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ANNEX 1

Updates of Section 2 - Part 2.2 of the Annual report received after first publication
Mise à jour de la Section 2 - Part 2.2 des rapports annuels reçus après la première publication
Actualizaciones de la Section 2 - Part 2.2 de los informes anuales recibidos después de la primera publicación

This addendum contains the updates of information submitted by some CPCs in Section 2 - Part 2.2 of their Annual Report received after the first publication.

Cet addendum contient les mises à jour des informations soumises par certaines CPC dans la section 2 - partie 2.2 de leur rapport annuel reçus après la première publication.

Este addendum incluye las actualizaciones de las informaciones presentada por algunas CPC en la Sección 2- Parte 2.2 de su Informe anual recibidos después de la primera publicación.

- **Egypt**
- **Grenada**
- **Barbados**
- **Trinidad and Tobago**

EGYPT

Administrative Updates and Work Progress Status

Due to the current administrative and organizational restructuring underway at the Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency, an interim disruption to the workflow has inevitably occurred. This is further compounded by the limited staff handling these extensive responsibilities; the team's scope of work is not restricted to the ICCAT file, but extends to managing internal affairs as well as bilateral relations with countries worldwide. Consequently, these circumstances have led to some delays in transmitting and updating certain required data. Please be assured that intensive efforts are being made to stabilize operations and return to standard working rates as soon as possible.

Scaling Up Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) and Monitoring Infrastructure

- Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) and Fisheries Monitoring Centres (FMC) represent the cornerstone of modern marine fisheries management and ensuring their sustainability across all levels. Locally, these systems enable effective control and real-time surveillance of fleet movements, regulate fishing zones and seasonal closures, and enhance fishers' safety through prompt emergency response. Regionally and internationally, this technology serves as an essential tool for combating (IUU) fishing, protecting endangered species and sensitive marine habitats, as well as fostering transparency and compliance with agreements and recommendations of fisheries management organizations.
- In this context, Egypt had made a great effort to align its regulations with the international requirements. However, Egypt still faces a significant challenge in securing the necessary financial support to expand the installation of tracking devices to cover all of the Egyptian fishing fleet in the Mediterranean Sea, alongside establishing a dedicated Fisheries Monitoring Centre (FMC) to ensure fish stock recovery and align national efforts with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals.

Financial Challenges in Monitoring and Data Collection Programmes for International Compliance

Monitoring, control, and data collection programs constitute the cornerstone of sustainable fisheries management and are crucial for ensuring full compliance with the requirements and recommendations of regional and international fisheries management bodies. While Egypt remains fully committed to meeting its regional and international obligations and advancing marine sustainability, the implementation and continuity of these comprehensive monitoring activities face significant financial and logistical challenges due to the high costs required to cover extensive field operations, onboard observer deployment, and sampling. As a corrective action Egypt intends to engage academic researchers to perform periodic field visits at landing sites during the fishing season to collect samples upon fund availability.

Online Reporting Challenges

Regarding our reporting obligations, we have encountered some technical challenges with the Online Reporting System, particularly concerning the entry and alignment of specific datasets such as form ST09. To overcome these obstacles and ensure future data accuracy and completeness, we are currently working in close coordination with the Online Reporting Technical Team to resolve these issues, prevent any data gaps, and ensure full compliance with all reporting requirements.

Thank you for your kind cooperation and support

GRENADA

- Challenges implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures.

There are still several challenges in implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures for CPC Grenada. The lack of adequate infrastructure as it relates to equipment for conducting research and monitoring is lacking. Additionally, lack in technical expertise continues to plague the fisheries due to low succession planning that created a major gap in continuity. The ability to conduct internal conservation activities must be improved for increase in efficacy. Enforcement and implementation with our stakeholders continue to show gaps due to low public education and awareness campaigns implemented in past years. Many of our stakeholders lack basic knowledge of conservation legislation and compliance is still sporadic and low. To overcome this deficiency the fisheries division is in the process of updating its legislation and management plans along with a series of public awareness campaigns to share information. Building capacity for new officers is also being undertaken to increase competency among our general staff in several disciplines. Webinars, meetings and workshops have seen increased attendance participation for the last two (2) years.

- Reasons for delayed or incomplete reporting.

Grenada continues to experience issues with timely submissions and incomplete reporting due to capacity issues, especially at the primary stage of data collection and reporting. Data collection and submission are often inconsistent and late due to collection and traceability issues. With the implementation of the CALIPSEO platform and planned capacity building initiatives we intend to improve this gap going forward. These inefficiencies result in difficulties meeting ICCAT deadlines, coupled with staff shortage. Import data related to fish and Fish product imports, has to be addressed, so that reports can be submitted. DATA sharing from other ministries have to be improve.

- Issues encountered when using ICCAT reporting forms.

There are still some issues with interpreting and completing ICCAT forms. Since technical staff are predominantly new employees, capacity Building is ongoing and needs to be more frequent in delivery. The division has placed emphasis on requesting capacity building workshops as the modality for training. Continues engagement and participation in training sessions will be done to ensure capacity is attained.

- Corrective actions taken or planned to improve compliance and reporting Observer programme activities and key findings.

During 2025-2026, officers have participated in IOMS training session and general capacity building in areas of reporting. Additionally, request will be made for additional capacity building along with continued projects to increase reporting and compliance with onboarding software and the relevant training in tracking, recording and reporting data. Capture of data must be improved at the level of the catch effort by our fisher folk. Especially in the area of bycatch and incidental catch reporting. Grenada has moved to implement; a robust logbook and marine mammal interaction book geared at collecting catch effort and bycatch data and producing accurate reports.

Grenada remains committed to its obligations under ICCAT. We have noted the gaps in compliance withing our state due to capacity and in some cases cultural norms that must be guided by scientific evidence to improve reporting and other obligation. To improve and safeguard this very fragile but major pillar of our economy and food security, the nations must ensure that conservation, compliance and continued capacity building for the sustainable use of our marine resources remain the center of our

focus. Ther need to ensure that challenges to compliance and overall governance of the sector remain a national priority.

Grenada thanks the Chairman of ICCAT and its committees for the continued support and leadership for the sustainable use of Global marine resources to our Nation development.

BARBADOS

The inadequacy in legislation that has hindered effective implementation and adherence to a number of ICCAT conservation and management measures is being addressed through a comprehensive and appropriate regulatory framework that includes the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act (2025), the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (Seafood Markets and Businesses) Act (2025), and subsidiary regulations such as the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Regulations. Together with the development of comprehensive Fisheries Management Plans and continued enhancements to the data gathering and MSC procedures outlined here, this will result in significantly improved comprehensive management of all Barbados fisheries, including those under the jurisdiction of ICCAT.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Outdated legislation

The matter of Trinidad and Tobago's outdated fisheries legislation continues to be addressed. The Fisheries Management Bill was laid in Parliament in August 2020 and subsequently in October 2020, following the general elections and consequent reconstitution of the Parliament. The Bill was subsequently released for public consideration from which extensive comments were submitted by 30 stakeholder groups between December 2020 and March 2021. Between April 2021 and March 2023, staff of the Fisheries Division (FD) and the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel (CPC) were engaged in review of the comments and drafting of responses and proposed amendments to the Bill. The FD-CPC responses and proposed amendments were reviewed by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament (JSC), a process which was completed in July 2023. Due to the substantive changes proposed, the JSC referred the amended Bill to the Legislation Review Committee of the Cabinet for final legal review before being submitted to Cabinet. The Bill was approved, by Cabinet in September 2023, for distribution to stakeholders for a final round of consultations before it is laid in Parliament. As a result, public consultations were held between 5 and 15 November 2023. Following the stakeholder consultations in November 2023 the Fisheries Division engaged in the review of extensive comments. Following the re-drafting undertaken by the office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel resulting from the review of comments, the Bill was submitted to the Cabinet in November 2026. The Fisheries Management Bill, 2026 consists of 20 parts, 270 sections and 4 schedules.

Draft Regulations were developed and are to be updated, to facilitate implementation of the registration and licensing system, and monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement.

The draft *National Strategy and Roadmap for Trinidad and Tobago's implementation of the PSMA* and the *Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Review (including Port Assessment)* **(see Implementation of flag, coastal, port and market State measures, para 5 under Section 2.1)** identified enactment of the FMB and re-establishment of the fisheries monitoring, control, surveillance and enforcement capability within the Fisheries Division to be the most significant interventions required for Trinidad and Tobago's advancement with respect to compliance with its international obligations.

Consequent to Trinidad and Tobago's outdated legislation, in 2023, the country was negatively certified by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the United States for not having a regulatory programme comparable to that of the United States to reduce bycatch of sea turtles in pelagic longline fisheries in the ICCAT waters beyond national jurisdiction. In 2025, based on additional work done and information submitted, NOAA Fisheries issued a comparability finding for all of Trinidad and Tobago's fisheries on the List of Foreign Fisheries (LOFF), which is valid until 31 December 2029.

In September 2023 the Trinidad and Tobago was identified by the European Commission as a non-cooperating country in the fight against IUU fishing.

Human resource capacity constraints

It remains a challenge for Trinidad and Tobago, to keep abreast with the implementation and compliance of ICCAT conservation and management measures as well as increasing national, regional and other international commitments due to the limited human resource capacity at the Fisheries Division in particular. The Division has identified submission of the Fisheries Management Bill to the Cabinet as its priority activity. This was achieved in November 2026. It is expected that recruitment of the required staffing capacity will be addressed upon enactment of the Bill.