation information provided	Reported as IUU under 02-23 /06-12	Unreported Atlantic catch estimates from SDP 2006/07	Unreported catch estimate from other trade data	Observations/ other information	2007 Actions
COOPERATING NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES, ENTITIES OR FISHING ENTITIES									
CHINESE TAIPEI	Cooperating status renewed. Secretariat to inform Chinese Taipei. Cooperating status to be revised in 2007 in the light of implementation of the provisions of Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Chinese Taipei [Rec. 06-01], calling for further actions by Chinese Taipei.	Not applicable	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Information from Chinese Taipei submitted in accordance with the provisions of Rec. 06-01 has been submitted for review by the Commission.	Renew cooperating status on the understanding that Chinese Taipei will make a report on the activities of its vessels of around 23.9 m and on the management measures in place to control its directed fishery for N. Alb
GUYANA	Cooperating status renewed. Secretariat to inform Guyana.	Not applicable	Yes	No	Two vessels sighted by Japan were registered to Guyana, but have since been registered to Korea	No	No	Guyana has requested information on becoming a Contracting Party.	Renew cooperating status, given that Guyana has taken steps to investigate and take action in regard to IUU allegations.
OTHER NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES, ENTITIES OR FISHING ENTITIES									
BOLIVIA	Sanctions maintained for 2007, but letter to be sent encouraging efforts made to date and requesting outcomes of current actions. If results are positive, consideration to be given to lifting sanctions in 2007.	Yes - first requesting more information and identifying new contacts, second included in PWG-403	No	No	No	Not since 2005	No		Maintain sanctions and send letter thanking Bolivia for expressions of intent to cooperate, send detailed list of exact information required and provide background on past actions which led to sanctions.
CAMBODIA	Re-identify with letter expressing concerns about lack of response and apparent weakness of MCS controls in relation to vessels on their registry.	No	No	No	No	No	No		Maintain identification and send letter requesting enhanced cooperation, reminding Cambodia of the possibility of imposing sanctions.
GEORGIA	Maintain sanctions. Letter requesting replies to previous concerns and information in relation to the vessels on their registry.	No	No	No	No	No	No		Maintain sanctions and send letter to inform Georgia of this, with reasons.
NETH ANTILLES	Cooperating status revoked as no catch information was reported, and no reply to letter was received. To be reviewed in 2007 if requested information is forthcoming. Chairman to send letter informing Netherlands Antilles.	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	No		Cooperating status granted on the understanding that implementation of ICCAT management measures will be reviewed annually.

	<i>2006 Actions</i>	<i>Direct Response to Chair's letter</i>	<i>Catch data reported</i>	<i>SDP validation information provided</i>	<i>Reported as IUU under 02-23 /06-12</i>	<i>Unreported Atlantic catch estimates from SDP 2006/07</i>	<i>Unreported catch estimate from other trade data</i>	<i>Observations/ other information</i>	<i>2007 Actions</i>
<i>SIERRA LEONE</i>	Identify and send letter requesting information on the vessels contained in their registry, and on MCS and licensing system.	Yes	No	Yes	Two vessels included on 2006 list, but Sierra Leone reported that they are not flagged to SL. Letter from Belize with additional information in relation to these vessels on the international shipping registry of SL	No	No		Maintain identification and send letter to express appreciation to SL for their cooperation, and stress that information pertains to high seas vessels which may be on international SL register, about which they may not be aware. Send additional letter to said international registry requesting information on vessels, with a copy to SL Ministry.
<i>TOGO</i>	Send letter expressing serious concerns in relation to lack of response to the Commission, and indicate possible identification in 2007 if information is not received.	No	No	No	Preliminary report of possible IUU activity received from South Africa, but not confirmed officially. Also being investigated by SEAFO	No	No		Identify and send letter informing Togo of this decision and the reasons for same.

Appendix 4 to ANNEX 11

**Commission Chairman's Letters to
Non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities****4.1 Maintaining sanctions in 2008**– *Bolivia*

On behalf of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), I am writing to inform you that, at the 2007 annual meeting, the Commission took a decision to continue the prohibition on the import of bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Bolivia by ICCAT Contracting Parties, as well as those non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities with Cooperating Status, in accordance with the Commission's *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Bolivia Pursuant to the 1998 Resolution concerning the unreported and unregulated catches of tuna by large-scale longline vessels in the Convention Area* [Rec. 02-20], a copy of which is enclosed for your information. The decision was taken in accordance with the provisions of ICCAT's *Resolution Concerning the Unreported and Unregulated Catches of Tunas by Large-Scale Longline Vessels in the Convention Area* [Res. 98-18], which has since been replaced by the *Recommendation by ICCAT concerning Trade Measures* [Rec. 06-13].

As you will recall, the Commission imposed trade sanctions on Bolivia in 2002 due to evidence of an increasing number of IUU vessels operating under the Bolivian flag at that time, full details of which were again sent to your administration by the ICCAT Secretariat in 2007, and due to the increase in landings and transshipments of bigeye by these vessels. The Commission is very encouraged to learn that Bolivia continues the process of taking actions to ensure full monitoring and control of its vessels and intends to abide by the conservation and management measures currently in place, although noted once again that these measures have not yet been fully implemented. The Commission would be grateful to receive detailed information regarding: (1) the types of monitoring, control and surveillance methods used by Bolivia with respect to its fishing vessels; (2) Bolivia's total catch of tuna and tuna-like species in 2007 and prior years; (3) the markets to which Bolivia exports bigeye tuna and/or its products; and (4) the maritime areas in which Bolivian vessels fished bigeye tuna. In order to again review the situation of Bolivia at its next meeting, scheduled for November 17-24, 2008, in a place which will be determined later. In the event that information showing positive outcomes of the actions taken to date is submitted to ICCAT at least 30 days prior to that meeting, the Commission will reconsider the issue, and sanctions may be lifted at that time.

In closing, the Commission would like to invite Bolivia to participate in the 2008 ICCAT meeting as an observer. Further, the Commission would remind Bolivia that it can join ICCAT or seek cooperating status if Bolivia maintains an interest in exploiting species under the purview of ICCAT. With respect to requesting cooperating status, I would draw your attention to the provisions of the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Criteria for Attaining the Status of Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, Entity, or Fishing Entity in ICCAT* [Rec. 03-20]. Please note that all ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions can be downloaded from the ICCAT web site, www.iccat.int, or are available from the ICCAT Secretariat on request.

Thank you for your attention to these important matters. Please accept assurances of my highest consideration.

– *Georgia*

On behalf of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), I am writing to inform you that, at the 2007 annual meeting the Commission took a decision to continue the prohibition on the import of bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Georgia by ICCAT Contracting Parties, as well as those non-Contracting Parties, Entities or Fishing Entities with Cooperating Status, in accordance with the Commission's *Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Bigeye Tuna Trade Restrictive Measures on Georgia* [Rec. 03-18] a copy of which is enclosed for your information. The decision was taken in accordance with the provisions of ICCAT's *Resolution Concerning the Unreported and Unregulated Catches of Tunas by Large-Scale Longline Vessels in the Convention Area* [Res. 98-18], which has since been replaced by the *Recommendation by ICCAT concerning Trade Measures* [Rec. 06-13].

The Commission is particularly concerned about the lack of response by Georgia in relation to previous correspondence. In the absence of any additional information regarding Georgia's monitoring control and surveillance measures or actions taken to address past activities, the Commission concluded that it would not be

appropriate to lift the bigeye tuna trade restrictions in place against your country.

As in previous communications, ICCAT hereby requests Georgia to take effective measures to rectify the fishing activities of vessels on its registry so as not to diminish the effectiveness of ICCAT conservation measures for bigeye tuna and to implement fully ICCAT conservation and management decisions, including instituting measures to ensure appropriate monitoring, control, and surveillance of your fleet and reporting catch and effort data to the Commission. We would, therefore, be grateful to receive detailed information regarding: (1) the types of monitoring, control and surveillance methods used by Georgia with respect to its fishing vessels; (2) Georgia's total catch of tuna and tuna-like species in 2007 and prior years; (3) the markets to which Georgia exports bigeye tuna and/or its products; (4) the maritime areas in which Georgian vessels fished bigeye tuna; and (5) the exact composition of the Georgian fleet.

The Commission will again review the situation of Georgia at its next meeting, scheduled for November 17-24, 2008, in a place while will be determined later. Information concerning these matters should, therefore, be submitted to ICCAT at least 30 days prior to that meeting. The information requested above will be valuable to the Commission when it considers trade-related matters relative to Georgia during its 2008 review. Unless Georgia responds to the questions posed by ICCAT and demonstrates that the situation has been rectified, the Commission will be unable to make a determination to lift trade restrictive measures, if appropriate.

In closing, the Commission would like to invite Georgia to participate in the 2008 ICCAT meeting as an observer. Information concerning that meeting will be furnished in due course. Further, the Commission would remind Georgia that it can join ICCAT or seek cooperating status if Georgia maintains an interest in exploiting species under the purview of ICCAT. With respect to requesting cooperating status, I would draw your attention to the provisions of the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Criteria for Attaining the Status of Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, Entity, or Fishing Entity in ICCAT* [Rec. 03-20]. Please note that all ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions can be downloaded from the ICCAT web site, www.iccat.int, or are available from the ICCAT Secretariat on request.

Thank you for your attention to these important matters. Please accept assurances of my highest consideration.

4.2 Maintaining identification in 2008

– Cambodia

On behalf of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), I am writing to inform you that, at the 2007 annual meeting of ICCAT, the Commission decided to continue to identify Cambodia in accordance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Rec. 06-13].

As you will recall, trade restrictive measures had previously been placed on bigeye tuna products from Cambodia as a result of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) activities of fishing vessels flying the flag of Cambodia. These trade restrictive measures were lifted in 2004 as a result of subsequent cooperation by Cambodia and recognition of its efforts to deregister vessels involved in IUU activities.

Nevertheless, in 2006, it was noted with concern that no response has been received in relation to the monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) measures put in place by Cambodia, as requested. In light of these circumstances, in 2006 the Commission has identified Cambodia as a non-Contracting Party whose vessels have been fishing for ICCAT species in a manner that diminishes the effectiveness of ICCAT's conservation and management measures. As the information requested by the Commission has not yet been furnished by Cambodia, it was agreed that the identification should be maintained, but the evidence available to date did not warrant the re-imposition of trade sanctions at this time.

The Commission again requests that you provide detailed information regarding your MCS measures, and process and rules for vessel registration. Furthermore, the Commission requests that you confirm that Cambodia has submitted to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) information on those Cambodian vessels that fish on the high seas, which is required by the FAO Compliance Agreement.

The Commission will again review the situation of Cambodia at its next meeting, scheduled for November 17-24, 2008 in a place to be determined later. Information concerning actions taken by Cambodia relative to these matters should, therefore, be submitted to ICCAT at least 30 days prior to that meeting. If it is determined that Cambodia has not rectified the situation and continues to diminish the effectiveness of ICCAT, the Commission

may once again take non-discriminatory trade restrictive measures on Atlantic tuna and tuna-like species and their products from Cambodia.

In closing, the Commission would like to invite Cambodia to participate in the 2008 ICCAT meeting as an observer. Information concerning this meeting will be forwarded in due course. Further, the Commission would remind Cambodia that it can join ICCAT or seek Cooperating Status if Cambodia maintains an interest in exploiting species under the purview of ICCAT. With respect to requesting Cooperating Status, I would draw your attention to the provisions of the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Criteria for Attaining the Status of Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, Entity, or Fishing Entity in ICCAT* [Rec. 03-20]. Please note that all ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions can be downloaded from the ICCAT web site, www.iccat.int, or are available from the ICCAT Secretariat on request.

Thank you for your attention to these important matters. Please accept assurances of my highest consideration.

– *Sierra Leone*

On behalf of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), I am writing to inform you that, at the 2007 annual meeting of ICCAT, the Commission decided to continue to identify Sierra Leone in accordance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Rec. 06-13].

The Commission would like to thank Sierra Leone for responding to its concerns and for its expression of willingness to cooperate with ICCAT conservation and management measures, and has taken note that the vessels *Bigeye* and *Maria*, referred to in my previous correspondence are not on the national register of Sierra Leone. As you are no doubt aware, however, Sierra Leone maintains an international shipping register with headquarters in the United States. The Commission is concerned that there is some evidence that these vessels are operating under the Sierra Leone international shipping register, and would be very grateful for any assistance in its investigations in this regard.

It is for this reason that the Commission has considered that the revoking of the identification of Sierra Leone would be premature, but that the cooperation shown by Sierra Leone to date would indicate that further actions under Recommendation 06-13 at this time would not be warranted.

The Commission will investigate the inclusion of the vessels in the Sierra Leone international shipping register, and will maintain contact with the national authorities in relation to this matter before again reviewing the situation of Sierra Leone at its next meeting, scheduled for November 17-24, 2008 in a place which will be determined later, and should be grateful if any additional information which you may be able to furnish to the Commission could be submitted to ICCAT at least 30 days prior to that meeting-

In closing, the Commission would like to invite Sierra Leone to participate in the 2008 ICCAT meeting as an observer. Information concerning this meeting will be forwarded in due course. Further, the Commission would remind Sierra Leone that it can join ICCAT or seek Cooperating Status if Sierra Leone maintains an interest in exploiting species under the purview of ICCAT. With respect to requesting Cooperating Status, I would draw your attention to the provisions of the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Criteria for Attaining the Status of Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, Entity, or Fishing Entity in ICCAT* [Rec. 03-20]. Please note that all ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions can be downloaded from the ICCAT web site, www.iccat.int, or are available from the ICCAT Secretariat on request.

Thank you for your attention to these important matters. Please accept assurances of my highest consideration.

4.3 Identification in 2008

– *Togo*

On behalf of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), I am writing to inform you that, at the 2007 annual meeting of ICCAT, on account of the findings below, the Commission identified Togo in accordance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Rec. 06-13], a copy of which is attached for your information.

As you will recall, the Commission in previous correspondence requested Togo to abide by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) conservation and management measures. The

Commission also asked Togo to supply information in relation to Togo's fleet, such as number of vessels and size of tonnage, the monitoring, control and surveillance measures for your fleet, the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species from the ICCAT Convention area for 2007 and previous years, and Togo's process and rules for vessel registration.

At its 2006 meeting the Commission expressed very serious concerns in relation to the fact that Togo did not respond to the Commission's previous correspondence. The identification of Togo as a non-Contracting Party engaged in activities deemed to undermine ICCAT conservation and management measures was revoked in 2004, on the understanding that Togo would collaborate with ICCAT in its efforts to improve its fisheries management of ICCAT species. Failure to respond to the issues raised by the Commission has led to the re-identification of Togo as a country which may be undermining the ICCAT conservation and management efforts. The Commission again requests Togo to supply information on its fisheries and its monitoring and control measures, and to report any catches of tuna and tuna-like species made in the ICCAT Convention area, in order to avoid further action being taken under the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Rec. 06-13], which would be the imposition of trade sanctions.

The Commission will again review the situation of Togo at its next meeting, scheduled for November 17-24, in a place which will be determined later. Information concerning actions taken by Togo relative to these matters should, therefore, be submitted to ICCAT at least 30 days prior to that meeting. If it is determined that Togo has not rectified the situation and continues to diminish the effectiveness of ICCAT, the Commission may once again take non-discriminatory trade restrictive measures on Atlantic tuna and tuna-like species and their products from Togo.

In closing, the Commission would like to invite Togo to participate in the 2008 ICCAT meeting as an observer. Information concerning this meeting will be forwarded in due course. Further, the Commission would remind Togo that it can join ICCAT or seek Cooperating Status if Togo maintains an interest in exploiting species under the purview of ICCAT. With respect to requesting Cooperating Status, I would draw your attention to the provisions of the *Recommendation by ICCAT on Criteria for Attaining the Status of Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, Entity, or Fishing Entity in ICCAT* [Rec. 03-20]. Please note that all ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions can be downloaded from the ICCAT web site, www.iccat.int, or are available from the ICCAT Secretariat on request.

Thank you for your attention to these important matters. Please accept assurances of my highest consideration.

4.4 Requesting information

– *Sierra Leone*

On behalf of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), I am writing to request any information which you may be able to supply in relation to two high seas fishing vessels, believed to be registered to the Sierra Leone International Ship Registry, with the following characteristics:

- 1) Name: Maria
Registration number: FN 003882
Owner: Maria Fishery Co. Ltd
- 2) Name: Bigeye
Registration number: FN 003883
Owner: Maria Fishery Co. Ltd.

The principle mandate of ICCAT is to maintain the populations of tuna and tuna-like species at levels which will permit the maximum sustainable catch for food and other purposes. For this purpose, ICCAT adopts stringent conservation and management measures for those fish stocks requiring such measures according to scientific evidence.

As you may be aware, on the basis of information concerning illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing activities by these two vessels, believed to be flying the flag of Sierra Leone, ICCAT identified Sierra Leone as a non-contracting party whose actions may be undermining the ICCAT conservation and management measures.

The national authorities of Sierra Leone have informed ICCAT that these vessels are not on their national register, but at the 20th Regular Meeting of the Commission, some evidence has come to light that they may be registered to the international register, and that the national authorities may not be aware of such registration. I

should, therefore, be grateful if you could confirm whether or not these vessels are currently registered to the Sierra Leone International Ship Register, and to supply ICCAT with any additional available information in relation to these vessels.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank you in advance for any assistance you may be able to offer to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas in order for us to achieve our conservation efforts. If you wish to obtain any additional information about ICCAT, please consult our web site on www.iccat.int, or contact the ICCAT Secretariat for more details.

Thank you for your attention to these important matters. Please accept assurances of my highest consideration.

Appendix 5 to ANNEX 11

Statement by the United States to the PWG

Pursuant to Rec. 06-16, the United States has taken initial steps towards integrating ICCAT's statistical document programs with its domestic trade monitoring system. Under domestic legislation adopted in 2006, the United States is developing the International Trade Data System (ITDS). ITDS is a single window electronic portal through which both members of the private sector trade community and government agencies will submit and retrieve information related to import and export transactions. ITDS will reduce the reporting burden by eliminating duplication, allowing electronic submission of required data, and providing real-time access to trade data for authorized users. Integrating ICCAT and other RFMO trade documentation schemes into ITDS will allow for pre-arrival notification and pre-approval of in-bound shipments. Additionally, trade information exchange between the U.S., other ICCAT CPC importers/exporters, and the ICCAT Secretariat will be greatly facilitated. CPCs who wish to learn more about the U.S. ITDS program are directed to: www.itds.gov. The U.S. will be contacting other ICCAT CPCs and providing more details as the ITDS integration proceeds.

Appendix 6 to ANNEX 11

Statement by the Observer of CARICOM to the PWG

The recent information provided by Korea regarding the registration of large-scale longline fishing vessels by Guyana has been a disappointing and frustrating development for CARICOM for the following reasons.

1. CARICOM has always strived to encourage its Member States to comply fully with ICCAT measures; in cases where CARICOM countries have expressed an interest in developing/expanding their tuna fisheries and/or already harvest considerable quantities of tuna resources, CARICOM urges these States not only to become members of ICCAT, but to become members that contribute positively. Moreover, we stress the need for such contributions to span both the scientific and management/ decision-making levels within ICCAT. It must be appreciated that such goals are not attained in the short-term, especially for the small developing states that comprise CARICOM.
2. In addition to (I), CARICOM provides advice and assistance to its Member States, as required, to help them to understand and fulfill their basic obligations to ICCAT in respect of data reporting, completion of national reports and compliance tables, and the deadlines for completing these obligations annually. The CARICOM role is advisory only, and there lies our limit.

CARICOM countries often receive requests to register foreign-owned and operated tuna fishing vessels, and CARICOM takes this opportunity to remind the PWG of those conditions that support favorable responses to such requests, and to provide some advice on ways of eliminating these conditions.

1. Developing states are especially vulnerable to countries and individuals offering aid and other benefits in exchange for registration of their tuna fishing vessels, whether large-scale or not. As you know, once vessels have been constructed for the purposes of fishing tuna resources, investors will seek flags and ports willing to facilitate their business, and a certain amount of fishing must be conducted to guarantee profitability. Hence if ICCAT seriously wants to prevent overfishing, as well as IUU fishing, then ICCAT should regulate

fishing capacity to be consistent with allocated catch quotas, and should urge countries to monitor, control, and report on the construction of new tuna fishing vessels.

2. The continuing high priority given by ICCAT to 'historical catch records' in allocating catch quotas to individual countries is encouraging developing states to flag large-scale fishing vessels, as many and as quickly as possible, in order to develop these countries' own 'historical catch records'. This argument, usually used by those seeking 'flags of convenience', is a persuasive one, with no scarcity of supporting evidence.

In conclusion, unless ICCAT revisits and improves its strategy for dealing with vessels that have no recognized authority to fish for tuna resources within the Convention Area, the issue being investigated by Guyana today, which is not new issue for this forum, is likely to recur. The vessels and the perpetrators do not change, but the countries that fall victim, *their* names change.

CARICOM is willing to assist ICCAT in its efforts to eliminate IUU fishing and to improve the regulation of authorized fishing under CARICOM country flags, but the CARICOM assistance can only be fully successful if ICCAT can effectively solve the problem of excessive fishing capacity among its CPCs.

DOCUMENTS DEFERRED FOR DISCUSSION IN 2008

12.1 DRAFT RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT ON ADDITIONAL MEASURES TO ASSURE COMPLIANCE WITH STATISTICAL REPORTING OBLIGATIONS

NOTING, with great concern, the continuing lack of compliance by some Contracting Parties, Cooperating non-contracting parties, entities and fishing entities (hereinafter referred as CPCs), with their obligation to supply, in a timely manner, the statistical, biological data required by the Commission, as established by Article IX, Rule 2 of the Convention, as well as by the 2003 *Recommendation by ICCAT on Criteria for Attaining the Status of Cooperating Non-Contracting, Party, Entity or Fishing Entity in ICCAT* [Rec. 03-20];

RECOGNIZING that the 2003 *Resolution by ICCAT on Improvements in Data Collection and Quality Assurance* [Res. 03-21] and 2005 *Recommendation by ICCAT on Compliance with Statistical Reporting Obligations* [Rec. 05-09] have, so far, failed to result in a measurable improvement in compliance with reporting obligations;

FURTHER NOTING, with satisfaction, that all procedures for the submission of information required by ICCAT were comprehensively summarized and described in the “Manual of Procedures for the Submission of Information Required by ICCAT”, prepared by the Secretariat;

CONSIDERING that SCRS has frequently and recurrently identified incomplete, missing, or late data as a contributor to uncertainty in assessments for several stocks, a factor that limits its ability to formulate specific and science-based management advice;

AWARE of the urgent need to establish a process to ensure the enforcement of the primary obligation of CPCs to submit the data required by ICCAT, in a timely manner;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. The “Manual of Procedures for the Submission of Information Required by ICCAT”, prepared by the ICCAT Secretariat shall be officially adopted by the Commission as the reference guide for the purpose of data submission by CPCs;
 - i) The “Manual of Procedures for the Submission of Information Required by ICCAT” shall be updated every year, by the Secretariat, in order to properly incorporate any changes that might be needed due to new recommendations approved by the Commission;
2. The Conservation and Management Measures Compliance Committee (hereinafter Compliance Committee) or the Permanent Working Group for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures (hereinafter PWG), as applicable, shall determine each year whether CPCs have failed to discharge their obligations under the ICCAT Convention in respect of submission of data required by the Commission, as established by the “Manual of Procedures for the Submission of Information Required by ICCAT”.
 - i) Based on the determinations, the Commission, through the Compliance Committee or the PWG shall consider whether to make an identification, according to the procedures established by the 2006 *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning Trade Measures* [Rec. 06-13] ;
 - ii) f the Compliance Committee or the PWG decides to make an identification due to the lack of compliance with the obligation to supply Task I data, for those species which are subject to catch limits or quotas, the Compliance Committee or the PWG may propose to the Commission that a penalty of 10% reduction of the applicable catch limit or quota of the relevant CPC be adopted for the following year;

12.2 DRAFT RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT TO HARMONIZE THE MEASUREMENT OF LENGTH OF THE VESSELS AUTHORIZED TO FISH IN THE CONVENTION AREA

NOTING that several ICCAT recommendations and resolutions refer to the length of the vessels,

ALSO NOTING that there exist different definitions of the length of the vessels in ICCAT recommendations and resolutions,

WHEREAS it would be advisable to use identical rules for determining the length of the vessels,

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF THE ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

The length of a vessel referred in the recommendations and the resolutions adopted by ICCAT corresponds to the length overall, defined as the distance measured in a straight line between the foremost point of the bow and the aftermost point of the stern.

12.3 DRAFT RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT CONCERNING THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN ICCAT OBSERVER PROGRAM

RECALLING that Article IX of the Convention requires Contracting Parties to furnish, on the request of the Commission, any available statistical, biological and other scientific information needed for the purposes of the Convention;

ALSO RECALLING the 2001 *Resolution on the Deadlines and Procedures for Data Submission* [Res. 01-16], in which the Commission established clear guidelines for the submission of Task I and Task II data;

NOTING that the quality of data reported to ICCAT is poor for many fisheries, which impacts the ability of the SCRS to complete robust stock assessments and provide management advice;

DETERMINED to ensure the collection of data accounting for all sources of mortality in ICCAT fisheries, for both target species and by-catch, to improve the certainty of future scientific advice, and to take ecosystem concerns into consideration;

RECOGNIZING the potential for a well-designed ICCAT observer program to support efforts to collect and verify scientific and compliance data and information;

FURTHER NOTING that observer programs are used at the national and international level for the purposes of collecting scientific data and compliance information;

ALSO RECOGNIZING the needs of developing States with regard to capacity building;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. A two-stage process shall be undertaken to improve the quality, quantity, and consistency of fisheries data and information used to assess and monitor ICCAT stocks and fisheries by (A) developing best practices and standards for domestic observer programs of Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities, and Fishing Entities (CPCs) and (B) developing an ICCAT observer program for fishing vessels, ensuring that program and information quality standards are comparable between the domestic CPC and ICCAT observer programs. At least initially, the ICCAT observer program will not replace CPC observer programs but will supplement existing data collection and fishery verification efforts under such programs.
2. A Task Force of scientists, enforcement agents, fisheries managers, and other appropriate technical experts from ICCAT CPCs, the Secretariat, and, as appropriate, intergovernmental organizations including other regional fisheries management organizations with relevant expertise, shall be formed to carry out both stages of the process.

3. In carrying out the first stage, the Task Force will, to the extent possible, (a) evaluate domestic CPC observer programs in light of the list of items in paragraph 5 below, and (b) compare and contrast CPC domestic programs with each other and also with relevant international observer programs and programs of countries not party to ICCAT.
4. The Task Force will meet at least once in 2008 to develop proposed best practices and standards for CPC observer programs, for consideration by the Commission at its 2008 meeting.
5. In carrying out the second stage of the process, the Task Force will meet at least once in 2009 to develop a proposal for an ICCAT observer program which, taking into account best practices and standards in other observer programs, shall, *inter alia*:
 - a) Identify the scope and level of observer coverage needed, taking into consideration data concerns and gaps identified by SCRS, current observer coverage provided under domestic observer programs, the characteristics of the fisheries, and the need to ensure adequate spatial and temporal coverage;
 - b) Require robust data collection on all aspects of the total catch (including by-catch such as sea turtles, marine mammals, seabirds), which, at a minimum, includes size, age, and catch per unit of effort information as well as which components of the catch are retained or discarded dead or alive;
 - c) Specify the types of data, other information, and protocols necessary to monitor the vessel's compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures;
 - d) Establish sampling protocols for assigning observers to vessels and protocols for scientific sampling, data quality, use of data collected, and confidentiality of data collected;
 - e) Provide for health and safety standards and minimum requirements for vessels aboard which observers are embarked;
 - f) Set forth roles/responsibilities of and requirements for observers and CPCs when CPC vessels carry an ICCAT observer (e.g., requirements to allow access to all areas of the vessel in order to fulfill observer duties);
 - g) Establish criteria for qualifications of observers and an observer training program;
 - h) Specify database management (e.g., hardware, software), other administrative requirements (e.g., staff), and other necessary elements for the Program;
 - i) Consider the merits and feasibility of allowing exchange of domestic or ICCAT observers subject to bilateral agreements that adhere to Program standards; and
 - j) Evaluate costs for the observer program, including staff recruitment, and payment structure.
6. The results of the Task Force deliberations concerning this second stage, including its proposal for an ICCAT observer program, will be presented to the Commission for consideration at its 2009 meeting.
7. Pending completion of the first stage of this process and adoption of best practices and standards by the Commission, CPCs shall ensure the following with respect to their domestic observer programs:
 - a) An annual level of at least 5% observer coverage by number of sets, number of trips or days at sea in their pelagic longline, purse seine, and baitboat fisheries, ensuring appropriate spatial and temporal coverage of their fleets to the extent possible.
 - b) Data collection on all aspects of the total catch (including by-catch such as sea turtles, marine mammals, seabirds), which includes, at a minimum, size, age, and catch per unit of effort information as well as which components of the catch are retained or discarded dead or alive;
 - c) Information collected under domestic observer programs is reported to the SCRS by each CPC in its Annual Report to ICCAT consistent with domestic confidentiality requirements.

12.4 DRAFT RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT TO ESTABLISH A PROCESS FOR THE REVIEW AND REPORTING OF COMPLIANCE INFORMATION

RECOGNIZING the international obligations regarding flag state responsibilities to ensure compliance with management measures and to immediately and fully investigate allegations of non-compliance,

ACKNOWLEDGING that effective monitoring and control is required to achieve compliance with agreed upon ICCAT management measures so that the goals of such management measures have a chance of being achievable,

ACKNOWLEDGING that the Commission has historically suffered from a lack of information as well as data deficiencies thus resulting in an inability to identify relevant instances of non-compliance with management measures,

FURTHER NOTING that, in an open, honest, and transparent manner, the Commission should be made aware of any and all available information that may be relevant to the work of the Commission in identifying and holding accountable instances of non-compliance with management measures,

RECOGNIZING that, the Compliance Officer position is authorized and financed by the members of the Commission to assist the Secretariat specifically with the Commission's ongoing work to strengthen ICCAT; particularly in regards to overseeing, coordinating, and executing actions on compliance matters of relevance to the Commission,

**THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF THE ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:**

1. The ICCAT Executive Secretary shall review any information submitted by a Contracting Party, Cooperating Non-Contracting Party, Entity or Fishing Entity (CPC) that indicates possible non-compliance with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures and attempt to determine if there is other publicly available and relevant information that may either support or refute this information.
2. Upon completion of this review, the Executive Secretary shall transmit the results to the CPC that originally submitted the information and the relevant CPCs, including a summary of allegations of possible non-compliance as well as the initial information received and any other information gathered over the course of the review.
3. CPCs shall provide the Executive Secretary with the findings of any investigation taken in relation to the allegations of non-compliance and any actions taken to address compliance concerns. If such investigation is ongoing, CPCs shall advise the Executive Secretary of the expected length of the investigation and provide periodic updates in their progress until completed.
4. The Executive Secretary shall circulate to all CPCs prior to the annual meeting, and present at the annual meeting of the Commission, a summary report of information received, including responses by CPCs, which shall be considered by the Compliance Committee and the PWG, as appropriate.

12.5 DRAFT RECOMMENDATION BY ICCAT CONCERNING MEASURES PERTAINING TO LARGE-SCALE FISHING VESSELS

CONSIDERING the information CPCs have provided in 2005 on the number and type of vessels between 15 and 24 meters;

RECOGNIZING that an increasing number of vessels just below 24 meters length overall are being constructed and are operating in the ICCAT Convention area;

CONCERNED that effort and catch by vessels below 24 meters warrants an increased level of monitoring and control;

THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION FOR THE CONSERVATION
OF ATLANTIC TUNAS (ICCAT) RECOMMENDS THAT:

1. *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels over 24 Meters Authorized to Operate in the Convention Area* [Rec. 02-22] be amended so that operative paragraph 1, first sentence reads as follows:

“The Commission shall establish and maintain an ICCAT record of fishing vessels 20 m length overall or greater (hereinafter referred to as “large scale fishing vessels” or “LSFVs”) authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention area.”

BIENNIAL REPORTS OF THE COMMISSION

- Report of the First Meeting of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (Rome, December 1-6, 1969). FAO Fisheries Report (84).
- Report of the First Special Meeting of the Council (Madrid, April 17-18, 1970). No. 1. – Report for Biennial Period, 1970-71, Part I, 1970.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1970-71, Part II, 1971.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1970-71, Part III, 1972.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1972-73, Part I, 1973.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1972-73, Part II, 1974.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1974-75, Part I, 1975.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1974-75, Part II, 1976.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1976-77, Part I, 1977.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1976-77, Part II, 1978.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1978-79, Part I, 1979.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1978-79, Part II, 1980.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1980-81, Part I, 1981.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1980-81, Part II, 1982.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1982-83, Part I, 1983.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1982-83, Part II, 1984.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1984-85, Part I, 1985.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1984-85, Part II, 1986.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1986-87, Part I, 1987.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1986-87, Part II, 1988.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1988-89, Part I, 1989.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1988-89, Part II, 1990.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1990-91, Part I, 1991.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1990-91, Part II, 1992.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1992-93, Part I, 1993.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1992-93, Part II, 1994.
- Report for Biennial Period, 1994-95, Part I, 1995. (Vols. 1-2).
- Report for Biennial Period, 1994-95, Part II, 1996. (Vols. 1-2).
- Report for Biennial Period, 1996-97, Part I, 1997. (Vols. 1-2).
- Report for Biennial Period, 1996-97, Part II, 1998. (Vols. 1-2).
- Report for Biennial Period, 1998-99, Part I, 1999. (Vols. 1-2).
- Report for Biennial Period, 1998-99, Part II, 2000. (Vols. 1-2).
- Report for Biennial Period, 2000-01, Part I, 2001. (Vols. 1-2).
- Report for Biennial Period, 2000-01, Part II, 2002. (Vols. 1-2).
- Report for Biennial Period, 2002-03, Part I, 2003. (Vols. 1-3).
- Report for Biennial Period, 2002-03, Part II, 2004. (Vols. 1-3).
- Report for Biennial Period, 2004-05, Part I, 2005. (Vols. 1-3).
- Report for Biennial Period, 2004-05, Part II, 2006. (Vols. 1-3).
- Report for Biennial Period, 2006-07, Part I, 2007. (Vols. 1-3).

For more information and a complete list of ICCAT publications, please see www.iccat.int.

It is suggested that this report be cited in either of the following manners: ICCAT, 2008. – Report for Biennial Period, 2006-07, Part II,pp.; or (Author), (Title of paper). In ICCAT, 2008, Report for Biennial Period, 2006-07, Part II, (pages).