Original: English / French / Spanish

Annual Reports of CPCs /
Rapports annuels des CPC /
Informes anuales de las CPC

This document contains the Annual Reports listed below that were received from the Contracting Parties. It should be noted that Compliance Tables/Forms that were submitted with the Annual Reports will form part of other COC meeting documents.

****

Le présent document contient les Rapports annuels énumérés ci-dessous qui ont été reçus des Parties contractantes. Il convient de noter que les Tableaux/Formulaires d'application soumis avec les Rapports annuels feront partie d'autres documents pour la réunion du Comité d'Application.

****

Este documento contiene los Informes anuales que se enumeran a continuación y que fueron enviados por las Partes contratantes. Cabe señalar que las Tablas/Formularios de cumplimiento que fueron enviadas con los Informes anuales formarán parte de otros documentos COC de la reunión.

ANN-001/2025	Albania
ANN-002/2025	Algeria
ANN-003/2025	Angola
ANN-004/2025	Barbados
ANN-005/2025	Belize
ANN-006/2025	Brazil
ANN-007/2025	Cabo Verde
ANN-008/2025	Canada
ANN-009/2025	China (P.R.)
ANN-010/2025	Costa Rica
ANN-011/2025	Côte d'Ivoire
ANN-012/2025	Curaçao
ANN-013/2025	Egypt
ANN-014/2025	El Salvador
ANN-015/2025	EU
ANN-016/2025	France (SPM)
ANN-017/2025	Gabon
ANN-018/2025	Ghana
ANN-019/2025	Guatemala
ANN-020/2025	Guinea-Bissau
ANN-021/2025	Guinea (Rep.)
ANN-022/2025	Iceland
ANN-023/2025	Japan
ANN-024/2025	Korea (Rep.)
ANN-025/2025	Liberia
ANN-026/2025	Libya
ANN-027/2025	Mauritania
ANN-028/2025	Mexico
ANN-029/2025	Morocco
ANN-030/2025	Namibia

ANN-031/2025	Nicaragua
ANN-032/2025	Norway
ANN-033/2025	Panama
ANN-034/2025	Philippines
ANN-035/2025	Russia
ANN-036/2025	Senegal
ANN-037/2025	Sierra Leone
ANN-038/2025	South Africa
ANN-039/2025	SVG
ANN-040/2025	Tunisia
ANN-041/2025	Türkiye
ANN-042/2025	United Kingdom
ANN-043/2025	United States
ANN-044/2025	Uruguay
ANN-045/2025	Venezuela
ANN-046/2025	Bolivia
ANN-047/2025	Chinese Taipei
ANN-048/2025	Suriname

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALBANIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ALBANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE ALBANIA

SUMMARY

Total catch of marine fisheries of Albania during the year 2024 was 4,569 metric tons and the amount of total Bluefin tuna catch was 262.75 metric tons or 5.75 % of total catch. The entire Bluefin tuna quota was caught by two purse seiner and fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea (HSEA). The Bluefin tuna catch started at 26th of May 2024 and finished on June 5, 2024. Conservation and management measures regarding Bluefin tuna fisheries are regulated by national legislation through by laws, regulations and Ministerial orders, implementing ICCAT's related regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

Total catch of marine fisheries of Albania during the year 2024 was 4,569 metric tons and the amount of total Bluefin tuna catch was 262.75 metric tons or 5.75 % of total catch. The entire Bluefin tuna quota was caught by two purse seiner and fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea (HSEA). The Bluefin tuna catch started at 26th of May 2024 and finished on June 5, 2024. Conservation and management measures regarding Bluefin tuna fisheries are regulated by national legislation through by laws, regulations and Ministerial orders, implementing ICCAT's related regulations.

RESUMEN

Total catch of marine fisheries of Albania during the year 2024 was 4,569 metric tons and the amount of total Bluefin tuna catch was 262.75 metric tons or 5.75 % of total catch. The entire Bluefin tuna quota was caught by two purse seiner and fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea (HSEA). The Bluefin tuna catch started at 26th of May 2024 and finished on June 5, 2024. Conservation and management measures regarding Bluefin tuna fisheries are regulated by national legislation through by laws, regulations and Ministerial orders, implementing ICCAT's related regulations.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The total of Bluefin tuna catches by Albania during the 2024 was 262.75 metric tons.

Albania does exercise neither other fishing method (long line, harpoons, traps etc.) nor catch other species (SWO, BET, ALB etc.).

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development issued Bluefin tuna fishing authorization to two purse seiner fishing vessels in 2024, in accordance with national legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The Bluefin tuna purse seiners have an overall length 41 m and 28 m respectively. Both the fishing vessels were monitored via a satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS).

Fishing season in 2024 started at 26 May and finished on June 5, 2024, due to quota utilization. The fishing operation was conducted in the Western Mediterranean Sea. All the fish caught by the purse seiners was transported live to cage farming facilities in Albania.

1.2 Research and statistics

There is no in place a National Observer Programme and no scientific research program was undertaken during 2024 for BFT. Albania does not authorize the recreational BFT fishing and do not issue permits for recreational and sport fishing regarding BFT or other tuna like species. Albania does exercise neither other fishing method (long line, harpoons, traps etc.) nor catch of other species (SWO, BET, ALB etc.). The entire national quota of the 2024 was exported live in tuna farming facilities in Albania.

As above, Albania reported in 2025 to SRSC also Task2 – Farms related sampling ST06-T2FM form for 2024-2025 harvesting of 2024 catches.

The usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited since 2012 to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards. of shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles. In addition to setting some technical measures and prohibitions for certain shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles, with the law 80/2017, Albania amended the law 64/2012 "On Fisheries" with a view to the adoption of required management measures towards the incidental of vulnerable species and reduction of by-catch rates for all its fishing fleet.

Albania started since 2019 and continues the implementation of the by-catch and discards monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) with the support of GFCM. This program aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species. Albania, also approved the Ministerial Order 150/2022 "On the mitigation of fisheries impact for the conservation of seabirds, sea turtles, cetaceans and elasmobranchs" as per implementation of respective Rec GFCM 44/2021/13-14-15-16 "On the mitigation of fisheries impacts for the conservations of seabirds, sea turtles, cetaceans and elasmobranchs in the Mediterranean Sea.

During the Bluefin tuna fishing season, daily Bluefin tuna data were collected and assessed at the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to determine and pre-announce the closure time for the fishing vessel. Task 1 and Task 2 data were reported to the ICCAT Secretariat. During the harvesting period, our observers collected the data regarding farms sampling and we provide these data to SRCS.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

With reference to relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures, Albania have transposed into national legislation all applicable ICCAT recommendations on BFT. Fishing for Bluefin tuna continued to be regulated by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, through the respective:

- Minister Order No. 524 dated 8/09/2023, "For the implementation of the Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 21-08 establishing a multi-annual management plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 22-08)". https://qbz.gov.al/eli/urdher/2023/09/08/524/b663d749-1fcb-4bb0-bbce-6a8d5a8c6a6e for 2024 fishing season and

- Minister order No. 140 dated 13/02/2025 "For the implementation of the Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 22-08 establishing a Multi-annual Management Plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 24-05)" for 2025 fishing season. http://qbz.gov.al/eli/urdher/2025/02/13/140

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Albania has implemented all ICCAT management and conservation measures. Based on Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna fishing, farming, inspection and capacity management plans, Recommendation Rec. 22-08 is part of the Albanian legislation approved by ministerial order No. 524/2023 during 2024 fishing season and Recommendation 24-05 is part of the Albanian legislation approved by ministerial order No. 140 dated 13/02/2025. The institutions responsible for its implementation have been determined, as well as the persons who are in charge of the tasks defined in this recommendation. Albania has authorized two fishing vessels for tuna fishing with purse seiners. The Ministry has followed the entire fishing process, pre-notification, authorizations for all operations, validating them step by step. In cooperation with ROP, caging process was followed, recorded with our stereoscopic camera as well as all the harvesting activity during the month of December and continuing until now.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

No technical difficulties encountered in implementation and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.

BFT farming activities were initiated in 2021 – Albania had adopted all pertinent ICCAT recommendations into its local legislation mechanism and CPC Albania applied its best efforts to ensure correct governance in this new sector in the knowledge that, where necessary, it will have the support of the Secretariat

Regarding the tables Part I/Annex 1 and Part II/Section 3 we will be able to transmit in time the data online through IOMS platform.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-10		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-08-27		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-08-27		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-08-27		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-08-27		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2025-08-27		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		No scientific tagging (conventional/ electronic) surveys in place in Albania.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No opportunistic conventional tagging made by Albania.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No electronic tagging made by Albania.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		Observer program is focused on discards, by-catch or incidental catch of vulnerable species in the Albanian fleet of trawlers and small pelagic purse seiners in Adriatic Sea.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Albania has Observer program data on discards, by-catch or incidental catch of vulnerable species in the Albanian fleet of trawlers and small pelagic purse seiners in the Adriatic Sea.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		There are no Albanian vessels authorized to fish on Sargassum. Hence, no data on pelagic Sargassum was collected.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Albania do not authorized any fishing vessels to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes	2025-08-01		

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes	2025-09-08		
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Albania does not have the national BFT observer programmes in its two purse seiner for catching BFT.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		Albania does not have a cooperative research program on W-BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Albania does not have data of abundance indices and other fishery indicators.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Albania does not have information resulting from GBYP related research.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		Albania does not conduct a sport catch - and -release fishery, and does not provide any Report on the scientific activities.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Albania does not carry out billfish fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Albania started since 2019 and continues the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) in the frame of GFCM project.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		There is no fishing activities related on shortfin mako in Albania.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		There is no fishing activities related on North Atlantic blue shark in Albania.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		There is no fishing activities related on South Atlantic blue shark in Albania.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		There is no fishing activities related on North Atlantic blue shark in Albania.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		There are no fishing activities related on sharks in Albania.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		There are no fishing activities related on sharks in Albania.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		There are no fishing activities related on sharks in Albania.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Guide published by Network for the Conservation of Cetaceans and Sea Turtles in the Adriatic", "Guide of Albanian birds", "Fisher Guide for sea turtles".	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Albania carries out its quota by two purse seiner vessels. No sea turtles are caught by Albanian BFT vessels.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes		There is no seabird incidental catch reported.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Albania started since 2019 and continue the implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) and aims to obtain representative data on the discard component of total by-catch, as well as information on the incidental catch of vulnerable species.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		By article 30 of the Law No. 64/2012 "On fisheries", as amended: 2. Masters of fishing vessels shall immediately release seabirds caught incidentally by fishing gear. 3. As far as possible, specimens of species referred to in letters "a" to "dh" and "ë" to "h" of paragraph 1 of this Article caught incidentally by fishing gear shall be handled with care on board the fishing vessel and shall be released alive and unharmed into the water. 4. Masters of	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				fishing vessels shall not land the above species, except in cases where they are part of an approved rescue and protection programme or where it is necessary to enable them to recover when injured, after the inspectorate covering the fishing area has been informed before the fishing vessel enters port.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		There is no SWO-N catch reported.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-10		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Albania tried to be timely responded with accompanying data for all its reporting obligations to ICCAT. The Minister Order, No.524 date 2023-09-08 implementing Rec 22-08 is published in Official Journal at the following link: https://qbz.gov.al/eli/urdher/2023/09/08/524/b663d749-1fcb-4bb0-bbce-6a8d5a8c6a6e. The minister order Minister order No. 140 dated 13/02/2025 "For the implementation of the Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 22-08 establishing a Multi-annual Management Plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean (Rec. 24-05). https://qbz.gov.al/eli/urdher/2025/02/13/140/07a821b8-e905-40a7-a3e0-5b1235d5351e;q=peshkimin	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-27		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any transshipments with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any transshipments with other CPCs.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		CPC Albania is not involved in any transshipments with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		Albania has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		Albania has not authorized any pelagic long line vessel to transship.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2020-02-11	No changes since that time.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2020-02-11	No changes since that time.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2021-03-09	No new designated ports since time of reporting.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		At least 3 working days before the estimated time of arrival at the port.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		No request for Port Entry or Use of Port received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No inspection reports containing or not apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port	Yes		No inspection reports containing or not	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		inspection if apparent infringement is found			apparent infringements.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No inspection reports containing apparent infringements, so, no notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Albania has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements / agreements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2025-08-26		
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Albania has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Albania has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2025-05-06	Albania reported CP01-VessLst and CP01-VessLst other vessels.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by Albania.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by Albania in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC)	Yes		Albania has not received information regarding any	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities			presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Albania has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Albania has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		There are no nationals involved in IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Albania has no relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Albania has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Albania has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Albania has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Albania has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting	Yes		National authority responsible for at-sea inspection in territorial waters and farming	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities			activities are: Directorate of Fisheries, Fisheries Inspectorate, Border Police, Coast Guard.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Albania is not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Albania is not participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2021-04-08	No changes since that time.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Albania do not have any observer incident report.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Albania do not have any report of lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Albania do not have any report of lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2025-09-08		
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Albania do not authorize any carrier vessel to provide at sea supplies.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Albania do not implement Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS).	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		Albania do not implement Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS).	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Albania do not implement Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS).	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	Yes		No incidents or others events in this matter.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2022-05-24	No changes since that time and no new farm.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2025-06-09		
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes	2025-06-09		
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes	2025-08-01		
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Albania does not have Bluefin tuna traps.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		2025-02-14	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		2025-02-14.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Albania did not modify its fishing plan.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes	2025-02-14	Minister Order No. 524 dated 8/09/2023, "For the implementation of the Recommendation [Rec. ICCAT 22-08] "On the amendment of	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Recommendation 21-08, establishing a multi-annual management plan for bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean" https://qbz.gov.al/eli/urdher/2023/09/08/524/b663d749-1fcb-4bb0-bbce-6a8d5a8c6a6e	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2025-08-27		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		06/05/2025	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		06/05/2025	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		22/05/2025	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		VMS system in place since 2012.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Albania has less than 15 active vessels and does not participate in the JIS for BFT-E.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		With the financial support of the EU, Albania has two patrol vessels, 10 m length for patrolling territorial waters. There are two patrol vessels: DSHPA 1 (call sign: ZAD L3) and DSHPA 2 (call sign ZAD L4).	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2017-02-11	No changes since that time.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		There were no Albanian or foreign vessels landing BFT in Albanian ports during 2024.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes	2025-02-14		
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2025-02-14		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2025-06-11	2 reports	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2025-07-07	1 (One) report	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2025-06-24		
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Albania does not conduct a sport catch - and - release fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2025-09-08		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2024-01-25	No change since that time.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2024-01-25	No change since that time.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		There has been no changes since the last submission by Albania.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Albania carries out its quota by two purse seiners and BFT is transfer alive in the cage farming.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Albania has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Data has been entered directly through the system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Albania has only three cages in its farm caged with fish.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Albania does not participate in REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Albania does not authorize fishing for BET/YFT/SKJ species.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or	Yes		No vessels flagged Albania fished for BET/YFT/SKJ species in the previous years.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		skipjack tunas in previous year				
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Albania has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Albania does not authorize fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		Albania does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Albania does not carry out tropical tuna fisheries or farming.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Albania is not involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Albania is not involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels to catch MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Albania does not authorize any sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Albania does not grant any permits for harpoons or longlines to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Albania does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Albania does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Albania does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Albania does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Albania does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		There are two patrol vessels: DSHPA 1 (call sign: ZAD L3) and DSHPA 2 (call sign ZAD L4).	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2017-02-11	No changes since that time.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch N.SWO.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch S.SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of N.SWO in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of S.SWO in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Albania does not participate in JIS for MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Albania does not operate or have plan to operate any fishery for MED-SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorize any vessels to fish for MED-ALB.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m+ to catch ALB-N.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m+ to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of N.ALB onboard of their vessels.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Albania does not permit by-catch of S.ALB onboard of their vessels.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Albania does not authorize sport/recreational vessels to catch Med-ALB.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorize sport/recreational vessels to catch Med-ALB.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Albania does not authorize sport/recreational	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					vessels to catch Med-ALB.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2023-08-14	No changes since that time.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Albania does not carry out BUM/WHM/SPF fisheries.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-10		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Albania does not have any catches of North Atlantic shortfin mako to report.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes	2025-09-10		
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		The Action Plan for the Conservation of Sea Turtles and their Habitats in Albania was adopted through a Ministerial Order No. 596, 22.11.2012 and 150/2022 Albania, also approved the Ministerial Order 150/2022 "On the mitigation of fisheries impact for the conservation of seabirds, sea turtles, cetaceans and elasmobranchs" as per implementation of respective Rec GFCM 44/2021/13-14-15-16.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Albania does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate	Yes		Albania started since 2019 and continues the	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field			implementation of the by-catch monitoring program through the observers on board of fishing vessels (trawlers and purse seiners in Adriatic Sea) in the frame of GFCM project.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		By article 37 paragraph "f" of Law 64/2012 "on Fisheries", amended: The deliberate catching, retention on board of boats or vessels, transboarding, intentional landing and marketing or consumption, at any time, area and using any type of gear, is prohibited for the following aquatic organisms: f) marine mammals – (whales, dolphins, seals.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by Albania.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Yes		Albania have not lodged an objection to any of ICCAT Recommendations.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF ALGERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ALGÉRIE
INFORME ANUAL DE ARGELIA

SUMMARY

Le présent rapport annuel fournit un aperçu des activités de l'Algérie relatives à la gestion, la conservation et l'exploitation durable des stocks de thonidés et espèces apparentées sous la compétence de l'ICCAT au cours de l'année 2025. Conformément aux recommandations et résolutions de l'ICCAT, l'Algérie a mis en œuvre les mesures nationales nécessaires pour assurer le respect des quotas, le contrôle des captures, la traçabilité des produits, ainsi que le suivi des activités de pêche et d'aquaculture. L'Algérie ne mène aucune activité de pêche au thon rouge dans l'Atlantique Ouest ou Nord, ses opérations étant limitées à la pêche et à l'engraissement du thon rouge dans la zone de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée, conformément aux allocations qui lui sont attribuées. Les prises annuelles déclarées par la flotte nationale concernent principalement les espèces suivantes : l'espadon : 472.3(t) ; le thon rouge : 2011,349 (t) ; les thonidés mineurs : 1335.650 (t). Des données de captures de requins ont été collectée dans le cadre du suivi des espèces de requins, à ce titre deux espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement et accidentellement : requin à peau bleue « Prionace glauca *», et de 2.5 (t) ; requin renard «* Alopias vulpinus *», et de 1.7 (t) ; La campagne de pêche au thon rouge au titre de l'année 2024 s'est déroulée sur la période du 26 Mai au 1er juillet 2024, avec une flotte composée de 34 thoniers senneurs battant pavillon Algérien, d'une longueur comprise entre 24 et 40 mètres. Une quantité de 2011,349tonnes a été capturé par six (06) groupes de pêche conjointe, totalisant dix-huit (18) opérations de pêche, sur un quota ajusté de 2046 tonnes y compris les 5 tonnes de prises accessoire. Toutes les captures ont été transférées et déclarées conformément aux exigences du système électronique ICCAT. En matière d'échantillonnage et de contribution scientifique, l'Algérie a assuré la collecte de données biologiques, dans le cadre du programme national d'échantillonnage qui se poursuit au niveau des ports nationaux, ce qui permet la collecte d'informations biologiques sur les captures de thon rouge et d'autres espèces ciblées. Les informations recueillies ont été transmises aux organes scientifiques de l'ICCAT afin de contribuer aux évaluations de stocks et à l'amélioration des connaissances scientifiques.*

RÉSUMÉ

Le présent rapport annuel fournit un aperçu des activités de l'Algérie relatives à la gestion, la conservation et l'exploitation durable des stocks de thonidés et espèces apparentées sous la compétence de l'ICCAT au cours de l'année 2025. Conformément aux recommandations et résolutions de l'ICCAT, l'Algérie a mis en œuvre les mesures nationales nécessaires pour assurer le respect des quotas, le contrôle des captures, la traçabilité des produits, ainsi que le suivi des activités de pêche et d'aquaculture. L'Algérie ne mène aucune activité de pêche au thon rouge dans l'Atlantique Ouest ou Nord, ses opérations étant limitées à la pêche et à l'engraissement du thon rouge dans la zone de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée, conformément aux allocations qui lui sont attribuées. Les prises annuelles déclarées par la flotte nationale concernent principalement les espèces suivantes : l'espadon : 472.3(t) ; le thon rouge : 2011,349 (t) ; les thonidés mineurs : 1335.650 (t). Des données de captures de requins ont été collectée dans le cadre du suivi des espèces de requins, à ce titre deux espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement et accidentellement : requin à peau bleue « Prionace glauca *», et de 2.5 (t) ; requin renard «* Alopias vulpinus *», et de 1.7 (t) ; La campagne de pêche au thon rouge au titre de l'année 2024 s'est déroulée sur la période du 26 Mai au 1er juillet 2024, avec une flotte composée de 34 thoniers senneurs battant pavillon Algérien, d'une longueur comprise entre 24 et 40 mètres. Une quantité de 2011,349tonnes a été capturé par six (06) groupes de pêche conjointe, totalisant dix-huit (18) opérations de pêche, sur un quota ajusté de 2046 tonnes y compris les 5 tonnes de prises accessoire. Toutes les captures ont été transférées et déclarées conformément aux exigences du système électronique ICCAT. En matière d'échantillonnage et de contribution scientifique, l'Algérie a assuré la collecte de données biologiques, dans le cadre du programme national d'échantillonnage qui se poursuit au niveau des ports nationaux, ce qui permet la collecte d'informations biologiques sur les captures de thon rouge et d'autres espèces ciblées. Les informations recueillies ont été transmises aux organes scientifiques de l'ICCAT afin de contribuer aux évaluations de stocks et à l'amélioration des connaissances scientifiques.*

RESUMEN

Le présent rapport annuel fournit un aperçu des activités de l'Algérie relatives à la gestion, la conservation et l'exploitation durable des stocks de thonidés et espèces apparentées sous la compétence de l'ICCAT au cours de l'année 2025. Conformément aux recommandations et résolutions de l'ICCAT, l'Algérie a mis en œuvre les mesures nationales nécessaires pour assurer le respect des quotas, le contrôle des captures, la traçabilité des produits, ainsi que le suivi des activités de pêche et d'aquaculture. L'Algérie ne mène aucune activité de pêche au thon rouge dans l'Atlantique Ouest ou Nord, ses opérations étant limitées à la pêche et à l'engraissement du thon rouge dans la zone de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée, conformément aux allocations qui lui sont attribuées. Les prises annuelles déclarées par la flotte nationale concernent principalement les espèces suivantes : l'espadon : 472.3(t) ; le thon rouge : 2011,349 (t) ; les thonidés mineurs : 1335.650 (t). Des données de captures de requins ont été collectée dans le cadre du suivi des espèces de requins, à ce titre deux espèces de requins pêchées accessoirement et accidentellement : requin à peau bleue « Prionace glauca *», et de 2.5 (t) ; requin renard «* Alopias vulpinus *», et de 1.7 (t) ; La campagne de pêche au thon rouge au titre de l'année 2024 s'est déroulée sur la période du 26 Mai au 1er juillet 2024, avec une flotte composée de 34 thoniers senneurs battant pavillon Algérien, d'une longueur comprise entre 24 et 40 mètres. Une quantité de 2011,349tonnes a été capturé par six (06) groupes de pêche conjointe, totalisant dix-huit (18) opérations de pêche, sur un quota ajusté de 2046 tonnes y compris les 5 tonnes de prises accessoire. Toutes les captures ont été transférées et déclarées conformément aux exigences du système électronique ICCAT. En matière d'échantillonnage et de contribution scientifique, l'Algérie a assuré la collecte de données biologiques, dans le cadre du programme national d'échantillonnage qui se poursuit au niveau des ports nationaux, ce qui permet la collecte d'informations biologiques sur les captures de thon rouge et d'autres espèces ciblées. Les informations recueillies ont été transmises aux organes scientifiques de l'ICCAT afin de contribuer aux évaluations de stocks et à l'amélioration des connaissances scientifiques.*

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

En 2024, les captures algériennes totales de thonidés et des espèces voisines sont réparties comme suit **:**

Thon rouge	2011.349 Tonnes campagne capturées, plus (+) 5 tonnes de prises accessoires
Espadon	472.3 Tonnes
Thonidés mineurs	1335.650 Tonnes
Requins peau bleue	2.5 Tonnes
Requins renard	1.7 Tonne

Conformément à la recommandation 16-05, la limite de capture d'espadon attribuée à l'Algérie pour l'année 2024, fixée à 472,33 tonnes, a été entièrement atteinte.

La pêche à l'espadon demeurant à caractère artisanal, la flottille palangrière intervient dans la zone côtière à l'intérieure des eaux sous-juridiction nationale, dont la durée des marées ne dépasse guère les 24h. Cette activité s'exerce par l'obtention d'une autorisation de pêche annuelle délivrée par l'Administration des pêches territorialement compétente, En tenant compte de la période de fermeture de pêche à l'espadon réglementaire, qui s'étale du 1er janvier au 31 mars (Arrêté du 25 Février 2018 Fixant la période de fermeture de la pêche de l'espadon dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale).

Un contrôle et suivi rigoureux des captures d'espadon en termes des quantités débarquées et de la taille minimale marchande est opérationnel au niveau des ports de débarquement, cette opération est assurée par les inspecteurs de la pêche déployés le long du littoral qui veillent au respect de la réglementation en vigueur.

Le Service National des Garde-côtes (SNGC) assure la surveillance et le contrôle en mer dans ses missions de police des pêches.

Par ailleurs, il est important de signaler que le nombre de jours en mer est très réduit, car en plus de la fermeture biologique de cette pêcherie, cette activité est aussi impactée par les périodes de mauvaises conditions météorologiques qui engendrent l'inactivité de la flottille ciblant l'espadon par sa vocation artisanale.

Néanmoins, afin d'assurer la pérennité et la durabilité de cette ressource et de préserver ainsi les emplois y afférents, des campagnes de vulgarisation et de sensibilisation au profit des professionnels, portant sur l'intérêt de respect des mesures de gestion, une démarche alternative basée sur une entre les scientifiques, les représentant de l'administration locale de la pêche et les professionnels permettant de fournir les échantillons biologiques, notamment les contenus stomacaux, les gonades et dans la mesure de possible les pièces osseuses qui serviront à réaliser des études sur la reproduction, la croissance et le régime alimentaire de cette espèce.

Cette approche participative est indispensable dans le contexte de la pêcherie espadonnière, d'autant qu'elle ne permet pas l'embarquement d'observateurs à bord, vue l'exigüité de l'espace à bord de ces petites embarcations, s'ajoute à cela, le fait que tous les spécimens sont débarqués éviscérés au niveau des ports désignés.

Les thonidés mineurs représentés par cinq (5) espèces à savoir *Sarda sarda*, *Euthynnus alletteratus*, *Auxis rocheï*, *Orcynopsis unicolor et (Thunnus alalunga capturée accessoirement)*, les captures ont été effectuées à l'aide de différents types de métiers utilisant différents types d'engins à savoir, palangres, sennes. Les quantités capturées et enregistrées pour 2024 sont à hauteur de **1335.65** tonnes. Ces données ont été consignées au niveau des formulaires Tâche I, captures nominales ST02-T1NC et Tâche II, estimations des captures ST03-T2CE.

S'agissant de l'espadon *Xiphias gladius*, et dans le cadre du programme d'échantillonnage biologique, des échantillons de taille et de poids ont été effectués durant l'année 2024, l'échantillon représenté est composé de 161 spécimens effectués au cours de l'année à l'exception de période de repos biologie (Javier, février et mars). Dans la région centre.

La distribution des fréquences de taille de l'espadon obtenue est représentée dans le tableau I.

1.1.1 Echantillonnage biologique de l'espadon année 2024

L'échantillonnage biologique a été effectuée par le Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la pêche et de l'aquaculture (CNRDPA) dans la région centre de la côte algérienne d'une façon aléatoire en fonction de la disponibilité du produit dans les ports, du mois d'Avril au mois de décembre 2024. Au total, 161 individus ont été échantillonnée dont la taille varie de 80 et 205 cm (**tableau 1**).

La **figure 1**, reprend la distribution de fréquence de taille de l'espadon échantillonnée dans la région centre de la côte algérienne.

Xiphias gladius

L'analyse les données morphométriques de *Xiphias gladius* collectées entre avril et décembre 2024 dans la région centre de la côte algérienne, à partir de captures accidentelles par palangre dérivante (LLD) révèle une variabilité saisonnière marquée dans la taille et le poids des individus capturés, avec des pics de poids moyens observés en été. La gamme de tailles s'étend de 85 cm à plus de 200 cm, avec une majorité entre 120 et 150 cm, ce qui correspond à des poids moyens de 7 à 203 kg, avec un pic en juin (~94 kg moyen). La présence d'individus de grande taille au début de l'été pourrait refléter des migrations saisonnières ou des comportements reproductifs. Les variations mensuelles de l'abondance peuvent aussi être liées à l'effort de pêche ou aux conditions environnementales (température, disponibilité des proies).

Auxis rochei

L'analyse des captures accidentelles de la bonite *Auxis rochei* réalisées en 2024 montre une variation saisonnière marquée. Le nombre total d'individus échantillonnés est de 512 spécimens : la distribution des classes de taille révèle une dominance des tailles moyennes (35–40 cm : 246 individus ; 40–45 cm), suivies des tailles plus petites (30–35 cm ; 25–30 cm) principalement observées d'octobre à décembre. Les plus grandes tailles (45–50 cm) sont rares, concentrées en hiver et début de printemps.

Ces résultats contribuent à la compréhension de la biologie et de l'écologie des espèces en Méditerranée.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

La recherche est assurée par le Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA) qui est un organe d'appui à la décision de gestion pour la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, grâce aux résultats des études effectuées sur les pêcheries Algériennes ainsi au traitement et analyses des données collectées notamment pour l'espadon, les thonidés et les requins.

A travers ces annexes décentralisés, le CNRDPA en collaboration avec les directions de la pêche locales, diffuse les informations relatives aux pratiques de manipulations et remise à l'eau en toute sécurité et les pratiques de réanimations des tortues marines capturées accidentellement en association avec les pêcheries de l'ICCAT suivant un programme complet de suivi et prise en charge des actions nécessaires et ceci conformément à la recommandation 22-12.

Aussi, dans la cadre de la préservation des oiseaux et des tortues de mer, dans les pêcheries palangrières, le secteur de la pêche a renforcé la règlementation à travers une instruction relative à la mise en place des mesures visant le renforcement de la préservation et la conservation des tortues marines, par :

- vulgarisation et sensibilisation ;
- formation sur la manipulation des tortues marines ;
- collecte des données ;
- recherche et exploitation des données ;
- contrôle et veille.

Et cela conformément à instruction ministérielle N°19 du 22/10/2023 relative à la mise en place des mesures visant le renforcement de la préservation et la conservation des tortues marines.

S'agissant des requins, des données de captures sont rendues disponibles et communiqués à l'ICCAT, même si les requins répertoriés en Algérie ne font pas parties des espèces ciblées par la flottille commerciale, ces espèces n'ont pas de valeur commerciale importante. Les espèces de requins sont débarquées entières jamais dépourvues de leurs ailerons ni d'autres parties de leur corps.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

L'Algérie a instauré depuis 2010, un dispositif réglementaire relatif à l'exploitation du thon rouge par les opérateurs nationaux, qui est modifié et complété, afin de veiller à ce que toutes les mesures de gestion édictées par l'ICCAT à travers les recommandations et résolutions soient appliquées, respectées et renforcées dans la réglementation nationale.

A ce titre, et tenant compte de la spécificité de cette pêcherie et sa complexité, des améliorations sont opérées au dispositif réglementaire régissant la pêche au thon rouge. Les dispositions de l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 instituant des quotas de pêche au thon rouge pour les navires battant pavillon national ont été abrogées par l'arrêté du 24 février 2022 fixant les conditions et les modalités de la pêche au thon rouge par les navires battant pavillon national.

Ce nouveau texte réglementaire apporte des améliorations pour la gestion, l'encadrement et le suivi de l'exercice de la pêche au thon rouge et qui s'implémente aux recommandations et résolutions de l'ICCAT.

En application des dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT et de la législation et réglementation nationale en vigueur, en matière de contrôle, un contrôleur-observateur national relevant du cops des inspecteur de l'Administration des pêches est embarqué à bord de chaque navire senneur autorisé à la pêche au thon rouge.

Le contrôleur-observateur veille à l'application de la règlementation nationale en vigueur notamment :

- Contrôler le navire thonier, dès son embarquement
- Suivre les opérations de pêche
- Contrôler le livre de bord, la conformité des informations consignés sur le carnet de pêche, les documents du transfert du thon rouge, le contenu des espaces de stockage des navires, le fonctionnement du VMS
- Et de réaliser toute autres tâches dans le cadre du respect de la réglementation en vigueur.

Aussi les observateurs nationaux veillent à interdire de mouiller intentionnellement des filets de senneurs sur un banc de thonidés dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT si un cétacé est observé dans ou au-dessus du banc de thonidés et cela en conformité à la (résolution 23-15).

Les opérations de transfert du filet de pêche vers la cage de transport sont enregistrées au moyen de caméra vidéo, tel qu'il est exigé dans le dispositif réglementaire régissant l'activité de pêche au thon rouge.

Comme préconiser par la recommandation de l'ICCAT ainsi que la réglementation nationale en vigueur, les navires thoniers sont équipés d'une balise VMS, qui est restée active durant toute la campagne (05 jours avant et 05 jours après la campagne).

En matière d'inspection, les navires ayant participé à la campagne ont été inspectés au niveau des ports autorisés au débarquement par les inspecteurs de pêche des Directions de Pêche et des Production Halieutiques. Aussi, en application de la réglementation Algérienne, tout navire de pêche qui rentre au port doit faire l'objet d'inspection par les éléments du Service National des Garde Côtes, pour vérifier en outre, le respect de la législation et de la réglementation en matière de sécurité et de pêche. Il est à noter que les débarquements des produits de la pêche par des navires battant pavillon étranger est interdit par la réglementation nationale.

Il est à signaler aussi, que l'Algérie participe au programme d'inspection international (ICCAT) en mer durant la campagne de pêche au thon rouge en méditerranée et cela à travers le navire « GRINE BEKACEM », le résultat de se dépoilement en mer est transmis au secrétariat de l'ICCAT.

En ce qui concerne la pêche à l'espadon, il y a lieu de rappeler que cette activité est pratiquée d'une façon artisanale en Algérie, par des navires de type petits métiers, dont les longueurs sont comprises entre 4 et 14 mètres.

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des dispositions de la recommandation de l'ICCAT 16-05 établissant un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement de l'espadon de la Méditerranée, l'Algérie a pris des dispositions pour renforcer le contrôle de débarquement au niveau des ports autorisés, d'où la présence des inspecteurs de pêche sur tous les ports de débarquement.

Par ailleurs la fermeture de la pêche à l'Espadon instaurée depuis 2010, a été réajustée en 2018 (arrêté du 25 février 2018 fixant la fermeture de la pêche à l'Espadon dans les eaux sous-juridiction nationale du 1er janvier au 31 mars de chaque année) et cela conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée,

En matière de développement de la pêche artisanale, une stratégie a été mise en place par le secteur de la pêche pour répondre au besoin de ce segment d'activité très important en termes de nombre de navires mais aussi en termes de nombre de pêcheurs activant dans cette filière dont des familles entières en dépendent économiquement.

Il y a lieu de noter que Le décret exécutif n°03-481 du 13 décembre 2003, fixant les conditions et les modalités d'exercice de la pêche, exige des autorisations de pêche pour l'exploitation de la ressource halieutique, quel que soit le type et la longueur du navire de pêche.

Déclaration des exemptions prévues aux paragraphes 1 b) et 6 de la rec. 22-12

« Les palangriers battants le pavillon Algérien opèrent uniquement dans les eaux sous-juridiction nationale ».

Il est à signaler que l'Algérie n'a pas capturé les espèces : Makaire bleu, makaire blanc et le makaire épée.

L'Algérie a mis les mesures pour la protection et la conservation des requins.

Comme cité dans le chapitre 2 ci-dessus, pour la protection et la préservation des tortues marine, en plus du cadre réglementaire en vigueur l'Algérie a mis en œuvre en 2023 une instruction ministérielle pour renforcer les mesures existantes visant la préservation et la conservation des tortues marines, à cet effet, les structures et les établissements sous tutelle (ministère de la pêche) doivent prendre les mesures nécessaires pour œuvrer à la protection et la préservation des tortues marines et ceci conformément au contenue de la nouvelle instruction.

Il est demandé aux directeurs des chambres de la pêche et de l'aquaculture et aux directeurs de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, des wilayas littorales, de mettre en place un programme de vulgarisation et de sensibilisation périodique et continu, aux profits des marins pêcheurs, pour s'assurer de l'application des bonnes pratiques de manipulation des tortues marines prises accidentellement dans les engins de pêche.
A ce titre, il est attendu à ce que les marins pêcheurs puissent :

- reconnaitre les différentes espèces de tortues marines qui fréquentent les eaux algériennes ;
- auto-déclarer à l'administration de la pêche toute observation de tortue marine en mer, au niveau des ports et au niveau des sites d'échouage ;
- auto-déclarer les prises accidentelles des tortues marines dans les engins de pêche utilisés ;
- coordonner avec le Centre national de Recherche et de développement de la pêche et de l'Aquaculture pour alimenter la base de données scientifique ;
- mettre en place un programme de sensibilisation pour les pêcheurs à travers la diffusion des guides de bonnes pratiques pour la manipulation des tortues marines capturées de manière accidentelle au cours de l'activité de pêche ;
- intégrer la protection des tortues marines dans leurs programmes de sensibilisation.

Les directeurs des écoles et des instituts de formation sous tutelle doivent intégrer, dans les différents types de formation dispensés au métier de la pêche, la notion de préservation et de conservation des tortues marines.

Les bonnes pratiques pour la manipulation des tortues marines capturées de manière accidentelle au cours d'activités de pêche ou après échouage : il s'agit du document mis en place par la FAO concernant la manipulation des tortues marines.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Pour mettre en œuvre et répondre aux exigences de l'ICCAT, l'Algérie a mis en place des systèmes et des programmes de suivi, d'observation, d'inspection et de collecte pour pouvoir répondre aux exigences et transmettre toutes les informations sollicitées par l'ICCAT.

L'Algérie mène un travail continu afin d'adapter ces programmes pour pouvoir répondre aux exigences de l'ICCAT.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2024-09-15		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2025-07-15		
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2025-07-15		
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2025-07-15		
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui	2025-07-15		
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2025-07-15		
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Non		Aucune campagne de marquage n'est opérée.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Aucune opposition ni récupération des marques conventionnelles.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Aucune apposition ni récupération des marques électroniques.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Non		Aucun changement n'est opéré depuis la dernière transmission.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Non		Aucun changement n'opéré depuis la dernière transmission.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		Non applicable cette espèce n'est pas répertoriée en Algérie.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à exploiter des pêcheries pélagiques opérant à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Non		Aucun changement n'opéré depuis la dernière transmission.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. La ferme d'engraissement enregistrée n'était pas encore en service durant l'exercice précédent.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Non		Non applicable. La ferme d'engraissement enregistrée n'était pas encore en service durant l'exercice précédent.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		Aucun changement n'est opéré duis la dernière transmission.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'est pas impliqué dans la capture du thon rouge de l'ouest.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'est pas impliqué dans la capture du thon rouge de l'ouest.	
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie, n'est pas impliqué dans la capture du thon rouge de l'ouest.	
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non		Non applicable. Pas de projet scientifique.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêcherie sous DCP.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêcherie sous DCP informations.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêcherie sous DCP.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêcherie des tropicaux en Algérie.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Non applicable, aucun system EMS appliqué en Algérie.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêcherie des tropicaux en Algérie.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêcherie sous DCP.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Oui	2025-07-15	Les formulaires de la tache 2 contiennent l'ensemble des informations concernant l'échantillonnage du germon.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Oui	2025-07-15		

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		Aucune information pertinente.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		Aucune information pertinente.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Non		Aucune information pertinente.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		L'Algérie n'est pas impliqué dans les pêcheries ciblant le requin bleu de l'atlantique nord.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Non		Algérie n'est pas impliqué dans les pêcheries ciblant le requin bleu de l'atlantique sud.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Non		Non applicable, espèces non ciblées.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Non		Non applicable, espèces non ciblées.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Non		Non applicable groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non		L'information sur les éventuels échouages de ces espèces fait toujours l'objet de suivi par les scientifiques nationaux et le centre de recherche relavant du secteur de la pêche.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non		Mise en œuvre d'une instruction ministérielle N°19 du 22/10/2023 relative à la mise en place des mesures visant le renforcement de la préservation et la conservation des tortues marines.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non		Non applicable, aucune prise accessoire déclarée.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Non		Les mesures prises à cet effet ont été portées sur la PARTIE I du rapport annuel.	
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Non		Les mesures prises à cet effet ont été portées sur le rapport annuel.	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les libérations vivantes de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Non		Non applicable, aucune pêcherie dans l'Atlantique Nord.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2025-08-02		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a affrété Aucun navire.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a affrété aucun navire.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en mer.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé ni réalisé de transbordement au port.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé ni réalisé de transbordement en mer.	
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas réalisé de transbordement.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures)	Non		Non applicable. Les palangriers pélagiques ne sont pas autorisés à transborder.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non		Non applicable. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée, L'Algérie n'a accordé aucun accès aux ports algériens pour les navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger.	
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Non		Le point de contact pour recevoir les copies des rapports d'inspection a été communiqué dans les plans de pêche BFT.	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précèdent.	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précèdent.	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précèdent.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précèdent.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précèdent.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé l'entrée aux ports pour des navires de pêche étrangers. Aucune demande n'a été enregistrée durant l'exercice précèdent.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas conclu ce type d'accords bilatéraux.	
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Non		Non applicable, aucune activité d'inspection au port pour des navires étrangers n'a été effectuée.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a participé à aucun accord d'accès.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non applicable, les navires de 20 mètres ou plus son des navires thoniers, la liste de tous les navires a été communiquée dans le formulaire CP01.	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		Non applicable. Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne réalise aucune pêcherie sportive ou récréative dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant les activités IUU présumées.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a reçu aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées de ses navires de pêche et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne compte aucun navire sur la liste des navires IUU.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant les activités IUU présumées.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information pertinente à déclarer.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Non		Aucune information sur des cas présumés de non-application des mesures de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non		L'Algérie n'a reçu aucune allégation concernant la non-application des mesures de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Non		Aucune information sur des observations de navires.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a reçu aucune information concernant l'observation des ces navires.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection. L'autorité d'inspection a été déclarée dans le plan de pêche, d'inspection, d'élevage et de la gestion de la capacité de pêche.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas participé à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas émis des mises à jour sur le programme EAP.	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucun incident à signaler.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a récupéré Aucun engin de pêche perdu.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Non applicable. Aucun engin de pêche n'a été signalé perdu.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas de tels contacts, actuellement le chef de la délégation nationale auprès de ICCAT est le seul contact ICCAT.	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas de déclarations d'approvisionnement.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'a aucun programme EMS dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'a aucun programme EMS dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas émis des mises à jour sur le programme EAP.	
	M:GEN46	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant des observateurs et entraînant des blessures graves, des décès, ou dans le cas d'un observateur disparu ou présumé être tombé par-dessus bord, y compris toute action corrective prise par la CPC de pavillon	Non		Aucun incident a déclaré.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Non		Aucun changement signalé.	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. Actuellement, aucune opération d'élevage n'a été effectuée.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non		Non applicable. Actuellement, aucune opération d'élevage n'a été effectuée.	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. Actuellement, aucune opération d'élevage n'a été effectuée.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose pas de madragues.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui	2025-02-13		
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui	2025-02-13		
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non		Aucune modification du plan de pêche.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Non		Non applicable. Aucune demande de ces documents n'a été formulée, l'Algérie a appliqué la REC 21-08 dès le début de la campagne.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge au cours de la période d'allocation de quota précédente	Oui	2025-07-15		
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui	2025-05-10		
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui	2025-05-10		
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui	2025-05-17		
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Les informations transmises régulièrement durant la période citée par la recommandation ICCAT.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui	2025-02-13		
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui	2025-02-16		
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui	2025-03-19		
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui	2025-09-14		
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non		L'Algérie n'autorise pas le transbordement.	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui	2025-02-13		
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui	2025-06-08	23/06/2025	2025-07-09
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		L'Algérie n'exerce aucune activité de pêche au thon rouge dans l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui	2025-07-13		

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'exploite pas de pêcherie de thon rouge de l'Ouest.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non		Non applicable, L'Algérie n'a pas délivré des BCD en format concerné durant l'exercice en cours.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non		Non applicable, Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission de l'Algérie.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a aucune information à déclarer concernant ces navires.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		Les données ont été saisie directement par le biais du système eBCD, et les validations ont été effectuées par nos validateurs. De même pour l'enregistrements et les mise à jour. Rien à signaler.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Non		Non applicable. La ferme d'engraissement du thon rouge enregistrée, n'était pas en service durant l'exercice précèdent.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		L'Algérie n'est pas impliqué dans le projet pilote REM.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas délivré d'autorisation de la pêche des espèces de thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas capturé du thon obèse	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas reçu de rapport d'activités IUU concernant ses navires et n'a aucune information supplémentaire à déclarer.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas exporté du thon obèse congelé.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas exporté du thon obèse congelé.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas de thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Non		Non applicable l'Algérie ne déploie pas de DCP pour capturer des thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO11	Plans / Déclarations de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'autorise pas ses navires à pêcher les thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie ne capture pas de thons tropicaux (BET/YFT/SKJ).	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas le BET, SKJ, et YFT etc.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne capture pas de thon obèse.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie ne capture les thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie ne capture pas les thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO19	Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturée comme prise accessoire cette année-là	Non		Non applicable à l'Algérie, les espèces concernées n'étant pas présentes dans ses pêcheries.	
	M:TRO20	Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir	Non		Non applicable à l'Algérie, les espèces concernées n'étant pas présentes dans ses pêcheries.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'importe pas de l'espadon.	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Non applicable. Aucun changement n'est survenu depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2025-01-15		
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non applicable. Aucun navire de pêche sportive ou récréative ne cible l'espadon en Algérie.	
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		L'Algérie ne compte pas de navires sportifs/récréatifs en vue de pêcher l'espadon de la Méditerranée opérant dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non	2025-03-13	Inclue dans le Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'exploite pas les pêcheries d'espadon du Nord.	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui	2025-03-01		
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui	2024-11-07	30-01-2025 et 21-04-2025	2025-07-28
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne marque pas et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens d'espadon de la Méditerranée marqués.	
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue par des navires artisanaux dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Non applicable. La pêche à l'espadon de la Méditerranée s'effectue dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer de l'espadon du Nord.	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie n'a pas autorisé ses navires de 20 mètres ou plus à capturer de l'espadon du Sud.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas aux pêcheries de l'espadon de Nord.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas aux pêcheries de l'espadon de Nord.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas dans le programme d'inspection internationale conjointe.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2025-03-13		
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie a enregistré les captures accessoires du germon, et les a déclarés dans le formulaire données Tâche 1 et Tâche 2, (Rec. 24-08).	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas à la capture du germon du Nord.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas à la capture du germon du Sud.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas à la capture du germon du Nord.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Non applicable. L'Algérie ne participe pas à la capture du germon du Sud.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non applicable l'Algérie n'autorisé aucun navire de pêche sportive/récréative à capturé le germon.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2025-07-15	Algérie a enregistré les captures accessoires du germon, et les a déclarés dans le formulaire données tache1 et tache 2, (Rec. 24-08).	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Algérie a enregistré les captures accessoires du germon, et les déclarés dans le formulaire données tâche 1 et tâche 2.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2025-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		Non applicable, l'Algérie n'est pas concernée par cette pêcherie.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2025-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		L'Algérie n'a pas débarqué de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique du Nord.	
	M:SHK09	Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Non		Non applicable à l'Algérie, les espèces concernées n'étant pas présentes dans ses pêcheries.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui	2025-09-15		
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non		Non applicable. Toutefois, aux fins d'améliorer les récoltes d'information, des nouvelles dispositions réglementaires en matière de déclaration ont été introduites dans une instruction ministérielle.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non		Non applicable. Toutefois, aux fins d'améliorer les récoltes d'information, des nouvelles dispositions réglementaires en matière de déclaration ont été introduites dans une instruction ministérielle.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Oui	2025-09-15		
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non		Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun autre programme de document statistiques électronique de capture autre que le eBCD de l'ICCAT.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		Aucune objection n'a été formulée par l'Algérie pour les recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission.	

Tableau 1. Distribution de fréquence de taille *Xiphias gladius* 2024.

Taille (cm)	*Total*
85	1
90	2
95	6
100	9
105	16
110	16
115	13
120	10
125	14
130	3
135	20
135	20
140	12
145	11
150	1
155	5
160	1
165	1
170	7
175	3
180	3
185	3
190	1
195	1
200	2

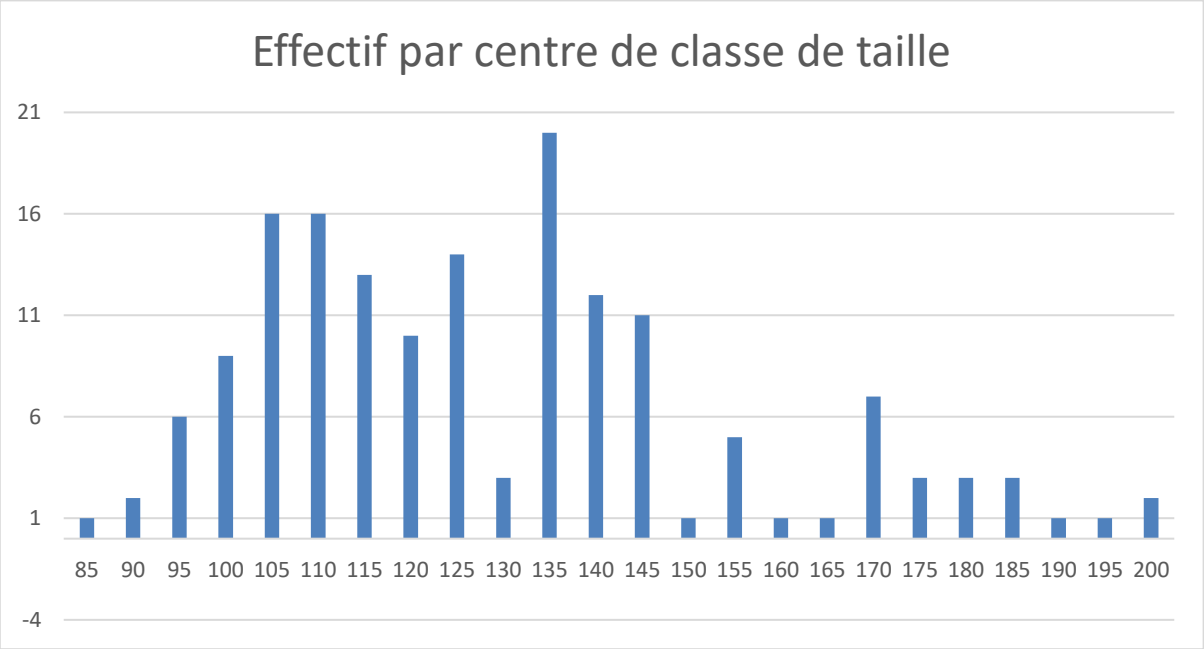


Figure 1. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Xiphias gladius.*

Centre de classe	Effectifs
25	27
30	68
35	176
40	220
45	16

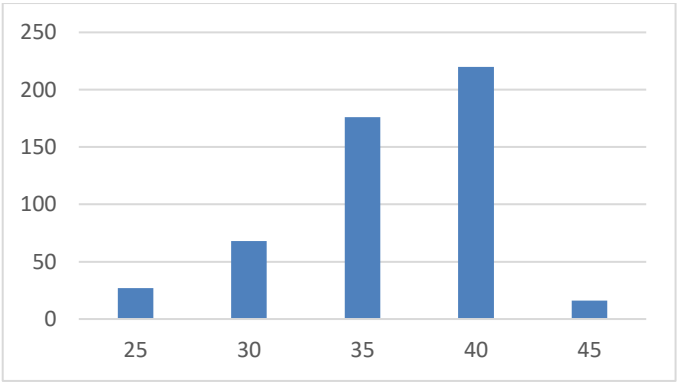


Figure 2. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Auxis rochei.*

Centre de classe	*Effectifs*
50	3
55	4
60	7
65	6
70	4
75	7
80	5
85	5
90	8
95	11
100	4

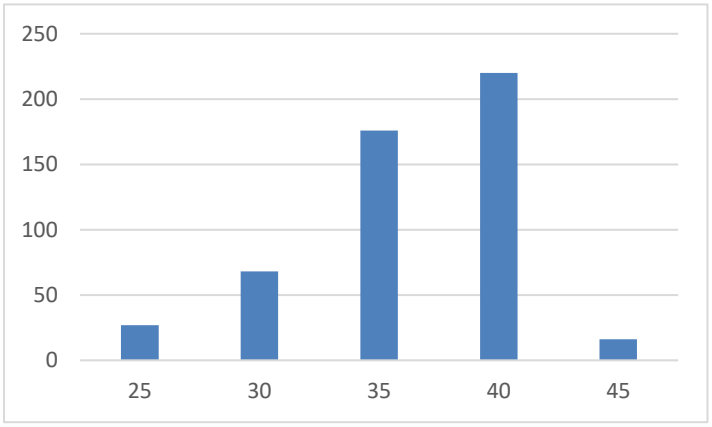


Figure 3. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Thunnus alalunga.*

Centre de classe	*Effectifs*
45	12
50	17
55	14
60	22
65	3
75	6
80	5
85	1

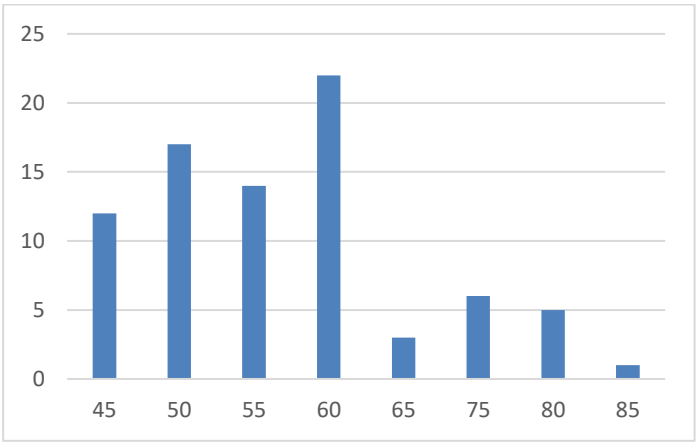


Figure 4. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Euthynnus alletteratus.*

Centre de classe	*U*	*M*	*F*
45	5	0	0
50	6	1	1
55	0	2	5
60	10	4	7
65	0	12	12
70	2	8	10
75	10	0	0
80	2	5	6
85	0	1	5
90	4	2	3
95	3	0	0
120	1	0	0
125	1	0	0
145	1	0	0

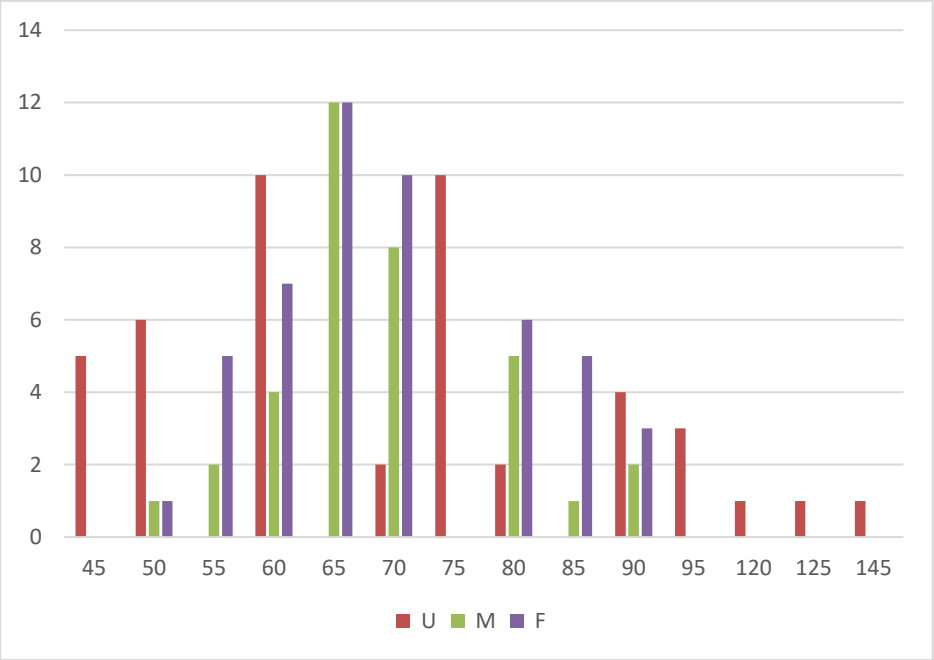


Figure 5. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Pteroplatytrygon violacea.*

Centre de classe	*Effectifs*
50	12
55	17
60	3
65	1

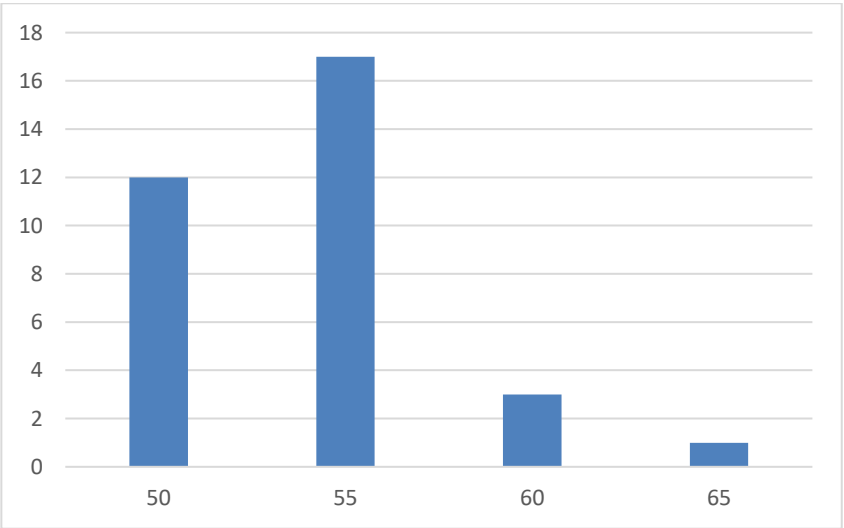


Figure 6. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de taille de *Katsuwonus pelamis.*

ANNUAL REPORT OF ANGOLA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'ANGOLA
INFORME ANUAL DE ANGOLA

SUMMARY

The 2024 fishing activity for tuna and by-catch species caught in the Convention Area for large tuna and coastal tuna (small tuna) resulted in a total catch of 163,504 tons. The DEMERSAL 9 vessel caught large tuna and by-catch species (sharks), catching approximately 140,063 tons. In the coastal tuna fishery (small tuna), 250 vessels caught approximately 23,441 tons.

RÉSUMÉ

The 2024 fishing activity for tuna and by-catch species caught in the Convention Area for large tuna and coastal tuna (small tuna) resulted in a total catch of 163,504 tons. The DEMERSAL 9 vessel caught large tuna and by-catch species (sharks), catching approximately 140,063 tons. In the coastal tuna fishery (small tuna), 250 vessels caught approximately 23,441 tons.

RESUMEN

The 2024 fishing activity for tuna and by-catch species caught in the Convention Area for large tuna and coastal tuna (small tuna) resulted in a total catch of 163,504 tons. The DEMERSAL 9 vessel caught large tuna and by-catch species (sharks), catching approximately 140,063 tons. In the coastal tuna fishery (small tuna), 250 vessels caught approximately 23,441 tons.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The DEMERSAL 9 vessel began fishing activities from July to December 2024. This information is included in the statistical data table submitted to ICCAT. During its fishing activity, DEMERSAL 9 caught the following species: Swordfish (SWO) (*Xiphias gladius*) 32,435 tons, Yellowfin Tuna (YFT) (*Thunnus albacares*) 8,675 tons, Blue Shark (BSH) (*Prionace glauca*) 95,683 tons, Shortfin Mako (SMA) (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) 2,154 tons, and Jackton (FAL) (*Carcharhinus*) 1,125 tons.

For small tuna fishing activity, of the 250 artisanal vessels reported, the species caught were the following: Mackerel (KGM) (*Scomberomorus cavalla*) 4,246 tons, Jew (BLT) (*Auxis rochei*) 0,973 tons, Merma (LTA) (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) 4,817 tons, Serra (BRS) (*Scomberomorus brasiliensis*), Bonito (BON) (*Sarda sarda*) 8,672 tons and albacore tuna (ALB) (*Thunnus alalunga*) 3,326 tons.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Research

This year, researchers at the Marine Fisheries Research Institute began working with artisanal fishing vessels targeting tuna fishing to collect length samples. Angola signed up to be part of the ICCAT(SMTYP) project on Biological Sample Analysis for the Study of Growth, Maturity and Genetics of small tuna.

We are in talks with consultants from the Abatroz organization, which works for the conservation of the seabirds, to exchange experiences regarding data collection, monitoring, and assessing the impact of fishing on marine species, as well as implementing sustainable measures to reduce the impact of fishing on seabirds. This partnership will involve holding workshops, training sessions and trips to observe the results achieved by the organization in their country.

On the other hand, the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources recently acquired a research vessel called Baia Farta to carry out marine research work, taking into account that it is of great interest to ICCAT to obtain scientific information related to biomass, species distribution, biological parameters of tuna species and shark species.

This vessel could be an asset for cooperation between the National Institute of Marine Fisheries Research and the ICCAT group of scientists, with the aim of carrying out scientific work so that Angola can, in the future, present robust scientific reports on tuna species, by-catch species, and marine fauna.

1.2.2 Statistics

During 2024, we saw improvements in data collection from the Demersal 9 vessel due to actions implemented to improve the collection of statistical data. For example, the fishing log was changed and adapted with the information based on tasks 1, 2 and 3 of the ICCAT statistical data, vessel now has an observer from the National Fisheries Inspection Service on board for data collection, and they are delivered to the National Directorate of Marine Resources at the end of the vessel's work, and subsequently compiled.

The implementation of these measures brought good results, as this year we were able to send data on the length and number of species captured.

However, Angola signed up for last year's annual meeting to receive ICCAT's JAPAN project training, in order to update knowledge and improve the technical skills of professionals, preparing them to deal with new challenges, automate and optimize tasks and increase productivity related to the task of compiling statistical data on tuna species that are reported to ICCAT.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

The exercise of fishing activity in Angola is governed by the Law on Aquatic Biological Resources and the Management Measures that ensure the conservation and protection of biological resources and the marine environment.

Law nº. 6-A/04 of 8 October on Measures for the Protection and Conservation of Biological Resources and the Aquatic Environment, encompasses several articles aimed at the protection and conservation of resources.

For example, we have Article 63 which describes the various objectives of management measures, Article 65 on resource protection measures, in Section II of the same Law, Law nº. 6-A/04 of 8 October we find Article 73 on minimum sizes and weights and Article 74 on bycatch limits. This information can be accessed at this link https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/ang50971pdf.

In terms of implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures, the National Directorate of Marine Resources, which oversees fishing activities, proposes incorporating FAO guidelines into upcoming management measures to reduce the mortality of turtles and seabirds.

The recommendations 17-3, 11-09 and 22-12 will also be part of the management measures in order to ensure greater sustainability in the fishing of tuna species, by-catch species and the conservation of marine fauna, of which the owner of the vessel Demersal 9 has already been instructed to implement.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

In terms of implementation, we don't have many difficulties, since we only have one vessel, but since we are in a phase of adapting to the organization's guidelines, we will improve over time.

However, our difficulties consist of carrying out field work to collect scientific data, both for artisanal and industrial fishing. Regarding field tasks related to artisanal fishing, we have difficulties based on transportation to travel to the different base ports, lack of sufficient technicians to carry out the tasks continuously, landing schedules, and the availability of funds to purchase fish for analysis.

Regarding industrial fishing, in this case, the vessel Demersal 9 has an observer from the National Inspection Service on board who was instructed to collect scientific data, due to the time the vessel spends fishing, which lasts around three months, it is impossible to have a scientific observer on board at the moment, because we have few researchers, and due to the volume of work they have, it is impossible for them to stay on the vessel for this entire time.

However, these concerns have been analyzed in order to reverse this situation and be able to provide better responses, the tasks assigned to us, and comply with the goals of the organization of which we were part.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-07-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-07-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-07-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2025-07-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Angola does not participate in scientific tagging surveys.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Angola does not participate in conventional tagging declaration.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Angola does not participate in Electronic Tagging declaration.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2025-09-25		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Angola does not have scientific observer onboard, but will have next year.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Angola does not operate fisheries on pelagic Sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Angola does not have capture of bluefin tuna species.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		This information does not apply to Angola, because Angola does not use FADs in our fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		This information does not apply to Angola, because Angola does not use FADs in our fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		This information does not apply to Angola, because Angola does not use FAD in our fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No	2025-09-26	Information was submitted to the Secretariat.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		The Angolan vessel does not operate with an electronic monitoring system.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		The Angolan vessel does not operate with an electronic monitoring system.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		This information does not apply to Angola, because Angola does not use FAD in our fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Angola does not operate albacore fisheries in the Mediterranean.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Angola does not operate albacore fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Angola does not operate albacore fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Angola does not operate albacore fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Angola does not operate albacore fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Angola does not have record of capture of these species.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Angola has no records of catches of blue and white marlin species in artisanal fishing.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2025-09-15	Angola submits statistical data on sharks in the task 2 table.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Angola is not involved in any scientific research regarding the specie shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Angola is not involved in any scientific research regarding the specie blue shark.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2025-09-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		Angola does not operate fisheries in the North Atlantic.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Angola does not have registration of capture of one 1 tonne of mako specie.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes	2025-09-15	Technicians from the National Institute of Artisanal Fishing collect data in the field, the information is delivered to the technicians who compile the information.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Angola has no purse seiner vessel for this fishing activity, and no record of shark whale capture.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Angola has not developed any type of guide for species identification.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		Angola has no information regarding this data.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		Angola has no information regarding this data.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes	2025-09-15	Angola is in the process of consulting shipowners about artisanal fishing activities, from which new management policies will be drawn up and implemented.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2025-09-15	• Specific stock assessment for the above mentioned species in order to estimate the biomass in line with ICCAT reports; • Limiting fishing effort through licensing a defined number of vessels; limited access to the fishery based on the available resource/quota; • Limitations on the number/size of the gearls. E.g. number of hooks used in the longline fishery;	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				• On board observers within the fleet targeting tuna and tuna like species; • Set up limits on the bycatch quantity; • Obligation to report all bycatch; • Improve the enforcement and compliance of other relevant international and regional measures.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		This information does not apply to Angola, because Angola is located in the South Atlantic.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-15	Annual report to be submitted in due time.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-15	Annual report to be submitted in due time.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-15	To be sent to the Secretariat.	2025-08-26
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Angola does not have any chartering agreements.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Angola does not have any chartering agreements.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Angola does not do transhipment at sea. Our vessel is only allowed to unload at the base port.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Angola does not do transhipment at port. Our vessel is only allowed to unload at the base port.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Angola does not do transhipment declaration at sea. Our vessel is only allowed to unload at the base port.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Angola does not authorise vessels to receive transhipment of ICCAT species in the Convention areas.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Angola does not authorise vessels to receive transhipment of ICCAT Species in the convention areas.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Angola does not have designated Ports into which they grant access to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Angola does not have Points of contact for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Angola does not have designated ports into which they grant access to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Angola does not have designated ports into which they grant access to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Angola does not have this type activity.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Angola does not have this type activity.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Angola does not have this type activity.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Angola does not have this type activity.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Angola does not have this type of activity, because we do not have this kind of agreements.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		No information to report.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Angola did not have any agreements this year.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Angola did not have any agreements this year.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2025-09-15	This information was sent in task 1 vessel characteristics.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No additional information to report so far.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes	2025-09-15	Some techniques used to manage sports fishing are the following: obligation to provide fishing diaries at the end of each campaign, complying with the quantities in terms of catches determined in fisheries legislation, mandatory presence of a scientific observer during the championships comply with international standards regarding the use of biodegradable objects to preserve species during championship.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Angola has not registered any presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels of 12 meters or greater LOA.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No additional information regarding IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		No information regarding the IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No information to report regarding the IUU fishing activities.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Angola does not have this type of activity.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Angola does not have this type of activity.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No additional information to report.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No additional information to report.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No information to report.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		No additional information to report.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		No information in this regard.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		No information in this regard.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		No information in this regard.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No information in this regard.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No information to report.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No information to report.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		No information in this regard.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		No information to report.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		No information to report.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		No information to report.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		No information to report.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		No information to report.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Angola does not have bluefin farms.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna cage operations.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna cage operations.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Angola does not have tuna traps.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Angola does not have farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna vessels.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna vessels.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Angola does not have Bluefin tuna operations	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Angola does not record any vessel presumed to have fished bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Angola does not have bluefin tuna operations.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2025-09-15	Angola has one vessel registered.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		Angola has only one vessel registered.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Angola has not recorded any vessel involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Angola does not import frozen bigeye tunas.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Angola complies to Rec. 01-21.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2025-09-26	Angola has quarterly catches.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Angola does not make use of FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		Angola does not have this capacity.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2025-09-26	Angola, we receive the data on a quarterly basis.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Angola does not receive data on a weekly basis.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Angola never used quota to the limit.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		A very minimum quantity.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Work is being done to enforce compliance.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		We do not have report of any bycatch.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		Information to be submitted next year.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Angola does not import swordfish or swordfish -like species.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2025-09-15	The information was sent to the ICCAT Secretariat.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Angola does not fish SWO in the Mide waters.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Angola does not operate sport/recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean which may catch swordfish.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Angola does not operate fisheries for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean with harpoons or lomgliners.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Angola does not operate fisheries for the North swordfish.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean does not even have any tagging programme.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Angola does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of joint international inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Angola does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of joint international inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Angola does not operate fisheries for the North swordfish.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Information to be submitted in due time.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		Angola does not operate fisheries for the North swordfish.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		Information to be submitted in due time.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Angola does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of joint international inspection.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Angola does not operate fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Angola does not operate fisheries for Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Angola does not operate fisheries in the North Atlantic for albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2025-09-15	Angola has one vessel authorized DEMERSAL 9.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		Angola does not operate fisheries in the North Atlantic for albacore.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Yes	2025-09-15	This information will be sent to the Secretariat.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Angola does not operate sport/recreational fisheries for Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Angola does not operate fisheries for Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Angola does not operate fisheries for Mediterranean albacore.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2025-09-15	Information was submitted to the Secretariat.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Angola has no record of catching marlin tuna species captured by artisanal fishing vessels for consumption.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-15	Information was submitted to the Secretariat.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2025-09-15	Information to be submitted to the Secretariat in due time. Catch data will be sent quarterly, as the vessel is engaged in fishing activity for three months. It has already been sent to the secretariat in Task 1.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		Angola does not have any record of whale shark capture, on the other hand, Angola has only one vessel with longline art.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2025-09-15	Information to be included submitted in the annual report.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2025-09-15	We are in talks with consultants from the Abatroz organization, which works for the conservation of the seabirds, to exchange experiences regarding data collection, monitoring, and assessing the impact of fishing on marine species, as well as implementing sustainable measures to reduce the impact of fishing on seabirds. This partnership will involve holding workshops, training sessions and trips to observe the results achieved by the organization in their country.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2025-09-15		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2025-09-15	The vessel manager was advised to follow recommendations 23-15 during fishing activity.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Angola does not have any objection to an adopted Recommendation in accordance with Convention procedures.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Angola has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system (other than ICCAT eBCD).	

ANNUAL REPORT OF BARBADOS
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA BARBADE
INFORME ANUAL DE BARBADOS

SUMMARY

In 2024, the fisheries sector of Barbados experienced significant impacts to the fishing fleet, saw major developments to the legal framework and the roll out of digital technologies to support evidence-based decision making. On July 1, 2024, over 200 local fishing vessels berthing at the Bridgetown Fisheries Harbour were damaged by a powerful storm surge driven by the passage of Hurricane Beryl. The impacted vessels included 38 longliners with one being completely lost. The reduction in the fishing fleet resulted in a significant decrease in fish landings, with the 2024 total of 292.1t of large pelagic species ICCAT managed species including dolphinfish, being the lowest for these species reported for the 21st century. Local fishing areas continued to be impacted by masses of sargassum. The Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (SFMDA) Bill, 2024, and the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (Seafood Markets and Business) Bill, 2024 were first read in Parliament on November 19, 2024 and later brought into force on May 12, 2025. The subsidiary SFMDA Regulations are in the final stages of preparation for being put into force. While, preparations were underway in 2024 to enable the new legislation to be implemented effectively. This included preparing for the necessary reorganization and development of the Fisheries Division's human and technological capabilities, as well as the formulation of an Ecosystem-based management plan for large pelagics. There were several improvements in the monitoring of fishing activities including the installation of 42 satellite VMS devices on iceboats and longliners and the deployment of EMS on two longliners. Work continued in developing the data intelligence and visualization platform for the Smart Scales, with one scale to be installed at the Bridgetown Fisheries Complex. These scales will facilitate the identification of species, conduct digital biological sampling, and begin the traceability certification process for fish landings. They will also be integrated with VMS data to determine catch location, aid in calculating fishing effort, and analyze landings.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2024, the fisheries sector of Barbados experienced significant impacts to the fishing fleet, saw major developments to the legal framework and the roll out of digital technologies to support evidence-based decision making. On July 1, 2024, over 200 local fishing vessels berthing at the Bridgetown Fisheries Harbour were damaged by a powerful storm surge driven by the passage of Hurricane Beryl. The impacted vessels included 38 longliners with one being completely lost. The reduction in the fishing fleet resulted in a significant decrease in fish landings, with the 2024 total of 292.1t of large pelagic species ICCAT managed species including dolphinfish, being the lowest for these species reported for the 21st century. Local fishing areas continued to be impacted by masses of sargassum. The Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (SFMDA) Bill, 2024, and the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (Seafood Markets and Business) Bill, 2024 were first read in Parliament on November 19, 2024 and later brought into force on May 12, 2025. The subsidiary SFMDA Regulations are in the final stages of preparation for being put into force. While, preparations were underway in 2024 to enable the new legislation to be implemented effectively. This included preparing for the necessary reorganization and development of the Fisheries Division's human and technological capabilities, as well as the formulation of an Ecosystem-based management plan for large pelagics. There were several improvements in the monitoring of fishing activities including the installation of 42 satellite VMS devices on iceboats and longliners and the deployment of EMS on two longliners. Work continued in developing the data intelligence and visualization platform for the Smart Scales, with one scale to be installed at the Bridgetown Fisheries Complex. These scales will facilitate the identification of species, conduct digital biological sampling, and begin the traceability certification process for fish landings. They will also be integrated with VMS data to determine catch location, aid in calculating fishing effort, and analyze landings.

RESUMEN

In 2024, the fisheries sector of Barbados experienced significant impacts to the fishing fleet, saw major developments to the legal framework and the roll out of digital technologies to support evidence-based decision making. On July 1, 2024, over 200 local fishing vessels berthing at the Bridgetown Fisheries Harbour were damaged by a powerful storm surge driven by the passage of Hurricane Beryl. The impacted vessels included 38 longliners with one being completely lost. The reduction in the fishing fleet resulted in a significant decrease in fish landings, with the 2024 total of 292.1t of large pelagic species ICCAT managed species including dolphinfish, being the lowest for these species reported for the 21st century. Local fishing areas continued to be impacted by masses of sargassum. The Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (SFMDA) Bill, 2024, and the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (Seafood Markets and Business) Bill, 2024 were first read in Parliament on November 19, 2024 and later brought into force on May 12, 2025. The subsidiary SFMDA Regulations are in the final stages of preparation for being put into force. While, preparations were underway in 2024 to enable the new legislation to be implemented effectively. This included preparing for the necessary reorganization and development of the Fisheries Division's human and technological capabilities, as well as the formulation of an Ecosystem-based management plan for large pelagics. There were several improvements in the monitoring of fishing activities including the installation of 42 satellite VMS devices on iceboats and longliners and the deployment of EMS on two longliners. Work continued in developing the data intelligence and visualization platform for the Smart Scales, with one scale to be installed at the Bridgetown Fisheries Complex. These scales will facilitate the identification of species, conduct digital biological sampling, and begin the traceability certification process for fish landings. They will also be integrated with VMS data to determine catch location, aid in calculating fishing effort, and analyze landings.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

On 1st July 2024, powerful storm surge generated by the passage of category 4 Hurricane Beryl to the South of Barbados severely damaged the breakwater at the Bridgetown Fishing Harbour, where the majority of the island's pelagic fishing vessels, including the entire longline fleet were berthed. This single event resulted in significant damage to over 200 vessels of all types and the complete destruction of over 60. Of which number, 38 longliners were damaged and 1 completely lost. Although it was possible to repair and return a number of vessels back to service by the end of the year, this event resulted in a significant decrease in fishing activity, including that of the longliner fleet for the remainder of 2024.

In this context, a total of 292.1t of large pelagic species (including common dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus)* under the purview of ICCAT was landed at Barbados by the island's fishing fleet in 2024, representing the lowest annual landings of this group of species for the century. While the total landings of the aggregated group of highly migratory large pelagic species (tunas, billfishes and swordfish) recorded for 2024 (204 t), although not the lowest value, still fell well below the average landings (331t) for this aggregate group over the period from 2000 through 2023. As usual in 2024, tunas comprised the major proportion (86%) of the total catch for this group.

The fleet of 39 Barbadian longline vessels that fished during the course of the year ranged in size from 11.3m to 15.2m LOA (mean 13.1m). There are no vessels greater than 24m LOA are in the Barbados fishing fleet. No foreign-owned vessels are registered in the Barbados fishing fleet and all Barbadian fishing vessels are home-based. Purse seine gear is not used by any Barbadian vessel. Longliners continued to be the main contributors (96%) to the islands catch of the highly migratory group of species (tunas, billfishes and swordfish) as well as shark catches (85%). Conversely, the majority of dolphinfish and wahoo (93% and 82%, respectively), were landed by other local vessels using single hook lines mainly during flyingfish (*Hirundicthys affinis*) fishing trips.

It should be noted that in addition to the catastrophic impact of the passage of Hurricane Beryl on the fleet, reductions in the catches of the traditional keystone species for the island's fishing industry, namely flyingfish (mainly *Hirundicthys affinis*) and common dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*) were also

precipitated by the challenges to fishing these species associated with the episodic mass influxes of Sargassum sp., which have plagued these fisheries nearly every year since 2011. In combination with the reduction in fleet size, there was a significant overall reduction in local supplies of fresh fish, and in this context, caches of this group of highly migratory pelagic species was again pivotal in mitigating the island's fish supply.

1.2 Research and statistics

During 2024, 649 yellowfin tunas were measured in the renewed dockside sampling programme. Barbados continued to participate in the work of a number of WECAFC working Groups with direct or indirect relevance to issues of interest to the ICCAT, including: The CRFM/WECAFC Working Groups.

The University of the West Indies particularly through The Centre for Resource Management and Environmental Studies (CERMES) headquartered at the Cave Hill Campus in Barbados continued its work on Sargassum related research and sharing information including the Sub-regional Sargassum Outlook Bulletins, which provide 3-monthly island-scale forecasts of sargassum influxes to the Eastern Caribbean. Most of this body of work is available at https://www.cavehill.uwi.edu/cermes/projects/sargassum/research.aspx. UWI-CERMES has also produced a series of good practice guides to support effective monitoring of influxes: https://tinyurl.com/SargTools. An updated draft Sargassum Adaptive Management Strategy for Barbados has been completed and published to the UWI-CERMES website: https://tinyurl.com/BdosSAMS1; https://tinyurl.com/BdosSAMS2.

Since November 1st 2023, the island's data collection program has been significantly expanded to enhance fisheries management and sustainability. This includes increasing the data collector team by five and assigning them to previously unmonitored secondary and tertiary landing sites as well as visiting other significant landing sites to gather more comprehensive and validating data on fish catches, fishing trip details, and economic information through a comprehensive form developed in KoboToolbox.

To track vessel movements and fishing effort, an additional 14 Pelagic Data Systems (PDS) cellular tracking devices were installed on small-scale vessels in 2024 to illustrate how fishing effort changes through space and time. This pilot project demonstrates the potential of vessel tracking technology to inform evidence-based fisheries management decisions.

Additionally, a total of 42 satellite Vessel Monitoring Devices (VMS) from Remora Fishing Traceability have been installed on active iceboats and longline vessels through the DigiFish Programme. In 2024, considerable progress was made towards the effort of improving the identification of species, conducting biological sampling, determining catch location, calculating fishing effort, analyzing landings and beginning the traceability certification process. This will be made possible through the introduction of the Remora Smart Scales, with a large scale being developed to be used at the Bridgetown Fisheries Complex for the export of tunas, and a smaller scale to be deployed at the Pile Bay Landing Facility.

Electronic monitoring systems (EMS) through Shellcatch for longline vessels were deployed on two vessels as part of the regional REBYC-III CLME+ project in order to manage bycatch and reduce discards. However, the EMS will also be applied to report on fishing activity in the contexts of collecting accurate trip information as well as fulfilling observer requirements. In the context of this latter point, when the process of introducing this system to the local fleet is at a more advanced stage, it will be duly presented to ICCAT for assessment in the context of validating its suitability as an alternative to the emplacement of human observers on Barbados's small vessels as per ICCAT recommendation (16-14).

A bespoke Fisheries Information Platform is being developed by Intergen Technology Inc in collaboration with the Division to address data scarcity and provide data-driven solutions to inform decision making. This platform will include a robust database, APIs for integration, and a user-friendly dashboard to serve the needs of fisheries management officials, policymakers, researchers, fisherfolk, and the general public. The pilot platform was tested at the end of September 2024 and presented at the Gulf and Caribbean Fisheries Institute Annual Conference in November 2024.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

During the reporting period the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Bill, 2024 and the sister Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (Seafood Markets and Business) Bill, 2024 were first read in Parliament on November, 19th 2024. See: Barbados Parliament Bills Archive | Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act, 2025 (As amended 2025-02-07) (As amended 2025-02-07). These bills, which came into force on May 12th, 2025, along with subsidiary regulations, will affect regulation of the harvest and post-harvest sector. At the time of writing, the subsidiary Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Regulations to the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Bill, 2024, referred to in this report, are currently undergoing the final processes for commencement.

In 2024, preparations were being made to facilitate effective implementation and execution of the new body of legislation. This included planning for the technological and human capacity development and reorganization of the Fisheries Division that would be needed and the drafting of an Ecosystem-based management plan for large pelagics, which commenced in earnest during the final quarter of 2024. In addition, several improvements in the pivotal data collection scheme are in train which were started during the period as detailed in section 1.2 of this report.

In the context of ratifying international agreements, on 14th February 2024, Barbados signed on to the WTO Agreement of Fisheries Subsidies.

The Fisheries Division continues to seek Cabinet approval for Barbados to become party to the following International Fisheries Conventions:

- International Maritime Organization's (IMO) (STCW-F), 1995;
- IMO's Cape Town Agreement of 2012 on the Implementation of the Provisions of the 1993 Protocol relating to the Torremolinos International Convention for the Safety of Fishing Vessels; and
- International Labour Organization's (ILO) Work in Fishing Convention, 2007 (No. 188).

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Hitherto, inadequate legislation has hindered effective implementation and adherence to a number of ICCAT conservation and management measures. A comprehensive and appropriate regulatory framework will be implemented by the set of laws that includes the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Bill, the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development (Seafood Markets and Businesses) Bill, and auxiliary regulations such as the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Regulations. Together with the formulation of prudent Fisheries Management Plans and enhancements to the data gathering and MSC procedures, this would result in much more comprehensive management of all Barbados fisheries, including those under the jurisdiction of ICCAT.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-08-16		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-08-16		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-08-16		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-08-30		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		The CPC does not collect this information.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		The CPC was not involved in tagging surveys during the period.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		The CPC did not collect any information under a tagging program during the reporting period.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		The CPC was not involved in any electronic tagging surveys during the reporting period.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No		Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations mandates that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer. As referenced in the National Report, Barbados is at the preliminary stages of introducing an EMS programme via Shellcatch and details will be provided in a timely manner to ICCAT in the context of validation.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Bill, 2024 and accompanying Regulations mandate that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer. As referenced in the National Report, Barbados is engaged in an EMS programme via Shellcatch and details will be provided in a timely manner to ICCAT in the context of validation.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes	2025-08-16	See National Report.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		The CPC does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		The CPC is not involved in fishing or farming bluefin tuna.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		The CPC was not involved in scientific research on bluefin tuna.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		The CPC does not use drifting FADs.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		The CPC does not use drifting FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Barbados does not engage in purse-seining or bait boat fishing.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Barbados does not have any vessel greater than 20M LOA in its fleet. Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Nevertheless, the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Bill, 2024 and accompanying Regulations mandate that the masters of fishing vessels participate in observer programs including electronic monitoring as stipulated by the Chief Fisheries Officer. As referenced in the National Report, Barbados is engaged in an EMS programme via Shellcatch and details will be provided in a timely manner to ICCAT in the context of validation.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		As referenced in the National Report, Barbados is engaged in an EMS programme via Shellcatch and details will be provided in a timely manner to ICCAT in the context of validation.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		No information received to report.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Barbados does not use drifting FADs and has no historical data to present.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Barbados does not fish Mediterranean albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Barbados is a developing country and no billfish catches are discarded and are consumed locally. Nevertheless, the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Bill, 2024 mandates that records be kept on all fish caught including live and dead discards.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes	2025-09-15	See National Report.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		As noted in the National Report, there are improvements in fish species identification.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		No landings of shortfin mako sharks were recorded and as such no research and biological sampling of this species was possible during the reporting period.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2025-09-15		
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Barbados does not fish South Atlantic Blue Shark.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		This information was not collected during the reporting period. However, under the new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations when put in force, it will be mandatory for fishers to report this information.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S)	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S)	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Barbados does not engage in purse-seining or bait boat fishing.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2025-09-15		
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		Reporting and collection of this information has not been started yet. However, the new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations mandate the reporting of interactions with marine turtles.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		Barbados has not yet implemented an observer program. Provision 16-14 4b applies in the case of Barbados vessels. In this context, Barbados is in the process of introducing an EMS programme to comply with Rec. 16-14. Note that the new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations mandate participation in approved observer programmes including electronic monitoring systems.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		It is extremely rare for any catch to be discarded apart from species that are illegal to be retained such as marine turtles. In this context, the new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations includes an expanded list of species that are prohibited to be taken and mandates the reporting of any incidental catches of these species in both commercial and recreational fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		The new Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and accompanying Regulations (when put into effect) mandate the use of circle hooks to reduce incidental by-catches. In addition it will be mandatory to release all protected species (including turtles) in a manner that maximizes their post-release survival. In this context all vessel must carry the suitable gear for this purpose and the master and crew of the vessel must be trained to undertake this task.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		This CPC does not discard fish. All fish are landed and consumed locally.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Barbados was not involved in any transhipment at sea during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Barbados was not involved in any transhipment in port during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		There was no application for, or permission given for any at-sea transhipments.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Barbados has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Barbados does not have any LSPLVs in its fleet and no pelagic long line vessel has been given permission to tranship to carrier vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		ICCAT will be officially supplied with this information but the point of Contact for port entry notifications is the Barbados Port Inc.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		This information will be supplied to ICCAT following the enactment of appurtenant legislation referred to in the national report.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Cap 285B 1st schedule identifies the Port of Bridgetown as the designated port of entry.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Regulation 12 of the Barbados Harbours Regulations 1961 states that advanced notice must be given by foreign ships, which also applies to foreign fishing vessels, and administratively that time period is a minimum of 24 hours. The detailed advanced notification reporting requirements and submission protocols in compliance with International guidance and regulations (72 hours) are included in the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Bill, 2024 and will be duly shared with ICCAT as soon as possible.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No instances of the denial of entry or use of the port arose during the reporting period.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No instances of potential non-compliance or infringement during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No instances of potential non-compliance or infringement or need for any action to be taken during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No instances of non-compliance or apparent infringements during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Barbados has not entered into any such arrangements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		No reports have been submitted.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Barbados has not entered into any access agreements with other parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Barbados has not entered into any access agreements with other parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		Barbados has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land tuna and tuna-like species.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		Barbados has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		The Fisheries Management Regulations (when in force) mandate improved catch and effort and other fishing trip information recording and reporting including for non-target incidental catches and discards by the recreational fishing fleet. The details of routine record keeping and reporting is being developed through stakeholder consultations.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Barbados has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No reports of nationals involved in IUU fishing were received.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		The Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Bill, 2024 and accompanying Regulations referred to in the National Report mandates persons involved in importing, exporting or re-exporting of fish or fish	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					products, must submit to the Chief Fisheries Officer, such information on the fish processing, marketing, distribution or trade operation as the he/she may specify.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Barbados has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Barbados has not received any reports of sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Barbados has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No reports of lost fishing gear not retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		This CPC does not have such contacts.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		This CPC does not have supply declarations.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Barbados continued the installation of EMS on its fishing fleet.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		As referenced in the National Report, Barbados had advanced the EMS programme via Shellcatch and details will be provided in a timely manner to ICCAT in the context of validation.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		The issues articulated in 23-20 core principles on labour standards in fisheries are addressed in the Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Legislation.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		This CPC does not have an observer programme.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		This CPC does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transhipment of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		There are no vessels greater than 20m LOA in the Barbados fishing fleet.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2025-08-16		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		No information to report.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Updated information will be sent in due course.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		This CPC does not deploy drifting FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		The catch reductions in para 4 of Rec. 19-02 do not apply to this CPC.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		This CPC does not have any purse seiners and large longline vessels (LOA 20m or greater) authorised to fish.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		This CPC did not reach 80% of its catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		This CPC did not reach its catch limit.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		All registered vessels in the CPC's fishing fleet are authorised to fish tropical tunas and as such this regulation does not apply.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		All registered vessels in the CPC's fishing fleet are authorised to fish tropical tunas and as such this regulation does not apply.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		Tuna are targeted species and are not considered bycatch.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		Tuna are targeted species and are not considered bycatch.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		No information to report.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Updated information will be submitted in due course.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch SWO-MED.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		This CPC does not have any sport/recreational vessels to operate for SWO-MED in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transhipment of SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		This CPC does not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		This CPCs does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		This CPC does have any vessels of 20m or over authorised to fish in its fishing fleet.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		This CPC does have any vessels of 20m or over authorised to fish in its fishing fleet.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		All vessels in the CPC's registered fishing fleet are authorised to fish N. SWO and as such no vessels are subject to this by-catch limit	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		This CPC does not fish S. SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		This CPC does not currently have any vessels in its fleet greater than 20m that are authorised to fish.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		This CPC does not currently have any vessels in its fleet greater than 20m that are authorised to fish.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		This CPC allows all vessels registered in its fleet to fish for N-ALB and as such validly registered vessels are not subject to a special by-catch limit.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		The geographic range of S-ALB is beyond the fishing range of this CPCs fishing fleet.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Barbados has not yet claimed for this exemption.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		This CPC does not have any landing of NMA or SMA to report.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		Barbados does not engage in purse seine fishing.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		The Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and Fisheries Management Regulations discussed in the National Report lists a number of species as protected species and strictly prohibits their capture, it mandates that only large circle hooks are to be used on longlines, that any protected species incidentally taken that are alive at haul-back are to promptly released in a manner that maximizes their survival and in this context that all vessels must carry the appropriate equipment and that crews are trained to facilitate the release of captured animals to maximize survival at haul-back.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		This CPC does not currently have an NPOA for seabirds.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		The Sustainable Fisheries Management and Development Act and Fisheries Management Regulations discussed in the National Report lists a number of species as protected species and strictly prohibits their capture, it mandates that only large circle hooks are to be used on longlines, that any protected species incidentally taken that are alive at haul-back are to promptly released in a manner that maximizes their survival and in this context that all vessels must carry the appropriate equipment and that crews are trained to facilitate the release of captured animals to maximize survival at haul-back.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		Barbados does not engage in purse seine fishing.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		This CPC had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented yet by this CPC.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF BELIZE[1, 2]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BÉLIZE
INFORME ANUAL DE BELICE

SUMMARY

Belize, as a member of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), and a cooperating non-Contracting Party of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO), maintains a compliant fishing fleet across all operational areas. In 2024, Belize's ICCAT-area fleet consisted of longliners and purse seiners licensed to catch tuna and tuna-like species, along with their support vessels. Historically, the fleet has been dominated by longliners, with numbers fluctuating over the years, followed by purse seiners. Over the past five years, the average number of tuna longline vessels was 16, while the purse seine fleet averaged 9 vessels. Despite these fleet sizes, catches of tuna, tuna-like species, and sharks have varied, with totals of 31,157 metric tons in 2020, 28,228 metric tons in 2021, 40,930.93 metric tons in 2022, 33,838.47 metric tons in 2023, and 46,913.75 metric tons in 2024. These figures include tunas, billfishes, and sharks. Skipjack has been the primary catch for several years, accounting for 65% of Belize's tropical tuna catches over the past five years. Blue shark, frigate tuna, wahoo, sailfish, and dolphinfish are the most caught incidental species in our fisheries. Comprehensive data, including Task 1 and Task 2 reports for 2024 and the list of authorized vessels, have been submitted to the Secretariat.

RÉSUMÉ

Belize, as a member of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), and a cooperating non-Contracting Party of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO), maintains a compliant fishing fleet across all operational areas. In 2024, Belize's ICCAT-area fleet consisted of longliners and purse seiners licensed to catch tuna and tuna-like species, along with their support vessels. Historically, the fleet has been dominated by longliners, with numbers fluctuating over the years, followed by purse seiners. Over the past five years, the average number of tuna longline vessels was 16, while the purse seine fleet averaged 9 vessels. Despite these fleet sizes, catches of tuna, tuna-like species, and sharks have varied, with totals of 31,157 metric tons in 2020, 28,228 metric tons in 2021, 40,930.93 metric tons in 2022, 33,838.47 metric tons in 2023, and 46,913.75 metric tons in 2024. These figures include tunas, billfishes, and sharks. Skipjack has been the primary catch for several years, accounting for 65% of Belize's tropical tuna catches over the past five years. Blue shark, frigate tuna, wahoo, sailfish, and dolphinfish are the most caught incidental species in our fisheries. Comprehensive data, including Task 1 and Task 2 reports for 2024 and the list of authorized vessels, have been submitted to the Secretariat.

RESUMEN

Belize, as a member of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (IATTC), and a cooperating non-Contracting Party of the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organization (SPRFMO), maintains a compliant fishing fleet across all operational areas. In 2024, Belize's ICCAT-area fleet consisted of longliners and purse seiners licensed to catch tuna and tuna-like species, along with their support vessels. Historically, the fleet has been dominated by longliners, with numbers fluctuating over the years, followed by purse seiners. Over the past five years, the average number of tuna longline vessels was 16, while the purse seine fleet averaged 9 vessels. Despite these fleet sizes, catches of tuna, tuna-like species, and sharks have varied, with totals of 31,157 metric tons in 2020, 28,228 metric tons in 2021, 40,930.93 metric tons in 2022, 33,838.47 metric tons in 2023, and 46,913.75 metric tons in 2024. These figures include tunas, billfishes, and sharks. Skipjack has been the primary catch for several years, accounting for 65% of Belize's tropical tuna catches over the past five years. Blue shark, frigate tuna, wahoo, sailfish, and dolphinfish are the most caught incidental species in our fisheries. Comprehensive data, including Task 1 and Task 2 reports for 2024 and the list of authorized vessels, have been submitted to the Secretariat.

[1] Delice Pinkard (Statistical Correspondent), Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit, email: delice.pinkard@bhsfu.gov.bz
[2] Charles Coc (Scientist), Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit, email: charles.coc@bhsfu.gov.bz

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual catch by species and gear in the ICCAT Convention area

The tables below show the annual catch and effort data by gear and species for our fleet, which operated in the area over the past five years (source: Fishing logs and fishing vessel voyage reports, discharge data).

All our catches for the past five years have remained within the quota limits set for each species. Our levels of catches in Albacore and Swordfish have declined due to changes in our fleet composition, as noted in the summary in **Tables 1** and **2**.

1.2 Number of vessels by gear, size (fleet structure)

In 2024, Belize's fleet consisted of 32 fishing vessels of > 23 and 1 fishing vessel < 23 meters in LOA, all licensed to operate exclusively in the ICCAT Area, and 1 support vessel.

Tables 3, **4**, and **5** provide detailed information on the number of active vessels operating within the Convention area, categorized by year, gear, and vessel size.

1.3 Fishing patterns (catch by area)

See **Table 6**.

1.4 Estimated total catches of non-target, associated and dependent species

See **Table 7**.

1.5 Useful information

Belize's high seas fishing fleet is registered by the International Merchant Marine Registry of Belize (IMMARBE) and licensed by the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit (BHSFU) under the Ministry of Finance. In 2013, Belize updated its fishing legislation and introduced subsidiary regulations, including License, Sanction, and Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance Regulations. The High Seas Fishing Unit includes a Fisheries Monitoring Center.

Belize has adopted National Plans of Action for Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) fishing, sharks, and seabirds. The country has also implemented the FAO Guidelines for Sea Turtles, with an update in 2020. Additionally, Belize has established an Observer Program and issued policies on Observer, Inspection, and Licensing. A Quota Management Policy was introduced in 2020.

Belize developed a Blue Shark management plan on January 1, 2024, and submitted a Non-Detrimental Finding report on Blue sharks to CITES. Furthermore, Belize has initiated a pilot project for electronic monitoring on its vessels.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Summary of observer and port sampling programs

Belize's National Observer Program, facilitated by Capricorn Fisheries in South Africa, was launched in May 2014. By late 2015, the first observer was deployed on a Belizean longline vessel, and in early 2016, an observer was placed on a purse seine vessel, in line with ICCAT recommendations. Belize has updated its observer policy to meet ICCAT requirements and has developed the necessary regulations for its Inspection Program, though this program is not yet operational in the ICCAT convention area. Currently, Belize does not have a port sampling program in place.

1.2.2 Research activities

We do not conduct research activities or engage in any scientific programs in the Convention area.

1.2.3 Statistical data collection system in use

Fishing vessel owners and operators are required to report their fishing activities using our recently updated format, which includes detailed Fishing Logs, Voyage Reports, Logbooks, and discharge reports. Although Belize has completed the project for implementing an electronic catch reporting system, the system is not yet fully operational as a standalone platform for collecting catch data.

1.2.4 Data coverage of catch, effort, and size data for all species

Our operational effort is monitored through a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) that applies to all vessels, regardless of size, ensuring 100% VMS coverage. Additionally, Belize is upgrading its VMS platform to a more advanced system, which will enhance the accuracy and transparency of vessel monitoring.

Length measurements are determined using a 25% ratio of daily catches for each species, as reported by vessel operators. When observer coverage is in place, data from observer reports is also considered, where applicable.

1.2.5 Measures to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards

In 2013, Belize introduced a legally binding circular to mitigate bycatch and discards, which was updated in 2017 and will continue to be updated based on any new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT. In 2023, Belize reviewed and revised all fishing vessel circulars related to ICCAT's conservation and management measures as part of its strategic objectives for good governance of high seas fisheries.

Belize adheres to ICCAT Recommendation 11-10 by not operating an artisanal fishery for ICCAT-regulated species.

Regarding bycatch and discards, Belize mandates that all relevant data be recorded in the bonded logbooks on board vessels and included in monthly reporting requirements. In 2025, Belize enhanced its data collection system for bycatch species by introducing a revised template and a legally binding circular.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

All Belize flagged fishing vessels that operate in the ICCAT Convention Area are compliant with ICCAT's Conservation and Management Measures as well as Belize's national laws and other international regulations.

The general report on compliance with all relevant measures has been submitted via the IOMS platform.

Belize has taken the following measures to ensure compliance with ICCAT conservation.

1. Belize adopted a revised High Seas Fisheries Act in 2013, as procedurally updated in 2023, which allows for all conservation and management measures to be implemented through legally binding circulars. A legislative review is scheduled to take place shortly.

2. In addition to the adoption of an amended Act, we also adopted in 2014, the Licensing, Sanction and Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Regulations which are all slated to undergo a legislative review.

3. In 2014 we also adopted a National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing. This document will also be included in our legislative review.

4. Belize adopted a Fleet Policy in 2014 as a measure to effectively manage our fleet's expansion. This Policy was amended in June 2018 and is also expected to undergo another amendment in 2025.

5. Belize launched its Fisheries Monitoring Centre in 2014 which operates under the corporate structure of the BHSFU.

6. Belize adopted its National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Sharks on the High Seas and is currently working on a holistic plan to capture both high seas and domestic shark fisheries.

7. Belize conducted an E-NDF for Blue Sharks and adopted a Management Plan for Blue Sharks in 2024 to effectively manage the targeting and by-catch of Blue Sharks in the Atlantic Ocean.

8. In 2015 we adopted our National Inspection Plan for our High Seas Fleet. This plan was revised in 2018.

9. In 2016, Belize adopted its National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Long Line Fisheries. This document will also be included in our legislative review.

10. In May 2016, we issued Sea Turtle Handling Guidelines to all vessel owners and operators. This was updated in 2021.

11. Belize implemented its observer program in 2014. However, this has been outsourced and is managed by Capricorn Fisheries.

12. Belize adopted an Observer Policy for the implementation of a National Observer Program.

13. Belize adopted a Licensing Policy in 2018 to further support our Licensing Regulation.

14. Belize adopted in 2021 a Quota Management Policy.

15. Belize adopted in 2021 an Administrative Sanction and Assessment Policy to further complement its Sanctions Regulations.

16. Belize adopted a Management Plan for Fish Aggregating Devices in 2022.

17. Belize developed a Non-Detrimental Finding Report on Blue Shark that was submitted to CITES and adopted a Blue Shark Management Plan for the Atlantic in 2024.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Belize has been able to ensure satisfactory compliance with most of the significant measures adopted by the Commission despite being a small developing country. However, there are a few measures that have posed significant challenges to fully implement. This is because of several factors, including but not limited to, restrictions in human and institutional capacity, budgetary constraints as well as government bureaucracies. Although ICCAT provides technical support and capacity building programs to member countries to enhance their ability to implement and comply with conservation measures, Belize faces limitations in assessing these resources due to lack of institutional capacity.

Although the BHSFU serves as the focal point for all ICCAT-related issues, other organizations within our country also interact with ICCAT-managed species. Our efforts to comply with requirements become more challenging because these agencies are also involved. The involvement of these different agencies makes it difficult to ensure proper coordination and cooperation regarding conservation efforts which further hampers the effective implementation of ICCAT measures. This includes challenges in sharing information, aligning objectives, and coordinating actions, which ultimately undermines the overall success of compliance initiatives such as proper reporting.

Additionally, the introduction of new and even more stringent measures such as quota restrictions, seasonal closures, inter alia, have a significant economic impact on our industry particularly in balancing the economic needs of the fishing sector with conservation efforts. This makes it difficult to holistically implement these measures despite introducing domestic policies and procedures. The reporting requirements have also become even more onerous which poses many challenges due to the lack of sufficient human and institutional capacity to address all these reports.

Nonetheless, the adoption of our amended Act and subsidiary Regulations has allowed us to easily adopt and implement relevant conservation and management measures on one part. Despite our minor limitations with compliance obligations, Belize is fully committed and invested in making certain that the relevant steps are taken to ensure compliance with all relevant and important conservation and management measures to which we are obligated.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-15	The Annual Scientific Report was submitted on 15th September 2025.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-07-14	Email sent with Task 1 Fleet Characteristics (T1FC) to STATS_info on 2025-07-14.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-14	Email sent with Task 1 Nominal Catch Estimations (T1NC) to STATS_info on 2025-07-14.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-07-14	Email sent with Task 2 Catch and Effort (T2CE) to STATS_info on 2025-07-14.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-07-14	This report was submitted on 14th July 2025.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2025-09-15	This report was submitted on 14th July 2025.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not have a tagging program.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not have a tagging program.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not have a tagging program.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2025-09-29	This Report will be provided shortly as we are still awaiting some completed observer data.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not carry out alternative scientific monitoring as we have no small-scale vessels in our fleet unable to carry an observer.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No	2025-03-24	Belize has no reported activities that impact pelagic sargassum as over vessels do not operate in Sargasso Sea.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not operate a longline fishery in the Mediterranean and as such, there is no data to report on this measure.	

Req № (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not engage in the Bluefin Tuna Fishery.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2025-01-10	The Tropical Tuna annual fishing and capacity plan was submitted 10th January 2025.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes	2025-09-29	This report will be provided shortly as we are still awaiting some completed FAD data.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2025-09-11	(Data was sent in our fleet composition report.)	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-09-29	This report will be provided shortly as we are still awaiting some observer data.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No	2025-03-24	Belize did not have an electronic monitoring system in place during 2024. Therefore, there is no information to report on EMS trials.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No	2025-03-24	Belize has no port sampling program for its fleet, nor does it have a domestic port where the transshipment of tropical tunas takes place.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes	2025-07-14	This report was submitted on 14th July 2025 within T2CE.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not engage in the Mediterranean Albacore fishery.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2025-03-24	Belize does not utilize any methodology to estimate dead and live discards of marlins or spearfish. Belize-flagged vessels rarely catch marlins for commercial purposes. All billfish catches are reported to the Commission.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes	2025-03-24	Belize does not operate an artisanal fishery for species managed by ICCAT.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2025-03-24	Belize submits species-specific shark data in our Task 1 and Task 2 reports. Data for 2024 will be submitted before the deadline.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No	2025-03-24	Belize has not carried out any research and biological sampling on Shortfin Mako Sharks. Belize's fleet did not target any Mako Sharks in 2024.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not carry out research on Blue Shark.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not carry out research on South Atlantic Blue Sharks.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2025-03-24	Belize currently has a ban on the targeting and retention of North Atlantic Shortfin Mako Sharks.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No	2025-03-24	Belize did not employ any statistical methodology to estimate dead discards and live releases.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No	2025-03-24	Although Belize has a data collection program for small-scale/artisanal shark fisheries it does not include shortfin mako sharks, as this species is not targeted by our small-scale artisanal fisheries.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No	2025-09-11	There were no reports of whale sharks interactions during purse seiners operations.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Belize is still in the process of developing its shark identification guide. We have included in our Sea Turtle Handling Guidelines information on the major turtle species caught in the ICCAT fisheries nesting areas, ecological regions, scientific names, and photos, together with other identifying information.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2025-03-24	Sea turtle interaction data can be found on the ST03-T2CE report.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2025-03-24	Seabird interaction data can be found on the ST03-T2CE report.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes	2025-03-24	Belize does not operate an artisanal fleet that targets ICCAT regulated species exclusively for commercial purposes.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2025-03-24	This data is reported in the Annual Reports.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No	2025-03-24	Belize does not utilize any methodology to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-15	The Annual Scientific Report has been submitted on 15th September 2025.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-15	The Annual Scientific Report has been submitted on 15th September 2025.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-07-25	This report was submitted on 25th July, 2025.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes	2025-03-06	Belize is not engaged in any chartering arrangements. Submitted 6 March 2025.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes	2025-03-06	Belize is not engaged in any chartering arrangements. Submitted 6 March 2025.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes	2025-03-06	The only Belize flagged carrier vessel was not authorized and did not carry out any at-sea transshipment during 2024. Submitted on 6 March 2025.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes	2025-09-15	The Transshipment report has been submitted on 15th September 2025	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes	2025-03-06	The only Belize flagged carrier vessel was not authorized and did not carry out any at-sea transshipment during 2024. Submitted on 6 March 2025.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2025-03-06	This data is reported annually to the Secretariat and at the time of change. Submitted 6 March 2025.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2025-03-06	No Belize flagged vessel has been authorized to transship at sea in the Convention area. Belize did not engage in the ROP in 2024 and as such, did not submit a vessel listing. Submitted 6 March 2025.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2025-03-06	Although Belize has several ports, they are not designated fishing ports, nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing fishing vessels. Submitted March 6 2025.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2025-03-06	The point of contact for receiving port inspection reports is Mrs. Valerie Lanza. Submitted 6 March 2025.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2025-03-06	Although Belize has several ports, they are not designated fishing ports, nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing fishing vessels. Submitted March 6 2025.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2025-03-06	Although Belize has several ports, they are not designated fishing ports, nor are they equipped to receive foreign fishing fishing vessels. Submitted March 6 2025.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes	2025-03-06	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and GEN12, we have not granted entry or denied usage of our ports to foreign fishing vessels. Submitted 6 March 2025.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes	2025-03-06	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and GEN12, we have not granted entry or denied usage of our ports to foreign fishing vessels. Submitted 6 March 2025.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes	2025-03-06	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and GEN12, we have not granted entry or denied usage of our ports to foreign fishing vessels. Submitted 6 March 2025.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes	2025-03-06	Following the explanation given in GEN11 and GEN12, we have not granted entry or denied usage of our ports to foreign fishing vessels. Submitted 6 March 2025.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes	2025-03-06	Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements. Submitted 6 March 2025.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2025-09-12	Belize did not conduct any at port inspections during 2024. Our Inspection program is still under review for implementation.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes	2025-03-06	Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements. Submitted 6 March 2025.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes	2025-03-06	Belize has not entered into any such agreements or arrangements. Submitted 6 March 2025.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2025-03-26	Belize had submitted updated authorizations at time of change for all 2024 vessels in accordance with Rec. 21-14. Submitted March 26, 2025.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes	2025-09-15	The Internal Action report (national report) has been submitted on 15th September 2025.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes	2025-04-03	Sport and recreational fishing are vital components of Belize's thriving tourism industry. These fisheries involve regulated species like tunas, blue marlin, and white marlin/round scale spearfish. The Coastal Zone Management Authority and Institute (CZMAI) oversees the management of sports and recreational fisheries in Belize. Specific regulations are in place, including catch and release requirements for certain billfish species, as outlined in our Billfish checksheet. Presently, there is no formal data collection program dedicated to these fisheries. However, the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit (BHSFU), responsible for overseeing Belize's fisheries beyond national jurisdiction and serving as the focal point for ICCAT matters, signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the CZMAI on June 14, 2021. The purpose of this MOU is to establish a framework	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					for monitoring fish caught through recreational and sport fishing activities in Belize and the consolidation and sharing of data. Through the JCAP-2 project, Belize was able to collect vital information. CZMAI is currently undergoing a legislative review that aims to incorporate provisions for the collection of data on sport and recreational fisheries. As the focal point for ICCAT, the BHSFU will continue to collaborate with CZMAI for the collection of data where available. Submitted April 3, 2025.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes	2025-04-07	Belize has no data to report on any presumed IUU activities of vessels 12 meters and more. Submitted 7 April 2025.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes	2025-04-07	Belize has received no information on presumed IUU fishing of vessels 12 meters and more. Submitted 7 April 2025.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes	2025-05-13	Belize has no vessel/s appearing on the ICCAT IUU list. Submitted 13 May 2025.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes	2025-06-04	Belize has not investigated any allegations or reports concerning the engagement of any natural or legal persons subject to its jurisdiction who have engaged in the activities described in para. 1 of Rec. 21-13. Submitted 4 June 2025.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2025-04-07	Belize does not land or import tuna or tuna-like species at our ports. Submitted 7 April 2025.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes	2025-04-07	Belize has nothing to report on suspected non-compliance with ICCAT measures. Submitted on 7 April 2025.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes	2025-04-07	Belize has nothing to report on suspected non-compliance with ICCAT measures. Submitted on 7 April 2025.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes	2025-04-07	Belize has no information to report on vessel sightings. Submitted 7 April 2025.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes	2025-04-07	Belize has no information to report on vessel sightings and actions taken. Submitted 7 April 2025.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes	2025-04-07	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin tuna fishery and as such, does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT. Submitted 7 April 2025.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes	2025-04-07	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin tuna fishery and as such, does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT. Submitted 7 April 2025.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes	2025-04-07	Belize is not engaged in the Bluefin tuna fishery and as such, does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel program for fisheries managed by ICCAT. Submitted 7 April 2025.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2025-05-13	Belize has no vessels on which an ICCAT observer can or has been placed. Submitted 13 May 2025.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes	2025-05-13	Belize has no vessels on which an ICCAT observer can or has been placed. Submitted 13 May 2025.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes	2025-06-04	Belize has received no reports from our vessels on the retrieval of lost fishing gear. Submitted 4 June 2025.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes	2025-06-04	Belize has received no reports from our vessels of lost and/or irretrievable fishing gear. Submitted 4 June 2025.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2025-06-04	The point of contact for the exchange of information pursuant to Rec. 19-09 is Valarie Lanza - Director of High Seas Fisheries, Belize High Seas Fishing Unit. Email address is valarie.lanza@bhsfu.gov.bz. Submitted 4 June 2025.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes	2025-06-04	Belize has no carrier vessels providing at-sea supplies without a regional observer on board. Submitted 4 June 2025.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes	2025-06-05	Belize did not have an EMS program implemented on its long line and purse seine fleet during 2024. However, Belize is in process of initiating its pilot program on EMS on its fishing fleet for a three phased schedule over the next three years. The first phase of this program will commence during 2025. Submitted 5 June 2025.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes	2025-06-05	Belize did not have an EMS program implemented on its long line and purse seine fleet during 2024. However, Belize is in process of initiating its pilot program on EMS on its fishing fleet for a three phased schedule over the next three years. The first phase of this program will commence during 2025. Submitted 5 June 2025.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes	2025-06-10	The Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit is still currently involved in discussions with our Ship Registry to address this resolution. Submitted 10 June 2025.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	Yes	2025-09-12	Belize does not have any data to report regarding this measure.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2025-06-05	All vessels in this category are reported to the Secretariat and at the time of change. Submitted 5 June 2025.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2025-07-14	This report was submitted on July 14th 2025 via email.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes	2025-06-05	None of our Belize flagged vessels have engaged in IUU activities nor have we been informed of any such activities by member states in 2024. Submitted 5 June 2025.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-06-05	Belize is not an importing country of frozen bigeye tuna. Submitted 5 June 2025.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2025-06-05	This information was submitted to the Secretariat in 2019. There have been no further changes to this information. Submitted 5 June 2025.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2025-06-05	This data was submitted every quarter in 2024 according to the requirements on this Rec. 22-01 and 24-01. Submitted 5 June 2025.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes	2025-02-11	This report was submitted on 11th February 2025.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2025-02-11	This report was submitted on 11th February 2025. Revised report submitted on 4 June 2025.	2025-06-04
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2025-06-05	Monthly Tropical Tuna data cannot be submitted by Belize at this time due to the nature of our data reporting requirements and operations of our vessels. We do, however, submit this data in the monthly format but on a quarterly basis together with our quarterly reports. Any data submitted monthly will not be complete and accurate, as we do not collect real-time data from our vessels. Data is submitted via monthly logbook submissions normally after each voyage. Submitted 5 June 2025.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes	2025-06-05	Belize cannot guarantee the weekly submission of catches after the threshold of our BET catch limit is exhausted due to the nature of the submission of catch data from our vessels as indicated above. Nonetheless, we will ensure that proper and exhaustive monitoring and enforcement are carried out to safeguard the overharvest of our TAC. Submitted 5 June 2025.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes	2025-06-05	Belize did not utilize all of its BET quota allocation in 2024. Submitted 5 June 2025.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes	2025-06-10	Belize has established an on board by-catch limit for all species inclusive of tropical tunas. The By-catch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish tropical tunas is 10m/t. This quantity is accounted for in the overall allocation for Belize. Submitted 10 June 2025.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes	2025-06-10	Belize had adopted in 2021 a Quota Management Policy to ensure that allocations of all quotas for tropical tunas are evenly and effectively distributed among our vessels and that bycatch limits are included as part of the quota allocation process. Catch reporting and monitoring policies have been instituted to ensure that vessels fish within their quota allocation and authorization. Submitted 10 June 2025.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes	2025-09-15	The Annual Report has been submitted on 15th September 2025.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes	2025-09-15	The Annual Report has been submitted on 15th September 2025.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-03-25	Belize does not import swordfish. Submitted 24 March 2025.	2025-06-10
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2025-06-10	Updated information was submitted to the Secretariat in 2019. There have been no further changes since that time. Submitted 10 June 2025.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2025-06-10	Belize submitted its plan in 2020. Since then there has been no further changes. Submitted 10 June 2025.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Belize is not envolved in this fishery.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2025-09-09	Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2025-09-09	Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes	2025-09-09	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorization.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes	2025-09-09	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorization.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Yes	2025-09-09	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern Swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10mt. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any S. Swordfish taken as bycatch.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Yes	2025-09-09	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern Swordfish. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10mt. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any S. Swordfish taken as bycatch.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2025-09-09	Belize does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2025-09-09	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorization.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2025-09-09	This data is submitted to the Secretariat and at the time of changes to authorization.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Yes	2025-09-09	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern Albacore. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10mt. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported N. Albacore taken as bycatch.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Yes	2025-09-09	Belize has established an onboard bycatch limit across the board for all species inclusive of Northern Albacore. The bycatch limit established for vessels not authorized to fish this specie exclusively is 10mt. This quantity is accounted for in the overall quota allocation for Belize. However, we have no vessel that has reported any S. Albacore as bycatch.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2025-02-10	Belize does not engage in this fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2025-09-15	The Billfish check sheet has been submitted on 15th September 2025.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No	2025-09-09	Belize is a developing coastal State.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-09	The Shark Implementation Check sheet was submitted on the requested format. 9/9/2025.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2025-09-09	In 2020, Belize issued a legally binding circular prohibiting the harvesting, retention, transshipping, landing whole or in part North Atlantic Shortfin Mako shark. In 2023, Belize also issued a legally binding circular prohibiting the harvesting, retention, transshipping, landing whole or in part South Atlantic Shortfin Mako shark. No reports have been made on retention, transshipping, landing whole or in part of these species in 2023.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes	2025-09-09	Belize has implemented this measure through a legally binding fishing vessel circular. This is enforced through our human observer program and verified through catch and landing reports. There were no reports of interactions with whale sharks during 2024.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2025-09-09	Belize has implemented the FAO guidelines for Sea Turtles in 2008. In 2016, Belize revised its guidelines to include visual aids on turtle identification and handling and detangling equipment and procedures. It is now mandatory for our vessels to have on board this data and all relevant equipment. The implementation of our observer program has aided in identifying the use of these measures by our vessels.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2025-09-09	The seabird mitigation measures report was submitted on 2/4/2024 on the CP44 form.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2025-09-09	In 2013, Belize issued a legally binding circular regarding measures to mitigate bycatch and discards. This circular was updated in 2017 and has continued to be updated in accordance with new measures adopted or recommended by ICCAT. This data is normally submitted in our Annual Scientific Report. Belize also took steps in revising its catch and by-catch/discards reporting templates in 2024 to gather more detailed information on by-catch and discards and interaction with vulnerable species such as rays, sea turtles and seabirds.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2025-09-09	Belize issued an updated legally binding circular on 7 December 2023 which informed Belize flagged fishing vessels operating in the high seas shall prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, landing, storing, or offering for sale any part or whole carcass of those species of the order Cetacea and commonly referred to as Cetaceans or marine mammals which includes whale, dolphins and porpoises, inter alia. The circular also provides guidance to operators in the proper handling and release of these species if caught in the net of their purse seine vessels.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes	2025-09-09	Belize has not implemented any pilot electronic statistical document systems.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Yes	2025-09-09	Belize has not lodged any objection to a adopted recommendation in accordance with convention procedures.	

Table 1. Annual catch and effort statistics for our long line vessels for major tuna species only.

Year	*Effort (Hooks)*	*N. ALB*	*S. ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*N. SWD*	*S. SWD*	*Total*
2020	3702239	326.04	162.13	652.53	152.20	110.73	2.12	1,405.75
2021	2977153	200.65	30.84	625.87	127.47	94.00	29.08	1,107.91
2022	5201301	212.32	12.73	1081.87	238.02	69.74	0	1,614.68
2023	6723794	380.03	0	1486.36	387.16	76.75	0	2,330.30
2024	6913862	323.09	1	1514.99	289.67	68.09	0	2,196.84

Table 2. Annual catch and effort statistics for our purse seine vessels for major tuna species only.

Year	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*	*FRI*	*Total*
2020	8688.45	578.23	19180.00	585.00	29,031.68
2021	7571.00	473.00	18043.50	144.00	26,231.50
2022	9036.01	764.00	29134.12	87.00	39,021.13
2023	8161.04	802.62	21879.00	194.00	31,036.66
2024	12097.60	1256.90	28728.25	319.00	42,401.75

Table 3. Authorized long line vessels.

Year	*Base Port*		*LOA*		*GT*	
		20<	20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2020	SUR		9			
	URY			1		1
	Cape Verde		1			
2021	SUR		8		8	
	Cape Verde		1		1	
	URY			1		1
2022	SUR		20		20	
	Cape Verde		1		1	
2023	SUR		20		20	
	Cape Verde		1		1	
2024	SUR		19		19	
	TTO	1			1	
	Cape Verde		1		1	

Table 4. Authorized purse seine vessels.

Year	*Base Port*	*LOA*		*GT*	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2020	GHA		2		2
	CIV		6		6
2021	GHA		2		2
	CIV		6		6
2022	CIV		7		7
	GHA		2		2
2023	GHA		2		2
	CIV		7		7
	TTO	1		1	
2024	GHA		2		2
	CIV		9		

Table 5. Authorized support vessels.

Year	*Base Port*	*LOA*		*GT*	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2020	CIV	1	2	2	1
2021	CIV	1	2	2	1
2022	CIV	1		1	
2023	CIV	1		1	
2024	CIV	1		1	

Table 6. Area of operation of vessels.

Year	*Quadrant*	*Latitude Positions*	*Longitude Positions*
2020	NW	Between 00-05N	Between 05W-55W
	SE	Between 00-10S	Between 10E-45E
	SW	Between 00S-20S	Between 10W-60W
2021	NW	Between 00-15N	Between 05-55W
	SE	Between 00-05S	Between 05-15E
	SW	Between 00-05S	Between 05-55W
2022	NW	Between 00-20N	Between 01-55W
	SW	Between 00-05S	Between 40-55W
2023	NW	Between 05-20N	Between 00-70W
2024	NW	Between 00-20N	Between 00-50W
	SW	Between 00-05S	Between 00-20W
	NE	Between 00-05N	Between 00-00E
	SE	Between 00-10S	Between 00-10E

Table 7. Catches of non-target, associated and dependent species in m/t.

Year	*BSH*	*SMA*	*SAI*	*BUM*	*WAH*	*OTH*
2020	315.76	1.920	42.432	0	34.140	65.209
2021	370.90	3.763	0	0	22.953	154.27
2022	310.97	0	1.22	0	33.30	106.33
2023	366.21	0	0	0	59.32	130.35
2024	481.72	0	96.20	8.7	80.60	262.84

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRAZIL [1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BRÉSIL
INFORME ANUAL DE BRASIL

SUMMARY

In 2024, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 331 fishing boats, including about 244 artisanal and small-scale. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 55,145 (live weight), lower than catches recorded in 2023, when 69,058 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (21,841 t; 39.61%) in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (13,254 t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2024, representing 29.27% (16,142 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 95.5% of the fish landed, in weight (15,423 t). Longline catches reached 11,701 t, representing 21.2% of the total, being made mainly of YFT (2,968 t), SKJ (1,618 t), BSH (2,327 t), SWO (1,954 t), BET (1,859 t). About 73% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. Brazil continued its national research and monitoring programs in ports and on-board vessels to strengthen compliance, while also supporting the activities of the Scientific Subcommittee of the Permanent Committee for the Management of Tuna Fisheries and associated research projects, aimed at providing management support.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2024, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 331 fishing boats, including about 244 artisanal and small-scale. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 55,145 (live weight), lower than catches recorded in 2023, when 69,058 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (21,841 t; 39.61%) in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (13,254 t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2024, representing 29.27% (16,142 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 95.5% of the fish landed, in weight (15,423 t). Longline catches reached 11,701 t, representing 21.2% of the total, being made mainly of YFT (2,968 t), SKJ (1,618 t), BSH (2,327 t), SWO (1,954 t), BET (1,859 t). About 73% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. Brazil continued its national research and monitoring programs in ports and on-board vessels to strengthen compliance, while also supporting the activities of the Scientific Subcommittee of the Permanent Committee for the Management of Tuna Fisheries and associated research projects, aimed at providing management support.

RESUMEN

In 2024, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 331 fishing boats, including about 244 artisanal and small-scale. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 55,145 (live weight), lower than catches recorded in 2023, when 69,058 t were landed. Most of the catches were done by handline fishery (21,841 t; 39.61%) in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (13,254 t). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2024, representing 29.27% (16,142 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding for 95.5% of the fish landed, in weight (15,423 t). Longline catches reached 11,701 t, representing 21.2% of the total, being made mainly of YFT (2,968 t), SKJ (1,618 t), BSH (2,327 t), SWO (1,954 t), BET (1,859 t). About 73% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish came

[1] Rodrigo Sant'Ana, Alex Souza Lira, Bruno Mourato, Paulo Travassos.

from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting YFT, BET, SKJ, DOL, plus a variety of small tuna species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. Brazil continued its national research and monitoring programs in ports and on-board vessels to strengthen compliance, while also supporting the activities of the Scientific Subcommittee of the Permanent Committee for the Management of Tuna Fisheries and associated research projects, aimed at providing management support.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Tuna fleet and ports

In 2024, the Brazilian tuna longline fleet consisted of 55 boats based in the southern and northern ports. The length (LOA) of these fishing boats ranged from 13 m to 28 m, with about 69% having more than 20 m. The baitboat fleet consisted of 18 vessels, confirming the decreasing trend observed in previous years, when 44 (2015), 35 (2016), 31 (2018 and 2019), 32 (2021), 26 (2022) and 19(2023) boats operated in this fishery. All these boats have more than 20 m LOA, with only one having less than that length. The purse seine fleet is composed by three boats like previous years, with SKJ being the target species along the southern coast. Another fishery, composed of about 48 boats using mostly a surface longline (and others fishing gears, as trolling and handline), operated in the central coast of Brazil targeting dolphin fish and small tunas. Besides these fleets, the fishery called "associated school" where the hull of the boat attracts tuna schools that are then caught using hand line as a fishing gear, it was comprised up to 189 boats of which 93.6% are artisanal and small-scale fishing (lower 20 m LOA).

1.1.1 Total catch and species composition

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like fish in Brazil in 2024, including billfish, sharks and other species (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 55,145 t (live weight) (**Table 1**), showing a decrease of 20% from 2023, when 69,058 t were landed, however, on average over recent years for Brazil. The main species caught were SKJ (23,695 t; 42.9%) and YFT (17,729 t; 32.1%), followed by BET (3,648 t; 6.6%), BLF (2,608 t; 4.7%), BSH (2,586 t; 4.6%) and SWO (2,377 t; 4.3%). Together, these species accounted for 95.4% of the total catch in 2024. Most of the catches were carried out by handline fishery (21,841; 39.6%), in associated schools, targeting tropical tunas, mainly YFT (13,254 t; 60.6%) (**Table 1**). The baitboat fishery accounted for the second largest catch in 2024, representing 29.2% (16,142 t) of the total tuna and tuna like-fish caught this year, with SKJ responding to 95.5% of the fish landed, in weight (15,423 t) (**Table1**). Regarding longline catches, the total amount landed was 11,700 t, representing 21.2% of the total, mainly composed of YFT (2,968 t), SKJ (1,618 t), BSH (2,327 t), SWO (1,954 t), BET (1,859 t) (**Table 1**). To increase the control of catches, Brazil closed its BET fisheries in the final months of 2023, reopening them on January 1, 2024. As a result, schools of BET that had been monitored for years by the Brazilian fleet were lost, leading to a reduction in the species caught in 2024 compared to previous years.

1.2 Research and statistics

Through the support provided the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture, Brazil continued its national research and monitoring programs in ports and on-board vessels to strengthen compliance. Although the results of these programs will only be available in 2025, they have already allowed Brazil to slightly improve its data contributions for 2024. Some of these results were partially presented during working group meetings on certain species.

Brazilian scientists have been continuing to work in collaboration with scientists from other CPCs to improve ICCAT stock assessments, including research on several topics, such as the development of joint abundance indices, and stock assessment models. Additional topics have also been included, such as stock structure, spawning areas, genetics and the influence of environmental factors on distribution and catch rates of main species under ICCAT purview, including the collection of biological samples (e.g. ALB, SWO, SKJ, WAH, etc.). In this case, Brazil is coordinating two projects funded by ICCAT, one on the reproduction and tagging of southern albacore and the other on general aspects of the small tuna group. These research

results have been regularly presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS. In addition, Brazilian scientists are involved directly in the research and statistic activities for different species groups, highlighting the stock assessment to SMA, BET and WHA, as well as the MSE for SKJ and ALB. This reinforcing Brazil's crucial role in the scientific context for the commission.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Over the last few years, Brazil has improved its fisheries management structure, resulting in several measures to regulate and control the effort and exports, and prohibit catch some species. ICCAT conservation and management measures implemented in Brazil in a legally binding manner in 2024 and so far in 2025, are listed below:

1. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 30, 17of April of 2025**, establishing for the year 2025 the quota, and monitoring/control procedures of the species Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*) in the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by the different Brazilian fleets.
2. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 24, 29 of January of 2025**, establishing for the year 2025 the catch limit of the species Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), Swordfish (*xiphias gladius*) and Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*) in the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for the Brazilian fishing vessels.
3. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 12, 02 of August of 2024**, establishing for the year 2024 the quota, and monitoring/control procedures of the species big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) by the different Brazilian fleets.
4. **Interministerial Rule MPA/MMA Nº 10, 26 of March of 2024**, establishing for the year 2024 the catch limit of the species Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*), big eye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*), Swordfish (*xiphias gladius*) and Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*) in the Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) for the Brazilian fishing vessels.

As a monitoring and control measure, Brazil made publicly available a dashboard showing the species' catch limits in 2024 (Access the dashboard here). In 2025, this initiative was continued and expanded to also include the Blue Shark (Access the dashboards here – BSH and BET).

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Brazil has undertaken substantial efforts to collect and report data, to the extent possible, in order to comply with ICCAT's requirements. The main challenge remains the monitoring and control of small-scale fisheries, which represent a significant share of the country's tuna and tuna-like catches. With the implementation of the PMPA Programme mentioned above, Brazil has advanced in enhancing the monitoring of this fishing activity.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-15	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2025-09-15.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-08-04	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2025-08-04.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-08-04	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2025-08-04.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-08-04	Brazil sent to the Secretariat on 2025-08-04.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		The data will be submitted during the Species Groups and Subcommittee on Statistics (SC-STATS) Meetings.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		No data.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		No data.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No data.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		No data.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		Data unavailable at this time.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Data unavailable at this time.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil do not fish pelagic sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Not applicable. We don't fish, neither farm bluefin tunas.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Not applicable. Brazil do not use FADs.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		Not applicable. Brazil do not use FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Not applicable. Brazil do not use FADs.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Data unavailable at this time.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		No data. Brazilian government will still implement the use electronic monitoring in tuna and tuna-like fisheries.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		No data.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Not applicable. Brazil do not use FADs.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not located and has no fishing in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		The methodology to estimate discards is based on logbooks and observer data. Last information was provided by the Brazilian scientists during 2019 WHM stock assessment meeting.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		This data was sent on 2025-08-04 as part of Task 1 nominal catch (T1NC).	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Brazil have reported species-specific shark data.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		No new data updates.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		No new data updates.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		Brazil submitted a CPUE update for the Southern Atlantic Blue Shark in Shortfin Mako Shark Data Preparatory Meeting (SCRS/2025/038).	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		Not applicable. Brazil do not catch North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		Brazil has specific records of discards in its logbooks, but still needs to work on its methodology to estimate dead discards and live releases.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes	2025-08-04	This data was sent on 2025-08-04 as part of Task 1 nominal catch (T1NC).	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Brazil has not reported any interaction between whale sharks and purse seiners operations.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Brazil has a guide for identification for these species, which has been used by the scientific observers within of the scope of research projects.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No data.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes		Data unavailable.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Brazil has no information updates.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Brazil has no information updates.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		Statistical methodology not yet submitted.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-15	Sent to the Secretariat on 2025-09-15.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-15	Sent to the Secretariat on 2025-09-15.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-04	Sent to the Secretariat on 2025-08-04.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transhipment vessels.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transhipment vessels.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transhipment vessels.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transhipment vessels.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use transhipment vessels.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Not applicable. Brazil currently does not allow foreign fishing vessels request for Port entries in the country.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Not applicable. Brazil currently does not allow foreign fishing vessels request for Port entries in the country.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Not applicable. Currently Brazil does not have foreign vessels operating in the tuna fishery.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Not applicable. Brazil has no bilateral agreement for Port Inspection, since Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels at this moment.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		Not applicable. Brazil has no bilateral agreement for Port Inspection, since Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels at this moment.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable. Brazil has no Access agreement.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Not applicable. Brazil has no Access agreement.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2025-08-04	Sent to the Secretariat on 2025-08-04.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		In Brazil, LFSv who receive an international fishing license by ICCAT must be registered, have a valid national fishing license, a satellite tracking system in operation and report catches in their logbooks for each cruise.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Brazil follows the recreational fishing tournaments and collects catch data of marlins caught.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable. There is no request from Brazil to remove any vessel from the IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not import bigeye, bluefin or swordfish.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Not applicable. There is no issue of non-compliance we should report upon.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Not applicable. There was no particular vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable. There was no particular vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in any at sea inspection of vessels flying the flag of other states, neither allow the inspection of its vessels, for sovereignty.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not allow the use of its port by foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Not Applicable. Brazil does not participate in the Regional Observer Program (ROP)	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Brazil does not have a defined point of contact. In case needed, the HoD can be notified for vessel sighting cooperation.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Brazil does not have Carrier Vessels.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		No data. Brazilian government will still implement the use electronic monitoring in tuna and tuna-like fisheries.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		No data. Brazilian government will still implement the use electronic monitoring in tuna and tuna-like fisheries.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Nothing to declare.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		Nothing to declare.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not fish or farm bluefin.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2025-08-04	The list of vessels authorized to fish tropical tunas (BET/ YFT/ SKJ) has been sent to ICCAT and it is regularly updated, according to the changes in the operating fishing fleet. Currently, the Brazilian fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 331 fishing boats.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		The list of vessels authorized to fish tropical tunas (BET/ YFT/ SKJ) has been sent to ICCAT and it is regularly updated, according to the changes in the operating fishing fleet.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Nothing to declare. No record in the last years.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Submitted when appropriate.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Submitted when appropriate.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2024-05-08	Data were regularly submitted, in due time as following (2024-05-08; 2024-08-01;2024-12-03;2025-02-07).	2025-02-07
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not use FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2024-01-31	For 2024, Brazil sent CP48_TropPlans to the secretariat on 2024-01-31.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		For LL and PS LOA 20m or greater, Brazil reported the catches in a Quarterly-basis due to our institutional capacity.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		For LL and PS LOA 20m or greater, Brazil reported the catches in a Quarterly-basis due to our institutional capacity. Nevertheless, the quarterly catches of the PS and LL 20m or greater LOA, reached a total of 1,621 for the four quarters of the year.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		The catch limit of bigeye tuna was not reached in 2024.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		Not applicable, because this limit does not apply to Brazil as Brazil targets tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Not applicable, because this limit does not apply to Brazil as Brazil targets tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		Not applicable, because this limit does not apply to Brazil as Brazil targets tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		Not applicable, because this limit does not apply to Brazil as Brazil targets tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Submitted when appropriate. Not applicable as no swordfish was imported in 2024.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Submitted when appropriate.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		No change to report.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in any at sea inspection of vessels flying the flag of other states, neither allow the inspection of its vessels, for sovereignty.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in any at sea inspection of vessels flying the flag of other states, neither allow the inspection of its vessels, for sovereignty.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		List of fishing boats submitted when appropriate. Currently zero (0) vessels are authorized.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		List of fishing boats submitted when appropriate. Currently Thirty-seven (37) vessels are authorized.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard by-catch limit.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has quotas of both N.SWO and S.SWO and therefore no onboard by-catch limit.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in any at sea inspection of vessels flying the flag of other states, neither allow the inspection of its vessels, for sovereignty.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable. Brazil is not in the Mediterranean Sea Brazil is located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in targeted fishing for North Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Currently Sixty-nine (69) vessels are authorized	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in targeted fishing for North Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Not applicable to Brazil. Brazil has a quota for S.ALB and thus no onboard by-catch limit.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Not applicable. We are not in the Mediterranean Sea. We are located in the western Atlantic Ocean.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2025-09-15	Brazil sent Billfish Check Sheet to the Secretariat on 2025-09-15.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		This issue does not apply to Brazil, since Interministerial Rule Nº 12, of July 15, 2005, obliges the release of white (*Tetrapturus albidus*) and blue (Makaira nigricans) marlins that are alive by gear retrieval and prohibits dead discards, as well as any sale of these species, whole or in any part.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-15	Brazil sent Shark checksheet to the Secretariat on 2025-09-15.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in targeted fishing for shortfin Mako in the North Atlantic.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not engage in targeted fishing for shortfin Mako in the North Atlantic.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Brazil established the Interministerial Rule No. 74, November 2017, which establishes mitigating measures to reduce bycatch and mortality of sea turtles by fishing vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 07, October 2014, which institutes the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline vessels that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20° S of latitude. Research on the by-catch of seabirds in the longline fishery has also been continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Research on the bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, billfishes and sharks in the longline fishery has also been continued and promoted by the Brazilian	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		No data.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable. Brazil does not have presently no objections to ICCAT Recs.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.	

Table 1. Total catch (t) (live weight) by species and fishing gear, for Brazilian tuna fisheries in 2023.

Species Cod ICCAT	Species names	BB	HL	LL	LL-surf	PS	Total Geral
ALB	*Thunnus alalunga*	5	94	245	280	0	624
BET	*Thunnus obesus*	0	1619	1859	170	0	3648
BLF	*Thunnus atlanticus*	301	1212	278	578	239	2608
BSH	*Prionace glauca*	0	7	2327	252	0	2586
BTH	*Alopias superciliosus*	0	0	1	0	0	1
BUM	*Makaira nigricans*	0	0	3	0	0	3
DOL	*Coryphaena hippurus*	46	29	113	717	0	905
FRI	*Auxis thazard*	40	14	31	24	26	135
KGM	*Scomberomorus cavalla*	0	2	94	12	0	109
LTA	*Euthynnus alletteratus*	0	16	0	0	418	434
RRU	*Elagatis bipinnulata*	0	12	0	0	0	12
SAI	*Istiophorus albicans*	0	0	5	3	0	8
SKJ	*Katsuwonus pelamis*	15423	5574	1618	1009	70	23695
SMA	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	0	0	31	0	0	31
SWO	*Xiphias gladius*	0	8	1954	415	0	2377
TRI	*Balistidae*	0	0	0	0	0	0
WAH	*Acanthocybium solandri*	0	0	171	68	0	239
WHM	*Kajikia albida*	0	0	1	0	0	1
YFT	*Thunnus albacares*	327	13254	2968	1135	45	17729
YTC	*Seriola lalandi*	5	94	245	280	0	624
Total		**16142**	**21841**	**11701**	**4664**	**797**	**55145**

ANNUAL REPORT OF CABO VERDE
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CABO VERDE
INFORME ANUAL DE CABO VERDE

SUMMARY

In 2024, Cabo Verde reported total catches of 3,679 t of tuna and tuna-like species, mainly yellowfin (1,210 t), skipjack (993 t), and frigate tuna (1,163 t). Fisheries are carried out by artisanal handline vessels and a small industrial purse-seine fleet, with all activity inside the Cabo Verde EEZ. Fisheries data and research are led by the Institute of the Sea (IMar), which collects Task 1 and 2 information at landing sites. A biological sampling programme for small tunas (Auxis spp.) started in 2023, focusing on size, weight, and maturity. Cabo Verde implements ICCAT measures through national legislation, overseen by the Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP), and applies a catch certification system to combat IUU fishing. Main challenges include limited resources, difficulties in reaching dispersed fishing communities, and constraints on inspections at sea, which sometimes affect data collection and full compliance with ICCAT requirements.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2024, Cabo Verde reported total catches of 3,679 t of tuna and tuna-like species, mainly yellowfin (1,210 t), skipjack (993 t), and frigate tuna (1,163 t). Fisheries are carried out by artisanal handline vessels and a small industrial purse-seine fleet, with all activity inside the Cabo Verde EEZ. Fisheries data and research are led by the Institute of the Sea (IMar), which collects Task 1 and 2 information at landing sites. A biological sampling programme for small tunas (Auxis spp.) started in 2023, focusing on size, weight, and maturity. Cabo Verde implements ICCAT measures through national legislation, overseen by the Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP), and applies a catch certification system to combat IUU fishing. Main challenges include limited resources, difficulties in reaching dispersed fishing communities, and constraints on inspections at sea, which sometimes affect data collection and full compliance with ICCAT requirements.

RESUMEN

In 2024, Cabo Verde reported total catches of 3,679 t of tuna and tuna-like species, mainly yellowfin (1,210 t), skipjack (993 t), and frigate tuna (1,163 t). Fisheries are carried out by artisanal handline vessels and a small industrial purse-seine fleet, with all activity inside the Cabo Verde EEZ. Fisheries data and research are led by the Institute of the Sea (IMar), which collects Task 1 and 2 information at landing sites. A biological sampling programme for small tunas (Auxis spp.) started in 2023, focusing on size, weight, and maturity. Cabo Verde implements ICCAT measures through national legislation, overseen by the Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP), and applies a catch certification system to combat IUU fishing. Main challenges include limited resources, difficulties in reaching dispersed fishing communities, and constraints on inspections at sea, which sometimes affect data collection and full compliance with ICCAT requirements.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

In 2024, the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species by Cabo Verde was 3,679 metric tons, distributed as follows:

Yellowfin tuna: 1,210 metric tons
Bigeye tuna: 5 metric tons
Skipjack tuna: 993 metric tons
Frigate tuna: 1,163 metric tons
Little tuna: 135 metric tons
Wahoo: 173 metric tons

There are two main fleets targeting these species: the artisanal/small-scale fisheries, which primarily target yellowfin tuna using handlines, and the industrial fleet, which targets mostly frigate tuna and skipjack using small purse seiners. In addition, one industrial vessel using a bait boat also caught a small amount of yellowfin tuna. Apart from tropical tunas and small tunas, no other ICCAT species were targeted by the Cabo Verde national fleet in 2024. All catches were made within the Cabo Verde Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Fishing licenses are issued by the Cabo Verde Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DNPA). All vessels, including small-scale fishing boats, are required to obtain a license to operate within the EEZ. Among the Cabo Verdean fleet targeting tuna, only seven vessels have a length greater than 20 meters, but none exceed 30 meters.

The tuna fishing season in Cabo Verde is year-round, and fishing permits are typically valid from January 1 to December 31.

1.2 Research and statistics

Management measures and research activities for sustainable fisheries in Cabo Verde are the responsibility of the National Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DNPA) and the Institute of the Sea (IMar). IMar is responsible for the collection of fisheries statistical data and scientific research, while DNPA is responsible for fisheries management.

The main objective of these two institutions is to monitor and assess the main fisheries resources in order to propose appropriate management measures and policies.

As there is currently no National Observer Programme in place, all biological and statistical data on the main ICCAT species are collected at landing ports and markets by IMar researchers and surveyors. The data collected, including Task I and Task II information, as well as the number of active vessels, are submitted annually to the ICCAT Secretariat to support the updating of ICCAT statistics.

In 2024, IMar also collected size-frequency data for several ICCAT species at landing sites. Considering that small tunas, particularly *Auxis* spp., are of major importance for local economies and are one of the main targets of the small purse-seine fleet, IMar has implemented since 2023 a biological sampling programme to collect information on these species. The programme focuses mainly on maturation (macroscopic staging), size frequencies, and weight data. However, no scientific results have yet been produced from the data collected to date.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Cabo Verde incorporates all relevant ICCAT conservation and management recommendations into its national legislation. These measures are communicated to all fisheries stakeholders, including managers, inspectors, fishers, and vessel owners, to ensure their effective implementation.

To guarantee compliance with ICCAT measures, Cabo Verde established the Inspeção Geral das Pescas (IGP), a dedicated authority responsible for fisheries inspection, control of fish products, and monitoring of both national and foreign vessels operating within the Cabo Verde Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ).

In addition, since 2009 Cabo Verde has implemented a catch certification system as part of its efforts to prevent, deter, and eliminate illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Despite Cabo Verde's commitment to implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures, several challenges remain. Cabo Verde fisheries are spread across many small and remote communities, which makes it difficult to ensure that every recommendation is fully implemented and that data are collected consistently for ICCAT Task 1 and Task 2.

Financial and technical limitations further constrain the establishment of a comprehensive scientific programme. For example, although Cabo Verde aims to strengthen biological sampling of frigate tuna and little tuna, but our capacity is not yet sufficient. Likewise, inspections at sea are sometimes constrained by a lack of resources, even though monitoring and compliance are a priority for Cabo Verde.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		Cabo Verde did not collect any data on catch-at-size.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Cabo Verde is not conducting any tagging surveys.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Cabo Verde is not conducting any tagging surveys; therefore, no releases or recoveries have been reported.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Cabo Verde has no electronic tagging declarations to report.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		Cabo Verde does not have a national observer program.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Besides Cabo Verde, there is no observer program yet implemented. However, Cabo Verde is working on establishing one. The first step has already been taken by providing training to potential observers, and Cabo Verde is currently establishing agreements with national and regional NGOs to operationalise the observer program.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Cabo Verde does not have any information or collect data on pelagic Sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Not applicable, as none of the Cabo Verde vessels listed in ICCAT use fish aggregating devices (FADs).	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		Not applicable, as none of the Cabo Verde vessels listed in ICCAT use fish aggregating devices (FADs).	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde does not have any support vessels for tropical tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde has not yet implemented a domestic observer program.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Not applicable, since Cabo Verde has not yet implemented an EMS program.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Not applicable.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde has not yet implemented a domestic observer program.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde does not target BIL and does not have any quota for this species.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde does not target BIL.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Not applicable. In 2024, none of the Cabo Verde vessels used gear to catch sharks.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Not applicable, Cabo Verde did not collect any biological data on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Not applicable. In 2024, none of the Cabo Verde vessels used gear to catch sharks.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Not applicable. Cabo Verde did not collect any biological data on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		Not applicable. In 2024, none of the Cabo Verde vessels used gear to catch sharks.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Not applicable. In 2024, none of the Cabo Verde vessels used gear to catch sharks.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Not applicable.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Not applicable. Cabo Verde does not collect any data on whale shark interactions during purse seine operations.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Not applicable. Cabo Verde utilises international and regional identification guides provided by the FAO and other relevant international organisations.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		Not applicacle.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		Not applicable. Cabo Verde does not have a scientific observer program.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Not applicable. Cabo Verde did not collect any data on bycatch in artisanal fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Not applicable. Cabo Verde did not collect any data on bycatch.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		Cabo Verde has not used any Statistical methodology for SWO-N.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		It is still pending.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Cabo Verde did not charter any vessels, and no chartering arrangements were made.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Cabo Verde did not charter any vessels, and no chartering arrangements were made.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable. No transhipment activity at sea has been recorded, as Cape Verde prohibits transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		Transhipments in port are subject to inspection by fisheries inspectors, who verify compliance with certification and health control requirements, as well as the validity of all necessary documentation (licence, fishing gear, and authorised species).	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable. No transhipment activity at sea has been recorded, as Cape Verde prohibits transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable. Cabo Verde does not have any carrier vessels under its flag.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		ENAPOR - Administração do Porto Grande Av. Marginal C.P. 82, Mindelo - S. Vicente - República de Cabo Verde Tel. +238 230 75 00 Fax: +238 232 43 37 Email: info@enapor.cv	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		DIREÇÃO NACIONAL DE PESCA E AQUACULTURA (DNPA) Tel./Fax Nº (238) 2613758 Mindelo São Vicente C.P. nº.34 - Cabo Verde; dnpa.pescascv@gmail.com	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		MINDELO Cape Verde CVMDL	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		72 hour before entrance	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Not applicable, there were no refusals of entry or use of ports in Cape Verde. Fisheries inspectors monitored all port operations.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde did not report any cases of potential non-compliance or alleged infringements.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		When a violation occurs, the inspection authority notifies the offender and then begins a counter-order process.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Not applicable. Cabo Verde did not record any suspected infringements.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Through fisheries agreements made both within the subregion and with the European Union, Cape Verde makes sure that its inspectors can access fishing operations taking place in ports and at sea."	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		it is still pending.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Through fisheries agreements made both within the subregion and with the European Union, Cape Verde makes sure that its inspectors can access fishing operations taking place in ports and at sea."	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Under the fishing access agreements between Cape Verde and third countries, the following entities are authorised to operate in Cabo Verde's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ): a) European Union – 56 fishing licences: 24 for tuna seiners, 10 for pole-and-line tuna vessels, and 22 for longliners. This agreement is valid from 2024 to 2029. b) Senegal – 8 fishing licences: 1 for a pole-and-line tuna vessel and 7 for tuna seiners. c) Japan – 42 fishing licences for longliners.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2025-08-24		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Cabo Verde has specific legislation that regulates all recreational fishing activities. The rules require holding a valid fishing licence, respecting catch limits, and complying with minimum size restrictions. All fish caught must be released back into the water, and their sale is strictly prohibited. To ensure compliance, inspections are carried out both at sea and in ports on sport and recreational fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		Cabo Verde did not register any vessels involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable, as no vessel under Cabo Verde responsibility has been included in the IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde did not have any nationals involved in IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Imported tuna and tuna-like species, like any other fishery products, are subject to inspection by the Competent Authority for Fishery Products in Cape Verde.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		DIREÇÃO NACIONAL DE PESCA E AQUACULTURA (DNPA) Tel./Fax Nº (238) 2613758 Mindelo São Vicente C.P. nº.34 - Cabo Verde; dnpa.pescascv@gmail.com	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		DIREÇÃO NACIONAL DE PESCA E AQUACULTURA (DNPA) Tel./Fax Nº (238) 2613758 Mindelo São Vicente C.P. nº.34 - Cabo Verde; dnpa.pescascv@gmail.com	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde did not submit any EAP observer recovery.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde did not submit any EAP observer recovery.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde does not have any data on retrieved fishing gear.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		Not applicable, as no information is available on this subject.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		COSMAR – CENTRO DE OPERAÇÕES DE SEGURANÇA MARÍTIMA cosmar.secretaria@gmail.com Telefone: +238 9851567	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde does not have any supplier carrier vessels providing at-sea supplies.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde has not yet implemented any domestic EMS program.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde has not yet implemented any domestic EMS program.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	Yes		Cabo Verde does not have a national observer program.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde has one fishing facility, but it does not engage in Bluefin tuna farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde is not engaged in BFT fishing.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2025-07-15		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		ICCATSerialNo NatRegNo IRCS ImoNr VesselName AT000CPV00025 2831-P D4EJ 8466585 XAGUATE AT000CPV00039 3986-P D4IP 8466573 FLOR D'OLIVEIRA AT000CPV00028 3307-P D4HG LUTA DE PESCADOR AT000CPV00034 2.589-P D4CC 8706301 Muncreca AT000CPV00038 3643-P D4CE 8616116 NOROESTE AT000CPV00041 4.095-P D4IG 2847127 NUEVO LUZ ALBA AT000CPV00040 2622-P 2622-P PONTA CACIMBA	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde did not report any IUU-related suspicious activity.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-07-15		
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		It has not changed since the last update.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		Not applicable, as none of the Cabo Verde vessels listed in ICCAT use fish aggregating devices (FADs).	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde did not utilize its entire catch limit for bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		Not applicable.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Not applicable.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-07-15		
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		It has not changed since the last update.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	Yes		Not applicable. In 2024, Cabo Verde did not have any vessels catching SWO-N.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde has not implemented any tagging program for SWO.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		INSPEÇÃO GERAL DAS PESCAS Avenida Marginal – Mindelo, São Vicente, Telefone: +238 230 00 85	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		7	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		Not applicable.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		Not applicable.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable for Cabo Verde.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde does not target BIL and has no quota for this species.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Not applicable, as Cabo Verde does not target BIL and does not have any quota for this species.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		Cabo Verde has national legislation protecting several shark species, consistent with FAO and ICCAT guidelines. These measures are integrated into the Fisheries Resource Management Plan, which sets restrictions on capture, retention, and commercialisation to ensure sustainable management and conservation of sharks.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Not applicable.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		Not applicable. Cabo Verde does not collect any data on whale shark interactions during purse seine operations.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Cabo Verde follows the recommendations of the FAO and ICCAT, and these are communicated to shipowners for strict application in fishing operations. Fishers are instructed on the	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					appropriate use of hooks to reduce incidental turtle bycatch, and are required to release any turtles accidentally captured. National legislation strictly prohibits the capture, retention, or keeping of turtles on board.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Not applicable, there is no data on sea bird incidental catches, however Cabo Verde is working with national and regional NGO in order to collect data regarding the interation of sea birds and fishers vessel, and also is implementing devises in the artisanal fleet called scarybirds in order to minimize this interaction.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Cabo Verde has implemented legal measures prohibiting the retention of marine turtles, marine mammals, and several shark species, requires the release of incidentally caught turtles, promotes seabird mitigation devices in the artisanal fleet, and collaborates with NGOs to improve data collection on bycatch and discards.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		The national fleet of Cabo Verde is fully aware of this recommendation. Fishers are instructed that any interaction with cetaceans must result in their safe release, and fishing operations should be suspended if necessary to ensure the well-being of the animals. Additionally, Cabo	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Verde has national legislation prohibiting any intentional interaction between fishing activities and cetaceans.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable; Cabo Verde has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		Not applicable, Cabo Verde has not raised any objections to the recommendations.	

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

SUMMARY

Western Atlantic bluefin tuna, Northern swordfish, and other tuna species (albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin) are harvested by Canada, primarily within Canada's exclusive economic zone. Canada monitors catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. Upon completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified dockside monitors must be present for offloading to weigh out the landing and verify log record data. In 2024, total landings for bluefin tuna, swordfish, and other tuna species were 566.1 tonnes (t), 1672.6 t, and 417.1 t, respectively. Canada continues to actively support scientific research through monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips, updating model indices, acoustic monitoring, tagging programs, and biological sampling. Canada's role extends to ecosystem-related projects and to assessment support within the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics for bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish, and shark species. In 2024, Canada's bluefin tuna biological sampling program sampled tissue to address questions related to mixing, age-at-length and supports diet, and genetic analyses of the catch. In 2024, Canada again coordinated the international biological sampling and research program for Swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean aiming to improve the knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age-at-maturity, maturation rate, spawning season/location, and diet. For sharks, recent research focused on estimating reproductive characteristics or size-at-maturity for mako and porbeagle, evaluating distributions and population structuring for thresher and shortfin mako, quantifying post-release and natural mortality rates for porbeagle and shortfin mako, evaluating covariates with survival and recovery to contribute to bycatch mitigation, as well as continuation of our white shark research program.

RÉSUMÉ

Western Atlantic bluefin tuna, Northern swordfish, and other tuna species (albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin) are harvested by Canada, primarily within Canada's exclusive economic zone. Canada monitors catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. Upon completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified dockside monitors must be present for offloading to weigh out the landing and verify log record data. In 2024, total landings for bluefin tuna, swordfish, and other tuna species were 566.1 tonnes (t), 1672.6 t, and 417.1 t, respectively. Canada continues to actively support scientific research through monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips, updating model indices, acoustic monitoring, tagging programs, and biological sampling. Canada's role extends to ecosystem-related projects and to assessment support within the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics for bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish, and shark species. In 2024, Canada's bluefin tuna biological sampling program sampled tissue to address questions related to mixing, age-at-length and supports diet, and genetic analyses of the catch. In 2024, Canada again coordinated the international biological sampling and research program for Swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean aiming to improve the knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age-at-maturity, maturation rate, spawning season/location, and diet. For sharks, recent research focused on estimating reproductive characteristics or size-at-maturity for mako and porbeagle, evaluating distributions and population structuring for thresher and shortfin mako, quantifying post-release and natural mortality rates for porbeagle and shortfin mako, evaluating covariates with survival and recovery to contribute to bycatch mitigation, as well as continuation of our white shark research program.

RESUMEN

Western Atlantic bluefin tuna, Northern swordfish, and other tuna species (albacore, bigeye, and yellowfin) are harvested by Canada, primarily within Canada's exclusive economic zone. Canada monitors catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. Upon completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified dockside monitors must be present for offloading to weigh out the landing and verify log record data. In 2024, total landings for bluefin tuna, swordfish, and other tuna species were 566.1 tonnes (t), 1672.6 t, and 417.1 t, respectively. Canada continues to actively support scientific research through monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips, updating model indices, acoustic monitoring, tagging programs, and biological sampling. Canada's role extends to ecosystem-related projects and to assessment support within the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics for bluefin tuna, North Atlantic swordfish, and shark species. In 2024, Canada's bluefin tuna biological sampling program sampled tissue to address questions related to mixing, age-at-length and supports diet, and genetic analyses of the catch. In 2024, Canada again coordinated the international biological sampling and research program for Swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean aiming to improve the knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age-at-maturity, maturation rate, spawning season/location, and diet. For sharks, recent research focused on estimating reproductive characteristics or size-at-maturity for mako and porbeagle, evaluating distributions and population structuring for thresher and shortfin mako, quantifying post-release and natural mortality rates for porbeagle and shortfin mako, evaluating covariates with survival and recovery to contribute to bycatch mitigation, as well as continuation of our white shark research program.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research, and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Bluefin tuna

Canadian directed bluefin tuna fisheries take place in Canadian waters from May through December over the Scotian Shelf, in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence River, and off the coasts of Newfoundland; since 2018, Canada's bluefin tuna fishing season runs annually from June 24 to June 23 of the following year. The adjusted Canadian quota for the 2024 fishing year was 671.71, which included a 60 t transfer from Mexico. The total Canadian landings of Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2024 was 566.1 t (**Table 1**), including 458.7 from the directed fishery and 107.3 t from the mixed swordfish and tunas pelagic longline fishery. There was 8.4 t of observed dead discards in 2024. All traditional bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in the 2024 fishing year (**Table 2**). In 2024, the average round weight of bluefin tuna caught in the Gulf of St. Lawrence was 198 kilograms (kg), and 199.1 kg in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery, while bluefin tuna caught off of Newfoundland had an average weight of 186.2 kg. Further catch breakdown is shown in **Table 2**.

In 2024, licensed fishermen participated Atlantic-wide in the directed bluefin fishery using rod and reel or tended line. Mackerel-trap licence holders also present in St. Margaret's Bay are permitted to retain bluefin tuna incidentally caught in the traps. One offshore tuna longline licence is authorized to direct for tuna species and is provide with a bluefin allocation (**Table 3**), whereas the larger 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet is permitted to retain bluefin tuna bycatch during the course of its mixed fishing operations. License conditions require that bluefin tuna be retained if it would result in dead discards and a bluefin tuna quota of 10 t is provided as a means to account for these landings. In 2004, Canada implemented a management approach which provides each of the seven inshore fleet sectors with a specific share of the Canadian quota based on catch history. This has allowed fleets to operate independently of each other, adopting strategies to address when and how to harvest the resource. While there are no sport or recreational fisheries for bluefin tuna, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan.

1.1.2 Swordfish

Canada harvests swordfish from April to December, primarily on the edge of the Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf, and on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. In 2024, Canada's initial ICCAT allocation for swordfish was 1348 t, with Canada's adjusted quota being 2025.20 t, which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 280 t from the European Union, and 125 t from Senegal, and a maximum carry forward of 202.2 t from 2022. Canadian nominal landings in 2024 were 1672.6 t (**Table 1**). The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1657.2 t (or 99.9% of the catch), 5.9 t were taken by harpoon (less than 1 per cent of the catch). The average round weight of swordfish landed by longline was 73.8 kg and 100.5 kg by harpoon. Forty-five of the 77 licensed swordfish longline harvesters were active in the 2024 fishery (**Table 4**). This number is lower than the mid-1990s when all, or nearly all, of the swordfish longline licenses were active annually given the greater quota available to Canada. Although a total of 1,157 fishermen are eligible for harpoon licences, only 161 are eligible to direct for swordfish (Harpoon Group A), and their access is based on their historic participation in this fishery in the 1990s and early 2000s. The remaining licence holders (Harpoon Group B) are limited to fishing opportunistically during other fisheries. This restriction on Group B is in place to limit effort in the fishery. In 2024, only 7 licence holders from either the Harpoon A (directed) or B (opportunistic) fleet, had reported landings of harpooned swordfish.

1.1.3 Other tunas

One Canadian offshore longline vessel is authorized to direct for other tuna species, as is the 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet. In addition, a directed bluefin tuna fleet fishing with rod and reel is authorized to catch and retain an incidental bycatch of other tunas while fishing for bluefin. Tropical tunas including bigeye and yellowfin are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and, along with albacore tuna, are harvested along the edge of the Gulf Stream and the Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks (and beyond) from April through November. Canadian catches of these other large pelagic species are an integral component of the Canadian fishery. In 2024, these tunas accounted for approximately 42.4 per cent of the commercial large pelagic species landed. Of other tunas, the highest amount landed by Canada was of bigeye tuna (238.5 t), followed by yellowfin tuna (159.8 t), and albacore tuna (18.8 t). The mean round weight of bigeye, yellowfin and albacore tunas was 86.7 kg, 38.9 kg, and 33.93 kg, respectively. Approximately 50 licensed other tuna fishermen were active in 2024.

1.1.4 Sharks

There are no directed pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters, nor does Canada licence its harvesters to direct for sharks on the high seas. The only retention of sharks is through by-catch, with the release of live sharks encouraged and, for certain sharks, a condition of licence. All information on shark landings is provided to the SCRS through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. Consistent with ICCAT requirements or SCRS advice, license conditions prohibit harvesters from retaining the following shark species: bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, silky sharks, basking sharks (as of 2020), and shortfin mako sharks (as of 2020). Since 2011, incidentally caught white sharks cannot be retained by Canadian fishermen due to their listing under the Canadian *Species at Risk Act*. Canada strictly prohibits shark finning, and all landings are monitored at dockside by independent and certified agents. In March of 2018, the Government of Canada implemented measures that require all sharks landed in Canada to have their fins naturally attached. Incidentally caught live Porbeagle sharks were prohibited from retention and required proper handling and release. As of 2023, the recreational shark fishery is exclusively catch-and-release.

1.2 Research and statistics

As the foundation for reliable research and stock assessments, the Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips. In 1994, an industry-funded Dockside Monitoring Program (DMP) was established in Atlantic Canada, in accordance with Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) standards, for the swordfish and other tunas longline fleet and the majority of bluefin landings fleets. Since 1996, this system has applied to all fleets, and included monitoring of all trips even when no fish were caught. At the completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified Dockside Monitors must be present for off-loading, and log record data must be submitted by each fisherman to the Monitoring Company that inputs the data into a central computer system. Log records contain information

on catch, effort, environmental conditions (e.g., water temperature) and by-catch. Log records from trips with catch must be received from fishermen before they can proceed with their next fishing trip (log records from zero catch trips can be mailed in at a later time). Ideally, this ensures 100 per cent coverage of properly completed log records and individual fish weights. The effectiveness of this system was thoroughly reviewed in 1998 and 1999, and appropriate changes implemented, as necessary. Problems are assessed through Observer Programs and at-sea surveillance on the domestic fleet. License holders who fail to comply with the domestic regulations and conditions of their license are liable to prosecution that may include fines, and suspension of license privileges.

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

Another long-term research commitment relates to the management of discards and by-catch. This initiative is funded through Canada's Sustainable Fisheries Framework, which is a foundation for implementing an Ecosystem Based Management approach in the management of its fisheries. Of particular note for the ICCAT managed fisheries is the advancement of ecosystem objectives and policies related to biodiversity through a By-catch Management Project, and a work plan specifically aimed at addressing by-catch and discarding in Canadian large pelagic fisheries. The work plan includes projects aimed to both manage discards as well as control incidental mortality in large pelagic fisheries.

All effort, fish size and, area of catch data has been provided through the submission of Task I and II data in July 2024. By-catch data has been contributed through submission of form ST09.

1.2.1 Bluefin tuna research

Highlights of the 2024 scientific research program headed by Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) – Large Pelagic group at the St. Andrews Biological Station in St. Andrews, New Brunswick included the following activities:

1. In 2024, Canada participated in the GBYP's conventional tagging program for the eighth consecutive year. Tagging was conducted in the Canadian bluefin tuna catch and release fishery. The conventional tagging program continued in 2024 with the goal of continuing to improve the percentage of tag deployments.

2. Canada sampled bluefin tuna heads (N= 607) and collected dorsal spines (N=40) in 2024. Otolith pairs (N= 561) were extracted and will be aged and tested for natal origin. Tissue samples (N= 1066) to support work on the natal origin of bluefin tuna, lipid analysis and diet were also collected from bluefin tuna heads.

3. Marginal increment analysis was carried out on bluefin tuna otoliths to determine the timing of annuli formation and derive adjustment criteria to convert band counts to age. This resulted in updated standardized ageing protocols for bluefin tuna. Canada is also testing an in-house ageing software, based on the ICES Smartdots ageing platform, for production ageing of bluefin tuna. This software would enable the measurement of annual increment of growth as part of the ageing process.

4. Canada reviewed some of its bluefin tuna indices of abundance: the Gulf of St. Lawrence Rod and Reel CPUE and the Southwest Nova Scotia Rod and Reel CPUE. Currently, a spatial-temporal modeling method is being applied to fishery dependent data.

5. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish continue to be provided to NOAA (USA) in support of their Close-Kin Analysis study. This work will inform on the absolute abundance of both the eastern and western bluefin tuna stocks. To date Canada has provided 7687 samples (2015-2024) to this study.

6. Canadian biological tissue samples from landed fish are undergoing isotope analysis in collaboration with the University of Western Ontario to investigate the bluefin tuna's feeding ecology. Increases in the abundance of bluefin tuna (and ultimately fecundity) are conditional on the abundance and quality of forage species.

7. Canada has developed and validated a back-calculation methodology using DFO's extensive Atlantic bluefin tuna otolith image collection and used the back-calculated data to fit growth models that test for variation in growth between sexes and stocks. We have used the back-calculated dataset to fit biphasic models that estimate age-at-maturity from breakpoints in individual growth trajectories for Atlantic bluefin tuna to provide context for maturity scenarios used in the assessment.

8. Canada conducted a stomach sampling program for Atlantic bluefin tuna in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence from 2018 – 2021, resulting in a peer-reviewed publication in 2023 (Turcotte et al. 2023). This program was expanded in 2022 and 2023 with domestic and international collaborators (University of Windsor and the Norwegian University of Life Sciences) to increase the time series and improve spatial representation by sampling from multiple ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, as well as coastal Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. Stomach contents are being identified using both conventional methods and DNA barcoding of unknown prey items. Atlantic bluefin tuna prey composition is being compared between years and in relation to historical data to contextualize bluefin dietary changes with shifts in prey availability. Diet is also being assessed for bluefin and other large pelagic species (albacore, bigeye and swordfish) using stable isotope analysis for nitrogen and carbon, which resulted in a peer-reviewed publication in 2025 (Stewart *et al.*, 2025). Additional analysis is ongoing to combine bluefin stomach content and stable isotope data across multiple studies conducted in the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence to provide a comprehensive study of local bluefin feeding ecology.

9. Work has continued on evaluating annual, seasonal, and regional variation in the price of Atlantic bluefin tuna landed in Canada to improve our understanding of the market forces affecting the fishery.

1.2.2 Swordfish research

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

2. Beginning in 2018, Canada coordinated the establishment of an ICCAT/European Commission funded international (Algeria, Brazil, Cyprus, Chinese Taipei, France, Greece, Italy, Malta, Morocco, Namibia, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Tunisia, United States, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Canada) biological sampling research program for Swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea. The goal of the program is to improve knowledge of the stock distribution, age and sex of the catch, growth rate, age at maturation, maturation rate, spawning season and location and diet. Data and analyses from this program will contribute to more robust assessment of swordfish status by permitting the development of more spatially and biologically realistic population models used in both assessment and ICCAT Management Strategy Evaluation (MSE) contexts. This international sampling program continued through 2024 and was once again coordinated by Canada. This effort now includes samples from 4713 swordfish, representing all three ICCAT stocks and billfish sampling areas.

3. Canada led development of assessment and MSE data inputs for important ongoing population modeling.

4. Building off the new data from the sampling program, a satellite tagging program, as well as Canada's historical fisheries data, the planning and analysis stages of a species distribution model development began in 2019 and continued through 2024. This work is particularly relevant given changing ocean conditions. These models will support spatially and environmentally explicit CPUE index standardization which will contribute to enhanced ability to detect changes in swordfish abundance in the Northwest Atlantic. This work is being completed in collaboration with NOAA's Southeast Fisheries Science Centre.

5. Canada contributed genetic samples, to a study led by the Università Politecnica delle Marche examining Swordfish population structure in the Atlantic and Mediterranean. Initial results provided evidence of the presence of three genetic clusters and a high level of admixture within the Mediterranean Sea, rejecting the hypothesis of a single Mediterranean Sea swordfish population structure. The study also identified mixing areas between North Atlantic and Mediterranean stocks and between North and South Atlantic stocks. Additional analysis in 2022 has provided new insights into Atlantic swordfish stock boundaries, including identification of stock mixing areas in the North-East Atlantic. This genetics work expanded in 2024 to include epigenetic ageing which is anticipated to contribute to improvements in growth models and stock age structure analyses.

6. Canada contributed a detailed account of the longline and harpoon swordfish fishery in Atlantic Canada, including detailed records on how the fishery has been managed, how quota is allocated among fleets and boats, the fishery's spatial footprint, and how gears have changed since the 1950s. This analysis is an important piece in catch rate standardization and understanding patterns in stock abundance and length patterns.

7. Swordfish length data are an important component of the integrated assessment model which forms the basis of management advice and the MSE. The length measurement protocol varies by CPC (curved vs. straight) and a length-length conversion was needed. Canada contributed data and collaborated with Portuguese CPC scientists to develop a lengths conversion model (SCRS/2022/061) that was applied to ICCAT T2 data for the 2022 stock assessment and MSE OM reconditioning.

8. To develop indicators of swordfish stock status in non-assessment years, DFO is testing the use of length frequency and animal growth models. These emerging methods will be applied to swordfish data to estimate size at maturity and the spawning potential ratio of the stock for each of the three stocks.

9. Canada, which attracted international recognition when it initiated ground-breaking research conducting satellite archival tagging studies on swordfish in the past, resumed electronic tagging of Swordfish with Pop-up Satellite Archival Tags (PSATs) and Acoustic tags in 2020. The tagging program tracks habitat usage and movement patterns in Canadian/North Atlantic waters, which will be used to standardize the CPUE input in the assessment model. The tagging program continued in 2024.

1.2.3 Other tunas

Sampling of the landings has a long history at St. Andrews Biological Station that dates back to the early part of the 20th century. Continuous monitoring and sampling of the landings began in 2010 when Canada began to collect otolith, spine and tissue samples from albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tuna to help support ICCAT stock assessment of tropical and northern temperate tuna species and expand the spatial coverage of assessment data inputs.

1.2.4 Shark research

Highlights of the 2024 scientific research program lead by the Canadian Atlantic Shark Research Laboratory of DFO from the Bedford Institute of Oceanography (Halifax) included the following activities:

1. The conventional dart tagging program continued for incidental captures of blue, porbeagle, and shortfin mako shark caught by charter and recreational fishermen continued in 2024. The program will continue in 2025.

2. Canada led a case study on using spatiotemporal management as a tool to reduce interaction rates with blue sharks. While the approach demonstrated potential, there were numerous inherent challenges and sequential steps that require careful consideration by RFMOs prior to implementation. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpol.2024.106155

3. Canada collaborated on new research with the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme to assess maturity status in shortfin mako sharks from hormones in muscle tissue. This represents a non-lethal method to assign life stage and understand productivity, which may be particularly useful for species under landing restrictions. https://www.iccat.int/Documents/CVSP/CV081_2024/colvol81.html#

4. Canada evaluated different analytical methods to assess bycatch in data-limited contexts, using blue shark bycatch from the Canadian pelagic longline fishery as a case study. This work has been extended to consider bycatch of undersized swordfish and was also presented to the Ecosystems group at ICCAT. https://doi.org/10.1093/icesjms/fsae110

5. Canada collaborated on new research on vertical habitat use of young porbeagle shark. Results indicated that young porbeagle are at risk of interaction with fisheries on the continental shelf of North America, but interactions may be reduced by setting gear deeper at night or during summer. https://doi.org/10.1071/MF23182

6. Canada continued a research program to address recovery goals for white shark under the Canadian *Species at Risk Act*. Field work incorporated an acoustic monitoring component and a tagging component to evaluate habitat use and relative abundance in Canada.

1.2.5 Precautionary approach

Canada continues to strongly support the precautionary approach and assigns a high priority to its implementation in fisheries management domestically as well as in the context of ICCAT. Recognizing that ICCAT stocks are currently not information-rich, Canada fully supports all new or enhanced research aimed at improving stock assessments. Furthermore, as we work to define the precautionary approach in a fisheries context, Canada continues to promote the use of appropriate fisheries management and compliance measures to ensure the rebuilding and safeguarding of the resource.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

For bluefin, swordfish, sharks, and the other tunas (bigeye, yellowfin, and albacore) Canada undertakes annual stakeholder and partner consultation and announces a Conservation Harvesting Plan (CHP) prior to the opening of the respective fishing seasons. These CHPs are prepared in consultation with the fishing industry and incorporate all relevant ICCAT regulatory recommendations. They are implemented under Canada's *Fisheries Act*. The necessary ICCAT regulatory recommendations are either specified in the *Atlantic Fishery Regulations* (1985) (made pursuant to the *Fisheries Act*) or are handled as written in fish harvesters' conditions of licence (issued pursuant to the *Fishery (General) Regulations*), both of which are legally binding on harvesters.

2.1.1 Catch limits and minimum size

2.1.1.1 Bluefin tuna

The Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery bluefin tuna Management plan incorporates ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to bluefin tuna. The adjusted 2024 quota for bluefin tuna was set at 671.71 t and it is prohibited for any person to have in their possession any bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg. In addition, Canada has limited entry into the fishery; and restrictions on the amount and type of gear used, vessel replacement, management fishing areas, and licence transfer requirements.

2.1.1.2 Swordfish

The 2013 Canadian Atlantic Swordfish and Other Tunas Integrated Fishery Management (CAIFM) plan incorporates ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to swordfish. The 2024 adjusted quota for swordfish was set at 2025.20 t, with a continued prohibition on the taking and landing of swordfish less than 25 kg in round weight, and/or less than 125 cm LJFL (with 15 per cent tolerance). In 2002, a restructuring of the fleet, through the implementation of individual transferable quotas gave more control in managing the quota. From 1998 - 2021, landings of fish <119 cm LJFL were reduced to as close to zero as possible.

2.1.1.3 Other tunas

From 1998-1999, Canada issued and implemented the first Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Management Plan for bigeye, yellowfin and albacore tuna. Measures adopted in that plan remained in effect through 2013. A multi-year management plan was approved in 2013 for both swordfish and other tunas and is available on the Department's website at http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/ifmp-gmp/swordfish-espadon/NEW-swordfish-2013-espado-eng.htm https://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fisheries-peches/ifmp-gmp/swordfish-espadon/NEW-swordfish-2013-espado-eng.html#wb-cont. Fishing effort is restricted by limiting entry into the directed fishery to vessels having a swordfish/other tunas longline licence and to one offshore vessel with an "other tunas" longline licence. No person shall have in their possession any bigeye or yellowfin tuna weighing less than 3.2 kg.

2.1.2 Closed seasons

In addition to the ICCAT regulatory recommendations, Canada has limited entry into its large pelagic fisheries, strict bycatch provisions, time-area closures to minimize bycatch, and gear restrictions. In an effort to protect large (spawning stock) swordfish, the industry initiated a closure of a substantial portion of the Scotian Shelf to harpoon gear, for the past several years from early autumn to the end of the season.

2.1.3 Observer programs

In 1977, Canada implemented an observer program where independent third-party observers collect biological data and monitor fishing regulation compliance. In 2013, as part of a bycatch management project, the observer coverage level for the pelagic longline fleet aims to maintain approximately five per cent (by sea days fished) for vessels fishing for swordfish and other tunas. Due to challenges with staffing, observer coverage declined to an average of approximately three per cent (by sea days fished) for pelagic longline vessels fishing for swordfish and other tuna in 2024. Canada still met its coverage requirement of 5 per cent for vessels longer than 20m LOA with its two longline vessels active in 2024 each completing one trip with an observer on board. Canada also met the 10% requirement laid out in paragraph 66 of Recommendation 24-01 with these two vessels. Data from the observer program is used to estimate dead discards and document incidental catch of non-target species.

2.1.4 Vessel monitoring

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

2.1.5 Inspection scheme and activities

Canada has a robust Port Inspection Scheme that is consistent with the ICCAT Regulatory Recommendation that entered into force on 13 June 1998 (see section 4).

2.1.6 Measures to ensure effectiveness of ICCAT CMMs and prohibit IUU fishing

Canada participates in statistical and catch document programs for bluefin tuna, swordfish, and bigeye.

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

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

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

2.1.7 Other recommendations

Since 2007, the Canadian pelagic longlines fleet requires vessel operators and licence holders to participate in training on data recording protocols and proper use of safe handling and release equipment for sea turtles. As per Section 33 of the Fishery (General) Regulations, all incidental catch must be returned to the water and, where alive, in the manner that causes the least harm. This applies to the incidental catch of all sea turtle species. As per the pelagic longline conditions of licence, each vessel must have at least one trained crew member on board with a valid certificate of a DFO approved dehooking and disentanglement course. A copy of the valid certificate must be available upon request from a fishery officer. Dehooking and disentanglement equipment must be on board the vessel and accessible at all times when fishing using longline gear. Moreover, conditions of license mandate the use corrodible circle hooks when fishing with pelagic longline gear. The Canadian fishing industry does not use hooks smaller than 16/0 in these fisheries. Canadian harvesters also implement other bycatch mitigation measures such as a continued fishing strategy of using compact soak times, a prohibition on wire leaders, and the sole use of shallow pelagic longline sets, which allow a caught turtle to come to the surface to breath.

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

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

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

The availability of observers remains an issue in Atlantic Canada due to limited qualified workforce in the region. Canada is looking at various ways to increase the availability of observers, and to develop EMS as a way to complement the work of observers. Canada did not encounter any difficulties in the submission of the annual report for the 2024-2025 reporting year.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-07-16	Submitted.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-07-16	Submitted.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-16		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-07-16		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-07-16		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2025-07-16		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2025-07-16		
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2025-07-16		
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2025-07-16		
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2025-07-16		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2025-07-16		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		N/A - No data to report.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		N/A - Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery or bluefin tuna farming.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery or bluefin tuna farming.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2025-07-16		
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes	2025-09-15	Contribute BFT spines to direct ageing and comparative ageing study with otoliths (Spain, EU, US). Determine stock origin through genetic samples and otolith microchemistry contributing to ICCAT stock assessment inputs. Comparison of ancestry determination	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				methodology study; comparing ancestry determination techniques: mitochondrial DNA, stable isotope, and single nucleotide analysis. Contribute data to develop annual western age-length keys. Provide genetic samples of close-kin analysis (US). Assess impact of integrating climate indicators and climate adjusted catch rate indices into the stock assessment and influence of changing ocean conditions on CPUE indices of BFT in US and Canadian waters. Develop a species distribution model for Alt-BFT in US and Canadian waters in relation to ecosystem variables and hind casts of availability of BFT to US/Canada fleets. Histology of collected coned samples (US, AU). See Section 1.2.1.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes	2024-08-01	Acoustic Index Updates: SCRS/2020/036 GSL Index Updates: SCRC/2020/025, SCRC/2020/027 SCRC/2020/039 Management Procedures: SCRS/2021/122.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		See Section 1.2.1.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Canada does not have FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		Canada does not have FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Canada does not have FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-07-16		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Canada does not have FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		N/A - Canadian longline vessels over 20 metres (LOA) targeting BET, YFT, and/or SKJ have human observer coverage.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes	2025-07-16		
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		Canada does not engage in ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Canada does not engage in ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Canada does not engage in ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Canada does not engage in ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Canada does not engage in ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2021-07-16	Procedures were presented to WGSAM in 2021 (SCRS/2021/015); however, the incidence of marlins/spearfish in the Canadian catch was deemed to be too low to support a statistically robust estimate of discarding rates.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes	2025-07-16	Dockside monitors must be present for offloading of all fisheries that can retain marlins/spearfish and log record data must be submitted by each fishermen to the monitoring company that inputs the data into centralized database prior to further fishing trips. Log records trips with catch must be received from fishermen before they can proceed with their next fishing trip, which insures 100% coverage. At-sea observers are targeted for deployment on 10% of swordfish fishing trips despite no ICCAT requirements for observer's onboard swordfish vessels smaller than 20 metres. All discarding interactions (from both the observer reports and fishermen's logbooks) are reported in the Estimation of Nominal Catch (Task 1), Catch and Effort (Task 2), and National Observer Programme data	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2025-07-16	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task 1 and Task 2, and National Observer Programme Data. 2024 shark data submitted: 16/07/2025. Shark research highlights from 2024 in Section 1.2.4.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2025-07-16	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task 1 and Task 2, and National Observer Programme Data. 2024 shark data submitted: 16/07/2025. Shark research highlights from 2024 in Section 1.2.4.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2025-07-16	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task 1 and Task 2, and National Observer Programme Data. 2024 shark data submitted: 16/07/2025. Shark research highlights from 2024 in Section 1.2.4.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		Canada does not fish nor encounter South Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2025-07-16	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task 1 and Task 2, and National Observer Programme data. 2024 shark data submitted 16/07/2024.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2022-05-13	Document SCRS/2022/094 submitted and presented at the sharks intersessional meeting (05/13/2022)	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes	2022-05-13	Document SCRS/2022/094 submitted and presented at the sharks intersessional meeting (05/13/2022)	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		Canada does not count any purse seiners among its fleets.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Canada is presently unable to circulate identification guides due to confidentiality restrictions.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Not submitted as the form is not yet available.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2025-07-16	Submitted.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Canada does not have artisanal fisheries for ICCAT managed stocks.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2024-09-13	Ongoing work noted in National Report.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		Canada presented SCRS/P/2025/006 at the working group on stock assessment methods in February 2025. Canada incorporated feedback from the working group and submitted SCRS/2025/193 for presentation to the 2025 SCRS plenary meeting.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-15	Submitted.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-15		2025-08-15
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		N/A - Canada did not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		N/A - Canada did not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		N/A - Canada does not allow transshipment in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		N/A - Canada does not allow transshipment in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not allow transshipment in the Convention Area.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		N/A - Canada does not allow transshipment in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not allow transshipment in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		N/A - There has been no change in point of contact for port entry notifications.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have any vessels, under ICCAT, that enter foreign ports and may be subject to inspection.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		N/A - No new ports to update in 2025.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		N/A - There has been no change in advance notification period.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		N/A - There have been no denials of access to, or use of, a port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		N/A - No foreign vessels landed catch from ICCAT in Canadian ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		N/A - No such actions were needed during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		N/A - No such investigations were undertaken during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes	2024-09-13	The Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) was ratified by Canada in June 2019 and has mechanisms in place for information exchange on foreign vessels seeking entry into, and using ports to allow the swift detection of IUU fishing activities. The PSMA promotes cooperation, at the subregional, regional, and global levels, in the effective implementation of this Agreement via RFMOs. As part of in-port inspections, each Party through appropriate	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					arrangements with the flag State of the vessel can invite that State to participate in the inspection of its fishing vessel. Canada intends to utilize the inspector exchange measures of the Agreement to further promote cooperation among flag State members to ICCAT.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		N/A - No port inspection activity to report.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		N/A - There are no access agreements in place.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		N/A - There are no access agreements in place.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		N/A - No new vessels added in 2024.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		N/A - No new vessels added in 2024.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		There are no sport or recreational fisheries for bluefin tuna; however, some commercial industry in-shore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan. Charter boat fisheries can only be undertaken by commercial harvesters with specific limitations on participation, the number of fish which can be hooked, mandatory reporting of all fish hooked fish and bycatch. The fishery is undertaken with limited seasons, limits on the number of rods, gear strength and fight	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					times to maximize the survival of released fish. Charters also participate in a camera program (5 per cent for catch and release and 100 per cent for sport fishing activities). The catch and release fishery also participates in the ICCAT GBYP tagging program. All fish that are caught and released must be tagged with a GBYP ICCAT tag (As long as it is safe to do so). Any observed mortalities are reported to the SCRS. There are also two catch and retain tournaments, all landings are counted for against the Canadian quota. While there is a sport fishery for sharks, this fishery is primarily catch-and-release with retention only being authorized where fishing takes place in the context of a federal government-authorized shark tournament, with specific research-related protocols. Any sharks retained in a tournament must be blue shark and are reported in Canada's national report.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		N/A - No IUU fishing activities were discovered during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		N/A - No IUU fishing activities were discovered during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		N/A - There are no Canadian vessels on the IUU vessel list.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		N/A - There are no Canadian nationals involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Canada has effective flag State control over its vessels operating in ICCAT fisheries and employs 100% dockside monitoring. Further, Canada receives few port calls by foreign-flagged vessels, all of which are inspected upon entry and whose products are held in bond and never enter the Canadian market. Based on these conditions, an internal risk analysis has determined that vessel-by-vessel reporting of import and landing data is not a substantiated need.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		N/A - No incidences of non-compliance occurred during the reporting period	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		N/A - No incidences of non-compliance occurred during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		N/A - No such sightings have indicated a vessel to have engaged in fishing or fishing related activities that are presumed to be IUU.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		N/A - There were no actions taken because there were no sightings indicating IUU.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		N/A - Canada has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes	2022-09-15	Submitted	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		N/A- Canada has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		N/A - Canda does not deploy from ROP	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		N/A - No reports	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		N/A - No lost gear reported	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		N/A - No lost gear reported	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		N/A No change from what was previously reported	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in transshipment activities	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have a domestic EMS program.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have a domestic EMS program.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		N/A - Canada has not yet reported on the implementation of Res. 23-20.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	Yes		N/A - Canada has no incidents to report	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Reports submitted monthly.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		There were no landings of BFT under 30kg. Canada does not experience the capture of tunas less than 30kg/115cm. Tagging to date has focused on larger fish that are more common in Canadian waters.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2025-09-15	Submitted.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		N/A - Every bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation is not required as per 13(c) of Rec. 11-20.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		No change from what was previously provided.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		No change from what was previously provided.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		No change from what was previously provided.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Data has been submitted directly through the system, or by the Secretariat / consortium.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the E-BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		N/A - Canada does not participate in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		N/A - No new vessels added in 2024.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		N/A - No new vessels added in 2024.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		N/A - There were no investigations of IUU activity of BET/YFT vessels by Canada in 2024.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-04-01	Submitted on April 1st and September 12th 2025.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		N/A - No change from what was previously supported.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Reports are submitted quarterly.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		N/A - Canada does not engage in FAD fisheries.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		No tropical tuna fishing plans were submitted this year.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Reports submitted monthly.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		N/A - Canada did not reach 80% of its quota.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		N/A - Canada did not exhaust its BET quota.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Canada does not have any vessels 20m+ (LOA) that are permitted to bycatch tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Canada does not have any vessels 20m+ (LOA) that are permitted to bycatch tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		All vessels 20m+ LOA are authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		All vessels 20m+ LOA are authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-04-01	Submitted on April 1st and September 12th 2025.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No change from what was previously reported.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have vessels that fish for swordfish in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have vessels that fish for swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have vessels that fish for swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		N/A - Canada does not have vessels that fish for swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2025-09-15	Submitted.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		No new vessels added for 2024.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Canada does not participate in the S-SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Canada does not allow retention of N-SWO by vessels not authorized to fish for the species.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Canada does not participate in the S-SWO fishery.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Canada does not participate in the MED-SWO fishery.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		N/A - Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		No new vessels added for 2024.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		The Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch S-ALB.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Canada's landings are well below the 200 tonnes limit for CPCs.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Yes		The Canadian fleets do not incidentally catch S-ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		Canada does not fish for Mediterranean albacore, and there are no sport/rec. vessels.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Canada does not engage in MED-ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Canada does not engage in MED-ALB fishery.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2025-09-15	Submitted.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Canada does not have artisanal/small-scale billfish fisheries.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-15	There is no retention of live or dead sharks permitted in pelagic shark fisheries in Canadian waters. All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and Task II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. By licence	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain sharks that are prohibited from retention as bycatch in ICCAT-related fisheries (bigeye, thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, silky, basking, and shortfin mako sharks). Annex 1 submitted.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		Retention of shortfin mako is prohibited.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		There are no purse seine vessels in the Canadian fleet.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2000-09-15	Submitted 2000, 2007 and 2011 - Canada's pelagic longline fleet has had a Code of Conduct in place since the early 2000s, and its adherence is a mandatory licence condition. Vessels flagged to Canada must carry on board safe handling, disentanglement, and release equipment, and it is mandatory for harvesters to release any incidentally harvest sea turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival. The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course in 2007. A second training and certification program was conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. Training is mandatory requirement for vessel	2011-09-15

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					operators/licence holders. Licence conditions also require at least one member of the crew on board must hold a valid certification identifying that they have successfully completed a DFO-approved de-hooking / disentanglement course. A copy of the valid certification must be on board the vessel and be provided to a Fishery Officer upon request.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2007-09-15	Canada released its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in 2007. In July 2012, Canada provided a Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Action Taken Pursuant to this National Plan of Action (March 2007).	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2011-09-15	While Canada has long worked with its various fleets to reduce the incidental harvest and discards, a policy on managing bycatch was released in 2013 with the objectives of ensuring that Canada's fisheries are managed in a manner that supports the sustainable harvesting of aquatic species and that minimizes the risk of fisheries causing serious or irreversible harm to bycatch species; and to ensure that total catch, including retained and non-retained bycatch, are account for. This bycatch policy is consistent with the	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards adopted in early 2011.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		N/A - There are no purse seine vessels in the Canadian fleet.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		N/A - Canada has not launched an objection to any ICCAT Recommendation.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		N/A - Canada has not implemented an electronic statistical document program.	

Table 1. Canadian landings (tonnes round weight) of large pelagic fish species from 2015 to 2024.

Species	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
Swordfish	1579.3	1547.9	1188.2	782.0	995.1	1333.3	1377.2	1341.5	1922.5	1672.6
Bluefin Tuna	530.6	466.1	471.6	550.0*	631.0*	580.2	626.0	613.3	598.1	566
Albacore Tuna	32.2	19.9	17.0	26.4	31.2	12.4	40.4	27.4	24.9	18.7
Bigeye Tuna	257.3	171.1	213.9	236.7	192.6	104.1	252.9	329.9	379.1	238
Yellowfin Tuna	59.0	19.5	192.7	14.6	108.1	74.8	110.4	198.3	175.0	160
Unspec. Tuna	0.02	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Blue Shark	0.06	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.09	0.0	0.0	0.0
Shortfin Mako	84.6	82.5	109.1	52.9	62.8	0.5	0.324	0.0	0.116	0.05
Porbeagle	4.2	1.9	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.207	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unspec. Shark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.188
Marlin	3.1	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.77	0.68	1.71	0.937

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

Table 2. Canadian bluefin tuna landings and discards (tonnes round weight) by fishing area from 2015 to 2024.

BFT Fishing Area	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
Southwest Nova Scotia	158	194	181	266*	287*	277	286.7	246.9	235.8	259.7
Northeast Nova Scotia[1]	44	11	18	17	19	-	-	-	-	-
Gulf of St. Lawrence	278	231	223	246	291	275	304.5	220.4	332.6	230.9
Newfoundland	27	20	30	23	29	28	34.7	43.26	37.4	43.7
Offshore	24	9	19	0	5	-	-	103	32.9	31.5
Year-End Adj.[2]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL LANDINGS	530.6	466.1	471.6	550.0*	631.0*	580.2	626.0	613.3	598.1	566
Scientific Tagging / C&R Mortality[3]	1.654	8.7	5.4	6.6	4.3	-	-	-	-	-
Dead Discards[4]	2.8	7.6	1.4	4.0*	2.9*	4.5	4.7	5.7	4.2	7.4
Canadian Quota	528.88	506.74	489.06	621.8	653.71	635.65	679.97	674.76	663.38	671.71

[1] Fish caught in NAFO areas 4V and 4Wd.
[2] For example: seized, Bermuda fishery, or tournaments.
[3] Includes estimated mortality from catch and release (C&R) fisheries, as well as associated studies.
[4] Discarded dead estimates from swordfish longline fishery 2001-2008 estimate for entire fishery based on observer coverage (see SCRS/99/77), while 2009 and after are observed discard values only (not elevated to fishery level).

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

Table 3. Distribution of tuna, swordfish longline and shark fishing licenses by region and species[1] in 2024.

Region	*Number of licenses*							
	Bluefin Tuna		*Swordfish (LL)*		*Other Tuna (LL)*		*Sharks*	
	Total	*Active*	*Total*	*Active*	*Total*	*Active*	*Explor.*	*Rec.*
Gulf	584	500	-	-	-	-	0	11 (2 active)
Newfoundland	54	17	1	1	1	1	-	199
Scotia-Fundy	60	45	76	47	76	60	0	333
St. Margaret's Bay	24	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Quebec	53	51	-	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	**778**	**470**	**78**	**48**	**77**	**61**	**0**	**548**

[1] Bluefin tuna, swordfish, other tunas, and sharks (exploratory longline licenses) are regulated by limited entry. Recreational shark licenses are restricted to hook and release only, and the number varies from year-to-year, depending on demand.
Note: active harvesters are those that picked up their license, license conditions and tags, and submitted log records.

Table 4. Summary of 2015-2024 swordfish data, including number of vessels landing fish, data landings (tonnes round weight), discards, average weight of fish (kg round) by gear, percentage of small fish by number, and percentage of catch sampled in size category.

	2015	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
Number of Vessels Landing Fish										
Longline	52	45	44	44	44	54	53	47	47	56
Harpoon	52	50	47	45	35	21	9	11	7	9
Landings (t)										
Longline	1481.0	1462.6	1013.0	748.2	962.5	1283.7	1359.6	1310.1	1892.8	1657.2
Harpoon[1]	98.2	85.3	175.2	33.7	32.7	49.8	17.66	31.1	27.1	5.9
Buoy								0.36	2.54	
TOTAL	1579.3	1547.9	1188.2	781.9	995.2	1333.5	1377.2	1341.5	1922.5	1672
Discards (t)[2]	37.2	30.8	50.6	14.8	11.2	11.8	13.4	9.0	11.3	49.76
Average Weight (kg)										
Longline	81	90	84	70	64	111	72	61	71.9	73.8
(# Sampled)	(16688)	(15135)	(11673)	(10016)	(14508)	(18859)	(14511)	(12947)	(17030)	(19197)
Harpoon	125	126	155	136	122	189	72	112	89.9	100.5
(# Sampled)	(563)	(361)	(703)	(233)	(273)	(203)	(274)	(103)	(42)	(368)
% Small Fish by Number Landed[3]										
<125 cm	2.7	1.8	2.7	5.5	5.7	6.7	2.9	3.5	2.3	1.6
<119 cm	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.5	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
% of Catch Sampled	90	91	91	94	96	96	86	94.3	96	94.5

[1] Harpoon landings include landings by the pelagic longline license holders using harpoon gear.
[2] Discarded dead or alive from swordfish all Canadian fishery. Estimate for entire fishery would be based on observer coverage (see SCRS/99/77); no extrapolation done here.
[3] Minimum size under regulation: <25 kg round weight or <125 cm LJFL with 15% tolerance (by number).

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CHINE
INFORME ANUAL DE CHINA

SUMMARY

Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China is in charge of management of distant water fisheries including tuna fishing activities in ICCAT waters. And China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) assists BOF with coordination of tuna fisheries activities. China attaches great importance to ICCAT tuna fishery and priorities were given to abide by Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by ICCAT. China had set up a series of domestic MCS to implement ICCAT Recommendations by transferring those Recommendations into domestic regulation. China established monitoring, control and surveillance system, like annual review of each fishing vessel performance, sanction scheme, fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (bi-weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training, setting catch limit for each vessel on the target and by-catch stocks strictly in accordance with respective ICCAT Recommendations. Fishing vessels which violated management measures will be imposed severe sanctions, including fines, suspension or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on. In addition, China held meetings at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries shall participate. During the meeting, we will circulate new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translated them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch, transhipment and so on. Non-compliance behaviour for tuna fishing vessels will be punished.

RÉSUMÉ

Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China is in charge of management of distant water fisheries including tuna fishing activities in ICCAT waters. And China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) assists BOF with coordination of tuna fisheries activities. China attaches great importance to ICCAT tuna fishery and priorities were given to abide by Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by ICCAT. China had set up a series of domestic MCS to implement ICCAT Recommendations by transferring those Recommendations into domestic regulation. China established monitoring, control and surveillance system, like annual review of each fishing vessel performance, sanction scheme, fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (bi-weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training, setting catch limit for each vessel on the target and by-catch stocks strictly in accordance with respective ICCAT Recommendations. Fishing vessels which violated management measures will be imposed severe sanctions, including fines, suspension or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on. In addition, China held meetings at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries shall participate. During the meeting, we will circulate new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translated them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch, transhipment and so on. Non-compliance behaviour for tuna fishing vessels will be punished.

RESUMEN

Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs of China is in charge of management of distant water fisheries including tuna fishing activities in ICCAT waters. And China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) assists BOF with coordination of tuna fisheries activities. China attaches great importance to ICCAT tuna fishery and priorities were given to abide by Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by ICCAT. China had set up a series of domestic MCS to implement ICCAT Recommendations by transferring those Recommendations into domestic regulation. China established monitoring, control and surveillance system, like annual review of each fishing vessel performance, sanction scheme, fishing license system, VMS,

logbook, monthly catch report (bi-weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures, compliance training, setting catch limit for each vessel on the target and by-catch stocks strictly in accordance with respective ICCAT Recommendations. Fishing vessels which violated management measures will be imposed severe sanctions, including fines, suspension or termination of fishing license, cancelation of qualification to conduct fishing activities and so on. In addition, China held meetings at national level each year, in which all companies relating to tuna fisheries shall participate. During the meeting, we will circulate new ICCAT Recommendations that come into force after translated them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch, transhipment and so on. Non-compliance behaviour for tuna fishing vessels will be punished.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 General overview

Longline is the only fishing gear used by the Chinese tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The longline with 7 hooks per basket was used for targeting bluefin tuna, and the longline with 16 hooks per basket was used for targeting bigeye tuna. The hooks per basket may be slightly changed during a single trip. Bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna were the target species, with yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna, swordfish, sailfish, blue marlin, white marlin and sharks as the bycatch. In 2024 there were 26 deep frozen longliners including two longliners seasonally shifting to northern Atlantic Ocean for Atlantic bluefin tuna. The Chinese tuna fishing fleet harvested 8772.2 t of tunas and tuna-like species and main shark species, 92.9 t lower than that in 2023. The catch by species is listed in **Table 1**.

The total fishing efforts increased from 0.64×107 hooks in 2023 to 1.57×107 hooks in 2024 (**Table 2**). The CPUEs of tunas and tuna-like species for 2014-2024 were listed in **Table 2**.

The fishing efforts of the Chinese longline fleet were shown in **Figure 1**. The nominal CPUE of bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna was shown in **Figure 2** and **Figure 3**, respectively. The spatial distributions of fishing effort by 5º×5º and quarter in 2023 and 2024 were shown in **Figure 4**. The spatial distributions of CPUEs of BET and YFT by 5º×5º in 2023 and 2024 were shown in **Figure 5** and **Figure 6**.

1.1.2 Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna was caught as bycatch by the Chinese fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The total albacore tuna catch in 2024 was estimated to be about 395.17 t, 113.23 t higher than the catch in 2023 (281.94 t). The catch of North Atlantic albacore and South Atlantic albacore was 279.01 t and 116.16 t in 2024, respectively.

1.1.3 Bluefin tuna

Chinese longline fleet only catch the eastern Atlantic stock of bluefin tuna. The total catch of bluefin tuna by the Chinese longline fleet was 112.63 t in the eastern Atlantic Ocean in 2024, 3.17 t lower than the catch in 2023 (115.80 t).

1.1.4 Tropical tunas

The total catch of bigeye tuna was 5132.71 t in 2024, which was 282.58 t lower than that in 2023 (5415.29 t). The catch of yellowfin tuna was 2746.78 t in 2024, 302.43 t higher than the catch in 2023 (2444.35 t). The catch of skipjack was 10.49 t in 2024.

1.1.5 Swordfish

The catch of swordfish in 2024 was 231.05 t, 16.61 t higher than that in 2023 (214.44 t). Of the total, 103.21 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 127.84 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.1.6 Blue marlin

The total catch of blue marlin in 2024 was 37.36 t, 2.00 t higher than that in 2023 (35.36 t).

1.1.7 White marlin

The total catch of white marlin in 2024 was 1.92 t, 0.42 t higher than that in 2023 (1.50 t).

1.1.8 Sailfish

The total catch of sailfish in 2024 was 58.05 t, 202.53 t lower than that in 2023 (260.58 t).

1.1.9 Longbill spearfish

There was no catch of longbill spearfish in 2024.

1.1.10 Sharks

The total catch of blue shark in 2024 was 17.73 t, 58.36 t lower than that in 2023 (76.09 t). In 2024, there was no retained catch of shortfin mako, and the discarded shortfin mako was estimated to be 28.32 t (6.12 t dead and 22.20 t live).

1.2 Research and statistics

The Tuna Technical Working Group (TTWG) in Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU) was authorized by the Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs in charge of the data collection and compilation of Atlantic tuna fishery statistics. The compiled data, including TASK I and TASK II as well as the number of fishing vessels and fishing fleet characteristics, have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat. Size frequency data of main tuna species were also submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat for recent years.

In 2024, five observers were dispatched on board six Chinese longliners targeting bigeye tuna in the areas of N02°45′-N14°41′, W31°30′-W51°20′ and one observer on board one Chinese longliner targeting bluefin tuna in the areas of N50°31′-N56°31′, W22°10′-W32°48′. No electronic monitoring systems (EMS) implemented in 2024. The overall observer coverage for the Chinese longliner was 10.4% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort); the observer coverage for the operating targeting bluefin tuna was 39.89% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort); the observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was about 10.0% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort). The observer data covering all catch species, including target catch and non-target catch (sharks and sea turtles etc.), size frequency data, and capture status were also collected when possible. The observer data had been submitted to ICCAT secretariat.

BOF is leading and supervising the data collection of Chinese tuna fisheries. The China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) and National Data Centre for Distant-water Fisheries of China at SHOU are responsible for maintaining the fishery and observer database for tuna fishery of China. National-wide meeting on tuna data collection and reporting is organized at least once a year in recent years. Participants are managers of tuna fishing companies and tuna-related fishery enterprises. Each vessel engaged in tuna fishing is required to report monthly fishery data (catch and effort by species, month, gear, area etc.) to COFA. Data coverage of catch and effort has reached to 100%. Since 2008, each longline vessel is mandated to use uniformed logbook and return it back to SHOU before the end of March in the following year. The data contained in the logbook is evaluated to further promote the improvement in quality of data collection. Failure in data reporting will lead to sanctions by the government, as China implements performance review on each fishing companies' compliance on annual basis. New logbook format covering more shark species and bycatch information was used starting from 2015. Electronic logbooks were also being developed.

For the longline fishing by Chinese vessel, sea turtle, seabird and shark are important by-catch species that are required to be recorded in the logbook. BOF required fishing companies to report incidental catch of sea turtles, sea birds and sharks if their fishing boats happened to catch them and encouraged scientists to conduct research on the mitigation methods. Booklets or posters for species identification are printed and distributed to each longline vessel. Workshop on seabird and shark bycatch mitigation in China's tuna longline fisheries has been held every year.

The BOF was also emphasizing the improvement of the data report system, and the submission of fisheries statistics to regional tuna fisheries management organizations as required. During the East Atlantic bluefin tuna fishing season, each Chinese longliner directly reported its position to ICCAT secretariat via VMS. The BOF also reports fishing operating data, catch data and tag-recapture information for the East Atlantic bluefin tuna to ICCAT secretariat on weekly and monthly basis.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Catch quota and minimum size limit

In order to comply with the catch limits on BET, BFT, N-SWO, S-SWO, N-ALB, S-ALB, BUM and WHM, adopted by ICCAT, the catch limits were allocated to EACH fishing vessels by BOF at the beginning of the year. BOF required that all the Chinese fishing companies operating in the Atlantic Ocean to report their catch data monthly to the COFA and the Tuna Technical Working Group (TTWG) in Shanghai Ocean University (SHOU).

China officially issued tuna logbooks for longline fishery, and any vessel authorized by China to operate in the RFMOs Areas shall therefore carry on board such logbooks and fill them every day. Logbooks of the previous year must be submitted to SHOU before the end of March each year, where data in these logbooks will be carefully collected and analysed. And from 2015, a new version logbook was distributed to record the fishing activities which added more information like by-catch species and fishing effort information.

Chinese fishing vessel must strictly comply with the catching quotas set by ICCAT various Recommendations, once the catch limit was exceeded, we will set up a payback scheme immediately. Also, the minimum size criteria especially for SWO and BFT must be strictly followed according to ICCAT Recommendation for the conservation and protection of juvenile tunas.

2.1.2 Tuna Statistical Document Program

All exported BFT and BET caught by Chinese tuna fleet had been accompanied by eBCD and BET/SWO Statistical Document, respectively. Tuna Statistical/Catch Documents were issued by the responsible officer of BOF as required by the resolution and recommendation adopted by ICCAT. No eBCD and BET/SWO Statistical Document would be issued for overfished catch. Besides, when SWO/BET/BFT entered into Chinese market, we will also check the catch certificate issued by the related flag states and only if all the information is accurate and complete, we will issue the certificate for custom clearance of the importation.

2.1.3 Fishing vessel management

The BOF implements the license system for distant water fishery based on Fisheries Law of PRC. Fishing vessels intended to operate on high seas must apply for a High Seas fishing license according to regulation on distant water fisheries management which explicitly specifies the fishing area, main target species and the fishing time permitted as well as the fishing vessel characteristics. The vessels must operate according to the requirements of the fishing license.

2.1.4 VMS

China has implemented VMS reporting since October 2006, and it is mandatory that all fishing vessels shall have an operating VMS on board when fishing overseas. Each vessel operating in ICCAT area is equipped with an operating VMS on board in line with ICCAT VMS Resolution. Manual report is required by the vessel/vessel owner if the vessel cannot be automatically polled. The vessel captain or the owner was asked

to repair the VMS equipment as soon as possible. For those vessels whose VMS device are turned off on purpose and/or tampered, severe sanctions would be taken against the vessel owner in accordance with domestic regulations on VMS. From 2020, the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs requires all the longliners shall report one positions per hour according to the updated domestic VMS regulation.

2.1.5 Transhipment and regional observer program

In accordance with the recommendation by ICCAT establishing a program for transshipment at sea, Chinese LSTLVs operating in the ICCAT waters have financed the respective cost of implementing this ICCAT regional observer transshipment program. Any transshipment must be subjected to pre-notification and BOF will issue the authorization letter for each transshipment if all the requirements are met. BOF ensured that the transshipped quantities were consistent with the reported catch in the ICCAT transshipment declaration and validated the Statistical Documents for the transshipped fish. Any PNCs from the observer report will be immediately corrected and report to ICCAT ROP.

2.1.6 National observer program

In accordance with the commission's resolution on the BET national observer program adopted in 1997, China has annually carried out a national tuna observer program in the ICCAT waters since 2001 and began to implement the national tuna observer program in Pacific and Indian Oceans soon after. National observer program has been funded by the Chinese government.

TTWG in SHOU has been in charge of the national tuna scientific observer program which was authorized by BOF.

In order to better implement the observer program, the General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issued the Implementation Regulations on the management of Distant Water Fishery National Observer program, making the national observer program to be more standardized.

In 2024, five observers were dispatched on board six Chinese longliners targeting bigeye tuna in the areas of N02°45′-N14°41′, W31°30′-W51°20′ and one observer on board one Chinese longliner targeting bluefin tuna in the areas of N50°31′-N56°31′, W22°10′-W32°48′. No electronic monitoring systems (EMS) implemented in 2024.

Before scientific observers begin to work, strict training courses are conducted at SHOU. Training courses include management knowledge of tuna fisheries in ICCAT Convention Areas, species identification, biological characteristics, fishing gear terms, catch Information Form filling, debriefing, etc. A set of materials such as rulers, forms for filling are taken by observers. After observers finish their tasks at sea and return to China, an observer trip report should be submitted and all the data should be checked and input into database, the observer will share their experience and findings during their work on board the vessel.

The overall observer coverage for the Chinese longliner was 10.4% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort); the observer coverage for the operating targeting bluefin tuna was 39.89% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort); the observer coverage for the operating targeting bigeye tuna was about 10.0% (calculated using deployed hooks as effort). The observer data covering all catch species, including target catch and non-target catch (sharks and sea turtles etc.), size frequency data, and capture status were also collected when possible. The observer data had been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1.7 Others

2.1.7.1 Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm

Observers on board the vessel will monitor the whole BFT fishing operation process. All juvenile fish of BFT less than 30kg/115cm are required to be released when captured. Each BFT tag recorded its length, weight, location and other key information, to cross-check its fishing quota and weight/length status.

Besides, daily catch report is required to submit which the information must include catch weight, catch number, length and so on. And, each year we hold training course for fishing vessel owners and vessel captains to comply with this measure, raising their compliance awareness and compliance capacity-building.

2.1.7.2 Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO and S. SWO

China does not have vessels targeting N-SWO and S-SWO, all the SWO are caught as by-catch and every tropical long liner can by-catch SWO. In 2024, China has 115t quotas of N-SWO and 344.3t of S-SWO, we set catch limit for N-SWO and S-SWO for each longliner based on the TAC allocated to China according to Recommendations of N-SWO and S-SWO. Each vessel must strictly comply with the catch limit set for it.

2.1.7.3 Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB and S ALB

China does not have vessels targeting N-ALB and S-ALB, all the ALB are caught as by-catch and every tropical longliner can by-catch ALB. In 2024, China has 357.88t of N-ALB and 242.98t of S-ALB, we set catch limit for N-ALB and S-ALB for each longliner based on the TAC allocated to China according to Recommendations of N-ALB and S-ALB. Each vessel must strictly comply with the catch limit set for it.

2.1.7.4 Report on implementation of Rec.18-04 Para 8 of steps taken to implement provisions of this Recommendation through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures

China issued a circular named Circular issued by General Office of Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs on further strictly complying with conservation and management measures adopted by tuna-RFMO, in which China encourage fishing vessels to use circle hooks to reduce harm to sailfish and spearfish incidentally caught, encourage fishing vessel to take appropriate measures to release sailfish and spearfish in a unharmful manner and reduce mortality to the maximum practicable.

2.1.7.5 Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines

Each year, training sessions are conducted to give knowledge to fishing companies to mitigate the mortality of sea turtle. The government requests all fishing vessels to submit sea turtle by-catch interaction with fishing gears. We provide longline vessels with appropriate equipment, such as de-hooks, cutters and dipnet, free of charge since 2008, and reiterate the importance of prohibition of catching these species year to year. Circle hooks are required to be used in longline fishing gears. Sea turtle's identification guide and poster is distributed to all tuna fishing vessels for their identification and recording. The incidental by-catch of sea turtle must be released alive to the maximum practicable.

2.1.7.6 Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field according to para. 1e of Rec. 11-10

Research is encouraged on mitigation of by-catch and reduction of discards. Observers are strictly trained in order to get more accurate fishery data and biological data. Observers are debriefed when they returned on any findings regarding the record of by-catch and discards at sea.

Any by-catch and discard must be accurately and timely recorded in the logbook, including the status when released by-catch, and the release must follow scientific ways which maximize the survival of released species.

Regarding sharks, we strictly observe related Recommendation which stipulates that fins do not exceed 5% of the shark weight on board up to the first point of landing. We also observe other shark-related Recommendations, especially the four shark species which prohibit to retain onboard, transship, land, store by issuing a mandatory notification to every fishing company.

Regarding seabirds, all the LL fishing vessels, if operate in the area applicable to the seabird Recommendation, are required to meet the requirement in that Recommendation. We once organized training course in Fiji and Shenzhen on mitigating the impact on seabirds of longline fisheries. During the course, we invited specialist from Birdlife International to train our crews and company managers, so that they can have a better understanding of seabirds and the implementation of the Recommendation. Seabirds' identification guide is distributed to all tuna fishing vessels for their identification and recording.

2.1.8 Import and export trade monitoring

Since July 1st, 2010, General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs issued a joint declaration which stipulates that all the imported BFT, BET, and SWO must apply for the certificate for custom clearance, when importer apply for this certificate, must accompany with the BET/SWO/BFT catch document issued by the concerned flag state.

Likewise, when Chinese exporter exported BFT, BET and SWO, the fishery competent authority will also issue the related catch certificate after checked carefully.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Currently no such case. China will record and advise in a timely manner in future once encountered.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-15		2025-09-15
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-07-15
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-07-15
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-07-15
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-07-15
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS) information is not mandatory data. There is no updated T2CS information from Chinese fleets.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No scientific tagging (conventional/ electronic) surveys on ICCAT species in place.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No conventional scientific tagging projects or opportunistic tagging in place.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		No electronic scientific tagging projects or opportunistic tagging in place.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-07-15
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2025-09-15		2025-09-15
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		No information and data on pelagic Sargassum is available.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		No fishing activities on ICCAT species in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not involved in BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither in farming operations.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not involved in BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither in farming operations.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-07-15

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not involved in GBYP research activities.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		China was not involved in a scientific research program and no scientific reports available on this matter.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No support vessels on PS/BB tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-07-15
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Not yet implemented/deployed the EMS on large-scale fishing vessels targetting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		No Port Sampling program on vessels fishing for tropical tunas (no vessels targetting tropical tunas).	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		No historical fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MD).	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MD).	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MD).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MD).	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MD).	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Dead and live discards were estimated for the whole fleet using observed data from observer trips, which may be subject to error.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable. China is not a CPC with artisanal and small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		No improvements are made to existing data collection schemes on sharks (species-specific data already reported under Task 1/2/3).	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. China has not yet implemented research and biological sampling on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2025-07-15	All information on North Atlantic blue shark can be found in Task I and Task II as well as observer data.	2025-07-15
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2025-07-15	All information on South Atlantic blue shark can be found in Task I and Task II as well as observer data.	2025-07-15
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2025-07-15	Shortfin mako were not retained on board by China longline vessels. The estimated dead discards and live releases of North Atlantic can be found in Task 1 form (ST02-T1NC).	2025-07-15
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2022-07-31	A description document for estimating Shortfin Mako live releases and dead discards from China fisheries were	2022-07-31

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				submitted to the SCRS on July 31, 2022 (SCRS/2022/142).	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Not applicable. China is not a CPC with artisanal and small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Not applicable. China is not a CPC with purse seiners operations.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Shark/sea turtle/sea bird/billfish identification guides are distributed to each vessel.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2025-07-15	All this information can be found in Task 1 and Task 2 as well as observer data.	2025-07-15
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes		This information was reported in Task I and Task II as well as observer data. For 2024, no seabird was incidentally captured and recorded.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Not applicable. China has no such fishery activities.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		The government has circulated the logbook and required the fishing vessels to fill out logbook. In the logbook, there was identification guides for sharks and other bycatch species. The government also trained the fishermen and introduced the species identification guides to them each year to give the knowledge of mitigating the mortality of bycatch species. Posters of common shark species, sea turtles, sea birds and billfish were distributed to each trainer. The data of bycatch species and size frequency data were collected by the observers and reported.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				All Chinese longliners have been equipped with de-hooker device since 2009. The government requested all fishing companies to report information on incidental catch of sea turtles, mammals, and sea birds on logbook. Fishing companies were also required to implement bycatch mitigation measures as per ICCAT recommendations. The circle hook was encouraged to be used on longliner. The government encouraged fishermen to use monofilament instead of wire leaders to mitigate shark mortality in tuna longline fishery. Chinese government also issued a Notification of Management, which specified certification requirement for the hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks etc. since Sep. 14, 2014.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		China is preparing the description document of the estimation methodology and would submit to the SCRS when it is completed.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		Submit before 2025-9-15.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Submit before 2025-9-15.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		Submit before 2025-8-15.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		In CP 37 submitted before 2025-9-15.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		In CP 37 submitted before 2025-9-15.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2025-01-16	2025-1-16	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		China is still in the process of internal coordination and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		China is still in the process of internal coordination and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		China is still in the process of internal coordination and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		China is still in the process of internal coordination and conduct port inspection case by case or requested by other states.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		No such case.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		No such case.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		No such case.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		No such case.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Not applicable as no such bilateral arrangement so far.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		No fishing vessels enter to Chinese port. No port inspection report.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable as no such bilateral arrangement so far.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Not applicable as no such bilateral arrangement so far.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2025-07-15	2025-7-15	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No changes from the previous years.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Not applicable as China has no sport and recreational fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Not applicable as China has no such vessel.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Not applicable as China has no such vessel.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		No report was submitted yet.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		With annual report before 2025-9-15.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No report received.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable as China has no such cases.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Not applicable as currently China does not have at-sea inspection in Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Not applicable as currently China does not have at-sea inspection in Atlantic Ocean.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Not applicable as no such pilot program.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2025-02-18		
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No report received.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No report received.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No report received.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No report received.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Not applicable as China has no supply vessels.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		No electronic monitoring system (EMS) was developed or implemented in 2024.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		No electronic monitoring system (EMS) was developed or implemented in 2024.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		No report received.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	Yes		No such cases so no such report.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2024-02-02		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Not applicable since no modification was made.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		Refer to Annual report submitted by China in 2025-9.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes		Refer to SCRS Annual report submitted by China in 2025-7.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		2 vessels as listed in CP01 as shown on website.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		No such other vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		No joint fishing operations.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Be sent automatically every fishing day.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		No such inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		China had no inspection vessel.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		China had no such inspector or agencies.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		China had no JIS plans so no JIS reports.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes		Neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese ports for transshipment or/and landing.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Neither foreign BFT fishing vessel nor Chinese BFT fishing vessel visit Chinese ports for transshipment or/and landing.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Submit 4 times.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Submit for 2 months.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2024-11-27		
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Refer to annual report. Including observer onboard to monitor, catch report check, training course.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Refer to CP30-BCD-CHN sent on 2025-9.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		No changes from the previous years.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		No such vessel.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Data has been entered directly through the system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Not applicable as no farm fishing.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Not applicable as no processing vessels.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Refer to the latest CP 01. submit the renewed CP 01 when any changes occur.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2024-07-15	Submit in SCRS forms in 2025-7.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No such vessels was reported.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Submit CP16-SDP-BIRP-SWO/BET sent on 2024-9-15 and 2025-3-31.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		The same as previous years. Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018-12-20.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Four quarterly reports were sent before the last day of the next month of each quarters.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Not applicable as China has no vessels using FADs.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2024-02-02		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		12 monthly reports were sent before the last day of the next month.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Weekly report was sent when quota reaches to 80%.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		China did not utilize the entire quota.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Refer to this year Annual Report submitted in 2025-9.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Refer to this year Annual Report submitted in 2025-9.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		Submit in SCRS forms in 2025-7.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Refer to this year Annual Report submitted in 2025-9.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Refer to CP16-SDP-BiRp-SWO submitted by China before 2024/9/15 and 2025/3/31.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		The same as previous years. Refer to CP15-SDP-Valid sent on 2018/12/20.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		No changes from the previous years.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Refer to the latest CP 01.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Refer to the latest CP 01.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Refer to this year annual report submitted in 2025-9.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Refer to this year annual report submitted in 2025-9.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		No JIS so no report from JIS.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable. No Med fishery.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		NA since China does not have Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Refer to the latest CP 01.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Refer to the latest CP 01.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Refer to this year annual report submitted in 2025-9.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Refer to this year annual report submitted in 2025-9.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		NA since China does not have sport or recreational fishery in ICCAT.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		NA since China does not have Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		NA since China does not have Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		The same as previous year.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year submitted in 2025-9.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		Submit shark check sheet with annual report of this year in 2025-9.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		China did not fish or land North or South Atlantic shortfin mako.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		Not applicable since China has no purse seine fishery.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year submitted in 2025-9.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year submitted in 2025-9.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Refer to annual report of this year submitted in 2025-9.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		No report since China had no purse seine vessel.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No pilot electronic statistical document systems.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Yes		No information or clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	

Table 1. Retained catch of target and bycatch species (in round weight, t), 2014-2024.

Species	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
BFT	37.6	45.1	53.9	64.4	78.9	89.0	100.9	100.9	71.89	115.80	112.63
YFT	92.4	169.6	467.7	578.4	359.4	320.9	461.1	140.0	528.59	2444.35	2746.78
BET	2231.8	4941.8	5852.4	5514.4	4823.1	5718.5	3613.6	1638.5	3248.94	5415.29	5132.71
SWO	266.2	468.5	357.3	382.9	441.3	302.5	184.7	80.6	225.3	214.44	231.05
ALB	68.7	141.4	197.6	308.2	240.2	261.2	391.6	300.9	271.05	281.94	395.17
BSH	47.7	21.7	57.8	285.1	132.5	70.3	110.3	17.8	18.08	76.09	17.73
SMA	14.4	6.1	7.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUM	39.7	44.4	49.7	40.3	42.2	46.4	37.2	4.0	10.41	35.36	37.36
WHM	-	0.2	0.3	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.6	2.13	1.50	1.92
SAI	2.2	2.6	4.3	10.0	4.5	19.8	184.8	8.5	9.71	260.58	58.05
Other	-	0.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.8	1.6	-	43.7	-	10.49
Total	**2800.7**	**5841.5**	**7049.1**	**7189.1**	**6125.7**	**6833.3**	**5087.7**	**2292.8**	**4452.9**	**8865.1**	**8772.2**

Table 2. The nominal (retained) CPUE of target and bycatch species (kg /1000 hooks) and fishing effort (10^7 hooks), 2014-2024.

Species	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
BFT	424.3	1707.7	1271.0	537.4	537.3	657.8	643.1	1292.3	592.7	849.1	502.8
YFT	15.5	13.1	28.1	25.1	17.2	17.2	34.6	32.6	63.3	387.8	176.9
BET	374.3	382.5	352.0	239.5	231.2	309.1	271.0	381.6	388.8	859.2	330.6
SWO	44.6	36.3	21.5	16.6	21.2	16.3	13.9	18.8	26.9	34.0	14.8
ALB	11.5	10.9	11.9	13.4	11.5	14.1	29.5	70.1	32.4	44.7	25.4
BSH	8.0	1.7	3.5	12.4	6.35	3.8	9.5	4.0	2.1	11.8	1.1
SMA	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
BUM	6.7	3.4	3.0	1.8	2.02	2.5	2.8	0.9	1.2	5.6	2.4
WHM	-	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
SAI	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.21	1.0	14.2	2.0	1.2	1.5	3.7
Fishing Effort	**0.6**	**1.3**	**1.7**	**2.3**	**2.1**	**1.9**	**1.3**	**0.44**	**0.85**	**0.64**	**1.57**

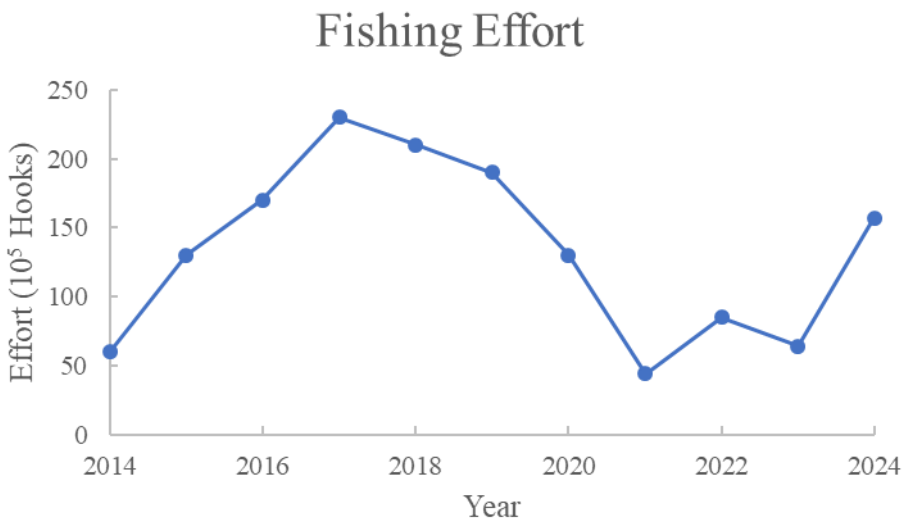


Figure 1. The fishing effort (10^5 hooks) of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

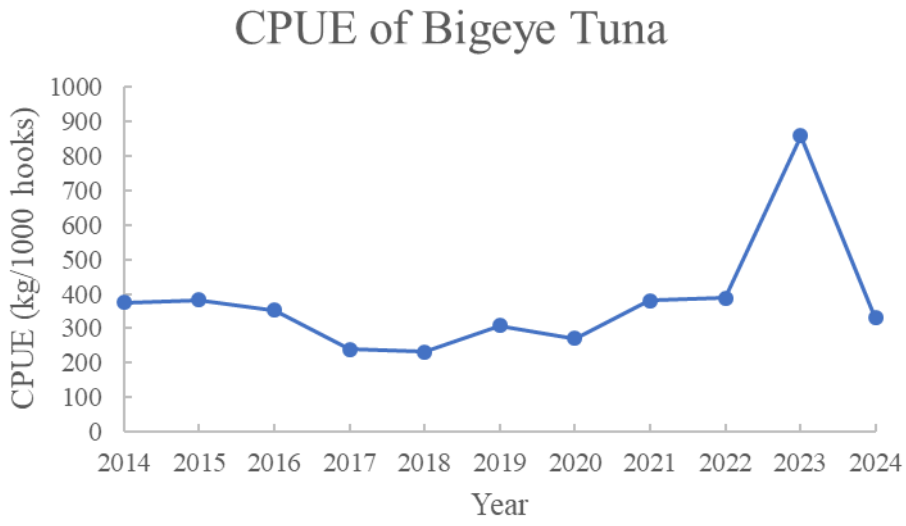


Figure 2. The nominal CPUE of bigeye tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

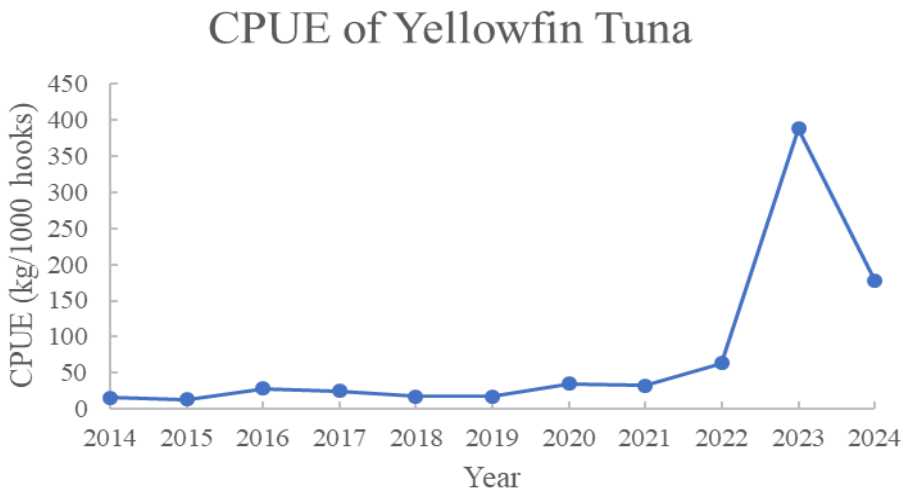


Figure 3. The nominal CPUE of yellowfin tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent years.

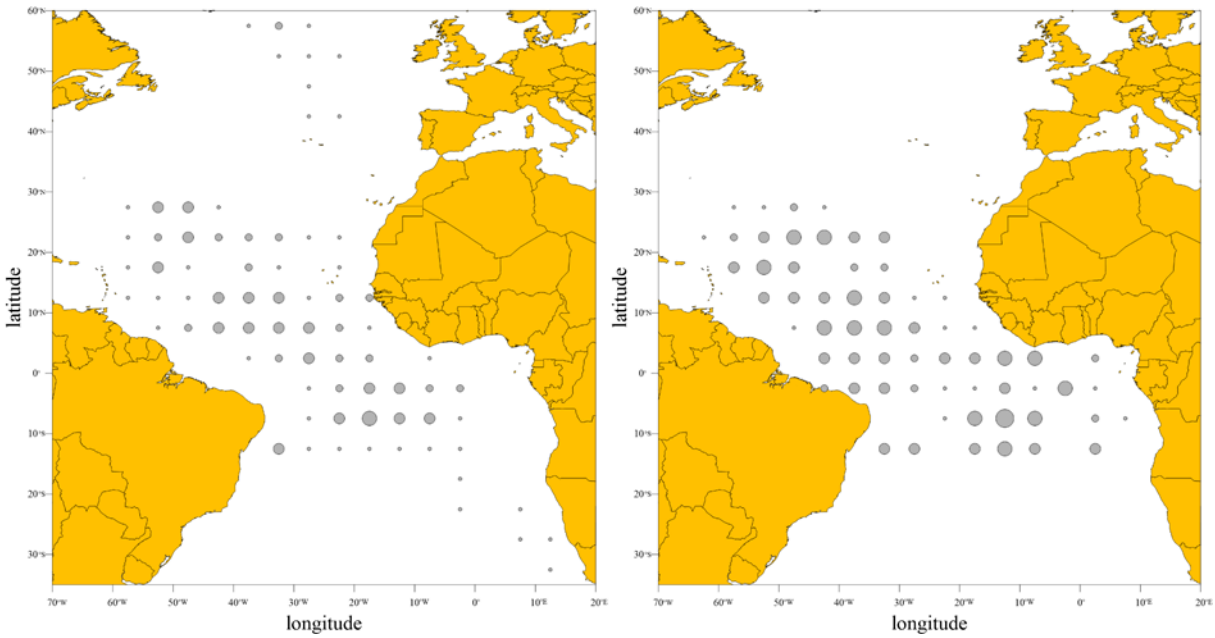


Figure 4. Fishing effort distribution by 5º×5º in 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

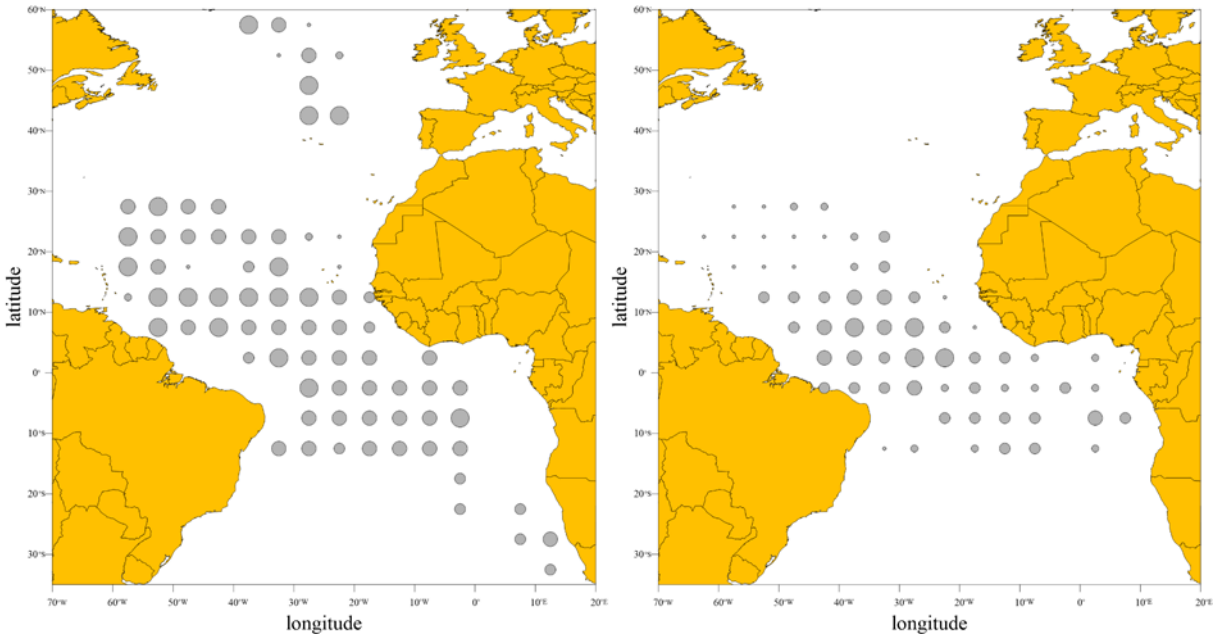


Figure 5. The spatial CPUE distribution of BET by 5º×5º in 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

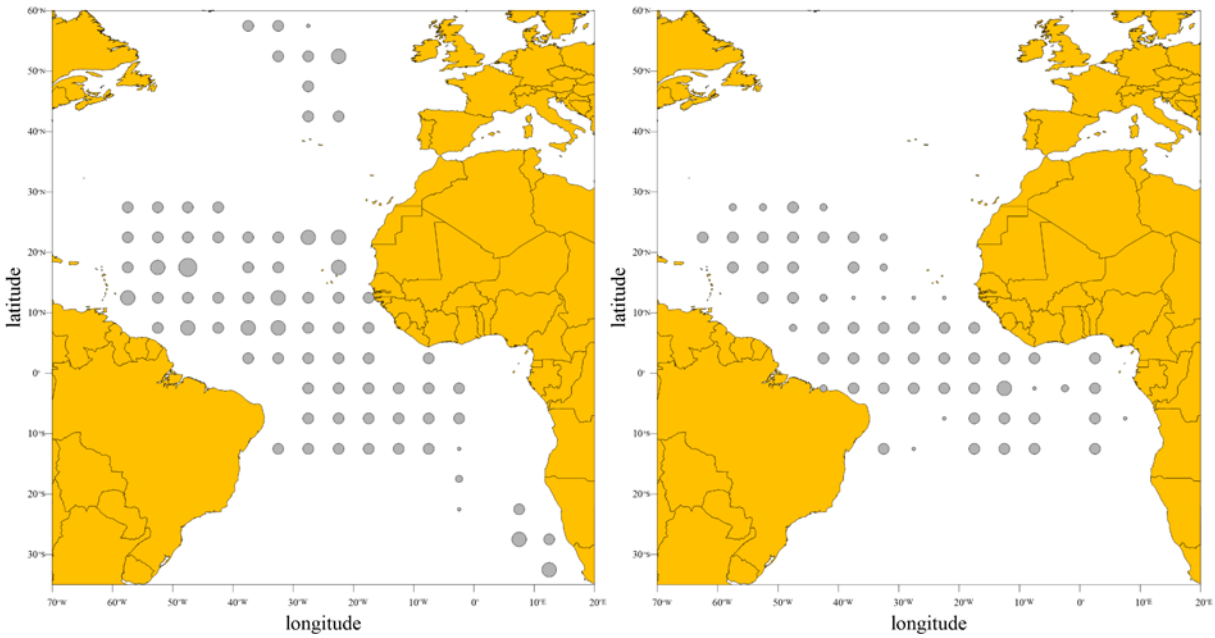


Figure 6. The spatial CPUE distribution of YFT by 5º×5º in 2023 (left) and 2024 (right)

ANNUAL REPORT OF COSTA RICA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU COSTA RICA
INFORME ANUAL DE COSTA RICA[1]

SUMMARY

En Costa Rica el Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPESCA) es la autoridad competente en la ejecución de políticas de desarrollo pesquero y la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales. Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados, cuya batimetría y extensión ha permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca artesanal. Existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación. En 2024 se registró desembarques en la costa Atlántica de una flota artesanal de 87 embarcaciones, todas menores a 20 m de eslora, de estas, ocho dirigen sus capturas a especies de interés de la ICCAT con palangre de superficie, las demás embarcaciones son dirigidas a una pesca de especies demersales. Costa Rica inició un Plan de Enmienda en 2021 con el objetivo de mejorar la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del Atlántico, el cual fue entregado como adjunto al informe anual de 2020. Con este se aspira a mejorar la gestión de las pesquerías nacionales para poder cumplir a cabalidad con las Recomendaciones de ICCAT. En las flotas de mediana escala y avanzada se inspecciona por medio de funcionarios del INCOPESCA el 100% de los desembarques y todas estas embarcaciones cuentan con sistema de seguimiento satelital (VMS), que transmite señal a una plataforma del INCOPESCA. Además, se adaptó formularios para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca para el Atlántico, con el fin de mejorar la recopilación de información biológica pesquera. A partir de 2022, se inició con muestreos biológicos en desembarques para obtener más información y, en la actualidad se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa nacional de observadores a bordo.

RÉSUMÉ

En Costa Rica el Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPESCA) es la autoridad competente en la ejecución de políticas de desarrollo pesquero y la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales. Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados, cuya batimetría y extensión ha permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca artesanal. Existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación. En 2024 se registró desembarques en la costa Atlántica de una flota artesanal de 87 embarcaciones, todas menores a 20 m de eslora, de estas, ocho dirigen sus capturas a especies de interés de la ICCAT con palangre de superficie, las demás embarcaciones son dirigidas a una pesca de especies demersales. Costa Rica inició un Plan de Enmienda en 2021 con el objetivo de mejorar la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del Atlántico, el cual fue entregado como adjunto al informe anual de 2020. Con este se aspira a mejorar la gestión de las pesquerías nacionales para poder cumplir a cabalidad con las Recomendaciones de ICCAT. En las flotas de mediana escala y avanzada se inspecciona por medio de funcionarios del INCOPESCA el 100% de los desembarques y todas estas embarcaciones cuentan con sistema de seguimiento satelital (VMS), que transmite señal a una plataforma del INCOPESCA. Además, se adaptó formularios para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca para el Atlántico, con el fin de mejorar la recopilación de información biológica pesquera. A partir de 2022, se inició con muestreos biológicos en desembarques para obtener más información y, en la actualidad se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa nacional de observadores a bordo.

[1] Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura.

RESUMEN

En Costa Rica el Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPESCA) es la autoridad competente en la ejecución de políticas de desarrollo pesquero y la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales. Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados, cuya batimetría y extensión ha permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca artesanal. Existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación. En 2024 se registró desembarques en la costa Atlántica de una flota artesanal de 87 embarcaciones, todas menores a 20 m de eslora, de estas, ocho dirigen sus capturas a especies de interés de la ICCAT con palangre de superficie, las demás embarcaciones son dirigidas a una pesca de especies demersales. Costa Rica inició un Plan de Enmienda en 2021 con el objetivo de mejorar la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del Atlántico, el cual fue entregado como adjunto al informe anual de 2020. Con este se aspira a mejorar la gestión de las pesquerías nacionales para poder cumplir a cabalidad con las Recomendaciones de ICCAT. En las flotas de mediana escala y avanzada se inspecciona por medio de funcionarios del INCOPESCA el 100% de los desembarques y todas estas embarcaciones cuentan con sistema de seguimiento satelital (VMS), que transmite señal a una plataforma del INCOPESCA. Además, se adaptó formularios para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca para el Atlántico, con el fin de mejorar la recopilación de información biológica pesquera. A partir de 2022, se inició con muestreos biológicos en desembarques para obtener más información y, en la actualidad se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa nacional de observadores a bordo.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

El Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INCOPESCA), en el marco de su Ley de creación y la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura y su reglamento, es la autoridad competente para la ejecución de la política de desarrollo pesquero y la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales, regionales e internacionales.

El INCOPESCA, como autoridad ejecutora de la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura, en conjunto con las autoridades del Servicio Nacional de Salud Animal, del Servicio Nacional de Guardacostas, Ministerio de Ambiente y Energía y demás entes con competencias concurrentes, permiten que El Estado, en la ejecución de sus mandatos, posea la capacidad de integración del conocimiento derivado de las acciones cooperativas de manejo que se desarrollan en la ICCAT, asegurando su correcta utilización en la gestión nacional, al igual que el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación allí definidas, como fuente primigenia para el desarrollo de esta gestión. De esta manera, por la naturaleza de estas especies altamente migratorias, la República de Costa Rica asume la condición de productor de información y partícipe en la investigación desarrollada en el marco de ICCAT, procurando asegurar la oportuna y completa información estadística en manos de ICCAT.

Costa Rica posee una limitada Zona Económica Exclusiva en el Mar Caribe de tan solo 24.000 kilómetros cuadrados (**Figura 1**), cuya batimetría y extensión han permitido el desarrollo muy conservador de la pesca artesanal. Existe un continuo trabajo de investigación y análisis derivado sustancialmente de los programas de captura y análisis de datos, así como del control, seguimiento y vigilancia de cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación.

En cuanto a las especies de interés para ICCAT, Costa Rica mantiene un interés sostenido y relevante en participar y desarrollar las pesquerías de túnidos y otras especies de peces pelágicos, para lo cual el país realizó las gestiones necesarias para llegar a ser Parte Contratante, estatus que obtuvo a partir del 7 de junio de 2024. Para el año 2024, en Costa Rica se registró en el Atlántico desembarques de una flota artesanal y comercial de 87 embarcaciones, todas menores a 20 m de eslora, de estas, ocho embarcaciones dirigen sus capturas a especies dentro ICCAT con el arte de pesca de palangre de superficie. Las otras embarcaciones son dirigidas a especies demersales. Esta flota comercial se divide en pequeña escala (autonomía hasta 3 mn), mediana escala (autonomía hasta 40 mn) y avanzada (autonomía mayor a 40 mn). Es importante

mencionar que el país mantiene un registro cerrado de licencias de pesca para estas flotas, en el cual no se otorga nuevas licencias. El país tiene el interés futuro de ampliar su flota pesquera en el Atlántico en la Zona de la Comisión y ejercer sus derechos de pesca en las especies de interés comercial.

Costa Rica dio inicio con un Plan de Enmienda en 2021 con el objetivo de mejorar la recopilación de datos estadísticos en la pesquería del Atlántico, el cual fue entregado como adjunto al informe anual de 2020. Con este se aspira a mejorar la gestión de las pesquerías nacionales para poder cumplir a cabalidad con las Recomendaciones de ICCAT.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

La información nacional anual detallada relativa a investigación y estadísticas de las pesquerías de interés del ICCAT es limitada. No obstante, se cuenta con un robusto sistema de inspecciones, con el cual se inspecciona el 100% de las embarcaciones de mediana escala y avanzada, las cuales en su totalidad cuentan con sistema de seguimiento satelital (VMS), el cual es monitoreado por parte del Centro de Seguimiento, Control y Vigilancia del Departamento de Fiscalización del INCOPESCA. Adicionalmente, a partir del 2022 se empezó a realizar muestreos biológicos pesqueros en desembarques para obtener más información; y se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), que sería la base para el diseño del programa nacional de observadores a bordo, con el cual se podrá comunicar información detallada sobre tallas, descartes vivos o muertos, interacciones con fauna, entre otros. Además, se ha estado mejorando la información pesquera mediante el uso de formularios adaptados para el Atlántico para toma de datos durante las faenas de pesca (registro de lances, libro de registro de operaciones de pesca, registro de transbordo). Se está elaborando una App para registro de datos.

Costa Rica ha presentado dos documentos científicos con registros históricos de desembarques de su flota comercial de mediana escala, en el periodo 1999-2020, la cual faena en la Zona Económica Exclusiva nacional en el Atlántico. El primero fue el SCRS/2022/047 en el cual se recopiló datos de desembarques de pez espada del Atlántico norte y el segundo fue el SCRS/2022/161, el cual contiene datos de las especies que son sujeto de captura y que están amparadas bajo la Comisión.

El 10 de julio de 2025 se envió a la Comisión formularios con información de la pesquería de Costa Rica en el Atlántico durante el año 2024, entre estos: ST01-T1FC, ST02-T1NC, ST03-T2CE, ST04-T2SZ, ST05-T2CS, ST06-T2FM, ST07-TropSupVes, ST08-FadsDep, ST09-DomObPrg, ST10-PortSamp, TG01-CnvEleSurv, TG02-CnvTReRc, TG03-EleTReRc, además del documento SCRS/2024/XX, titulado: “Descripción del Programa Nacional de Recopilación de Datos Pesqueros en Costa Rica”. Posteriormente, el 15 de agosto de 2025 se hizo entrega del formulario CP13-COC_Sec. Junto al presente informe se entrega también los formularios CP41-NSWOPlan, BillChSheet, ShkCkSheet, CP44-BirdMit-TRI y CP58-AnnRepPIs.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos y se prohíbe la pesca de altura con red de enmalle (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 8436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). El país no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora y se limita a faenar dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva. Es pertinente mencionar la importancia del poco tiempo del palangre en el agua y de los materiales de monofilamento de los cuales está constituido, esto disminuye la interacción con las tortugas. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación, siendo esta medida la mejor opción para disminuir la mortalidad de tortugas marinas. Es importante resaltar que en Costa Rica se prohíbe el aleteo por la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura Nº 8436 y se inspecciona el 100% de los desembarques de las flotas de mediana escala y avanzada.

Costa Rica ha actualizado un Plan de Acción Nacional para la Conservación y Ordenación de los tiburones PANT-CR 2020-2025. Para abordar este tema se ha conformado una Comisión de seguimiento e implementación del PANT. Al mismo tiempo es necesario mencionar que este PANT-CR ha sido insumo para la elaboración del Plan de Acción Regional para la conservación y ordenación de tiburones, de los países parte de la Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola del Istmo Centroamericano (OSPESCA). El 2 de abril

de 2024 se realizó entrega a la ICCAT de nota en respuesta al requerimiento de comunicar sobre medidas técnicas y otras medidas de ordenación, aplicadas para reducir la mortalidad por pesca total del marrajo dientuso del Atlántico sur, en cumplimiento de la Recomendación 22-11, aquí es importante hacer notar que el país no realiza operaciones pesqueras en el Atlántico sur.

En vista que Costa Rica contó con los Dictámenes de Extracción No Perjudicial (DENP) de tiburones martillo negativos, no se permitió las exportaciones desde el 2015 de cuerpos, ni aletas de estos tiburones. Además, en febrero de 2023 se prohibió en Costa Rica la captura, retención a bordo, transbordo, descarga, almacenamiento, y comercialización de productos y subproductos de los tiburones martillo (Sphyrnidae), mediante Decreto Ejecutivo Nº 43900-MAG-MINAE.

En relación con el exceso de captura de pez espada del Atlántico norte, producto de que Costa Rica no contaba con un límite de captura asignado, a pesar de practicar la captura de esta especie de manera histórica, con registros de desembarques desde el año 1999, en la Recomendación 24-10 se le asignó a Costa Rica un límite de captura de 75 t anuales, para el periodo 2025, 2026 y 2027. Aunado a esto, Estados Unidos transfiere en la misma Recomendación a Costa Rica 300 t, para un total disponible de límite de captura en 2025 de 375 t. Esto le permitirá a nuestro país realizar la devolución del exceso de captura acumulado y seguir capturando esta especie, como lo ha realizado de manera histórica.

En el caso del exceso de captura de aguja azul, los registros de desembarques del año 2024 lograron mantenerse por debajo del promedio del periodo 2016-2024. Costa Rica mantiene un registro de licencias cerrado, donde no se otorga nuevas licencias, de manera que el esfuerzo pesquero no se incrementa. Nuestro país aspira a contar con un límite de desembarque de aguja azul que pueda satisfacer sus necesidades de captura, para así mantener la pesca que históricamente ha realizado su flota artesanal de menos de 20 m de eslora en el Atlántico.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Al tener Costa Rica embarcaciones de menos de 20 m de eslora, se le ha dificultado llegar a implementar un programa nacional de observadores a bordo, mismo que podría brindar información más detallada de las faenas de pesca. El tamaño de las embarcaciones presenta limitado espacio para albergar más personas a bordo aparte de la tripulación, además de las condiciones de seguridad y salubridad que representan una limitación importante para su implementación. Se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa nacional de observadores a bordo. La falta de personal por parte del INCOPESCA para atender la pesquería del Atlántico de Costa Rica, ha sido también una limitación importante, donde en algunos casos este factor afecta para el registro de más datos de estadísticas pesqueras.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2025-09-10	2025-09-10	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2025-07-10	2025-07-10	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2025-07-10	2025-07-10	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2025-07-10	2025-07-10	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2025-07-10	2025-07-10	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2025-07-10		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	Sí	2025-07-10	2025-07-10	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	Sí	2025-07-10	2025-07-10	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	Sí	2025-07-10	2025-07-10	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí	2025-07-10	2025-07-10	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		En 2023 Costa Rica inició la implementación de hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico. Se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa de observadores a bordo. Se agradece al SCRS y a la Secretaría su colaboración para recibir talleres de creación de capacidad para ayudar a Costa Rica a cumplir los requisitos de comunicar los descartes vivos y muertos totales.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		No se cuenta con esta información.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Costa Rica no realiza pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		Costa Rica no realiza pesca de atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		Costa Rica con cuenta con granjas de BFT.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		Costa Rica no realiza esa pesquería.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí	2025-01-28	2025-01-28	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		Costa Rica no opera pesquerías con dispositivos de concentración de peces en el Atlántico.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		Costa Rica no opera pesquerías con dispositivos de concentración de peces en el Atlántico.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí	2025-07-10	2025-07-10	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Costa Rica no cuenta con sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) en el Atlántico.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de más de 20 m de eslora en el Atlántico.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		Costa Rica no opera pesquerías con dispositivos de concentración de peces en el Atlántico.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		Costa Rica no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		En 2023 Costa Rica inició la implementación de hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico. Se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa de observadores a bordo. Se agradece al SCRS y a la Secretaría su colaboración para recibir talleres de creación de capacidad para ayudar a Costa Rica a cumplir los requisitos de	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
				comunicar los descartes vivos y muertos totales.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí	2025-07-10	Se entregó documento denominado "Descripción del programa nacional de recopilación de datos pesqueros en Costa Rica". Toda la flota de Costa Rica que opera en el Atlántico es menor a 20 m de eslora.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí	2025-07-10	2025-07-10	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí		Costa Rica no lleva a cabo investigaciones sobre marrajo dientuso.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	Sí		Costa Rica no emprende trabajos de investigación sobre tintorera.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		Costa Rica no captura tiburón azul del Atlántico sur.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	Sí		En Costa Rica no se retiene el marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte. En 2023 Costa Rica inició la implementación de hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico. Se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa de observadores a bordo. Se agradece al SCRS y a la Secretaría su colaboración para recibir talleres de creación de capacidad para ayudar a Costa Rica a cumplir los requisitos de comunicar los descartes vivos y muertos totales.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos	Sí		La flota de Costa Rica no captura marrajo dientuso (SMA) del stock del Atlántico sur.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	Sí	2025-07-10	Se entregó documento denominado "Descripción del programa nacional de recopilación de datos pesqueros en Costa Rica". Toda la flota de Costa Rica que opera en el Atlántico es menor a 20 m de eslora.	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de cerco en el Atlántico.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		Costa Rica no ha desarrollado guías de identificación para las especies de ICCAT.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí	2025-07-10	2025-07-10	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Sí	2025-07-10	2025-07-10	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		En 2023 Costa Rica inició la implementación de hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
				buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	Sí		En 2023 Costa Rica inició la implementación de hojas de registro de lances para recopilar información de descartes y captura fortuita en la flota que opera en el Atlántico. Se está implementando un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa de observadores a bordo. Se agradece al SCRS y a la Secretaría su colaboración para recibir talleres de creación de capacidad para ayudar a Costa Rica a cumplir los requisitos de comunicar los descartes vivos y muertos totales.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2025-09-10	2025-09-10	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2025-09-10	2025-09-10	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2025-08-15	2025-08-15	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		Costa Rica no ha operado mediante fletamento.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		Costa Rica no ha efectuado transbordos.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se ha ejecutado transbordos.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		Costa Rica no ha autorizado ni se ha ejecutado transbordos.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí	2021-09-14	2021-09-14. Costa Rica notificó a ICCAT Punto de Contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					Anterior a esta fecha no se ha recibido ninguna solicitud de notificación.	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí	2021-09-14	2021-09-14. Costa Rica notificó a ICCAT Punto de Contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí	2021-09-14	2021-09-14. Costa Rica notificó a ICCAT que Puerto Moin administrado por APM Terminal es el puerto autorizado para que buques pesqueros extranjeros soliciten entrada.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		Costa Rica no ha recibido ningún requerimiento de entrada a Puerto.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		Costa Rica no ha emitido ninguna denegación de uso de Puerto.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		En Costa Rica no se ha ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		En Costa Rica no se ha ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		En Costa Rica no se ha ejecutado inspecciones en Puerto por no haber existido llamadas a puerto.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación	No		No se ha establecido un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación en este ámbito.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		En Costa Rica no desembarcan buques de pesca extranjeros del Atlántico.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		No se ha suscrito acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		No se ha suscrito acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		Costa Rica no cuenta con buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior en el Atlántico.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		Costa Rica no tiene buques pesqueros de 20 m o más autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí		No hay registros de interacción con especies ICCAT. En caso de haber alguna captura y eventual retención, las capturas obtenidas de la pesca deportiva, según la cantidad autorizada de ejemplares, se destinarán a la taxidermia o al consumo de quienes las realicen, bajo los términos y las condiciones que determine el INCOPESCA (Instituto Costarricense de Pesca y Acuicultura) (Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 8436, capítulo VII, artículo 74).	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	Sí		Esta CPC no ha recibido información sobre ninguna supuesta actividad IUU de sus buques pesqueros ni tiene ninguna información adicional que comunicar.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	Sí	2024-10-09	2024-10-09	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	Sí		En esta CPC no ha habido acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	Sí		Como resultado de las investigaciones Costa Rica ha realizado mejoras en el manejo de sus datos estadísticos y otras acciones que están siendo consideradas en un Plan de Enmienda.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	Sí		Esta CPC no ha realizado ningún avistamiento de buques pescando en contravención de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	Sí		Esta CPC no ha recibido ningún informe de que sus buques hayan sido avistados participando en actividades que contravienen las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no está actualmente interesada en participar en el programa piloto para el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección para realizar actividades de visita e inspección.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	Sí		No hay programas activos de este tipo.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		No hay programas activos de este tipo.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	Sí		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	Sí		No hay registros de artes de pesca perdidos.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	Sí		No hay registros de artes de pesca perdidos.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		Departamento de Registro del INCOPESCA, Sally Rojas Vásquez (srojas@incopesca.go.cr) y Departamento de Fiscalización, Edwin Salazar Serrano (ESalazar@incopesca.go.cr).	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		Este CPC no tiene declaración de suministro.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		Costa Rica no cuenta con programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) en el Atlántico. Se está implementando en el Pacífico un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa nacional de observadores a bordo.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí		Costa Rica no cuenta con sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS) en el Atlántico. Se está implementando en el Pacífico un plan piloto de observadores a bordo (humano y electrónico), el cual sería la base para el diseño del programa nacional de observadores a bordo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	Sí		Costa Rica es miembro de la OMI y la OIT. El trabajo en el Mar está regulado por el Código de Trabajo (Ley N° 2). Los tripulantes requieren de un Certificado de Zafarrancho, el cual es emitido por la Capitanía de Puerto. Como requisito para obtener este Certificado se debe aprobar el curso Básico de Embarco, impartido por el Núcleo Náutico Pesquero del Instituto Nacional de Aprendizaje, el cual incluye los siguientes módulos, que corresponden a cursos modelo de la OMI: "Técnicas de Supervivencia Personal", "Seguridad Personal y Responsabilidad Social", "Prevención y Lucha Contra Incendios", y "Primeros Auxilios y Básicos". Este Certificado debe ser renovado cada cinco años, con un refrescamiento del curso Básico de Embarco. Costa Rica cuenta con un robusto sistema de salud pública, el cual es administrado por la Caja Costarricense de Seguro Social; también existe un Seguro de riesgos del trabajo que es administrado por el Institutito Nacional de Seguros. En la Zona Económica Exclusiva de Costa Rica en el Atlántico no opera flota extrajera y todas las embarcaciones nacionales comerciales son menores a 20 m de eslora.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	Sí		No existen en esta CPC informes de este tipo.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza ninguna pesquería de almadrabas dirigida al atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a otros buques pesqueros a dirigirse al atún rojo en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen transbordos de atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen desembarques de atún rojo del este.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		Costa Rica no ejerce actividades sobre atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre dichos buques.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		Esta CPC no participa en la captura o comercialización de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí		Esta CPC no está involucrada en el proyecto piloto de REM.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2025-07-10	2025-07-10	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	Sí		No existen reportes de pesca IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene registros de importaciones de patudo congelado.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene registros de importaciones de patudo congelado.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí	2025-07-28	2025-07-28	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	Sí		Esta CPC no planta DCP para capturar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO11	Plan / Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2025-01-28	2025-01-28	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		Esta CPC no alcanzó su límite de captura.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte.	
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene buques pesqueros de 20 m o más autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar túnidos y especies afines.	
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene buques pesqueros de 20 m o más autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar túnidos y especies afines.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí		Costa Rica no realiza importación de pez espada del Atlántico norte.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene registros de exportaciones de pez espada del Atlántico norte o patudo del Atlántico.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	Sí		Esta CPC no concede permisos a buques de arpón o palangreros para capturar stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo y, por tanto, no tiene un periodo de veda específico.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí	2025-09-10	2025-09-10	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza que en sus puertos se realicen desembarques o transbordos de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo que comunicar.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	Sí		Esta CPC no marca pez espada del Mediterráneo ni ha desembarcado ningún ejemplar marcado.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del norte.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque de 20 m o más a capturar pez espada del sur.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		Costa Rica no ejerce pesca en el Atlántico sur.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a operar en actividades relacionadas con el pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no opera, ni tiene planes para operar, ninguna pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del norte.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del sur.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		No existen buques autorizados en el periodo de reporte. La Flota Pesquera de CR es menor a 20 metros de eslora.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	Sí		Esta CPC no permite la captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur en otras pesquerías.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	Sí		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí	2025-09-10	2025-09-10	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Sí		Aplica exención establecida en párrafo 10, Recomendación 19-05.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2025-09-10	2025-09-10	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	Sí		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur que comunicar.	
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco.	Sí		Esta CPC no cuenta con buques de cerco en el Atlántico.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV,	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		No existe en las actividades de pesca de la flota artesanal interacción con aves marinas.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí		En Costa Rica es obligatorio el uso de anzuelo circular en la pesca de grandes pelágicos (Reglamento a la Ley de Pesca y Acuicultura No 89436 No 36782-MINAET-MAG-MOPT-TUR-SP-S-MTSS, Capítulo XV, Artículo 56). Costa Rica no cuenta con flota de buques de cerco ni de arrastre en el Atlántico. La flota costarricense en el Atlántico es artesanal de menos de 20 metros de eslora. Se ha dado capacitación a tripulaciones para concientizar sobre buenas prácticas de manipulación y liberación.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	Sí		Costa Rica no cuenta con buques de cerco en el Atlántico.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		Esta CPC no ha presentado ninguna objeción a ninguna de las Recomendaciones del año previo.	

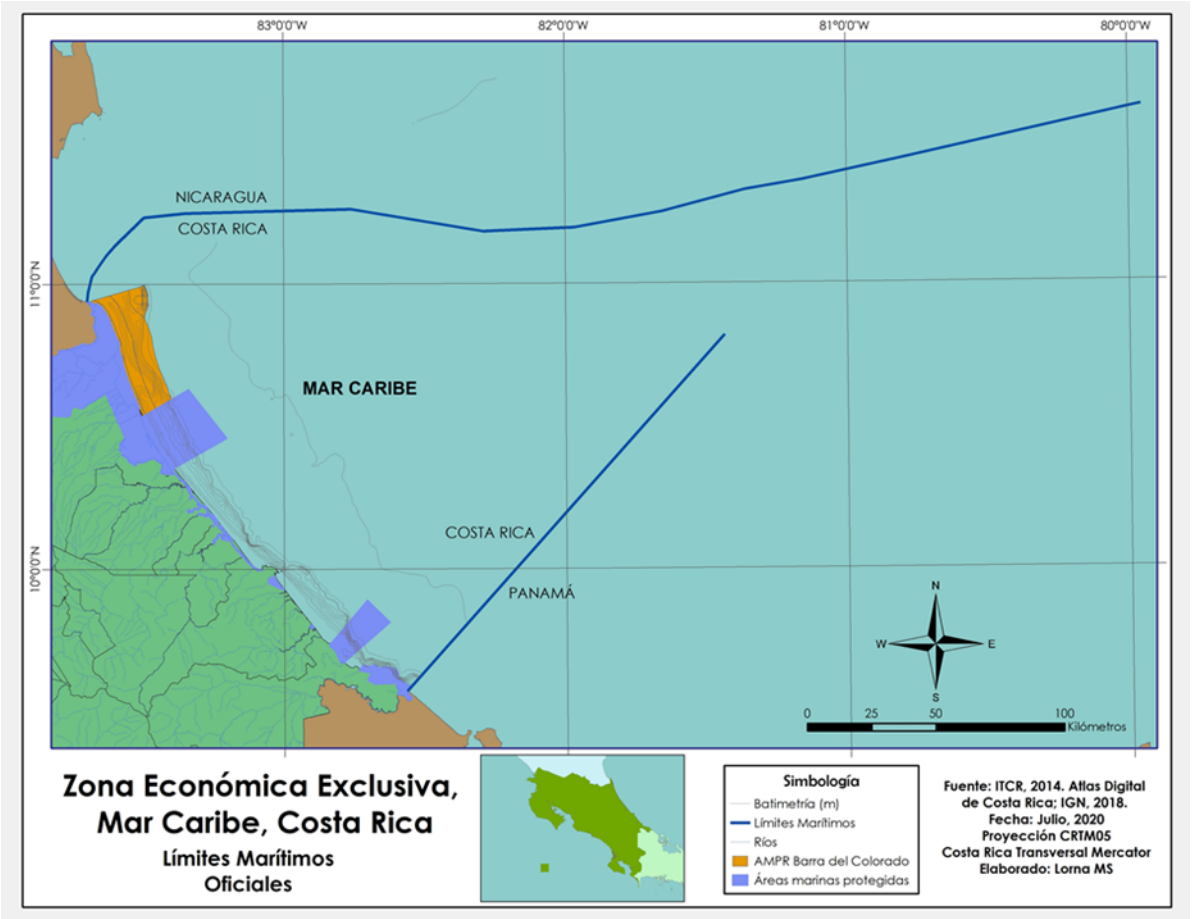


Figura 1. Zona Económica Exclusiva de Costa Rica en el Mar Caribe.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE[1234]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE
INFORME ANUAL DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SUMMARY

Dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales, trois unités de pêches exercent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit des unités de pêche industrielle, de pêche semi industrielle et de pêche artisanale. En 2024, une quantité totale de 10734920,24 Kg de poisson géré par la commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et pirogues en activité dans l'Atlantique. Les espèces YFT, BON, BSH et le BUM ont été les espèces majoritaires pour les groupes thonidés majeurs, thonidés mineurs, requins et istiophoridés respectivement. Pour les espèces à limite de capture, aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé.

RÉSUMÉ

Dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales, trois unités de pêches exercent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit des unités de pêche industrielle, de pêche semi industrielle et de pêche artisanale. En 2024, une quantité totale de 10734920,24 Kg de poisson géré par la commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et pirogues en activité dans l'Atlantique. Les espèces YFT, BON, BSH et le BUM ont été les espèces majoritaires pour les groupes thonidés majeurs, thonidés mineurs, requins et istiophoridés respectivement. Pour les espèces à limite de capture, aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé.

RESUMEN

Dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales, trois unités de pêches exercent régulièrement leurs activités. Il s'agit des unités de pêche industrielle, de pêche semi industrielle et de pêche artisanale. En 2024, une quantité totale de 10734920,24 Kg de poisson géré par la commission a été débarquée par les navires battant pavillon ivoirien et pirogues en activité dans l'Atlantique. Les espèces YFT, BON, BSH et le BUM ont été les espèces majoritaires pour les groupes thonidés majeurs, thonidés mineurs, requins et istiophoridés respectivement. Pour les espèces à limite de capture, aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé.

Introduction

La pêche constitue un secteur clé de l'économie pour la plupart des pays côtiers. En Côte d'Ivoire, elle revêt une importance particulière : le poisson représente la principale source de protéines animales, couvrant une part essentielle des besoins nutritionnels d'une population en croissance constante. Cette demande nationale soutenue en produits halieutiques conduit régulièrement les autorités à mettre en place des mesures d'accompagnement, qu'il s'agisse de soutien aux acteurs locaux ou d'affrètement de navires pour garantir l'approvisionnement.

Grâce à ses 550 km de côtes et à une politique volontariste de développement halieutique, la Côte d'Ivoire a fait de la pêche thonière un axe prioritaire. La présence d'industries thonières dans la zone portuaire d'Abidjan renforce cette dynamique. Pour optimiser ce potentiel, le pays a conclu des partenariats avec d'autres États et organisations spécialisées, tout en se dotant de deux structures étatiques dédiées au suivi quotidien des débarquements.

Pleinement engagée dans une gestion durable des ressources, la Côte d'Ivoire est membre active de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés (ICCAT). Elle applique rigoureusement ses recommandations, notamment en matière de lutte contre la pêche illicite et de préservation des écosystèmes marins.

[1] Bina Fofana, Direction des Pêches.
[2] Cho Hermance Lentelus Gossan, N'guessan Constance Diaha, Chercheur au Centre de Recherches Océanologiques.
[3] Kouadio Justin Konan.
[4] Julien Djou, Statisticien à la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches.

Conformément aux exigences de l'ICCAT, chaque partie contractante (CPC) doit produire un rapport annuel détaillant les actions menées. Ce document permet d'évaluer les progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre des résolutions adoptées. Le présent rapport synthétise ainsi les activités ivoiriennes de 2023, couvrant trois volets essentiels :

- Les pêcheries : état des flottes, techniques utilisées et contrôle des captures ;
- La recherche : études scientifiques sur les stocks et impacts environnementaux ;
- Les statistiques : données quantitatives et qualitative pour une analyse fine de la filière.

Ce bilan témoigne de l'engagement de la Côte d'Ivoire en faveur d'une pêche thonière à la fois compétitive et responsable, équilibre indispensable pour préserver cette ressource vitale.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

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

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

La pêche qualifiée de semi industrielle est pratiquée à la fois par les chalutiers et les vedettes. La différence entre les deux réside dans le mode de pêche et le type d'embarcation. Les vedettes sont très rapides dans le système de pêche. Elles font généralement quelques heures de pratique de la pêche et les activités se font sous les DCP traditionnels. Les débarquements peuvent se faire une à deux fois par jour en fonction de la disponibilité du poisson sous les DCP. La pêche se fait à la ligne et les thons sont particulièrement visés. Les chalutiers par contre font plusieurs jours de marrées, pêchent au chalut et débarquent plusieurs espèces.

La pêche industrielle, quant à elle, est exercées par les thoniers affrétés par la Côte d'Ivoire depuis quelques années. Les thoniers ivoiriens exerçant dans le milieu sont des navires affrétés par la Côte d'Ivoire depuis 2016. Ces navires essentiellement des palangriers battant désormais pavillon ivoirien travaillent sous la direction des autorités compétentes.

1.1 Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1.1 Prises totales

Les prises totales de thonidés et espèces associées s'élèvent 10 734 920,24 kg (**figure 1**). Cette quantité est inférieur à celle obtenue en 2 238 350,79 kg en 2023. Cette production est élevée dans l'ensemble à l'exception de Juillet et Aoùt où c'est seulement une petite quantité qui a été débarquée. En effet le gouvernement a pris un décret interdisant la pêche durant ces deux mois.

1.1.1.1 Thonidés

Les unités de pêche ont enregistré un débarquement total de 9 024 056,175 kg de thonidés au cours de l'année 2024. Ces captures se répartissent en deux catégories principales : les thonidés majeurs, représentant 5 150 997,944 kg (57,1% du total), et les thonidés mineurs avec 3 873 058,231 kg (42,9%), comme le montrent les **figures 2** et **3** respectivement. Parmi les thonidés majeurs, l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*, YFT) dominait les captures avec 2 637 260,465 kg, suivi du listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*, SKJ) avec 1 803 266,637 kg. Concernant les thonidés mineurs, la bonite (*Sarda sarda*, BON) constituait l'espèce principale avec 1 739 411,99 kg, devant la thonine (*Euthynnus alletteratus*, LTA) à 1 468 183,715 kg et le Thazard blanc (*Scomberomorus tritor*, MAW) avec 639 362,026 kg. Cette analyse révèle une prédominance marquée de l'albacore dans les thonidés majeurs et de la bonite parmi les thonidés mineurs, ce qui ne correspond pas aux tendances habituelles observées dans la région.

1.1.1.2 Requins

Les débarquements comprenaient exclusivement deux espèces : *Prionace glauca* (BSH), dominant largement avec 101898,21 kg, et *Isurus oxyrinchus* (SMA) en quantité négligeable. Aucune capture de *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) n'a été enregistrée (**figure 4**), confirmant son absence totale durant la période observée.

1.1.1.3 Istiophoridés

Les différents sites de débarquement ont enregistré trois espèces de la famille des Istiophoridés, dont la répartition est illustrée par la **figure 5**. Comme en 2023, le makaire noir (BUM) domine largement les captures avec un volume de 19 721 kg en 2024. Les autres espèces de cette famille n'apparaissent qu'en quantités marginales ou sont totalement absentes des prises.

Concernant les espèces soumises à quota, le marlin bleu, le marlin blanc et l'espadon, les données montrent un strict respect des limites autorisées, sans aucun cas de dépassement observé durant la période considérée.

1.1.2 Effort de pêche

L'effort de pêche globale calculé s'élève à 413022,912 jours en mer pour 2024. Cette valeur est nettement inférieure à celle obtenue en 2023 qui s'élevait à 320032,5 jours en mer. Le nombre de pirogue rentrée par jour de pêche a été considéré comme effort pour la pêche au filet maillant ; le nombre de jour en mer, pour les vedettes et le nombre d'hameçon, pour les palangriers (**figure 6**).

1.1.3 Capture par unité d'effort

La capture par unité d'effort calculé montre un rendement faible en juillet (**figure 7**) dû à la fermeture de la pêche aux autres embarcations.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

1.2.1 Système de collecte des données

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

1.2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans le système de collecte des données

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

- Localisation de la zone de pêche par le biais des GPS.
- Inscription sur les calées de la zone de pêche de sorte à pouvoir échantillonner aisément avec les différentes informations.

- Prélever les échantillons biologiques et participer aux analyses faites au sein des groupes de travail du SCRS pour actualiser les méthodologies de travail.

1.2.3 Résumés des activités de recherches

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

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

- Collecte d'échantillons biologiques aux fins de l'étude sur la croissance des Istiophoridés de l'Atlantique Est.
- Collecte d'échantillons biologiques aux fins de l'étude de la biologie de la croissance et de la structure des stocks des thonidés mineurs.
- Les activités de routines dans le cadre de la récupération des marques du projet AOTTP.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

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

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

- La Côte d'Ivoire dispose d'une petite unité de pêche sportive et récréative, cependant elle ne fait pas de suivi statistique et biologique à cause de l'irrégularité des activités mais aussi à cause de l'insuffisance de personnel technique.

- La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose pas encore de plan de gestion sur les DCP car les travaux encourent nécessitent une logistique additionnelle.

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

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

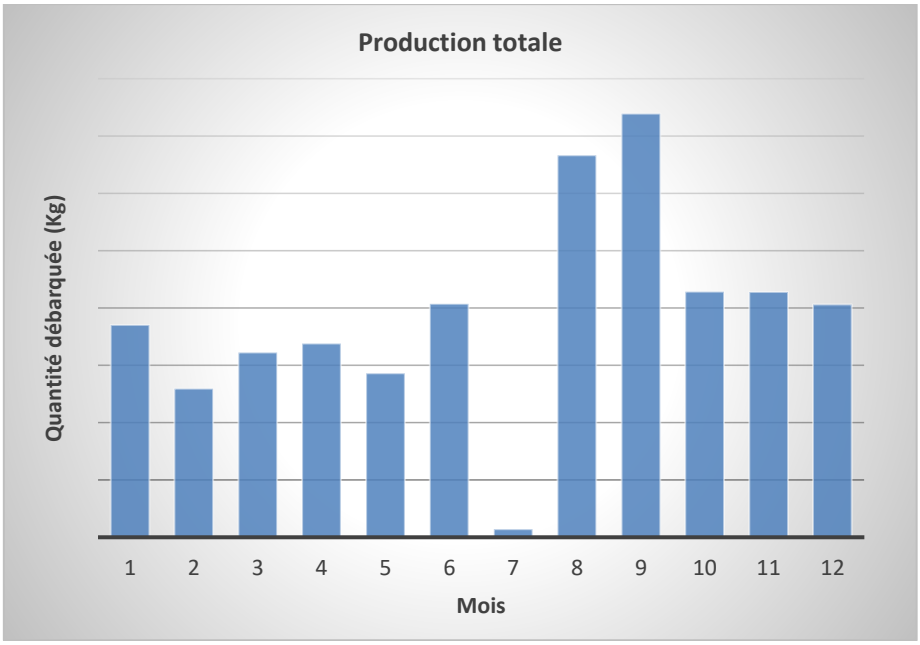


Figure 1. Production totale de poissons gérés par la Commission et débarqués aux différents quais de Côte d'Ivoire en 2023.

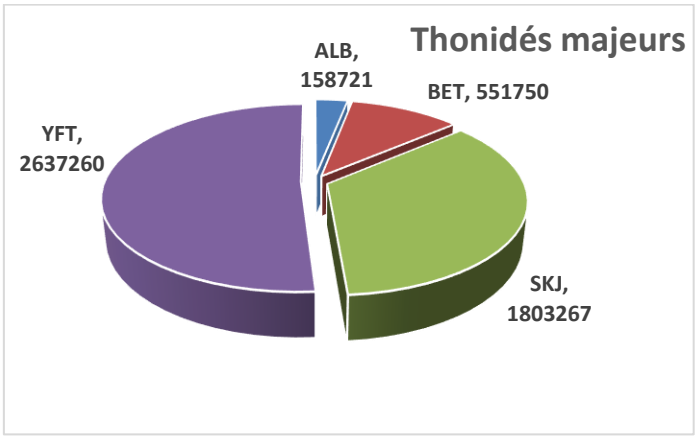


Figure 2. Evolution annuelle des quantités totales des thonidés majeurs débarquées dans la zone ivoirienne en 2023. BET : *Thunnus obesus* ; YFT : *Thunnus albacares* ; SKJ : *Katsuwonus pelamis*; ALB : *Thunnus alalunga.*

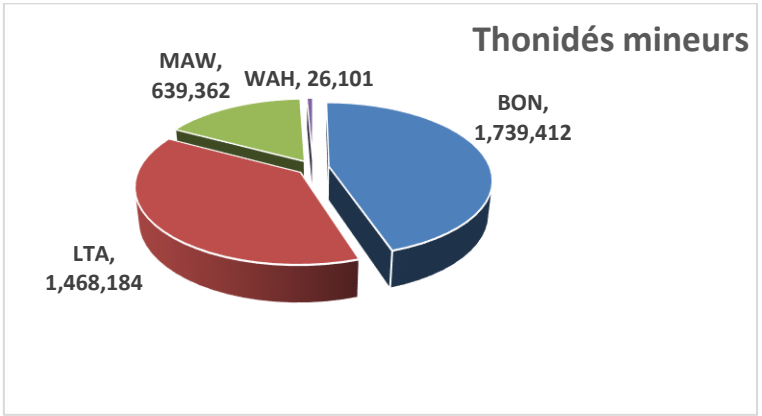


Figure 3. Evolution de la production des thonidés mineurs débarqués en Côte d'Ivoire en 2023 : LTA : Thonine ; BON : *Sarda sarda* ; MAW: *Scomberomorus tritor* ; FRI: *Auxis thazard*; BLT: *Auxis rochei* et WAH: *Acanthocybium solandri.*

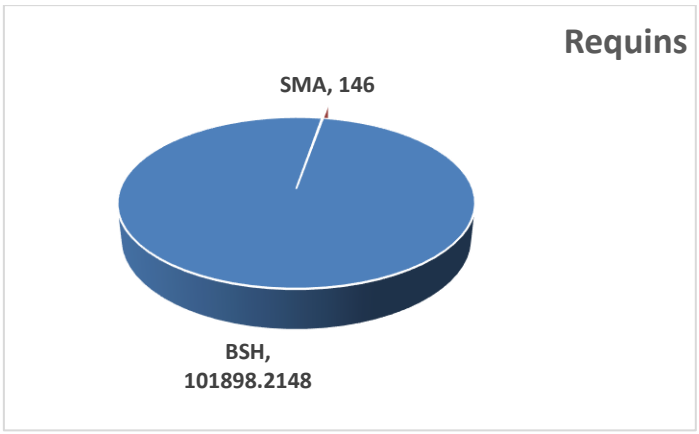


Figure 4. Évolution de la production des différentes espèces de requins débarquées dans la zone d'Abidjan en 2023. *Isurus oxyrincus* (SMA); *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) ; *Prionace glauca* (BSH).

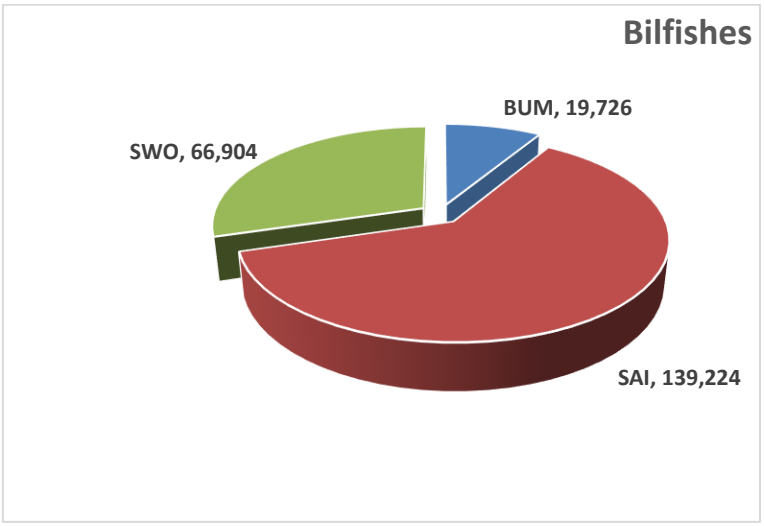


Figure 5. Évolution de la production des différentes espèces associées aux thonidés. BUM: Marlin bleu; SAI: voilier; WHM : Marlin blanc; SWO: Espadon.

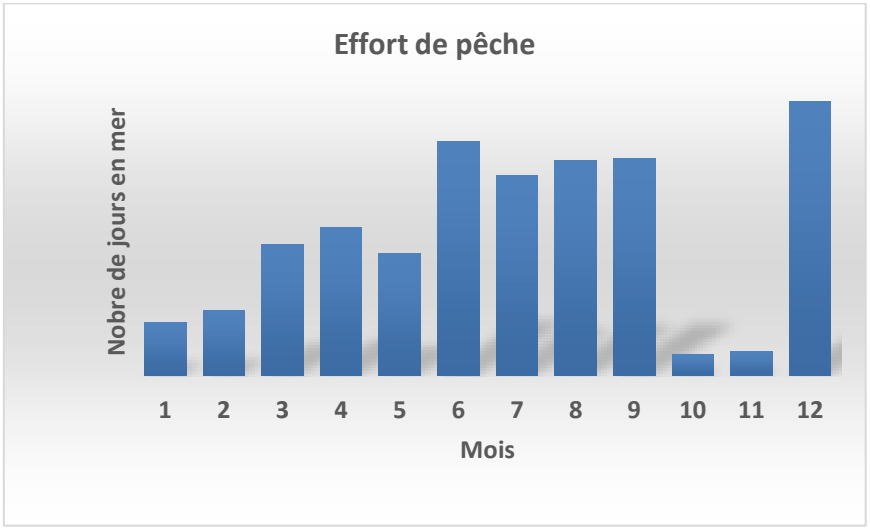


Figure 6. Évolution de l'effort de pêche associé à la capture des thonidés en 2024.

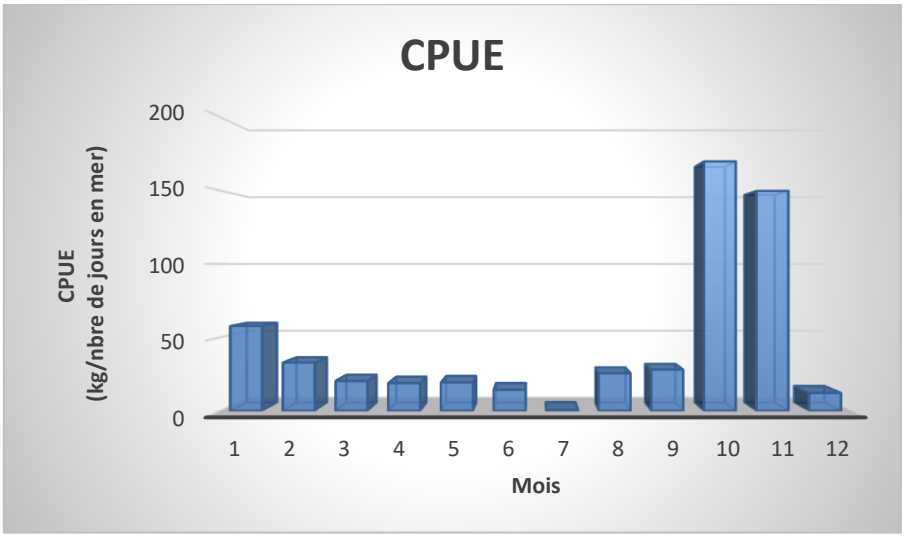


Figure 7. Évolution de la Capture par Unité d'Effort (CPUE) des unités de pêche exerçant dans la ZEE ivoirienne et dans les eaux internationales en 2024.

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

SUMMARY

At the beginning of the year 2024 Curaçao begun the year with no purse seiner vessels. The last fishing vessel deregistered from the Curaçao registry in April of 2023. Furthermore the Curaçao register does not consist of any long liners or bait boats. In the EEZ of Curaçao no tuna fishing activities can be reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. It is obvious to consider the deregistration's of fishing vessels contributed to no catches in 2024. On the research and statistics, only the information of Atlantic tunas between the years 2021 and 2023 can be shared.

RÉSUMÉ

At the beginning of the year 2024 Curaçao begun the year with no purse seiner vessels. The last fishing vessel deregistered from the Curaçao registry in April of 2023. Furthermore the Curaçao register does not consist of any long liners or bait boats. In the EEZ of Curaçao no tuna fishing activities can be reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. It is obvious to consider the deregistration's of fishing vessels contributed to no catches in 2024. On the research and statistics, only the information of Atlantic tunas between the years 2021 and 2023 can be shared.

RESUMEN

At the beginning of the year 2024 Curaçao begun the year with no purse seiner vessels. The last fishing vessel deregistered from the Curaçao registry in April of 2023. Furthermore the Curaçao register does not consist of any long liners or bait boats. In the EEZ of Curaçao no tuna fishing activities can be reported. The catches of tuna in the artisanal fishery industry within the territorial waters are minimal. It is obvious to consider the deregistration's of fishing vessels contributed to no catches in 2024. On the research and statistics, only the information of Atlantic tunas between the years 2021 and 2023 can be shared.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The catches in tonnes of tunas and tuna-like species during 2023 for purse seines are shown in **Table 1**.

1.2 Research and statistics

Catch data was analysed in order to comply with management measures applicable for the vessel type and flag state, being all data in order with the recommendations. The total of Bigeye catches during 2023 was 9% of the total catch, which is less than the total allocated quota of 2.558 tons. During the year 2023, catches of Yellowfin and Skipjack Tuna accounted for 78 % and 11 % of the total catches, respectively. The big eye tuna quota remains intact for the year 2024.

Comparing nominal catches from the years 2021 to 2023

With 7 % of Bigeye catches of the total catch in 2021, we compare the 2021 catches with 9% of Bigeye catches from total catches in 2023. On this comparison, there was an increase of 2% in catches between the years 2021 and 2023.

Considering 32% of Yellowfin catches of the total catch in 2021, we compare the 2021 catches with 78% Yellowfin catches from total catches in 2023. We notice there was an increase of 46% in catches between the years 2021 and 2023.

For Skipjack the total catches from 2021 was 53% from the total catch caught in 2021 and if we compare it with the 11% Skipjack total catches from 2023. We notice there was a decline of 41% in catches between 2021 and 2023.

Comparing the nominal catches from the years 2022 and 2023

With 10% of Bigeye catches of the total catch in 2022, if we compare the 2022 catches with 9% of the Bigeye catches from total catches in 2023. On this comparison, there was a decline of 1% in catches between years 2022 and 2023.

Considering 37% of Yellowfin catches of the total catch in 2022, comparing 2022 catches with 78% Yellowfin catches from total catches in 2023. There was an increase of 41% in catches between years 2022 and 2023.

The Skipjack total catches from 2022 was 49% from the total catch caught in 2022 and if we compare it with the 11% Skipjack total catches from 2023. There was a decline of 38% in catches between 2022 and 2023.

Sampling in port was carried out by a Service Provider, being the sampling design in line with that applicable to other purse seine fleets. SGS and CEMI did the inspection in the ports of Abidjan and Dakar.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Curaçao is committed to comply with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT. All the vessels operating in international waters are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking through a VMS, called Web Themis which is in operation 365 24/7. The FMC also manage the catches through a program called Halios Catch Management System through a satellite system. This system provides detailed information on the different species, with specifics on size and weight. In addition, it supplies on a daily basis information on the by-catches with respect to type, size, quantity and it's condition (alive or dead). Curaçao is still in the process to further improve this system to provide management and reporting information details.

Curaçao is furthermore in the process to improve its current 100 % observer program, according to recommendation 21-15. Emphasis is being put on the daily online reporting system.

FAD management is compulsory on Curaçao vessels. There is a compulsory FAD logbook on all the vessels where all the activities with FADs are registered. The vessels comply with the FAD Management Plan of Curaçao. Number of FADS per vessel are monitored by AZTI, who receives all information from the buoy service providers. Curaçao has also facilitated provision of all of its FAD buoy echosounder data to AZTI, for the estimation of indices of abundance for tropical tuna stocks.

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

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementing and enforcing ICCAT conservation and management measures

Curacao only had 1 carrier vessel in 2024, there were no difficulties implementing and enforcing ICCAT conservation and management measures.

Curaçao is committed to comply with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT. All the vessels operating in international waters are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking through a VMS, called Web Themis which is in operation 365 24/7. The FMC also manage the catches through a program called Halios Catch Management System through a satellite system. This system provides detailed information on the different species, with specifics on size and weight. In addition, it supplies on a daily basis information on the by-catches with respect to type, size, quantity and it's condition (alive or dead). Curaçao is still in the process to further improve this system to provide management and reporting information details.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-13	(2025-09-13)	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-08-30	ST01 was sent on (2025-08-30).	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		No fishing activities.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		No, only ST03 data from 2022 and 2023 was sent on 2025-08-15.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		N/A, there was no size samples was taken.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		N/A, there was no size samples was taken.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Not applicable, there was no tagging surveys.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable, there was no tagging surveys.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable, there was no tagging.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No		No, there was no fishing activities.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Yes, in case of fishery activities normally Curaçao has observers that operate on the Curaçao vessels that are trained by AZTI.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Not applicable, there was no Sargassum reported.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Not applicable, Curaçao fishing vessels are not authorized to fish in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Not applicable, Curacao fishing vessels and carrier vessels are not authorized to fish or carry bluefin tuna.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2025-02-17	Capacity and Fad Management Plan was sent (2025-02-17).	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes	2025-07-18	ST08 was sent on (2025-07-18).	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2025-07-18	ST07 was sent on 2025-07-18.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		No, there was no fishing activities.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		In case of fisheries activities, Curacao has 100% observer coverage and in case there is no physical observer on board, the Digital observer will be applied.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Not applicable, there was no port sampling in 2024.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		No, only ST03 data from 2023 was sent on 2025-08-15.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable, Curacao has no vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Human observer coverage has been used, using total production as raising factor. Not applicable to Curaçao artisanal fisheries has no to a very small amount of discards of marlins and spearfish.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable, Curaçao artisanal fisheries has a very small artisanal and very small scale fisheries approximately around 50m distance from the coast of Curaçao. It is only for local consumption and food supply for the fishermen's household and not commercialized. The catches are negligible	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		No, there was no fishing activities. In order to ensure compliance with the 100% observer coverage adopted by the ICCAT, all vessels are equipped with an Electronic Monitoring System, which is used for trips not covered by human observers Curaçao Purse Seiner fleet does not target sharks. Sharks that are caught as by-catch must be released dead or a alive. And must be reported by the observer on board. Observer must use best practices when releasing the sharks.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have a longline fleet or other fisheries directed at sharks. No sampling or research was conducted on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have a longline fleet or other fisheries directed at sharks.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		No, there was no fishing activities	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		Not applicable, no research was conducted on South Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No, there was no fishing activities.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Yes, Curaçao has a National Plan of Action for sharks.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		No, there was no fishing activities.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		In case of fisheries activities, all observers on Curaçao flagged purse seiners use the same protocols for the identification of species in the catch and the way in which each Form should be completed, with one form fully devoted to the recording of incidental catches and recommended handling and release practices (Code of Good Practice).	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		No, there was no fisheries activities.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		No, there was no fisheries activities.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Not applicable, Curaçao artisanal fisheries has a small group of local fisherman. The catches are negligible.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		No, in case of fisheries activities, Curaçao has implemented a Code of Good Practices and a process for observers to record bycatch handling and release practices by the fleet. Conformity with provisions in the Code of Good Practice is evaluated at the end of each fishing trip, and training of the crew is conducted regularly.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		No, in case of fisheries activities, Curaçao has implemented a Code of Good Practices and a process for observers to record bycatch handling and release practices by the fleet. Conformity with provisions in the Code of Good Practice is evaluated at the end of each fishing trip, and training of the crew is conducted regularly.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-13		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-13		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-15	CP13 sent on (2025-08--13).	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable, Curacao did not have any chartering.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable, Curacao did not have any chartering.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable, Curaçao did not have any transhipment at sea, Curaçao vessels are only allowed to tranship in port.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable, no ICCAT transshipment reports was reported in port for Curacao carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable, Curaçao did not have any transshipment at sea, Curaçao vessels are only allowed to tranship in port.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2025-02-03	CP01 sent on (2025-02-3).	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any large scale pelagic long line vessels authorized to fish or tranship.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Not applicable, for Curaçao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels in any port of Curaçao landed any ICCAT species. In general landings takes place in Abidjan and Dakar. Landings in other ports in Spain is being supervised on behalf of Curaçao, by the Secretary of Fisheries of Spain. Point of contact for Curaçao is the. Port of Willemstad, Havenmeester mr Laroche ,phone number : +59996903346.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Not applicable, for Curaçao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels in any port of Curaçao landed any ICCAT species. In general landings takes place in Abidjan and Dakar. Landings in other ports in Spain is being supervised on behalf of Curaçao, by the Secretary of Fisheries of Spain.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Not applicable for Curacao as port of entry because up to now no foreign vessels landed any ICCAT species. In general landings takes place in Abidjan and Dakar. Landings in other ports in Spain is being supervised on behalf of Curacao, by the Secretary of Fisheries of Spain.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish. Port of Willemstad is the main harbour of Curacao, Havenmeester mr Laroche, phone number: +59996903346	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying ICCAT species reported in the port of Willemstad.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying ICCAT species. No findings of potential non-compliance or infringement was reported.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Not applicable, there was no port entry of foreign vessels carrying fish, no finings of non-compliant or infringements was reported.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Curaçao has two companies inspecting fishieries operation in case of the landings of ICCAT species in the ports of Dakar (CEMI) and Abidjan (SGS).	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		Not applicable, there was no port inspection activity.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable, no foreign vessels requested permission to fish our waters for species managed by ICCAT.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Not applicable, Curaçao did not had any access agreements regarding foreign-flagged vessels to fish ICCAT species in Curaçao waters.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2025-02-03	CP01 sent on (2025-02-3).	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No fishing vessels was registered or operating in ICCAT Area in 2024. In case of newly registered LSFVs or "large scale fishing vessels" prior to receive an International fishing license by Curacao has to fill a application form informing previous flags and acknowledging that there was no IUU with the vessel. Curacao will verify the information referencing paragraph 5 from ICCAT regulation 21-14 and National Decree PB 109.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		The decree hereto is currently being formulated. According to the Marlin tournament rules, tag and release is mandatory except for species larger than 227 kilos. Reference is made to www.Curaçaoyachtclub.com/main/schedules/	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Not applicable, Curaçao had no vessels that was involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Not applicable, Curaçao had no vessels that was involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable, there was no request for removal from IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		Not applicable, there was no action taken against nationals.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Not applicable, Curaçao has no import data to report, only landings that was reported in the harbours of Dakar and Abidjan.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Not applicable, Curaçao did not have any non-compliance incidents.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Not applicable, Curaçao did not have any non-compliance incidents.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Not applicable, Curaçao has not encounter any vessel sightings situations.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable, there was no vessel sightings situations.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		At Sea inspection in the high seas could take place according to the recommendations of ICCAT. The national Coast Guard is responsible for inspection at sea in the EEZ and territorial waters of Curaçao. In the harbor, the harbor inspection authority is in charge for several types of inspections. Besides the Coast Guard, Customs and the Fishery Monitoring Centre of Curaçao (FMC) is responsible for all landings of fish.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Not applicable, Curaçao did not participate in the pilot project for voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. Curaçao vessels are not authorized to get engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Not applicable, Curaçao did not participate in the pilot project for voluntary exchange of inspection personnel. Curaçao vessels are not authorized to get engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2024-09-21	Curacao has an Action Plan for observer that was sent last year, no change have been made since, sent on 2024-09-21.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Not applicable Curaçao did not have any incidents involving observers.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable, no lost fishing gear was reported.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Where required, purse seine fishing nets are unloaded in port for repairs or disposal. There have not been reports of fishing gear lost at sea in 2021and up to 2024.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Point of contacts in Curaçao are the operators of the Fishery Monitoring Centre Mr. Suarez, Mr. Frans, Mr. Ramos together with the Chairman of Fisheries Commission Mr. Ramon Chong and the Secretary of Fisheries Mr. Mambi.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Not applicable, there was no supply activities by Curacao vessels.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Not applicable, Curacao has CLS Electronic Reporting System.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Not applicable, there was no supply activities by Curacao vessels.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes	2025-09-21	Emergency Plan of Action sent on (2024-09-21).	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		Not applicable, there was no observer incidents.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any farming facilities for Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable, Curaçao does not have any farming facilities for Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Not applicable, Curaçao vessels are not authorized to engage in Bluefin Tuna fishing.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2025-02-03	CP01 sent on (2025-02-3).	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2025-08-30	ST01 was sent on (2025-08-30).	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Not applicable, Curaçao did not have any IUU investigation concerning BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Not applicable, Curaçao has no record of imported BET.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Not applicable, no change occurred for SDPs.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		No fisheries activities.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes	2025-02-17	Capacity and Fad Management Plan was sent (2025-02-17).	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2025-02-17	Capacity and Fad Management Plan was sent 2025-02-17.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		No fishing activities	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Not applicable Curaçao 80% of big eye tuna quota was not reached to fill this form.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		No fishing activities.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		No fishing activities.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		There was no fishing vessel operating in the ICCAT area. In case of fishing activities, Curaçao performs 100 % monitoring and control. There are observers onboard and Digital Observers when there is no observers on board, Curaçao receives electronic Logbooks samplings through the Halios Catch Management System, real time online , inspection is taken place into port by two inspection companies. Curaçao is working on a plan for to fortify the MCS measures with regard to minimize by-catch.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		No fishing activities.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		No fishing activities.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Not applicable because Curaçao does not import swordfish.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Not applicable because Curaçao does not import or export swordfish.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Curaçao does not have Authorized vessels fishing Swordfish. But Curaçao has a limit for by catch on swordfish. Complied with Rec. 16-04 – CIRCULAR.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Curaçao does not have Authorized vessels fishing Swordfish. But Curaçao has a limit for by catch on swordfish. Complied with Rec. 16-04 – CIRCULAR.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		In case of fisheries activities Curaçao came to an agreement with the vessels on 10 tons maximum of by catch. In this case there was no fishing activities during 2024.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		In case of fisheries activities Curaçao came to an agreement with the vessels on 10 tons maximum of by catch. In this case there was no Fishing activities during 2024.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No	2025-02-03	There was no fishing vessel authorized for fishing activities. CP01 sent on (2025-02-3).	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No	2025-02-03	There was no fishing vessel authorized for fishing activities. CP01 sent on 2025-02-3.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		There was no fishing vessel authorized for fishing activities. Incase of fishing activities, Res. 16-06 Limit by catch on N-ALB Curaçao agreed with the vessels on 200 ton limit.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		There was no fishing vessel authorized for fishing activities. Incase of fishing activities, Res. 16-06 Limit by catch on S-ALB Curaçao agreed with the vessels on 50 ton limit.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have vessels fishing in the Mediterranean.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2025-09-13	Billfish check sheet sent on 2025-09-18.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes	2025-09-13	There is no exemption in place. All live billfish is released from deck while only dead billfish is retained.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-18	Shark Check Sheet was sent on 2025-09-18.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Curacao vessels are not allowed to target sharks.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		Curacao vessels are not allowed to target sharks.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		There was no fishing activities during 2024. Only in case of fishing activities, our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sensitive species and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Not applicable Curaçao does not have fisheries that report incidental catches of seabirds nor a NPOA for seabirds.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		There was no fishing activities during 2024. Only in case of fishing activities, our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sensitive species and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		There was no fishing activities during 2024. Only in case of fishing activities, our observers are trained by AZTI to apply best practices on sensitive species and other marine mammals in fishery operations. In case of any abnormality the observers will report to us to start an investigation.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable, Curaçao has an Electronic Reporting System not a pilot statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		Not applicable, Curaçao has an Electronic Reporting System not a pilot statistical document system.	

Table 1. Total catches of tuna (in MT) for the years 2021, 2022 and 2023.

	Yellowfin	*Skipjack*	*Big Eye*	*Other tuna like*	*Total*
2021	7,729	12,844	1,758	2,120	24,451
2022	3.122	4.103	0.824	0.287	8.318
2023	1.250	0.181	0.143	0.022	1.596

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

SUMMARY

The allocated quota of BFT for Egypt for the fishing season 2025 is 513 t, the adjusted quota 507.675 t, as Egypt has assigned 1.038% of its total quota for by-catch, where Egypt has conducted a scientific observer program survey for Bluefin this season which was prepared by LFRPDA in collaboration with NIOF for collecting data of BFT by-catch from the Egyptian Mediterranean coast. According to this program survey the total amount of by-catch was (5.325 t). The Egyptian fishing vessels catching bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean Sea are Golovik under ICCAT registration number AT000EGY00020 and national registration number 5365 in the port of Alexandria and Safinat Nooh under ICCAT registration number AT000EGY00010 and national registration number 4274 in the port of Alexandria. Egypt specifies an amount of 253.837 t for Golovik and 253.837 t for Safinat Nooh. Egypt conducted Joint fishing operations with Libya. All JFO Details have been sent to the ICCAT secretariat according to the latest required format. Egypt has recorded tuna-like species in 2023, approximately 75 tons of Swordfish, 983 t of Little Tunny, 164 t of Albacore, and 634 t of Scomberomorus spp (Table 2). According to the yearly statistical book 2023 published by the Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency "LFRPDA", tuna and tuna-like species, mainly Scomberomorus spp and Euthynnus alletteratus*, were caught by purse seiners, long-liners and trammel nets fishing vessels in coastal fisheries within the territorial waters. The total catch of tuna-like species, from 2019- 2023 was (1985.00 t – 1856.00 t) respectively. Egyptian regulations prohibit catching and trading of sharks and sea turtles.*

RÉSUMÉ

The allocated quota of BFT for Egypt for the fishing season 2025 is 513 t, the adjusted quota 507.675 t, as Egypt has assigned 1.038% of its total quota for by-catch, where Egypt has conducted a scientific observer program survey for Bluefin this season which was prepared by LFRPDA in collaboration with NIOF for collecting data of BFT by-catch from the Egyptian Mediterranean coast. According to this program survey the total amount of by-catch was (5.325 t). The Egyptian fishing vessels catching bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean Sea are Golovik under ICCAT registration number AT000EGY00020 and national registration number 5365 in the port of Alexandria and Safinat Nooh under ICCAT registration number AT000EGY00010 and national registration number 4274 in the port of Alexandria. Egypt specifies an amount of 253.837 t for Golovik and 253.837 t for Safinat Nooh. Egypt conducted Joint fishing operations with Libya. All JFO Details have been sent to the ICCAT secretariat according to the latest required format. Egypt has recorded tuna-like species in 2023, approximately 75 tons of Swordfish, 983 t of Little Tunny, 164 t of Albacore, and 634 t of Scomberomorus spp (Table 2). According to the yearly statistical book 2023 published by the Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency "LFRPDA", tuna and tuna-like species, mainly Scomberomorus spp and Euthynnus alletteratus*, were caught by purse seiners, long-liners and trammel nets fishing vessels in coastal fisheries within the territorial waters. The total catch of tuna-like species, from 2019- 2023 was (1985.00 t – 1856.00 t) respectively. Egyptian regulations prohibit catching and trading of sharks and sea turtles.*

RESUMEN

The allocated quota of BFT for Egypt for the fishing season 2025 is 513 t, the adjusted quota 507.675 t, as Egypt has assigned 1.038% of its total quota for by-catch, where Egypt has conducted a scientific observer program survey for Bluefin this season which was prepared by LFRPDA in collaboration with NIOF for collecting data of BFT by-catch from the Egyptian Mediterranean coast. According to this program survey the total amount of by-catch was (5.325 t). The Egyptian fishing vessels catching bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean Sea are Golovik under ICCAT registration number AT000EGY00020 and national registration number 5365 in the port of Alexandria and Safinat Nooh under ICCAT registration number

AT000EGY00010 and national registration number 4274 in the port of Alexandria. Egypt specifies an amount of 253.837 t for Golovik and 253.837 t for Safinat Nooh. Egypt conducted Joint fishing operations with Libya. All JFO Details have been sent to the ICCAT secretariat according to the latest required format. Egypt has recorded tuna-like species in 2023, approximately 75 tons of Swordfish, 983 t of Little Tunny, 164 t of Albacore, and 634 t of Scomberomorus spp (Table 2). According to the yearly statistical book 2023 published by the Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency "LFRPDA", tuna and tuna-like species, mainly Scomberomorus spp and Euthynnus alletteratus*, were caught by purse seiners, long-liners and trammel nets fishing vessels in coastal fisheries within the territorial waters. The total catch of tuna-like species, from 2019- 2023 was (1985.00 t – 1856.00 t) respectively. Egyptian regulations prohibit catching and trading of sharks and sea turtles.*

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Egyptian marine landings from the Mediterranean Sea in 2023 was shown in (**Table 3**) summed of 57607 t which representing 2.48 % of the total production of Egypt.

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

The total number of registered vessels fishing in the Mediterranean Sea is 3082 machinery fishing vessels with engines, more than 50 up to 1000 HP, using different fishing gears: 857 trawlers, 277 purse seiners, 1204 long liner and 744 trammel net, gillnets. As shown in (**Table 4**).

1.1.1 Tuna fisheries information

The Egyptian tuna vessels authorized to fish for BFT were only two fishing vessels, from 2013 to 2017, one vessel from 2018 to 2021 and became two from 2022 up till now (**Table 5**). Egypt conducted Joint fishing operations with Libya.

1.1.2 Tuna-like species vessels

According to the yearly fish statistical book 2023, the Albacore catch was 164 T caught by the registered fishing vessels in ICCAT. Also it has been noticed that Egypt has recorded Tuna-like species in 2023 as Swordfish approximately 75 tons, little tunny 983 T, and 634 T. Scomberomorus spp. (**Table 2**).

1.1.3 Sharks and sea turtles

Catching and trading in the Mediterranean of sharks whether whole or in parts is prohibited in Egypt according to the fisheries law and legislations.

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

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Research

Egypt, recognizing the urgency of filling the sampling gaps in the MED-E area. Specifically, (the collection of tissue samples for genetic analysis, spines and otoliths for age and growth studies, and female gonad samples for reproductive analysis) and its strategic location within the MED-E swordfish stock sampling area, proposed a comprehensive sampling program to contribute significantly to Phase 7 of the ICCAT Swordfish Studies. This proposal outlines a detailed plan for collecting the required biological samples,

employing rigorous methodologies, and adhering to the highest standards of quality control. Egypt's participation in this study will not only enhance scientific understanding of swordfish in the MED-E region but also contribute to the development of informed management measures for the sustainable exploitation of this important species. ICCAT promised to list Egypt and related institution as a project partner as the Eastern Mediterranean is an area from which are very interested in collecting more samples and developing research collaborations.

1.2.2 Statistics

Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) is officially responsible for overall fishery data collection. There is statistical evidence that its capacity improved during the preceding years in cooperation with GFCM that helped in terms of data collection on capacity building, catch & effort, by-catch and fisheries landing. Furthermore, Egypt in collaboration with GFCM was ranked in category 1 in the compliance committee since 2023 which reflects improved data collection. Large pelagic data and local marketing data are collected regularly (daily, monthly and annually) by LFRPDA and published in a statistical book, including the statistical data of the fisheries production from the Mediterranean Sea.

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

LFRPDA conducted a national training programme for local fisheries observers of Egypt on ICCAT data collection and reporting, in collaboration with the NIOF in the 2025 fishing season funded by ICCAT/Japan Capacity-building Assistance Project (Phase 3). The programme focused on improving the capacity of local observers in Egypt to raise their efficiency in identifying ICCAT species, collecting standardized data, meeting the requirements for preparing comprehensive reports, improving data quality, and developing a replicable training program for observers that can be used in future capacity building efforts. Also the Arab Academy for Science, Technology & Maritime Transport (AASTMT), as safety at sea and survival training require specific skills and knowledge best provided by professionals with direct experience in maritime safety and rescue operations. AASTMT personnel are ideally suited to deliver the "Safety at Sea, Use of Survival Equipment" in collaboration with LFRPDA.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Data and minimum size

LFRPDA has issued Resolution Number 121/2023 ON A MULTI-ANNUAL CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR BLUEFIN TUNA IN THE MEDITERRANEAN which covered the following points:
Regarding the minimum size regulations, article (4) stated that “(1) the minimum conservation reference size for Bluefin tuna caught in the Mediterranean shall be 30 kg or 115 cm fork length. (2) catching, retaining on board, transhipping, transferring, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale Bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg or with fork length of less than 115 cm is prohibited. (3) Incidental catch of BFT weighing between 8 kg and 30 kg or, in the alternative, with fork length between 75 and 115 cm doesn't exceed 5% of total catch”.

Regarding fishing season article (3) stated that “Purse seine fishing for Bluefin tuna shall be permitted in the Mediterranean during the period from 26 May to 1 July. This period will be amended, if necessary, according to the closed season adopted by ICCAT”. An announcement of the closure of fishing season on 11 th Juy 2025 was sent to the ICCAT on 17/07/2025.

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

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

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

2.1.2 Measures relating to individual species

Concerning the conservation of sharks in accordance with all related recommendations adopted by ICCAT, LFRPDA issued Decree number 424/2024 that prohibits catch all kind of sharks and rays in the Mediterranean Sea and to sell or trade them either as a whole or in parts in the market." Therefore, deliberate targeting of sharks is prohibited. However, up to 10% of the total vessel catch may be allowed as bycatch.

The handling of sharks depends on their condition, If the shark is alive, it must be released back into the water while If the shark is dead, the fisher may utilize it. In cases where vessels exceed the permissible limit of shark bycatch, the observers at the ports report official violations. Sanctions are then imposed by the Coastal Guard and the Environmental Affairs Agency including the disposal of dead sharks, in line with Environment Law No. 4 of 1994 (amended by Law No. 9 of 2009) and Executive Regulations No. 1095 of 2011, Article 28, Annex 4, Item 4, which stipulates a ban on fishing predatory fish, including sharks. The same Executive Regulations prohibit any fishing of cetaceans.

Egypt has fully implemented the ICCAT Recommendation 22-12 and 23-13 on the by-catch of sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries, so LFRPDA is working with provision of the executive regulation for the law No. 146/2021 issued be the prime ministerial decree No. 706/2023 which stated in article 30 "it's prohibiting any fishing for sea turtles", article 31 that states "fishing vessels should follow the measures set by LFRPDA for the conservation of sea turtles and marine mammals and to mitigate the effect of by catch" and article 32 which stated that "If there is any accidental by-catch of sea turtle, it should be returned alive to the sea and reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port, including the date and location of this accidental fishing".

Egypt has taken some steps to manage targeted species by issuing executive decrees that are allign with recommendations adopted by ICCAT to monitor, control and mitigate bycatch of these species. Decree no.291/2023 on Multiannual Recovery Plan for Mediterranean Swordfish, Decree no. 285/2023 on a Multiannual Conservation and Management Plan for BFT in the Mediterranean and Decree no. 284/2023 for Albacore fishing in the Mediterranean.

Moreover, the executive regulations of LFRPDA stipulate the formation of a committee to follow up and change the specifications of the gears. Where a new vision has been developed to amend the specifications of the gears and set minimum limits for landings. The first proposal for the gears has been made and is currently being discussed with the fishermen to have a consensus before official issuance of the executive decree.

2.1.3 Inspection

The costal guard forces in cooperation with the Lakes and Fish Resources Protection and Development Agency (LFRPDA) carried out-inspections on all fishing vessels, including tuna vessels to ensure that they have an IMO number and as that its legal frameworks prevent vessel owners from engaging in unauthorized fishing activities, to apply a comprehensive and effective inspections and oversight. They also reviewed licenses and permits of the crew and the fishing gears used before the vessels were allowed to leave the port. Inspections of all the vessels including tuna vessels were also carried out as soon as they returned to the port to make sure that they returned to the port on the date determined by LFRPDA. The types and sizes of catch were also inspected and checked with logbooks by the port inspectors to assure all relevant LFRPDA resolutions in the frame of the ICCAT recommendations, this includes verifying that each vessel is only authorized to fish if it meets all ICCAT obligations, has valid authorization on board, maintains a clean record of IUU fishing, and undergoes a thorough review of changes of ownership to ensure that all registered large-scale fishing vessels are fully compliant to ICCAT requirements.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Egypt has encountered some challenges in the full implementation of certain ICCAT conservation and management measures and reporting requirements. The primary difficulty stems from limited human resources, as the national team responsible for the ICCAT file is small and concurrently manages several other international fisheries agreements and obligations in addition to other local commitments. This constraint has occasionally impacted the timelines of data submission and national reporting.

To proactively address this structural challenge, Egypt is pursuing a strategy of enhanced collaboration with national scientific institutions. We are actively engaging with key bodies such as National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries (NIOF) and the Arab Academy for Science, Technology & Maritime Transport (AASTMT) that has recently signed a cooperation national protocol with the competent authority, LFRPDA. This collaboration aims to bolster our scientific and technical capacity, ensuring more robust and effective participation in ICCAT scientific meetings and working groups by qualified Egyptian experts.

Following Egypt's request mentioned in the annual report for 2024 to participate in the Japan's Capacity Building Program (JCAP-3), the program was successfully implemented. This achievement was made possible through the generous support of ICCAT. In this regard, Egypt would like to formally extend its sincere gratitude to ICCAT for its endorsement and vital role in facilitating this successful training opportunity and to Japan for their invaluable support in organizing and conducting this training program. Their commitment to advancing sustainable fisheries management and capacity building has been instrumental in the success of this initiative.

Egypt actively contributed to the ICCAT scientific programs by submitting proposals for both the Small Tunas Year Program (SMTYP) and the Swordfish Year program - Phase 7. However, we understand that one of the submitted proposals did not fully align with the specific Terms of Reference (TORs) while appreciating incorporating Egypt as a partner in the other.

To address this and enhance the overall quality of our future proposals and reporting, Egypt would like to get benefit from ICCAT consultants or experts. Such guidance is crucial for developing robust project proposals that are perfectly aligned with the TORs and the strategic frameworks of funding opportunities available through ICCAT. This support would be invaluable, not only in improving our direct access to available resources but also in significantly strengthening Egypt's scientific and administrative capacity. Ultimately, this will enable Egypt to contribute more effectively and meaningfully to ICCAT's critical research initiatives.

Finally, Egypt underscores the critical importance of scientific research for providing scientific advice and ensuring the sustainable management of ICCAT-related fisheries. Our strong ambition is to conduct annual, scientifically studies. However, the realization of this goal is contingent upon securing the necessary financial support and dedicated funding. Egypt remains committed to this objective and looks forward to exploring potential partnerships and funding mechanisms within the ICCAT framework to make this a reality.

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

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2015-07-15		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2015-07-15		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2015-07-15		2025-09-15
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2015-07-15		2025-09-15
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2015-07-15		2025-09-15
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Egypt doesn't conduct any Tagging program.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No		No available data till now.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		LFRPDA conducted a national training programme for local fisheries observers of Egypt on ICCAT data collection and reporting, in collaboration with the NIOF in the 2025 fishing season funded by ICCAT/Japan Capacity-building Assistance Project (Phase 3).	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Egypt doesn't conduct any activity on pelagic Sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		There were no fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out by harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year for all tuna species; the specific information of artisanal longlines tuna-like species landing is included in the annual report.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Egypt has no farming activity up till now.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Egypt has no farming activity up till now.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Egypt has no farming activity up till now.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Egypt has not involved in W-BFT fisheries.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Abundance indices and other fishery indicators in W-BFT.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		LFRPDA conducted a national training programme for local fisheries observers of Egypt on ICCAT data collection and reporting, in collaboration with the NIOF in the 2025 fishing season funded by ICCAT/Japan Capacity-building Assistance Project (Phase 3) to enhance data collection.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Egypt doesn't conduct a sport catch-and-release fishery in the North East Atlantic.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Egypt doesn't allow any use of fish aggregation device.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Egypt has no BET/YFT/SKJ tuna species.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Insufficient data to report.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Insufficient data to report.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Insufficient data to report.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Insufficient data to report.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Insufficient data to report.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Egypt is not involved in marlins fishing.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Egypt is not involved in marlins fishing.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		No record for this species.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Egypt isn't carrying out research on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Egypt isn't undertaking scientific research on blue sharks.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Egypt isn't undertaking scientific research on blue sharks.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		Egypt doesn't authorize its vessels to catch or retain on board, transship or land North Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Egypt isn't catching southern Atlantic stock shortfin mako.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Egypt has no artisanal/small-scale fisheries catching southern Atlantic stock shortfin mako (SMA).	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		No record for purse seiner fleet interaction with whale sharks.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Limited capacity to identify different species at landing sites.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		There are no observations of interaction of our fleets with sea turtles.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		No incidental catch of sea birds has been observed to be reported.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Artisanal fisheries aren't authorized in Egypt.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Many Executive Decrees were issued in align with recommendations adopted by ICCAT to monitor, control and mitigate bycatch of ICCAT species. Also, the executive regulations of LFRPDA stipulate the formation of a committee to follow up and change the specifications of the gears. Where a new vision has been developed to amend the specifications of the gears and set minimum limits for landings. The first proposal for the gears has been made and is currently being discussed with the fishermen to have a consensus before official issuance of the executive decree.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		Egypt has no allocation for SWO-N.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Egypt is committed to report for targeted species and comply with all relevant ICCAT recommendations. Egypt prohibits any catch or trade of all kind of sharks and in case of any accidental by-catch, Egypt shall report and comply with the ICCAT relevant recommendations.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-14		2025-08-19
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable, Egypt does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable, Egypt does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable, transshipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Egypt has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipment of ICCAT species in the convention area.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Transshipment is not authorized.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Egyptian law does not allow entering of any foreign vessel to Egyptian Economic Zone.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No infringement is found.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No infringement is found.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Egypt has not signed any bilateral arrangement for port inspection with any CPCs.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2025-09-15		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Egypt has not signed any access agreements and changes.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Egypt has not signed any access agreements and changes.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2025-08-08		2025-08-19
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes	2025-09-15	The annual report demonstrates that the country has effective internal systems in place to ensure that all its large-scale fishing vessels are fully compliant. This includes verifying that each vessel is only authorized to fish if it meets all ICCAT obligations, has valid documentation on board, maintains a clean record of IUU fishing, and undergoes a thorough review of changes of ownership. Furthermore, the report demonstrates that the country ensures that all vessels have an IMO number and that its legal frameworks prevent vessel owners from engaging in unauthorized fishing activities, demonstrating comprehensive and effective flag State oversight.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Sport and recreational fisheries using boats not authorized.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	No		No vessels involved in IUU fishing.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		There were not comments.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		There is no IUU vessels list for Egyptian vessels.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		In accordance with article 44 of the Executive Regulations of Law No. 146 of 2021, if the presence of a vessel in the territorial waters is confirmed without a valid reason, and it is proven to have engaged in any activity - including illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing - the competent authorities shall take the following actions: The vessel shall be seized, and a fine shall be imposed. The calculation of the fine shall consider the value of the catch and the damages incurred. Furthermore, the vessel may be confiscated, and the license for the vessel or the company owning it may be suspended or revoked. The country is also entitled to claim compensation for the damages to the marine environment and natural resources resulting from the illegal activity.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		So far there are no imported and landed data available for tuna in 2025.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No data on non-compliance cases or activities 2025.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		There are no non-compliance cases in order to carry out investigations.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		There are no records for vessels sighting.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		There are no records for vessels sighting.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Egypt is not participating in the international inspection program.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		No update.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No such report.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No such report.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		There are no records for vessels sighting.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		There is no such activity.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		There is a limited Governmental finance to apply EMS.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		There is a limited Governmental finance to apply EMS.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		There is a limited Governmental finance to apply EMS.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		There were no reported incidents involving serious injury, death, or missing observers from its flagged vessels. Consequently, no corrective actions were required.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Egypt has no farm facilities till now.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2025-04-23		2025-05-21
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		Decree number 285/2023 was issued to apply Rec. 22-08.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-07-15
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2025-04-23		2025-08-19
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		There are no other vessels authorized as BFT other vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes	2025-05-18		
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		They were submitted every one hr. In accordance with the endorsed fishing plan 2025.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Egypt is not participating in inspection scheme plans.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2025-02-16		2025-02-21
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		The bi-weekly catch reports were sent on time during the fishing season.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2025-06-01		
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2025-07-17		
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Egypt is not involved in Western BFT.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		There are no importing or exporting bluefin tuna activities during the period 1 January to 31 December of the previous year.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		There is no importing or exporting bluefin tuna activities.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		There is no importing or exporting bluefin tuna activities.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		There is no importing or exporting bluefin tuna activities.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Egypt is not conducting tagging program yet.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		There is no such case.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Egypt has registered all relevant data directly through the system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Egypt has no farm facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Egypt no participating in the REM Pilot Project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		There are no BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		There are no vessels authorized to fish bigeye and /or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2025.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		There are no BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		There are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		There are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		There are no catches of tropical tuna that have been recorded.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Egypt does not conduct FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		There are no catches of tropical tuna that have been recorded.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		There are no BET/YFT/SKJ fishing activities.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		There are no catches of tropical tuna that have been recorded.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		There are no catches of tropical tuna that have been recorded.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		There are no catches of tropical tuna that have been recorded.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		There are no catches of tropical tuna that have been recorded.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		There are no catches of tropical tuna that have been recorded.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		There are no catches of tropical tuna that have been recorded.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		There is no importing activities recorded.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		No validation of any trading operation for SWO has been recorded.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	Yes	2025-01-14		2025-08-24
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Egypt has no sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		There were no permits for fishing vessels, harpoons or longline for migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous years, except the landed as by-catch by the same scale fisheries longliners.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Egypt has no allocates quota of SWO for 2024. The closure for 2025 SWO fishing season is 31 December 2026.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Egypt has no allocated quota of N.SWO.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes	2025-02-13		2025-02-16
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		The quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches will be sent in the due time.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Egypt does not conduct tagging program.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Egypt not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Egypt not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Egypt has no quota in North SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Egypt has no allocated quota of S.SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		Egypt has no allocated quota of N.SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		Egypt has no allocated quota of S.SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Egypt not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes	2025-03-15		
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2025-01-14		2025-08-24
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Egyptian vessels are not targeting North Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Egyptian vessels are not targeting South Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		Egyptian vessels are not targeting North Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		Egyptian vessels are not targeting South Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Egypt has no sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-AlB.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2025-09-15		
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Egyptian vessels are not targeting BUM/WHM/SPF.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		No retaining or landing for shortfin mako.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		No record for interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		LFRPDA is working with provision of the executive regulation for the law No. 146/2021 issued be the prime ministerial decree No. 706/2023 which stated in article 30 "it's prohibiting that any fishing for sea turtles". Article 31 stated "fishing vessels should follow the measures set by LFRPDA for the conservation of sea turtles and marine mammals and to mitigate the effect of by catch" and in article 32 which stated that "If there is any accidental by-catch of sea turtle, it should be returned alive to the sea and reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port, including the date and location of this accidental fishing".	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Egypt does not use gears that seabirds may be taken incidentally with it.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		The executive regulations of LFRPDA stipulate the formation of a committee to follow up and change the specifications of the gears. Where a new vision has been developed to amend the specifications of the gears and set minimum limits for landings. The first proposal for the gears has been made and is currently being discussed with the	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					fishermen to have a consensus before official issuance of the executive decree.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		Referring to Environment Law 9/2009 and its executive regulation which prohibits fishing of Cetaceans stated in Article 28.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		None.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		Egypt has no pilot electronic statistical document system.	

Table 1. Catch details.

VESSEL NAME	*ICCAT NUMBER*	*QUOTA ALLOCATION (tons)*
Golovik	AT000EGY00020	253.837
Safinat Nooh	AT000EGY00010	253.837
TOTAL		**507.674**

Table 2. Total landing of tuna like species (ICCAT species).

SPECIES	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*
Scomberomorus spp	696	595	999	833	634
Little tunny (=Atl. blackskipjack) *Euthynnus alletteratus*	1006	1071	959	1065	983
Swordfish	5.0	4.0	12	26	75
Albacore	278	316	622	177	164
Total landing of tuna-like species (ICCAT species)	1985.000	1986.000	2592	2101	1856
Total No of fishing units	**3082**	**2656**	**3193**	**2556**	**3082**

Table 3. Production from Mediterranean Sea by spp.

Com. Name / year	*2023*	*2022*	*2021*	*2020*	*2019*	*2018*	*2017*	*2016*
Swordfish	75	26	12	4	5	4	4	-
Black barred halfbeak	-	-	-	0	0	-	1	-
Octopus	100	184	287	282	389	384	289	138
Cartilagenous fish nei	740	704	1050	881	1037	1292	1375	1300
Greater amberjack	22	23	131	126	11	4	-	-
Anchovy & Small sardine	3668	5319	4718	4962	4491	4570	3448	2657
Blue runner	812	663	797	825	714	655	720	600
Red mullets	694	680	608	549	642	1152	989	881
Spinefoot	500	526	612	705	692	828	968	742
Purple-spotted bigeye	22	42	26	35	48	78	-	-
Little Tunny	983	1065	959	1071	1006	1003	1094	901
Albacore	164	177	622	316	278	429	396	77
Atlantic Bluefin Tuna	0	67	327	122	266	181	124	115
Squirrelfish	1	2	3	2	2	4	-	-
Shrimp	8423	5138	6270	5462	4666	5610	8068	6432
Deep Sea Red Shrimp	580	694	650	605	475	845	979	757
Narrow-Bared Spanish Mackerel	634	833	999	595	696	1017	1019	895
Gilthead seabream	876	523	457	404	440	337	367	344

Annular Seabream	200	131	122	251	311	369	496	555
Common Cuttlefish	1767	1498	1858	1876	1593	2039	1515	1452
Sardinellas nei	10025	8604	7854	6806	6557	8902	8580	9147
Largehead hairtail	2448	2210	2551	2627	2005	2004	1889	1508
Med. horse mackerel	365	450	594	484	400	446	504	680
Striped piggy	1976	393	261	60	75	301	292	7
White seabream	617	425	395	366	343	405	406	455
Chub Mackerel	862	560	519	604	634	606	650	871
Red Sea mantis shrimp	1097	542	276	376	427	799	490	455
Threadfin Breams	726	718	638	672	764	623	864	744
Grey Mullets	1100	1806	1190	1329	1183	1444	1559	1767
Rainbow Wrasse	109	153	124	129	74	82	-	-
Common Pandora	117	170	239	254	327	372	469	492
Pompano	11	11	5	6	10	9	-	-
Grey gurnard	304	400	462	629	695	720	596	452
European seabass	327	302	145	258	243	296	272	314
Marine molluscs nei	3218	3431	3271	4019	3570	4087	4171	4141
Blue Swimming Crab	5107	3777	4358	3688	3066	3275	3892	2790
Squid	425	425	29	19	29	7	-	-
Filefish	-	-	-	0	5	8	-	-
Atlantic mackerel	6	98	-	0	0	1	8	-
Jacks	21	24	4	0	2	5	-	66
Meagre	1440	1204	899	994	823	929	651	690
Red porgy	780	933	491	520	486	615	541	609
European Barrcudas	911	688	527	469	615	573	521	583
Brushtooth lizasrdfish	835	649	763	590	653	694	682	608
Bogue	987	963	995	1022	1471	1542	1820	2150
Sole, common	782	782	784	663	544	653	689	655
Bluefish	331	452	325	382	391	445	470	444
Shrimp Scad	-	-	-	0	0	-	83	-
European hake	540	503	494	455	459	677	270	-
Spotted Seabass	211	284	248	339	294	421	312	378
Groupers nei	322	359	251	379	390	448	438	413
Others	1181	2026	1135	2784	3723	4540	5955	5699
Total	**57607**	**51662**	**50384**	**49896**	**48018**	**56730**	**58926**	**53964**

Table 4. Number of motorized vessels according to HP.

Horse power	*Trawling*	*purse seine*	*Long line*	*Trammel net*
< 10	1	0	10	29
10 to 20	0	0	2	21
21 to 30	0	0	25	36
31 to 50	0	1	119	501
51 to 100	59	33	1037	151
101 to 150	121	49	11	6
151 to 200	275	45	0	0
201 to 250	218	20	0	0
251 to 300	10	12	0	0
301 to 400	18	53	0	0
401 to 500	57	44	0	0
501 to 600	56	11	0	0
601 to 700	13	5	0	0
701 to 800	15	3	0	0
> 800	14	1	0	0
Total	**857**	**277**	**1204**	**744**

Table 5. Assigned quota and fishing vessels for Egypt.

Year / metric tons (t)	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*	*2025*
BFT. Assigned Quota	123.670	181.00	263.340	326.7	326.7	326.7	507.87	507.87	507.325
No. Authorized vessels	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
BFT Catch	123.669	180.999	263.340	122.080	326.7	67.08	0	0	507.674

ANNUAL REPORT OF EL SALVADOR
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SALVADOR
INFORME ANUAL DE EL SALVADOR

SUMMARY

La República de El Salvador es un país en desarrollo ubicado en América Central, con más de 7 millones de habitantes que, por sus retos sociales y económicos, depende de la producción agrícola generada en su pequeño territorio de 21.041 Km², y de la actividad pesquera desarrollada en su mar territorial y en el Alta Mar, procesada en tierra, particularmente la industria de conservas de atún. Esta actividad de pesca en la zona de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT) la realiza desde el año 2015 permitiendo un desarrollo económico de este rubro. La Autoridad competente en el ordenamiento y gestión de las actividades de pesca y la acuicultura es el Centro de Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura, (CENDEPESCA), *que es una Dirección adscrita al Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería. El Salvador regula la pesca y la acuicultura mediante la aplicación de la "Ley General de Ordenación y Promoción de Pesca y Acuicultura". Las pesquerías de El Salvador en el Atlántico se realizan con pesca de cerco y están dirigidas a los atunes tropicales principalmente* Thunnus obesus, Thunnus albacares *y* Katsuwomus pelamis*. Durante el año 2024, El Salvador ha cumplido con todas las medidas de ordenación de la ICCAT aplicables a sus pesquerías, en particular, atendiendo las posibilidades de pesca autorizadas de conformidad con la Recomendación 24-01 para los atunes tropicales.*

RÉSUMÉ

La República de El Salvador es un país en desarrollo ubicado en América Central, con más de 7 millones de habitantes que, por sus retos sociales y económicos, depende de la producción agrícola generada en su pequeño territorio de 21.041 Km2, y de la actividad pesquera desarrollada en su mar territorial y en el Alta Mar, procesada en tierra, particularmente la industria de conservas de atún. Esta actividad de pesca en la zona de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT) la realiza desde el año 2015 permitiendo un desarrollo económico de este rubro. La Autoridad competente en el ordenamiento y gestión de las actividades de pesca y la acuicultura es el Centro de Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura, (CENDEPESCA), que es una Dirección adscrita al Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería. El Salvador regula la pesca y la acuicultura mediante la aplicación de la "Ley General de Ordenación y Promoción de Pesca y Acuicultura". Las pesquerías de El Salvador en el Atlántico se realizan con pesca de cerco y están dirigidas a los atunes tropicales principalmente Thunnus obesus, Thunnus albacares *y* Katsuwomus pelamis*. Durante el año 2024, El Salvador ha cumplido con todas las medidas de ordenación de la ICCAT aplicables a sus pesquerías, en particular, atendiendo las posibilidades de pesca autorizadas de conformidad con la Recomendación 24-01 para los atunes tropicales.*

RESUMEN

La República de El Salvador es un país en desarrollo ubicado en América Central, con más de 7 millones de habitantes que, por sus retos sociales y económicos, depende de la producción agrícola generada en su pequeño territorio de 21.041 Km2, y de la actividad pesquera desarrollada en su mar territorial y en el Alta Mar, procesada en tierra, particularmente la industria de conservas de atún. Esta actividad de pesca en la zona de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT) la realiza desde el año 2015 permitiendo un desarrollo económico de este rubro. La Autoridad competente en el ordenamiento y gestión de las actividades de pesca y la acuicultura es el Centro de Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura, (CENDEPESCA), que es una Dirección adscrita al Ministerio de Agricultura y Ganadería. El Salvador regula la pesca y la acuicultura mediante la aplicación de la "Ley General de Ordenación y Promoción de Pesca y Acuicultura". Las pesquerías de El Salvador en el Atlántico se realizan con pesca de cerco y están dirigidas a los atunes tropicales principalmente Thunnus obesus, Thunnus albacares *y* Katsuwomus pelamis*. Durante el año 2024, El Salvador ha cumplido con todas las medidas de ordenación de la ICCAT aplicables a sus pesquerías, en particular, atendiendo las posibilidades de pesca autorizadas de conformidad con la Recomendación 24-01 para los atunes tropicales.*

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

El Salvador realiza actividades de pesca en el Océano Atlántico con embarcaciones de cerco y las especies objetivos son los atunes tropicales, principalmente *Thunnus obesus, Thunnus albacares y Katsuwomus pelamis.*

El Centro de Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (CENDEPESCA) es la autoridad competente de velar por el cumplimiento de la normativa pesquera nacional e internacional, a través de la División de Administración Pesquera y acuícola que tiene a cargo el seguimiento y monitoreo de las actividades de pesca y de la compilación de los datos resultantes de los viajes de pesca.

La verificación de la información colectada se realiza en el Centro de Seguimiento y Control Satelital (CSCS) del CENDEPESCA, así como la colecta de las actas de descarga auditadas por aduanas, y las facturas de venta del atún que facilitan los armadores. Los datos de la pesquería que se ofrecen cubren el 100% de las actividades de pesca en la zona de la Comisión.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

En relación al seguimiento y cumplimiento de investigación y estadísticas, el CENDEPESCA cuenta con una División de Ordenación Pesquera y Acuícola, encargada de revisar y sistematizar los muestreos de talla por especie en puerto, alcanzando una cobertura de monitoreo del 100% de nuestras embarcaciones, superando la cobertura de muestreo exigida por ICCAT.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La verificación del cumplimiento y la aplicación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la ICCAT la realiza la Unidad de Ordenación de la División de Ordenación Pesquera y Acuícola de CENDEPESCA, que da un seguimiento a las actividades de la flota nacional fuera del mar territorial salvadoreño y en especial al cumplimiento de las obligaciones pertinentes ante las organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera como la ICCAT, con el apoyo del Area de Monitoreo Control y vigilancia. En particular, se fortaleció el proceso de cumplimiento tanto estadístico como de control y vigilancia; se cuenta con un “Reglamento del Sistema de seguimiento y control satelital de embarcaciones”, instrumento legal para combatir contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada, lo cual permite contar con un sistema de seguimiento electrónico que permite un control de las embarcaciones de pesca industrial de El Salvador.

Asimismo, la Ley General de Ordenación y Promoción de Pesca Acuicultura y su reglamento, poseen disposiciones de obligatorio cumplimiento y dispone de sanciones para evitar los incumplimientos.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

No se encontró dificultades en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT y se han cumplido con los tiempos estipulados para el envío de los requisitos a la Secretaría de ICCAT.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2025-09-05		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2025-06-20		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2025-06-20		
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2025-06-20		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2025-06-20		
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2025-06-20		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		No aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con marcado en el año 2024.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		No aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con marcado en el año 2024.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		No aplica. No se ha enviado formularios en razón que El Salvador no tuvo ninguna actividad relacionada con marcado en el año 2024.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí	2025-06-20		
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí	2025-06-20		
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		No aplica para El Salvador por no tener interacciones con Sargassum pelágico.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No aplica para El Salvador, en razón que no posee buques palangreros y no realiza pesca en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con el atún rojo.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con el atún rojo.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con el atún rojo.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con el atún rojo.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con el atún rojo.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con el atún rojo.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con el atún rojo.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí	2025-02-11		
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí	2025-06-20		
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí	2025-06-20		
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí	2025-06-20		
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	Sí	2025-06-20	El Salvador tiene un programa de observadores científicos, con 100% de cobertura de la actividad de la pesca con observadores humanos.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí	2025-06-20		
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	Sí	2025-06-20		

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no captura atún blanco.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí	2025-09-05	El Salvador tiene un programa de observadores científicos, con un 100% de cobertura de la actividad de pesca por observadores humanos. Las capturas de agujas y otras especies son registradas por los observadores cuando se producen, así como su estado y posible devenir. La estimación de descartes y de su devenir se hace utilizando estos datos, sustentado en las tasas de capturas observada y captura total en las zonas estadísticas de ICCAT.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		No aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquerías artesanales o de pequeña escala en la zona del convenio.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		No Aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT ni pesquerías costeras en esa zona.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		No aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	No		NO APLICA. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		No aplica. El Salvador no realiza trabajos de investigación sobre tiburón azul.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		No aplica. El Salvador no posee pesquería dirigida a los tiburones en la zona de ICCAT ni hubo interacción con marrajo dientuso.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	Sí	2025-06-20	No se reportó interacción con tiburón ballena, 100% de cobertura de observadores.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		El Salvador no posee guía propia de identificación de especies de la zona del Convenio. Se utilizan las guías que posee el programa de observadores que aborda sus buques.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí	2025-06-20		
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		No Aplica. El Salvador no tiene embarcaciones palangreras.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	No		No aplica en razón que El Salvador no posee pesquerías artesanales en la zona del Convenio.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí	2025-09-05	Se ejecutan acciones de mitigación en el manejo de la captura fortuita de tiburones y mantas, conocido como velcro de eslinga y parrilla para la liberación de mantas, desarrollado por AZTI.	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	Sí	2025-09-05	El Salvador tiene un programa de observadores científicos, con un 100% de cobertura de la actividad de pesca por observadores humanos. Las capturas de agujas y otras especies son registradas por los observadores cuando se producen, así como su estado y posible devenir. La estimación de descartes y de su devenir se hace utilizando estos datos, sustentado en las tasas de capturas observada y captura total en las zonas estadísticas de ICCAT.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2025-09-05		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2025-09-05		
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2025-08-08		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		No aplica. El Salvador no posee buques fletados	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		No aplica. El Salvador no posee buques fletados	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		No aplica. El Salvador no desarrolla transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí	2025-08-07		
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no desarrolla transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		No aplica, El Salvador no posee buques receptores de transbordo de túnidos. Sin embargo, cuando un buque pesquero salvadoreño va a transbordar, se asegura que el barco receptor esté inscrito en ICCAT.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		No aplica, El Salvador no posee ningún buque palangrero.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		No han habido cambios en los puntos de contacto. se mantiene ana.galdamez@mag.go.sv	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		No han habido cambios en los puntos de contacto. se mantiene ana.galdamez@mag.go.sv	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		No han habido cambios en los puertos designados.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		No han habido cambios en el periodo de notificación.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		No aplica. El Salvador no ha emitido resolución denegatoria de entrada o uso de puerto a buques relacionados con la actividad pesquera ordenada por ICCAT.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		NO APLICA. El Salvador no ha efectuado hallazgos por incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones por buques relacionados con la actividad pesquera ordenada por ICCAT.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		No aplica. No se han descubierto potenciales o presuntas infracciones.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		No aplica. no ha habido investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en Puerto.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		No aplica. No han habido acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		No aplica. El Salvador no realizó inspecciones en puerto.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		Esta CPC no participa en ningún acuerdo de acceso con otras Partes o empresas privadas.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		El Salvador no participa en ningún acuerdo de acceso con otras Partes o empresas privadas.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí	2025-06-20		
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		No ha habido cambios desde la última presentación por parte de esta CPC.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no realiza pesca deportiva o de recreo en la zona de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		No aplica, ningún buque salvadoreño ha estado implicado en actividades de pesca INDNR.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		No aplica, El Salvador no ha tenido ningún caso de embarcación enlistada en pesca INDNR.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		No se emprendieron acciones contra los nacionales implicados en actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	Sí	2025-04-01	Segunda fecha de envio: 2025-08-07.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		Esta CPC no ha presentado información sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		No aplica, El Salvador no tuvo avistamientos que reportar.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		No aplica, El Salvador no recibió informes de avistamientos.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no realiza inspecciones en el mar a buques pesqueros en área del Convenio. La única institución que realiza inspecciones a embarcaciones es la Fuerza Naval, dependencia del Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		No aplica. El Salvador no ha participado en el programa voluntario.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		No aplica. El Salvador no ha participado en el programa voluntario.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		No Aplica, La flota de El Salvador no está sujeta al ROP.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		No Aplica, La flota de El Salvador no está sujeta al ROP.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		No Aplica. No se ha registrado pérdida de artes de pesca.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		No Aplica. No se ha registrado pérdida de artes de pesca.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		No aplica. Sin cambios en el punto de contacto, se mantiene ana.galdamez@mag.gob.sv	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí	2025-06-10		
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no tiene programas nacionales de seguimiento electronico.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		No aplica. El Salvador no tiene programas nacionales de seguimiento electrónico.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	Sí	2025-09-05	El Salvador es miembro de la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT), desde 1948 y ha ratificado 35 convenios, incluyendo todos los convenios fundamentales y de gobernanza. Y ha demostrando su	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					compromiso con la promoción de los derechos laborales y el trabajo decente. Los convenios buscan proteger los derechos laborales, mejorar las condiciones de trabajo, fomentar la seguridad social, combatir la violencia y el acoso laboral, y promover el diálogo entre los actores del mercado de trabajo.	
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	No		No aplica. No se han presentado incidentes con observadores.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		No aplica, El Salvador no cultiva ni captura atún rojo.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí	2025-02-11	Se informo en 2025-04-22 activación de Montelucia.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2025-06-20		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		No Aplica. No hubo informes que motivaran investigaciones de actividades IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí	2025-04-01	Segundo envio 2025-08-07	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2025-05-19		
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí	2025-04-29		
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	Sí	2025-02-11		
	M:TRO11	Plan / Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2025-02-11		
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí	2024-02-29	12 informes mensuales.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí	2024-11-18	Se enviaron reportes para nueve semanas.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		No aplica. El Salvador no utilizó la totalidad del límite de captura.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		No aplica. El Salvador no permitió captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales..	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		No aplica. El Salvador no permitió captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	No		No aplica. El Salvador no permitió captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	No		No aplica. El Salvador no permitió captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT y no tiene actividad con arpón ni palangre.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No		No aplica, El Salvador no captura SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ni pretende desarrollar captura de SWO en ninguna zona de ICCAT.	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		No Aplica. El Salvador no tiene puertos autorizados para SWO MED.	

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

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No aplica, El Salvador no captura ALB entre sus especies objetivos.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí	2025-08-20		
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		No aplica, El Salvador no es CPC costera.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2025-08-20		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		No aplica. El Salvador no dirige pesca hacia el marrajo dientuso Atlantico norte.	
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco	No		No se reportaron interacciones con tiburones ballena. 100% de cobertura de observadores.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí	2025-09-05	El Salvador posee cobertura de observadores a bordo del 100% de sus viajes, habilitados para recopilar la información de interacciones. A pesar de que no existen interacciones con tortugas marinas relevantes, se posee un código de buenas prácticas para el manejo de capturas incidentales. Adicionalmente, existe convenio con la organización AZTI, para la evaluación del desempeño en la ejecución de las buenas prácticas y no se han recibido hallazgos de incumplimiento u observaciones negativas.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		No aplica, los buques salvadoreños no tuvieron interacción con aves marinas en 2024.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí	2025-09-05	La flota de El Salvador posee un código de buenas prácticas para el manejo de capturas incidentales, cuya ejecución es monitoreada por AZTI, para la evaluación del desempeño en la ejecución de las buenas prácticas.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	Sí	2025-09-05	Se posee un código de buenas prácticas para el manejo de capturas incidentales para la evaluación del desempeño en la ejecución de las buenas prácticas y se cuenta con un 100% de programa de observadores.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		No aplica, El Salvador no ha desarrollado programas piloto de documentación electrónica.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		No aplica, El Salvador no ha comunicado sobre objeciones a alguna Recomendación de la Comisión.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'UNION EUROPÉENE
INFORME ANUAL DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA

SUMMARY

*The EU fleet is composed of around 6,259 commercial fishing vessels. In 2024, the total EU catches reported for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, where the EU fleet operates, amounted 164,488 tonnes, which represent a decrease of 6.1 % compared to 2023 (175,182 tonnes). The main species and stocks regulated by ICCAT that are targeted by the EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*, BFT), Atlantic (N-SWO & S-SWO) and Mediterranean (Med-SWO) swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), tropical tunas (skipjack,* Katsuwonus pelamis*, SKJ; yellowfin tuna,* Thunnus albacares*, YFT; and bigeye tuna,* Thunnus obesus*, BET), Atlantic (N-ALB, S-ALB) & Mediterranean (MED-ALB) albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*). Several species are caught as by-catch, such as, blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*, BUM), small tuna species such as, bonito (*Sarda sarda*), bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*), frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) and commercial sharks, in particular blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*). The report does not include figures related to other minor (in terms of volume) species. The EU fishing patterns remained relatively consistent compared to previous years. BSH (22%), YFT (19%), SKJ (13%), ALB (13%), BFT (13%), SWO (10%) and BET (5%), continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet, in ICCAT, in terms of volume. The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears including purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, handline, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears.*

RÉSUMÉ

*The EU fleet is composed of around 6,259 commercial fishing vessels. In 2024, the total EU catches reported for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, where the EU fleet operates, amounted 164,488 tonnes, which represent a decrease of 6.1 % compared to 2023 (175,182 tonnes). The main species and stocks regulated by ICCAT that are targeted by the EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*, BFT), Atlantic (N-SWO & S-SWO) and Mediterranean (Med-SWO) swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), tropical tunas (skipjack,* Katsuwonus pelamis*, SKJ; yellowfin tuna,* Thunnus albacares*, YFT; and bigeye tuna,* Thunnus obesus*, BET), Atlantic (N-ALB, S-ALB) & Mediterranean (MED-ALB) albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*). Several species are caught as by-catch, such as, blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*, BUM), small tuna species such as, bonito (*Sarda sarda*), bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*), frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) and commercial sharks, in particular blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*). The report does not include figures related to other minor (in terms of volume) species. The EU fishing patterns remained relatively consistent compared to previous years. BSH (22%), YFT (19%), SKJ (13%), ALB (13%), BFT (13%), SWO (10%) and BET (5%), continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet, in ICCAT, in terms of volume. The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears including purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, handline, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears.*

RESUMEN

*The EU fleet is composed of around 6,259 commercial fishing vessels. In 2024, the total EU catches reported for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea, where the EU fleet operates, amounted 164,488 tonnes, which represent a decrease of 6.1 % compared to 2023 (175,182 tonnes). The main species and stocks regulated by ICCAT that are targeted by the EU vessels are: Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*, BFT), Atlantic (N-SWO & S-SWO) and Mediterranean (Med-SWO) swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*), tropical tunas (skipjack,* Katsuwonus pelamis*, SKJ; yellowfin tuna,* Thunnus albacares*, YFT; and bigeye tuna,* Thunnus obesus*, BET), Atlantic (N-ALB, S-ALB) & Mediterranean (MED-ALB)*

*albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*). Several species are caught as by-catch, such as, blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*, BUM), small tuna species such as, bonito (*Sarda sarda*), bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*), frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*), dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) and commercial sharks, in particular blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*). The report does not include figures related to other minor (in terms of volume) species. The EU fishing patterns remained relatively consistent compared to previous years. BSH (22%), YFT (19%), SKJ (13%), ALB (13%), BFT (13%), SWO (10%) and BET (5%), continued to be the most important resources exploited by the EU fishing fleet, in ICCAT, in terms of volume. The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears including purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, handline, mid-water trawl, troll, bait-boat, trap, harpoon, and sport and recreational fishing gears.*

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Description of the EU fleet and EU fishing activities[1]

More information about EU fleets is extensively detailed in the respective EU Member States' reports (**Annexes**).

1.2 Research and statistics

In 2024, two scientific EU-funded progammes took place under the ICCAT framework. Those are detailed below.

EMFAF-2023-VC-ICCAT2-IBA-01 - Atlantic-Wide Research Programme for the Bluefin Tuna Phase 14

Continuing in 2024, the Atlantic-wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna (ICCAT-GBYP) provides support to the work of the ICCAT Standing Committee on Research and Statistics SCRS (SCRS) and aims at strengthening the scientific basis on bluefin tuna for decision-making in ICCAT.

This action will enhance and support the work of the SCRS, in accordance with the 2024 and possibly 2025 work plans of its subsidiary bodies, as well as relevant ICCAT Recommendations and Resolutions.

The specific objectives are to:

- continue basic data collection,
- improve understanding of key biological and ecological processes,
- aim to conclude the work on assessment models and provision of scientific advice on stock status.
- maintain coordination between GBYP activities and the monitoring of research activities on BFT carried out by other institutions, both at national and international level,
- continue to implement within the ICCAT Secretariat information systems on biological and electronic tagging data.

EMFAF-2023-VC-ICCAT2-IBA-02 - Strengthening the scientific basis for decision-making in the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT2)

The EU also contributed with a second grant to support the SCRS to develop its 2024 and 2025 annual work plans, aiming at strengthening the scientific basis on tuna and tuna-like species for decision-making in ICCAT. The activities to be funded includes: i) technical workshops (which in some cases might be restricted to selected experts); ii) a wide range of studies, including different aspects of the tuna and tuna-like species biology, ecology, genetics, movement and habitat use, population dynamics and fisheries; iii) further development of the ICCAT MSE processes; and, iv) participation of experts and/or independent external reviewers on the stock assessment processes. The project was developed for a 24-month period (from January 2024 to December 2025) and includes:

[1] The data used for the elaboration of this report are provisional and might be subject to revisions.

- Albacore: electronic tagging, tagging awareness campaigns, Northern albacore MSE development.
- Sharks: vessel-based electronic tagging (8 species), genetic studies (porbeagle), reproductive biology (shortfin mako), expert support for mako stock assessment, ageing workshop.
- Small tunas: workshops on data-limited assessment methods (2024) and ageing calibration (2025).
- Swordfish: finalisation of North Atlantic MSE, satellite tagging in NW/NE/SW Atlantic, strategic workshop (2024).
- Tropical tunas: development of multi-stock and Western skipjack MSEs, independent external review.

Individual EU Member State studies are also relevant for this part and further detail on those has been included in the Member States' reports. This includes research activities at national level on issues related to ICCAT fisheries and voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations, participation and contributions to SCRS Working Groups in 2022 and scientific observer programme.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

There are nine EU Member states holding fishing opportunities of ICCAT managed stocks. These member States are individually listed in each reporting obligation and information detailed accordingly. In addition to those Member States, four others are providing scientific information to ICCAT under Task I and Task II reporting, which are derived from fishing logbooks and pertain to by-catching of ICCAT species in any one of non ICCAT pelagic fisheries these MS operate in the Atlantic.

M:GEN 002: Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species

In 2024 the EU has complied with all ICCAT reporting obligations.

M:GEN17 Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection

The EU had no bilateral arrangements for Port Inspection in 2024.

M:GEN19 Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches

The EU has submitted for 2024 the activity form CP39- Form B for nine access agreements[2], these are: Cape-vert; Cote d'Ivoire, EU-UK; Gabon, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Mauritania, S Tome e Principe and Senegal. The forms have been filled adhering to the same criteria as in previous years, which has been discussed and agreed upon too at the IMM meeting held in Portugal in 2024. (IMM_03A/i2024)

Over the year of 2025 the EU has not engaged in any new access agreement.

CP 39 Forms A and B have been submitted alongside with the report.

M:GEN 23: Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries

Croatia	In 2025 Croatia allocated a total of 6.25t for big game recreational fishing and 5t for sport fishing. In sport fishery, quota is utilised within the authorised competitions organized by Croatian Sport Fishing Association. During the event, a fisheries inspector is always present, while the sampling of tuna (size, weight, etc.) is conducted by IOF (Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries).

[2] Sustainable fisheries partnership agreements (SFPAs) - European Commission

	Public tender for allocation of individual recreational quota was published on 11 July 2025 and procedure prior to authorisation of vessels for this fishing season is still ongoing. A total of 25 vessels may be authorised. Each authorised vessel shall be allocated 250 kg quota and allowed to land one single specimen per day, not smaller than 30 kg or 115cm until the full utilisation of allocated quantity. All vessels are obliged to be equipped with VMS, pre-notify landing and electronically report their catches.
Cyprus	Sport and Recreational fisheries for BFT and Med_SWO are prohibited in Cyprus. Recreational fisheries for Med_ABL is allowed. Following the implementation of Recommendation 2022-05 a specific quota of 10.49 tonnes was dedicated in 2024 for recreational fisheries of Med_ALB. Furthermore, a licencing system has been put in place and special authorizations are issued for vessels engaged in recreational fisheries of this species. All relevant vessel information is collected through an online platform created for the licencing of the vessels. Additionally, a catch documentation scheme has been put in place for recreational fisheries (both electronic and paper) to report and monitor the catches. Lastly all obligations (i.e. daily catch limit) are clearly indicated in the terms accompanying the recreational licences.
France	Information transmitted in the context of BFT and SWO fishing, capacity and management plan.
Greece	No quota allocated to sport & recreational fisheries.
Ireland	Ireland's Tuna CHART 2024 report, submitted in April 2025, outlines the methods and protocols used in the bluefin tuna tagging program. The report highlights the importance of tuna welfare, detailing strict guidelines for capturing, tagging, and releasing fish. A technical group manages skipper authorizations, data collection, and observer programs. In 2024, 22 experienced skippers were authorized, with one new addition. Skippers undergo mandatory training, which includes guidelines on gear specifications, bluefin welfare, and angling techniques. Online and live training sessions, emphasizing fish recovery and handling, were conducted to ensure best practices. The program, operational from the 12th of July to 12th of November, enforces regulations such as prohibiting surface trolling and mandates equipment standards. Monitoring and enforcement are handled jointly by Inland Fisheries Ireland (IFI) and the Sea Fisheries Protection Authority (SFPA), including RIB patrols and port inspections. Data is collected via vessel monitoring systems and reported digitally, with the final data submitted to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) for integration into global tagging databases.
Italy	Implementing bluefin tuna sport fishing in Italy involves adhering to specific regulations and seasonal guidelines. Every year with MASAF ministerial decree assigns a fishing quota (22,665 Kg in 2024). The sport fishing season for bluefin tuna in Italy opens on 16 June and usually ends on 14 October, but if the quota ends early the sport42 fishing is possible do it only practices of catch and release. Sport fishing for bluefin tuna requires a specific license. These permits are issued by the relevant authority.
Malta	In 2024, 3.5T of the national quota was allocated to recreational fishing vessels and vessels were limited to catch one fish per day. Inspections were carried out by the Department for Fisheries and Aquaculture at designated and non-designated ports to ensure that no landing of illegal Bluefin tuna takes place. Any relevant infringements were reported to the European Commission through Malta's interim and final reports on the implementation of the national control action programme. BFT recreational data concerning any catches were reported in the ICCAT forms for Task 1 and Task 2 data. No recreational vessels were licensed to participate in the Mediterranean swordfish sport and recreational fisheries in 2024.
Portugal	Recreational fishing is a leisure activity whose practice motivates the taste for contact with nature, and can contribute to the promotion of ecological awareness of citizens, raising their awareness of the need for the conservation, management and sustainable use of natural marine resources. In Portugal, managing sport and recreational fisheries involves a multi-pronged approach including licensing, fishing restrictions, and monitoring. These measures ensure the sustainability of fish populations while allowing recreational fishing.

	In Portugal, this fishery is managed by Decree-Law n.º 101/2013 of 23 January, which amends and republishes Decree-Law n.º 246/2000, outlining the legal framework for recreational fishing, and Ordinance n.º 14/2014 of 23 January, which establishes the regime for the exercise of recreational fishing and the amount of license fees. The Directorate-General for Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services (DGRM) is responsible for enforcing these regulations and managing dematerialized licenses. In Madeira, fishing tournaments must adhere to strict regulations, including catch-and-release practices for migratory species, to minimize environmental impact. Licenses are required, and non-compliance can result in penalties. Bluefin tuna and blue marlin fishing have specific rules, including size limits and mandatory reporting. Since 2016, Madeira has been part of a pilot project under Portugal's Data Collection Program to enhance data gathering on sport fishing activities.
Spain	España cuenta con normativa propia que regula la pesca de recreo: Real Decreto 347/2011, de 11 de marzo, por el que se regula la pesca marítima de recreo en aguas exteriores. En concreto, el artículo 10, establece que para la pesca desde embarcación se necesita una autorización específica para las capturas de estas especies, sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada, que son las siguientes, tal y como se detalla en el anexo II ("Especies sometidas a medidas de protección diferenciada en la pesca marítima de recreo"): Código FAO Atún rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) (1) BFT Atún blanco (*Thunnus alalunga*) ALB Patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) BET Pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) SWO Marlines (*Makaira* spp.) BUM Agujas (*Tetrapturus* spp.) Marlín del Mediterráneo-Aguja blanca del Atlántico Aguja Picuda-Marlín peto MSP – WHM SPF – RSP, Pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) SAI. Por otra parte, en cumplimiento del Reglamento TAC y cuotas anual, el Real Decreto 46/2019, de 8 de febrero, por el que se regula la pesquería de atún rojo en el Atlántico Oriental y Mediterráneo, reserva un 0,5577 % de la cuota asignada al Reino de España para la retención de eventuales de eventuales ejemplares muertos de atún rojo en la actividad recreativa. Resolución de 22 de abril de 2025, de la Secretaría General de Pesca, por la que se establecen las disposiciones de aplicación del plan de ordenación plurianual del atún rojo en el océano Atlántico oriental y el mar Mediterráneo para 2025, prohíbe expresamente la captura dirigida a la muerte de ejemplares de atún rojo, obligando a la liberación de ejemplares vivos. La cuota sólo se contabiliza en caso de muerte accidental de ejemplares, que no pueden destinarse a la comercialización. Existe actualmente un proyecto legislativo que renueva la legislación en materia de pesca recreativa a fin de mejorar el control.

M: GEN42 Annual reporting on Port inspection activity

CP58-AnnRepPIs for the EU Member States were submitted alongside with the report.

M: GEN44 Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) domestic programmes implementation report

The EU has not implemented any ICCAT-recognised EMS domestic programme in 2024.

M: BFT 25 Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	Transmission in the Annual Report transmitted on 31th of July 2024. France precisely defines, allocates and accounts for the dedicated quota on all fish less than 30 kg / 115 cm arising from paragraph 27 of Rec. 17-07. This distribution is included in the National order of 13 February 2024 establishing the modalities for allocating the quota of Bluefin tuna granted to France for the year 2024.
Greece	Circular 202/23318/2013, informal communication with fishermen.

Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Not relevant.
Portugal	Portugal does not have tag and release fishing for BFT. Our sports vessels that catch BFT deduct what they catch from a quota of 0.5 tonnes, as identified in our Fishing Plan. Portugal complemented the minimum sizes established in European legislation with national legislation, through Ordinance n.º 255/2022, of 26 October, because minimum sizes to be biologically meaningful must allow individuals to reach the size at which they reproduce, but they must also consider the selectivity of the gear. The DGRM also publishes on its website (https://www.dgrm.pt/en/peixes) the Minimum conservation reference size (30 kg or 115 cm, except for specimens caught by artisanal vessels (baitboats), in this case 8 kg or 75 cm.)
Spain	El porcentaje de captura de juveniles respecto al total de capturas de atún rojo es muy reducido, dado que el actual patrón de explotación de la flota y almadrabas españolas se dirige a ejemplares adultos.

M: TRO 17 Maximum on board by-catch limit for tropical tunas

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	According to Annex II of the French National order of 25 February 2013, by-catches of bigeye tuna are allowed within the limit of 3 tonnes per vessel and trip, only for vessels holding the Northern albacore tuna RFMOs fishing license in the ICCAT area with pelagic trawl gear in the Atlantic Ocean, North of 5 ° N.
Greece	Not relevant.
Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Not relevant.
Portugal	Portugal has national legislation, Ordinance n.º 263/2020 of 10 November, which establishes the quota distribution key for the Atlantic bigeye tuna stock (Thunnus obesus). 15% of the national quota is allocated to longliners registered on the mainland to safeguard against possible accidental catches of these tunas, which happen rarely, during swordfish fishery.
Spain	Durante 2024 no se estableció límite de captura para buques no autorizados a la pesca de túnidos tropicales. Todos los buques de 20m de eslora o mayores que pesquen túnidos tropicales deben estar autorizados.

M:TRO 18 measures taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO 3017

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	
Greece	Not relevant.
Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Not relevant.
Portugal	Portugal ensures compliance with paragraphs 43 and 55 of Recommendations 22-01 and 24-01, respectively, by Order of the Director General of the DGRM, which limits by-catches of tropical tuna by fishing vessels with a length overall (LOA) equal or greater than 20 metres, to a maximum of 5% per fishing trip. These measures apply to mainland longliners when targeting swordfish. Additionally, as soon as the national quota reaches the 80% uptake, we inform all relevant services and stakeholders, by email, including fishing associations and organisations. Moreover, this information, of all relevant stocks, is updated and available on the DGRM website, for consultation.
Spain	Los buques de apoyo a los atuneros cerqueros deben llevar una autorización emitida por la Autoridad Nacional (Autorizaciones expedidas para la Flota Pesquera Exterior (AFPE)) y comunicar a qué atunero cerquero facilitan apoyo.

M:SWO 17. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of N. SWO

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	In accordance with paragraphs 13 and 14 of ICCAT Recommendation 16-03, France has adopted a maximum by-catch limit for vessels not authorised to fish for North Atlantic swordfish. The catching and landing of North Atlantic swordfish with a live weight of less than 25 kg or a lower jaw length of less than 125 cm is prohibited, except for by-catches, which must not exceed 15% of the number of swordfish landed daily and by vessels.
Greece	Not relevant.
Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Not relevant.
Portugal	Portugal has national legislation, Ordinance n.º 237/2022 of 14 September, which defines the management model for surface longline swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, establishing the criteria and conditions for licensing fishing vessels and the way in which the swordfish quota is distributed in relation to the North and South Atlantic stocks, and Ordinance n.º 898/2004 of 22 July, which establishes the distribution of the quota among the vessels that land this species, registered in the Ports of the Mainland, the Autonomous Region of Madeira (Madeira) and the Autonomous Region of the Azores (Azores). Accordingly with Ordinance 898/2004, all the swordfish quota allocated annually to Portugal in the Atlantic Ocean, north of 5ºN, is distributed among all national vessels, depending on the port of registration, with the following distribution key: - Vessels registered in mainland ports: 66.1%; - Vessels registered in ports in the Autonomous Region of the Azores: 31%; - Vessels registered in ports in the Autonomous Region of Madeira: 2.9%. The quota allocated to the Azores and Madeira is not allocated by vessel. The swordfish quota to the mainland longliners is allocated by vessel, in accordance with the allocation key set out in Annex of the Ordinance 237/2022. Vessels registered in mainland ports that are not listed in the annex to the aforementioned Ordinance, but have a licence to operate with a surface longline in the Atlantic Ocean north of 5ºN, may only catch swordfish as a by-catch, with the maximum quantity of this species allowed on board being equal to 5% of the weight of the catch kept on board, or one specimen if its weight exceeds that value.
Spain	España permite hasta un 4% de la cuota asignada para capturas accesorias de pez espada del norte a su flota.

M:SWO 18. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. SWO

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	Not applicable: France has not put in place a dedicated bycatch limit on S. SWO.
Greece	Not relevant.
Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Not relevant.
Portugal	Accordingly with Ordinance 237/2022, the Portuguese swordfish quota for the Atlantic Ocean South of 5ºN shall be allocated, 81.2 % to vessels licensed to fish for swordfish, distributed in accordance with the distribution key set out in Annex of the Ordinance and 18.8% for use in by-catches.

	Longliners who may catch swordfish in the South Atlantic Ocean, as a by-catch, and as established in national legislation (Ordinance 237/2022) must have a surface longline licence in the Atlantic Ocean north of 5°N and be registered in continental ports. Once these conditions have been met, they can catch swordfish in the South Atlantic as a by-catch, with the maximum quantity authorised on board being equal to 5% of the weight of the catch retained on board, or one specimen if its weight exceeds that value.
Spain	España no permite capturas accesorias de pez espada a su flota.

M:ALB 06. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of Northern Albacore

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	
Greece	Not relevant.
Ireland	Bycatch of Albacore tuna is rare in Irish Fisheries. An onboard bycatch limit of 10% is in place to cover any such instances. Any Albacore caught are deducted from Ireland's Albacore Quota for the year.
Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Not relevant.
Portugal	Portugal has national legislation, Ordinance n.º 263/2020 of 10 November, which establishes the quota distribution key for the Northern albacore tuna (Thunnus alalunga). 15% of the national quota is allocated to longliners registered on the mainland to safeguard against possible accidental catches of these tunas, which happen rarely, during swordfish fishery. 85% of its N-ALB quota is allocated to artisanal vessels of Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira. Additionally, Ordinance n.º 108/2021 of 30 September, of the Regional Government of the Azores, regulates catch and landing limits of Albacore tuna (Thunnus alalunga) in the Autonomous Region of the Azores. The important part of the Ordinance reads as follows: 1 - The catching, keeping on board, transhipment and landing of specimens of albacore tuna (Thunnus alalunga) is limited in the warehouses of the islands of Pico, Terceira, São Miguel and Santa Maria to compliance with the following limits, per day: a) For vessels with a length overall (LOA) of 20 metres or more, up to 10 (ten) tonnes; b) For vessels with a LOA of 14 metres or more but less than 20 metres, up to 8 (eight) tonnes; c) For vessels with a LOA of 9 metres or more but less than 14 metres, up to 4 (four) tonnes; d) For vessels with a LOA of less than 9 metres, up to 1 (one) tonne. 2 - A tolerance of 5 per cent by weight shall apply to the limits on quantities landed as set out in the preceding paragraphs.
Spain	España no permite capturas accesorias de atún blanco a su flota en el Atlántico Norte.

M:ALB 07. Maximum onboard by-catch limit of S. ALB

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	Not applicable: France has not put in place a dedicated bycatch limit on S. ALB.
Greece	Not relevant.
Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Not relevant.
Portugal	The Portuguese utilisation rate of the Southern albacore quota is very low (<1%) so to date the management of this quota does not require the establishment of by-catch provisions.
Spain	España permite capturas accesorias de atún blanco a la flota de palangre de superficie que captura al sur del paralelo 5ºN. El límite máximo de captura es de un 5% del total de las capturas. En la práctica las capturas accesorias de esta flota son muy reducidas, menores del 1% de la captura total.

M: BYC01 Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines

Croatia	HR fleets operate exclusively in the Adriatic Sea. Therefore, paragraph 6b applies to HR. A comprehensive study focused on incidental catches of sensitive species (including turtles) has been conducted over the period 2022-2024 and its results shall be available upon finalisation of the report. Data for the ICCAT fisheries fleets for 2024, show the following: - PS targeting BFT: observer coverage 100%; interactions during fishing operations have been recorded but no contact with fishing gear occurred; no risk of fisheries related mortality; - LLD targeting MED SWO: observer coverage 20%; incidental catches of marine turtles occasionally occur, but all animals are released alive; risk of fisheries related mortality is low; - LH targeting BF: observer coverage 20%; incidental catches of marine turtles rarely occur, but all animals are released promptly and alive; risk of fisheries related mortality is low. As for management measures, the situation is as follows: - PS targeting BFT: a provision for obligatory release in case of accidental encircling of any marine mammal, marine turtle, marine bird or elasmobranch sensitive species is in place in national legal framework; - LLD targeting MED SWO: provisions limiting number of hooks per vessels to 600; provisions forbidding fishing outside of waters under national jurisdiction as well as provisions forbidding fishing in north Adriatic (important feeding ground for sea turtles during summer period) are in place in national legal framework. No targeted research trials aimed at mitigating bycatch and reducing bycatch mortality and increasing post release survival of sea turtles took place in 2025.
Cyprus	Regarding ICCAT Recommendation 22-12, Cyprus is already implementing several provisions (see below), through the terms that accompany the fishing licenses, which according to the Fisheries legislation is a legal document. Time-area fishing restrictions are included in National Fisheries Law and Regulations in Turtle Protected Areas. There are area/time closures in place that help reduce bycatch of sea turtles. The area of "Lara – Toxeftra" includes the most important nesting beaches for Chelonia mydas and Caretta caretta in Cyprus. The management regulations for this area that are spelled out in the Consolidated Fisheries Regulations (273/90), prohibit during the nesting season, which is from the 1st of June up to the 30th of September, any kind of fishing (except with a rod and line from the shore). Paragraphs 2. b, c d and e are also already implemented and relevant wording is included in the terms of licenses for commercial fisheries. In regard to scientific observer coverage (paragraph 3), the Cyprus Work Plan on Data Collection, prepared in accordance with EU Data Collection Framework (Regulation (EU) 2017/1004), includes a scientific observer programme covering the Cyprus fleet fishing activity for large pelagic (ICCAT fisheries species) using surface longlines. The programme includes sampling both at landing sites and on-board fishing vessels. During the last years, more emphasis is given on the collection of data on PETS incidental catches, while increasing sampling effort and coverage. It is worth mentioning that in 2023 and 2024, for the first time, the Cyprus Work Plan on Data Collection included an on-board sampling program of Small-Scale Fishery (SSF) vessels which delivered insights on bycatch of PETs species spatiotemporal distribution to finetune a higher coverage program for 2025. The design included a probabilistic sampling scheme and covered areas of Cyprus Republic territorial waters.
France	The vessels fishing in water likely to encounter sea turtles or fishing with drifting FADs are putting live entangled turtles at sea. Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries, and reported as part of the observer reports. These incidental catches are regularly declared by France in the context of Task 1/2.

Greece	Data collection regarding dead or injured individuals of sea turtles are recorded by the relevant authorities of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Insular Policy but no connection to large pelagic fisheries is concluded so far. A relevant circular has been sent to all regional authorities, to collect data regarding incidental catches of sea turtles, as reported by fishermen. It is an obligation for all fishermen engaged in large pelagic fisheries to record and submit data for incidental catches of protected species through ERS. Moreover, authorities continuously inform fishermen for the need of protection of protected species and the importance of preserving their populations.
Ireland	Ireland did not operate any longlining vessels in 2024, only pair trawlers targeting Northern Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) in the Bay of Biscay. Additionally, there was no reports of interactions with sea turtles during the 2024 seasons.
Italy	Italy has made progress in implementing ICCAT Recommendation 22-12 concerning sea turtles, focusing on bycatch reduction, monitoring and observer programs. Additionally, Italy has taken relevant actions to align with FAO guidelines by adopting an ecosystem-based management approach, employing precautionary measures and involving stakeholders. All sea turtles were released alive.
Malta	Any potential by-catches of sea turtle are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Information on By-catches of sea turtles are reported in ST09 annually, "Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type" Furthermore, Malta has notified the Commission that it qualifies for an exemption as set out in paragraph 6 b) of ICCAT Rec 22-12. Various sea turtle species are recognised for their conservation importance and subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VI and VIII. Among others, these include the following species: *Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas* The national legislative framework governing fisheries management is established under Chapter 425 of the Laws of Malta.
Portugal	Concerning mitigation measures to avoid incidental by-catches of sea turtles, Portuguese industry received and receives guidance provided by IPMA, including the dissemination of manuals specifically elaborated by IPMA for this purpose. Some of the elements that are considered by the industry consist in the following: - use of circle hooks in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles; - use of fish bait instead of squid in areas/seasons with high concentration of marine turtles; - adopt handling methods as to ensure higher survival rates by reducing post-release mortality, including the use of line cutters and de-hooker sticks; - have on board adequate equipment for the disentanglement of turtles and given guidance (manuals and instructions) for a proper use of this equipment and for identification of the various species of sea turtles.
Spain	En cuanto a la implementación de la Recomendación ICCAT 22-12, durante el año 2024, tal como obliga la Rec. 22-12, los buques palangreros de superficie en el Atlántico deben utilizar al menos un método de entre los siguientes dos para reducir la captura fortuita y aumentar la supervivencia posterior a la liberación de tortugas marinas: i. Uso de anzuelos circulares grandes ii. Uso de peces de aleta como cebo Esta información deben indicarla de forma obligatoria anualmente en una ficha cumplimentada y firmada. Por su parte, el Instituto Español de Oceanografía, en el marco de varios proyectos de investigación, ha continuado observaciones con fines científicos relacionadas con la interacción entre las actividades pesqueras del ámbito ICCAT y las tortugas marinas. Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en esta Recomendación, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas para evitar la captura de tortugas marinas (Artículo 19 de la Orden AAA/658/2014).

	Además, se ha producido la modificación de esta orden ministerial (Orden APA/1136/2024), que busca garantizar, en aguas internacionales del Mediterráneo, la aplicación de medidas equivalentes a las aplicadas en el Atlántico para mitigar la captura de tortugas. La actual Recomendación 22-12 de CICAA, sobre tortugas marinas capturadas de forma fortuita en asociación con las pesquerías de CICAA, dispone, para el Atlántico, la obligación de que los palangreros de superficie que operan en aguas poco profundas apliquen una de las medidas de mitigación de capturas de tortugas. Estas medidas son el uso de pez de aleta como cebo o el empleo de anzuelos circulares o una medida que haya sido aprobada por el Comité Científico de la CICAA. Esta medida se define como voluntaria en el Mediterráneo en el contexto de la CICAA. Mediante la presente orden, se recoge la obligatoriedad del uso de una de las dos primeras medidas mencionadas en el Atlántico y en aguas internacionales del Mediterráneo, en ambos casos, para los calados poco profundos (menos de 100 metros). Asimismo, previamente a la emisión la Autorización para la Flota Pesquera Exterior, las embarcaciones (palangreros de superficie) deben presentar junto a su solicitud, un anexo donde se relacionen los dispositivos de liberación de tortugas. Del mismo modo, el anexo de dicha autorización contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas.

BYC 02. Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds

Croatia	Not relevant.
Cyprus	Not relevant.
France	Incidental catches of sea turtles and seabirds are recorded in the observed fisheries and reported as part of the observer reports. These incidental catches are regularly declared by France in the context of Task 1/2.
Greece	Not relevant.
Ireland	Not relevant.
Italy	Not relevant.
Malta	Report is being submitted with this communication.
Portugal	Not relevant.
Spain	Not relevant.

BYC 03. Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field

Croatia	Croatia continued putting efforts towards understanding the level of incidental catches of sensitive species and the effect of fisheries on their populations. A comprehensive study focused on incidental catches of sensitive species (including marine mammals, sea birds, sea turtles and elasmobranchs) has been conducted over the period 2022-2024 and its results shall be available upon finalisation of the report. Over this period Croatia has put additional efforts towards increasing observer coverage for all fleets, including the ICCAT fisheries fleets. To this end, in 2024 the observer coverage of ICCAT fisheries fleets was: - PS fleet targeting BFT - 100% (regional observers on 100% of catching vessels + national observers on 100% of towing vessels + national scientific observers on 5% of fishing operations at sea) - LLD targeting MED SWO - 20% - LH targeting BFT - 20% The results of the study indicate low rates of incidental catches (for turtles, elasmobranchs and sea birds) with no records of mortality for any group of sensitive species, or no incidental catches at all (for marine mammals). Data on incidental catches as per observer reports have been reported under Task 3. Further strengthening of the national management framework has been addressed during 2024 and measures in place include the following:

	- PS targeting BFT: a provision for obligatory release in case of accidental encircling of any marine mammal, marine turtles, marine birds or elasmobranch sensitive species is in place in national legal framework - LLD targeting MED SWO: - provisions limiting number of hooks per vessels to 600; • spatial restrictions including provisions forbidding fishing outside of waters under national jurisdiction as well as provisions forbidding fishing in north Adriatic (important feeding ground for sea turtles during summer period); • provisions forbidding discharge of offal during setting and lifting of the fishing gear. In 2024 HR published a new guide for recognising sensitive species and safe handling practices and held a number of trainings for fishermen in order to contribute to reducing by-catch mortality and increasing post release survival for marine mammals, sea birds, sea turtles and sharks and rays. Training programme on recognition and safe handling is included within the formal training course for fishers.
Cyprus	Cyprus National Legislation has been protecting sea turtles by banning capturing or harming sea turtles in any way (since 1978) and by setting closed fishing areas, especially sensitive nesting areas (since 1990). In addition, the National Legislation has been harmonized with the provisions of the Habitat Directive where sea turtles are a priority species, as well as the Biodiversity Protocol of the Barcelona Convention. Based on scientific observations all sea turtles that were captured by surface longlines in 2024 were alive in relatively active state and released safely into the sea. Recognizing the importance of correct handling from vessel crew in increasing the chances of sea turtles post release survival, the Department of Fisheries devotes in fishing licences terms a section regarding safe handling of vulnerable and information regarding the FAO Good practice guides on reducing the incidental catch of vulnerable species. Moreover, the fleet information campaign on safe handling practises of PET species, by scientific personnel of DFMR, is a priority.
France	Report included in Section I of the present report (ICCAT Annual report 2024).
Greece	No interactions.
Ireland	Ireland collects and reports data on by-catch and discards through the existing observer programs (joint venture between Marine Institute and Fisheries Improvement Programme) as well and logbook programs. Ireland's bycatch from the albacore pair trawling fishery; Thunnus thynnus (Bluefin tuna) and Xiphias gladius (Swordfish) was reported in this year's annual data reports (ST02 and ST03) to ICCAT. No other species have been reported as bycatch in this fishery in 2024. Mitigation measures for the Irish pair trawling fleet targeting albacore include exclusively fishing at night, a practice shown to significantly reduce interactions with cetaceans, marine mammals, and seabirds. Since this fishery does not target bait balls, which only form during daylight hours, the bycatch of cetaceans, sea turtles, and seabirds was reported as zero for both 2023 and 2024. The fleet has unanimously adopted night fishing as their primary bycatch avoidance measure since 2012, demonstrating a long-standing commitment to minimizing bycatch.
Italy	Italy has taken significant steps to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards in line with ICCAT Recommendation 11-10, with European and GFCM regulation. Additionally with ministerial decree on 21 May 1980 n. 156 is regulated the capture of cetaceans.
Malta	The measures employed by Maltese fisheries for the reduction of discards and by-catches include provisions foreseen under ICCAT Recommendations 17-07, 18-02, 19-04, 22-08 and 16-05, with regards to limitations on quotas, fishing seasons, minimum sizes and type of gear utilized for BFT and SWO longline fisheries.
Portugal	The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere (IPMA), together with the industry, developed experimental fishing trials to assess the impact of the use of circle hooks, different gangion line materials and different types of bait on the catches of by-catch and target species. The results of these studies that took place in the North-eastern, Equatorial and South Atlantic were reported to the SCRS.

	As for sharks the PRT fleet is encouraged to use best-handling practices to release sharks unharmed. When scientific IPMA observers are onboard, general handling practices are transmitted to the skipper and crew, focusing on the importance to use such practices to promote the survivorship of those vulnerable species. This is also done for the marine turtles and cetaceans.
Spain	Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Recomendación ICCAT 11-10, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica (Orden AAA/658/2014) donde se contemplan medidas de mitigación para evitar la captura de aves y tortugas marinas. Además, previo a la emisión de la Autorización para la Flota Pesquera Exterior, las embarcaciones deben cumplimentar una ficha específica sobre medidas de mitigación de aves y tortugas; cumpliendo asimismo con las Recomendaciones ICCAT 07-07 y 11-09 sobre aves y la Recomendación 22-12 sobre tortugas. Del mismo modo, el anexo de la Autorización para la Flota Pesquera Exterior contempla entre las condiciones de concesión y obligaciones a cumplir por la empresa armadora o capitanes de los buques, instrucciones generales para la correcta anotación de información de las interacciones ocurridas con tortugas marinas. Por otro lado, transcurridos diez años desde la publicación de la Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, se puede analizar la situación respecto a la interacción con las especies que sufren pesca incidental, como las aves marinas y las tortugas. Desde la implantación de estas medidas, y a la luz de los resultados científicos, se ha analizado la idoneidad del artículo 19 (Medidas para evitar la captura de aves y tortugas marinas) de la orden que obliga al calado nocturno en todos los océanos e incluye al Mediterráneo. La actual Recomendación 11-09 de CICAA, para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en las pesquerías de palangre de CICAA, establece en su párrafo 4 lo siguiente: «En el Mediterráneo, las medidas de mitigación de la Tabla 1 se implementarán de forma voluntaria. Se insta al SCRS a que trabaje en coordinación con la CGPM, tal y como se prevé en la Recomendación CGPM35/2011/13». Por lo cual, la actual medida de la CICAA no obliga al calado nocturno en el Mediterráneo. Además, el sector de palangre de superficie que faena en el Mediterráneo ha expresado en repetidas ocasiones a la Secretaría General de Pesca la necesidad de recuperar la voluntariedad de la medida por motivos de operatividad de la pesquería. Ante esta petición, y tenida cuenta que la actual medida de CICAA no obliga al calado nocturno en el Mediterráneo, se consultó al Centro Nacional Instituto Español de Oceanografía (IEO), del Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas, para que valorara la eliminación de la obligación del calado nocturno en el Mediterráneo y sus efectos en las especies relacionadas. El IEO concluyó, tras el estudio de la pesquería, que se puede disponer que el calado nocturno sea voluntario, siguiendo lo establecido en CICAA, y, por tanto, se permita el calado diurno, a excepción de la actividad del palangre de superficie en fines de semana (sábados y domingos) y festivos nacionales, en aguas circundantes al litoral de Islas Baleares hasta un máximo de 12 millas náuticas y dentro de las aguas delimitadas por la IBA Marina-ES00000512 Espacio Marino del Delta del Ebro-Islas Columbretes. El motivo de estas exclusiones es que la interacción de las aves marinas con estos artes de pesca se incrementa en días no laborables en los que no hay descartes de otro arte, como el arrastre, que atraen a las aves.

M:BYC04 Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15

Croatia	No data to report. All cetaceans are strictly protected species. There has been no interaction of cetaceans with PS nets during BFT fishing recorded in 2024. Safe handling practices in case of unintentional interaction with fishing gears are defined and fishermen are continuously trained. In case of interaction of cetaceans with purse seine nets, specimens are to be immediately released unharmed.

Cyprus	Cyprus-flagged vessels are advised to refrain from using purse seine nets on tuna schools within the ICCAT Convention area if cetaceans are observed in or near the school. Furthermore, under the conditions of Cypriot fishing licenses, vessels must not intentionally pursue or catch cetaceans, and all necessary steps must be taken to ensure their safe release with minimal stress in the event of accidental capture. In 2024, all Cypriot purse seine operations occurred exclusively under Joint Fishing Operations, and no such events were recorded.
France	
Greece	Although not described in the Greek 2024 Annual Report, Greece already implements mitigation measures for further protecting the cetaceans, similar to the ones of Res. 23-15, such as the issuance of specific guidelines to fishermen for the safe handling and safe release techniques of cetaceans possibly caught or encircled, and also the recent ratification of the ACCOBAMS agreement for the protection of cetaceans (Law 5011/2023), as well as the establishment, monitoring and management of a stranding response network for cetaceans (M.D.55417/1958/2023 – G.G. B/3376).
Ireland	Irish albacore fleets are exclusively pair trawling for Northern Albacore (Thunnus alalunga). The Irish fleet does not purse seine for Northern Albacore. This does not apply to the Irish Northern Albacore pair trawling fleet. There has been no report of cetacean encirclement by the fleet in 2024.
Italy	Italy has made progress in implementing Resolution 23-15, focusing on bycatch reduction, improved fishing practices. Anyway in 2024 Italy has not had any such events.
Malta	The measures employed by Maltese fisheries for the reduction of discards and by-catches include provisions foreseen under ICCAT Recommendations 17-07, 18-02, 19-04, 22-08 and 16-05, with regards to limitations on quotas, fishing seasons, minimum sizes and type of gear utilized for BFT and SWO longline fisheries.
Portugal	Recognising the risks of interactions between cetaceans and ICCAT fisheries, Portugal has strengthened dialogue between the sector, the scientific community and the fisheries and marine biodiversity conservation authorities, and a Working Group is being set up to ensure that there is a greater technical and scientific presence on the ground to characterise cetacean populations. Nonetheless, we note that while interactions between the Portuguese longline and cetaceans do occur, those are mainly in the form of depredation events by cetaceans on the fish captures. It is relatively rare for cetaceans to become entangled and captured in the pelagic longline gear, as used by the Portuguese fleet. Finally, we note that all interactions that do occur while scientific observers are onboard, are recorded and transmitted to ICCAT using the observer detailed data, with the ST-09 forms.
Spain	De conformidad con la Res. 23-15 sobre cercamiento de cetáceos se ha procedido a dar instrucciones concretas tanto a la flota española como a los servicios de inspección de la necesidad de prohibir el lance intencionado de redes de cerco en un banco de túnidos en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT si se avista un cetáceo dentro o por encima del banco así como las actuaciones a llevar a cabo conforme a la Resolución anteriormente citada cuando se rodee involuntariamente en la red de cerco a un cetáceo. Cabe destacar además que en las autorizaciones para la flota pesquera exterior expedidas a los cerqueros españoles que faenan en el Atlántico se les indica específicamente que deberán anotar en el diario de pesca mediante la realización de una declaración de "Incidencia" eligiendo el motivo de "interacción con cetáceos" a través de la cual proporcionarán con información detallada a las autoridades españolas de este suceso y las actuaciones llevadas a cabo.

M:SDP01 Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems

EU MS comply with the Statistical catch documentation and electronic BCD for bluefin tuna. No other pilot has been in place in the course of 2024.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

No difficulties were encountered in the implementation of the ICCAT conservation and management measures. All reporting obligations were met on time.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-05-12	Multiple Transmissions 2025-06-06; 2025-06-17; 2025-06-23; 2025-07-01;2025-07-08; 2025-07-14; 2025-07-15; 2025-07-23; 2025-07-30; 2025-08-26.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-05-12	Multiple Transmissions 2025-06-06; 2025-06-17; 2025-06-23; 2025-07-01; 2025-07-08; 2025-07-14; 2025-07-15; 2025-07-162025-07-23; 2025-07-30; 2025-08-08; 2025-08-26.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-05-12	Multiple Transmissions 2025-06-06; 2025-06-17; 2025-06-23; 2025-07-01;2025-07-08; 2025-07-14; 2025-07-15; 2025-07-22; 2025-07-23; 2025-07-30; 2025-08-26.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-05-12	Multiple Transmissions 2025-06-06; 2025-06-12; 2025-06-17; 2025-07-01; 2025-07-03; 2025-07-08; 2025-07-15; 2025-07-16; 2025-07-22; 2025-07-30; 2025-08-26.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2025-05-12	Multiple Transmissions 2025-06-17; 2025-07-01; 2025-07-03; 2025-07-15; 2025-07-16; 2025-07-22; 2025-08-26.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2025-05-12		
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2025-05-12	LL 2025-06-03.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2025-05-12	LL 2025-06-03.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2025-06-03	Multiple Transmissions 2025-06-17; 2025-07-01; 2025-07-08; 2025-07-15; 2025-07-16; 2025-07-17; 2025-07-22; 2025-08-26.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		No information to report.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		No information to report.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes	2025-07-30	Reported under M:SWO05.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No information to report.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes	2025-05-12		
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		No information to report.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		No W-BFT fishery by EU.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No W-BFT fishery by EU.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		No W-BFT fishery by EU.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes	2025-07-17		
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2025-02-14	2025-02-25; 2025-03-12.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes	2025-06-17	Second Transmission 2025-07-22.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2025-06-17	Second Transmission 2025-07-22.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-06-17	Second Transmission 2025-07-22.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Nothing to Report in 2025.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-06-17	Second Transmission 2025-07-22.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		No information to report.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Data Provided to SCRS.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Data provided to SCRS.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Data provided to SCRS.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Data provided to SCRS.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Data provided to SCRS.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2025-09-15	Included in Part I of Annual Report.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes	2025-09-15	Included in Part I of Annual Report.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		EU reports species-specific shark data.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		N/A	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		N/A	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		N/A	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		Statistical methodology for relevant EU MS was presented in previous years.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		Statistical methodology for relevant EU MS was presented in previous years.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		N/A	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Recommendation entered into effect in 2025, data shall be submitted from next year.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Submitted in 2023.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2025-06-03		

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2025-06-03		
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes	2025-09-15	Included in Part 1 of Annual Report.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2025-09-15	Included in Part 1 of Annual Report.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		Prohibition to discard species under catch limits.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-14		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		No information to be reported by EU (for chartering CPC only).	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transhipments at sea in Union waters, and EU Member States do not allow transhipments at sea beyond EU waters.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		The EU prohibits any vessels to perform transhipments at sea in Union waters, and EU Member States do not allow transhipments at sea beyond EU waters.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2025-01-10		2025-08-21
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		This is established by each Member States.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		No updates. last transmission to ICCAT on 5 September 2024	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		This is established by each Member States.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		No information to provide.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		This information will be transmitted by 15 September as required in Rec. 23-17.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		This information will be transmitted by 15 September as required in Rec. 23-17.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		This information will be transmitted by 15 September as required in Rec. 23-17.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		This information will be transmitted by 15 September as required in Rec. 23-17.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		No arrangements for inspector exchange.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		This information will be transmitted by 15 September as required in Rec. 23-17.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes	2025-09-12		
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes	2025-09-12		
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2025-01-10		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No information to report.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		EU has no information to report on alleged IUU activities at this stage.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		EU has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes	2025-07-16		2025-07-18
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		EU has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures at this stage.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		No vessel sighting.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		No vessel sighting.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		The European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA) has been designated by the EU as authority responsible for at-sea inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		N/A	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		In 2024 EU has not participated in any pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		No information to be reported.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		Information provided in the context of the fishing plans.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		Information provided in the context of the fishing plans.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Not available.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	Yes		No information to report.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2025-05-13	Multiple transmissions 2025-05-23; 2025-05-26; 2025-08-26.	2025-05-16
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2025-08-25		2025-08-27
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes	2025-06-09	Multiple transmissions 2025-06-10.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes	2025-06-10		2025-09-10
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes	2025-02-04		
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2025-02-14	Fourth revision of the fishing plan on 2025-07-18.	2025-07-18
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes	2025-02-14		
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2025-06-17	Third revision on 2025-06-23 and fourth revision on 2025-07-18.	2025-07-18
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		Transmitted in 2024.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes		Not available/to be transmitted.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2025-01-03		2025-09-02
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2025-01-13		2025-09-05
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes	2025-05-16		2025-05-19
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		VMS messages are automatically transmitted. Reporting failures were investigated and addressed.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes	2025-02-14		
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2024-12-19		
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2024-12-19		
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		To be transmitted.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes	2025-02-04		
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2025-02-04		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2025-02-14		2025-09-12
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Not applicable for EU (western Atlantic fishery only).	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		EU quota hasn't been exhausted.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Reported under 2024 Annual Report.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2025-09-12		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Administrator and validator rights are granted through the eBCD system.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		eBCD contacts points for EU Member States are regularly updated in the eBCD system.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Currently covered by Regulation (EU) 2023/2833 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2023 establishing a catch documentation programme for bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) and repealing Regulation (EU) No 640/2010.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		No information to report.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		No information to report.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Done prior to 2024.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes	2025-03-28	Multiple transmissions 2025-04-14; 2025-05-05.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		No information.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2025-01-15		2025-05-23
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Data provided in ST01-T1FC / S:GEN02.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No IUU activity has been detected.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-04-01		2025-09-15
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2025-08-26		2025-09-15

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2025-01-30	Multiple transmissions 2025-04-29; 2025-07-30.	2025-06-25
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes	2025-01-28		
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2025-01-28		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2025-02-25		2025-08-25
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Quota update of the EU has not yet reached 80%.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Quota update of the EU has not yet reached 100%.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes	2025-09-15		
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-04-01		2025-09-15
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2025-08-26		2025-09-15
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes	2025-01-03		2025-09-11
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes	2025-01-09		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes	2025-07-30		
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes	2025-09-12		
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		No update in 2025.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes	2025-02-04		
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes	2025-01-28	Multiple transmissions 2025-04-30; 2025-07-30.	2025-06-25
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		No update in 2025.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2024-04-07		
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2024-04-07		
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes	2025-06-19	Through IOMS.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes	2025-03-04	Through IOMS.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Copy of inspections reports with infringement sent to ICCAT and flag CPC immediately after being issued. List of inspections will be transmitted at the end of the fishing season.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes	2025-03-14		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2025-01-08		2025-08-19
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2025-09-08	Through IOMS.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2025-09-08	Through IOMS.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes	2025-05-20		2025-06-13
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2025-02-26		2025-08-29
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2025-01-27	Multiple transmissions 2025-04-30; 2025-07-17.	2025-06-25
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		No update in 2025.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2025-02-26		2025-08-28
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations	Yes	2025-09-15		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2025-09-15		
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		There are no pilots implemented in the EU.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Yes		Not applicable.	

Table 1. EU catches of main species by fleet segment in metric tons in 2024.

Fleet		*Catches in tons*													
Nb of vessels		*BFT*	*SWO*	*ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*	*SAI*	*BUM*	*WHM*	*Small tunas*	*BSH*	*SMA*	*POR*	*Total*
Purse seine	233	13188495.69	2104	23932	27693062	4039168	17285492	4555	4290	0	4592314	445	163	0	**66834020.69**
Long line*	2037	2540510.6	16421164	2020236	244728	569974	47885	183297	69592	9646	253702	35629332	13	0	**57990079.6**
Mid water trawl	108	434916	354864	7428792	0	133099	886	0	0	23	15908	7235	71	220	**8376014**
Traps	24	3055892.1	202059	37	0	0	61594	0	0	168	401921	599	0	0	**3722270.1**
Hand line	818	1402714.93	20127	34842	471325	496633	259336	570	30189	0	42146	2294	0	0	**2760176.93**
Trolling	406	4905	876	4484194	103433	108325	16699	4273	34520	0	53647.7	88	0	0	**4810960.7**
Bait boat	240	259458	89	8115181	1690859	3176361	4158653	0	0	0	7534	0	0	0	**17408135**
Harpoons	15	3029	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52505	0	0	0	**55534**
Sport Fishing	597	75781	0	968	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**76749**
Other	1781	61065.5	123824	16677.5	874108	445259	307510	7185	218208	0	355877	38742	613	4397	**2453466**
Total	**6259**	**21026767.82**	**17125107**	**22124859.5**	**31077515**	**8968819**	**22138055**	**199880**	**356799**	**9837**	**5775554.7**	**35678735**	**860**	**4617**	**164487406**

Table 2. The EU catches (in metric tons) for main species by EU Member States in 2024.

	BFT	*SWO*	*ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*	*SAI*	*BUM*	*WHM*	*SMALL*	*BSH*	*SMA*	*POR*	*Total*
Cyprus	184	62.509	300.989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	548
Spain	6,616	10928.822	12585.725	13665.79	5258.316	15562.814	166.772	21.941	8.764	2311.935	26736.046	0	0	93,863
France	6,634	345.632	3574.156	15987.462	1172.546	3927.041	16.658	289.795	0.025	889.528	48.362	0.245	4.617	32,890
Greece	396.516	500.951	255.534	0	0	0	0	0	0	1065.069	0	0	0	2,218
Croatia	969.448	40.493	0.19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,010
Ireland	16.79	61.33	4002.62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,081
Italy	5141.527	3082.22	1296.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	807.039	0	0	0	10,327
Malta	428.126	381.39	11.14	0	0	0	0	0	0	130.438	1.306	0	0	952
Portugal	639.765	1721.76	98.006	1424.574	2537.957	2648.2	16.45	45.063	1.048	571.546	8893.021	0.615	0	18,598
Total	**21026.698**	**17125.107**	**22124.86**	**31077.826**	**8968.819**	**22138.055**	**199.88**	**356.799**	**9.837**	**5775.555**	**35678.735**	**0.86**	**4.617**	**164,488**

Table 3. Number of trips, samples and trips with observers and details on samples per species.

Gear Type	*Nb of Trips in 2024*	*Nb of trips sampled*	*Nb of trips with observers*	*Number of length samples and total number of individuals sampled per species (N samples/N ind)*												
					BFT	*SWO*	*ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*	*SAI*	*BUM*	*WHM*	*BSH*	*SMA*	*Others**
Purse seine	4165	213	126	No individuals	3893	3	1	291	175	140	63	146	0	4	2	917
				No samples	19269	6	2	62815	6607	48293	204	195	0	7	2	24729
Long line	30880	1836	486	No individuals	1666	1729	239	6	143	20	0	0	0	50	0	189
				No samples	3354	39523	1506	20	1255	149	11	0	4	5034	0	1718
Mid water trawl	830	56	22	No individuals	22	50	122	0	8	2	0	0	0	10	4	51
				No samples	222	132	4540	0	58	38	0	0	0	15	5	188
Traps	3964	174	70	No individuals	86	13	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	97
				No samples	5941	16	0	0	0	474	0	0	0	0	0	3503
Hand line	22551	962	61	No individuals	473	6	4	20	35	8	0	0	0	3	0	10
				No samples	1375	6	45	80	75	254	0	0	0	6	0	54
Trolling	5521	342	3	No individuals	0	0	404	1	272	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
				No samples	0	0	47777	1	1862	0	0	0	0	0	0	6

				No individuals	1035	0	266	313	359	199	0	0	0	0	0	2
Bait boat	9571	2083	128	No samples	11920	0	21282	8296	12081	8279	0	0	0	0	0	3
				No individuals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Harpoons	0	0	0	No samples	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				No individuals	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sport Fishing	789	25	25	No samples	355	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
				No individuals	0	7	0	36	1	2	0	2	0	33	0	397
Unclassified	54950	775	183	No samples	0	7	0	142	1	4	0	3	0	47	0	6478
				No individuals	7530	1808	1036	667	993	380	63	148	0	100	6	1665
Total	133221	6466	1104	No samples	42436	39690	75152	71354	21939	57491	215	198	4	5109	7	36679

*Mainly FRI, LTA, ALV, BLF, BON, GAR, HMM, MOX, NAU, POA, POR, YTL, PLS, ALM, CFW, CNT, DKK, DOL, FAL, GBA, LGH, LKV, MRW, OCS, OIL, RMM, RMO, RMT, RRU, RUB, SPL, SPN, SPZ, TAL, TRG, TTH, TTL, TUG, USE, WAH, BLT, KGM, BOP, BSF, LEC, SAU, TRI and others.

Annexes

EU-CROATIA

SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-Croatia fleet and fishing activities

Fishing fleet and targeted species

The Croatian fleet mainly targets Bluefin tuna (hereinafter: BFT) and swordfish (hereinafter: MED SWO). Other ICCAT species such as Mediterranean albacore (hereinafter: MED ALB) are taken as bycatch. Croatian fishing pattern in what concerns ICCAT fisheries continues to demonstrate the dominant importance of BFT over the remaining stocks, where share of BFT amounted to 95.97% of the total catch of ICCAT species in 2024 (BFT, MED SWO and MED ALB) while MED SWO participated with 4.01% and MED ALB with only 0.02%, consistently proving its by-catch nature.

Authorisation process applies to the entire fleet actively fishing in ICCAT fisheries. In addition to the license, commercial vessels targeting ICCAT species are authorised prior to beginning of the respective fishing season and duly reported to EC/ICCAT register.

Croatian commercial fleet targeting BFT was composed of total of 26 authorised vessels in 2024 for targeted BFT fishery, 14 of which were purse seiners while 12 were hand line vessels, using also LLD in some cases. At the same time, fleet targeting MED SWO was comprised of 20 authorised vessels using pelagic longlines (hereinafter: LLD) and 14 authorised vessels using hand lines while 5 of these were authorised for both gear groups.

Commercial fleet targeting ICCAT species in 2024 operated entirely in the Adriatic Sea with additional restriction upon LLD MED SWO fleet limiting its operation only to waters under national sovereignty and jurisdiction.

Total quota allocated in 2024 to Croatia for BFT was 1.101,24 tons (after adjustment: 1.066,24 tons), 13.74 tons for MED SWO (after adjustment: 48.74 tons) and 6.98 tons for MED ALB.

National quota for BFT in 2024 was allocated to active fisheries as follows[1] (all modifications of the fishing plan are hereby included):

- PS gear group: 825 tons
- HL gear group: 120 tons
- By-catch: 58.47 tons
- Sport fishery: 5 tons
- Recreational fishery: 12.5 tons
- Scientific fishery: 2 tons

Quota allocated as sectorial (43.27 tons) was not activated during 2024.

National quota for MED SWO in 2024 was allocated as follows:

- commercial LL fleet (46t)
- commercial HL fleet (1.5t)
- by-catch (1.24t)

Catches

Bluefin tuna

Commercial fleet targeting BFT

Open season for PS fleet in 2024 was from 26 May to 15 July (for BFT caught in Adriatic intended for farming) while open season for HL fleet was from 15 February to 31 December. Total Croatian catch of BFT in 2024 in commercial fisheries was 959,31 (including by-catch). Out of this amount, 85,4% was caught using purse seines for BFT and intended for further farming. Total of 98.24 tons was caught in targeted BFT fishery by coastal LL/HL fleet. Out of the total amount allocated to PS fleet for farming purposes, 91.1% was exhausted. As the entire allocated quantity was not utilised, upon the finalisation of the PS fishing campaign, total of 35 tons was transferred to Greece.

By-catch

Quota allocated for by-catch in 2024 was 58.47t, i.e. 5.3% of the national quota out of which 36.44 tons has been exhausted. By-catch was permitted to be landed in fishing with purse seine net "srdelara" (purse seine for small pelagics) up to 10% of total catch weight at landing. By-catch of 20% of total number of specimens on landing was permitted for LLD fleet authorized for targeting MED SWO. A total of 17.29 tons was caught as by-catch in fishery targeting Med SWO by authorised LLD fleet, while in small pelagics fishery (PSFS) 19.14 tons. The entire fleet allowed to land BFT as by-catch is covered by VMS.

Non-commercial fleet targeting BFT

Open season for sport fishery in 2024 was from 1 May to 1 November while open season for recreational fishery was from 1 June to 1 November. BFT quota is allocated to recreational and sport fishing (separately for each segment). In 2024 Croatia allocated 5 tons to sports fishery and 12.5 tons was allocated to recreational fishery. Additional quantity of 2 tons was allocated for scientific purposes. All by catches of dead BFT, retained on board or discarded are deducted from the quota.

A vessel can participate in recreational BFT fishing only if it is authorised and allocated an individual quota, following a public tender procedure. Vessels authorised to participate in recreational BFT fishery are tracked by VMS and are obliged to record and report their catch in real time. Ministry keeps registry of recreational BFT fishing vessels for each fishing season. BFT sport competitions organised by the national Sport Association for Sport Fishing at Sea must be authorised by the Ministry of Agriculture (issues a Resolution per competition) and each must be allocated a quota. The Resolution also contains the list of participating vessels. The sampling of tuna at competitions (size, weight, etc.) is conducted by Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries. Fishery inspection directly supervises each competition. There is a limit of landing set to a single fish per vessel per day in sport and recreational fisheries.

Total catch of BFT in 2024 in non-commercial fisheries was 10.14 tons. Out of this amount, 3.69 tons was caught in sports fishery and 398 kg for scientific research, while in recreational fishing was caught 6.05 tons.

Mediterranean swordfish

Croatia was allocated an amount of 13.74 tons of MED SWO and additional quantity of 35 tons was transferred from Greece. The total quota of MED SWO on disposal to Croatia for 2024 was 48.74 tons whereof 83% was exhausted. Closed season for MED SWO in 2024 was from 1 January to 31 March. It is forbidden to catch, retain on board, tranship or land MED SWO in sport and recreational fishery.

Commercial fleet targeting MED SWO

The entire quota was internally allocated to commercial fishery. While 46 tons was allocated to LLD segment, 1.5 tons was allocated to HL segment and 1.24 tons to by-catch. Total catch of MED SWO by LLD segment in 2024 was 37.79 tons (93.3% of the total quantity caught), while 1.22 tons was caught by HL segment (3% of the total quantity caught). Quota allocated to by-catch of MED SWO in 2023 was 1.24 tons, i.e. 2.5% of the quota on disposal to Croatia was entirely utilised.

By-catch

By-catch was permitted to be landed in fishing with purse seine net "srdelara" (purse seine for small pelagics) and bottom set longlines, up to 20% of total catch weight at landing and max 1 specimen. For fishing trips with duration of more than 24 hours in continuation using bottom set longlines, it was permitted to catch max 2 specimen as by-catch, provided that the total catch of MED SWO does not exceed 20% of total catch weight at landing. All by catches of dead MED SWO, retained on board or discarded are deducted from the quota.

Mediterranean albacore

Croatia was allocated an amount of 6.98 tons. Total quantity caught in 2024 was 190 kg. Closed season for MED ALB in 2024 was from 1 to 31 March and from 1 October to 30 November. Croatia does not operate MED ALB fishery as a targeted fishery. This species only appears sporadically in by-catches. It is forbidden to catch, retain on board, tranship or land MED ALB in sport and recreational fishery and if caught, specimens must be released.

B. Fishing Effort

Bluefin tuna

PS BFT fleet

PS vessels operated in a single JFO which included 14 vessels in total. This represents further decrease in number of vessels in comparison to previous season. This is mainly a result of efforts to decrease the cost of the fishing season which is a response to decrease of tuna price at destination markets. The last day within the 2024 PS BFT fishing season with registered catch was 12 July. JFO 024-012 not exhausting their quota and thus the PS BFT campaign was opened till 15 July.

Total possible number of days of fishing season (according to legal framework) was 51. Out of this number, 45 days in 2024 PS BFT campaign were days with fishing effort and out of that, only 22 days with registered catch (48.89% of "successful days"). Total of 6 days were with no recorded activity at all, mainly due to bad weather conditions. PS fleet accomplished 568 fishing days in total. Namely, as juvenile tune (>8kg) which is targeted for further farming in Adriatic farms does not aggregate in large schoals, activity of Croatian PS fleet must be intensive throughout the entire season, which results with a lot of fishing days as well as with large number of fishing operations. There were total of 105 individual catches in 2024 BFT PS campaign with average of 7.5 catches per active vessel, and the average size of the catches remained generally small (7.8t). In conclusion, the number of individual catches in 2024 (105) was at the same level as the number of catches in 2023. These data continue to prove that the stock of juvenile tuna in Adriatic Sea is diffused.

HL BFT fleet

12 vessels were authorised for BFT targeted fishing with HL/LL. As the fishing season was opened from 15 February until the end of the calendar year, the total number of days of fishing season (according to legal framework) was 320. The last catch within the season was made on 30 December 2024. The entire HL fleet accomplished total of 975 fishing days with HL, while 625 fishing days were with registered BFT catch. Additionally, MED SWO LLD fleet authorised for targeting swordfish, reported by-catches of BFT in total of 141 fishing days.

Sport BFT fishing

In 2024 there were 9 authorised competitions. Total of 7 competitions were 3 days in duration each, while 1 was 2 days in duration and 1 was 1 day in duration. Total number of vessels authorised to participate in these competitions was 176.

Mediterranean swordfish

LLD/HL MES SWO fleet

Total of 20 vessels were authorised for MED SWO targeted fishing with LLD, but only 17 vessels were actively fishing during the fishing season. As the fishing season was opened from 1 April until the end of the calendar year, the total number of days of fishing season (according to legal framework) was 275. The last catch within the season was made on 30 December 2024. The entire HL fleet accomplished total of 1006 fishing days with LLD.

MED SWO HL fleet numbered 14 authorised vessels whose total number of fishing days with registered MED SWO catch was 25. Total of 5 vessels were authorised for using LLD and HL which means that the total number of commercial vessels targeting MED SWO was 29.

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery statistics

Table 1. EU-Croatia fleet by segment.

*Nb of Vessels**	
Purse seine	14
Long line*	20
Mid water trawl	-
Traps	-
Hand line	12 BFT+14 MED SWO = 22 individual vessels
Trolling	-
Bait boat	-
Harpoons	-
Sport Fishing	176
Other	-
Unclassified	-
Total	**56 (commercial) 176 (non-commercial)**

*Authorised for targeted fishing of ICCAT species (BFT and MED SWO).

Table 2. Catches (in metric tons) for main ICCAT species by Croatia in 2024.

	BFT	*SWO*	*ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*	*BUM*	*WHM*	*SMALL*	*BSH*	*SMA*	*POR*	*Total*
Croatia	969.5	40.5	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 010,2

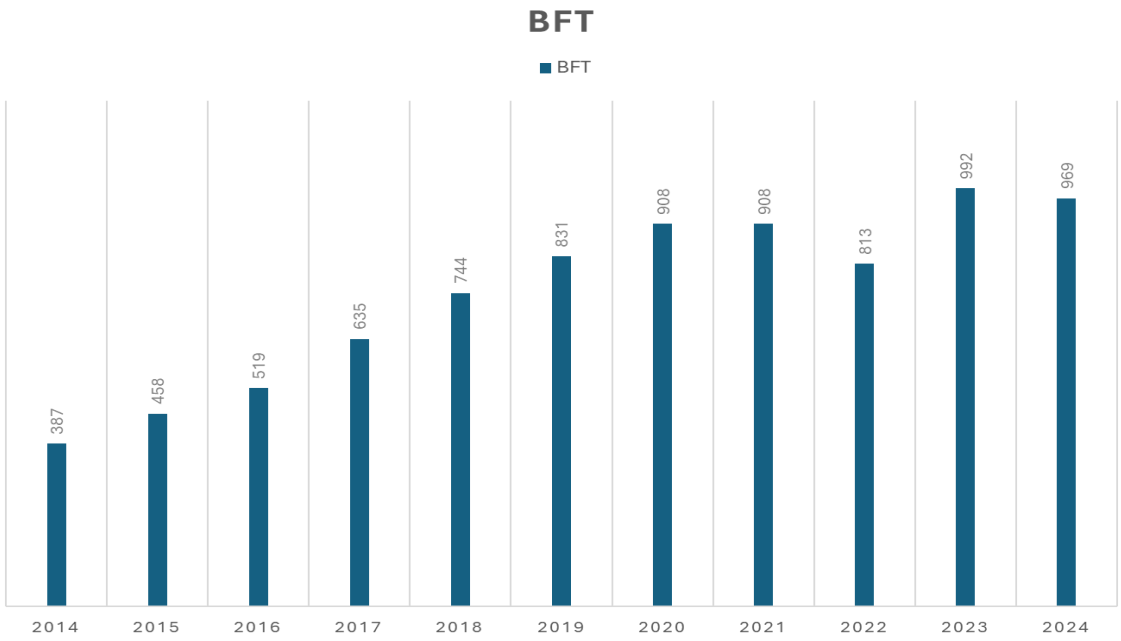


Figure 1. Time series (2014-2024) of EU-Croatia catches (t) of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention area.

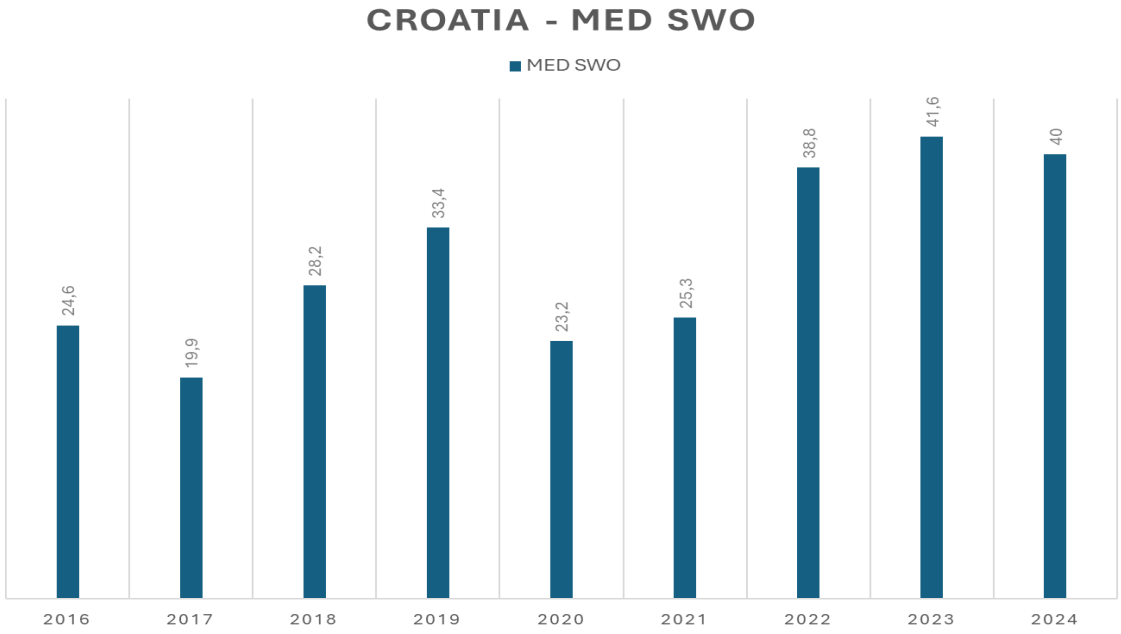


Figure 2. Time series (2016-2023) of EU-Croatia catches (t) of Mediterranean swordfish (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention area.

As for the data collection, Croatia fully applies the EU *acquis* regulating this issue. Entire fleet targeting ICCAT species as well as fleet allowed to land ICCAT species caught as by-catch are covered by obligatory electronic reporting.

Apart from obligatory electronic reporting of catch and landing, all fleet segments targeting ICCAT species are equipped also with VMS system.

B. Research activities

National data collection programme

National sampling program of BFT harvested from aquaculture facilities has been carried out (PUT) as well as the sampling programme within the Data Collection Framework (DCF).

In addition to Croatian domestic observer programme involving control observers deployed on-board BFT towing vessels in PS fishery, Croatia has a scientific monitoring programme for BFT/SWO LL/HL vessels developed under the national data collection programme (DCF). In 2024, scientific observers covered 20% of fishing effort of BFT HL fleet and 20% MED SWO fleet by collecting data on catch and bycatch by on-board sampling, landing sampling and questionnaires.

Scientific observers are authorized by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, and are required to act in accordance with the Ordinance on the conditions and method of work of authorized observers in fisheries (OG 52/2023and 35/25).

Metiers covered by the observer programs in Croatia include PS and HL fleets targeting BFT as well as LLD fleet targeting MED SWO.

Purse seine fishing of BFT takes place during the PS fishing season (from 26 of May to 15 of July for BFT caught in the Adriatic Sea for further farming) or until the utilisation of fishing quota. It is covered by national control observers (NCO) on every tugboat, regional observers (RO) on every catching vessel and national scientific observers (NSO) that additionally cover around 5% of fishing operations. Role of these observers is to detect irregularities that may occur during fishing or transfer of live BFT to the designated farms (RO, NCO), identify all the bycatch that ends up in nets either by direct observation or by watching the videos of fish transfer (RO, NCO, NSO) and finally to recognize and sample any mortality that might happen during these operations (NCO, NSO). Mortalities are the only means of gathering samples since the BFT caught in purse seine is transferred alive to farms and for those samples, length and weight measures are taken along with biological samples for determining the age and the sex of the fish.

Longline targeting MED SWO include all the fishing vessels that catch MED SWO with drifting longlines. Fishing usually starts around April to May and lasts until October or until quota is exhausted. Sampling targets vessels authorised for this activity. Majority of the fishing activity occurs around island of Vis and near Šibenik and Dubrovnik, making vessels in those areas primary targets for sampling. As these vessels are allocated relatively small quotas and fishing lasts for several days resulting in low number of fishing trips for some vessels, it can be difficult to organize sampling, particularly during July and August. This especially refers to fishing area of Komiža in Vis where majority of MED SWO fishermen land their catches. Dedicated number of scientific observers cover this metier and they keep contact with fishermen in order to organise field sampling. While the observers try to perform as many onboard samplings as possible, most of samplings are done at the point of landing. Longline fishing vessels targeting MED SWO are under 15m of length (with only one exception). Their fishing trips often last for several days and they do not meet boarding conditions for additional crew, i.e. the observers. Sampling on landing is done immediately upon arrival of the vessel to the landing port, measures of the fish caught are taken along with the biological samples to determine the age and, if possible, to determine the sex. Since the caught fish is immediately gutted at sea to preserve its quality, it is difficult to obtain gonad samples. Through communication with fishermen or purchase of the whole fish or stomachs, observers organise that those samples are collected as well. BFT is caught as by-catch in this fishery, and all by-catch data is gathered at landing or through inquiry.

Handline fishing targeting BFT shows similar challenges with respect to sampling by observers. Usually, fishing starts at the beginning of March and lasts until the end of November or until quota is exhausted. There is a brief pause at the end of May and throughout June when the BFT spawns and the purse seine season takes place. Same as with MED SWO longline, sampling targets all the active fishing vessels but with the fishing vessels under 15m of length and multi-day fishing, majority of the sampling takes place at landing. Dedicated scientific observers cover the sampling, measure the catch and take biological samples

to determine age and sex if possible. Caught tuna is gutted when caught and same procedure as in previous metier is done to try to obtain stomach samples. Any additional information on catches or bycatch is acquired immediately on landing or through inquiry.

Information on research activities

Apart from the observer program on national level, national scientific research activities targeting BFT were implemented during the course of 2024. Namely, these include research activities on monitoring of spawning of tuna in farm cages and sampling of tuna for gathering morphometric data and information on diet.

Participation in SCRS Working Groups and contribution to those Working Groups

Croatian scientists participated the following SCRS ICCAT meetings in 2024:

1. Workshop of the swordfish year programme (SWOYP) (Igor Talijančić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
2. Intersessional Meeting of the Subcommittee on Ecosystems and Bycatch (Josip Maleš, Igor Talijančić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
3. Meeting of the Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (WGSAM) (Igor Talijančić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
4. Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 (Leon Grubišić, Josip Maleš, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
5. SCRS Workshop (Leon Grubišić, Igor Talijančić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)
6. Intersessional Meeting of Bluefin Tuna Species Group (Leon Grubišić, Igor Talijančić, Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries, Split)

In 2024 Croatian scientists contributed to SCRS with a presentation in “Morphometric Comparison of Juvenile Tuna Species in the Adriatic Sea” during the Intersessional Meeting of Bluefin Tuna Species Group.

EU-CYPRUS

SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-Cyprus fleet and fishing activities

Fishing fleet and targeted species

Cyprus fleet targets 3 main ICCAT species, those been Eastern Bluefin tuna, Mediterranean Swordfish and Mediterranean Albacore. Small tunas and sharks are not targeted by the Cypriot fleet but sometimes by-catches may occur in negligible quantities.

Catches

The large pelagic fleet in 2024 was consisted by 36 polyvalent vessels (over 12 meters) that engaged in ICCAT fisheries using surface long lines and one small purse seiner (<24m) authorised to fish only Eastern Bluefin Tuna.

The total catches for the 3 main species (BFT-E, SWO-M, ALB-M) reported by Cyprus and regulated by ICCAT in the Mediterranean amounted to around 550 tonnes.

The total catches for 2024 marked a decrease of roughly 100 tonnes compared to 2023. Catches of BFT dropped by few tons with a carryover of 4 tons, catches of SWO increased by 7 tonnes due to the engagement of new vessels in this fishery and ALB presented a significant decrease of around 55 tonnes (and 130tons overall bellow EU-CYP ALB-M quota) which is attributed to a temporary cessation of fishing vessels plan and an increase in depredation events. Detailed information is given in Table 1 of ANNEX 1: TABLES AND FIGURES

As regards By-catch, Cyprus National Legislation has been protecting sea turtles by banning capturing or harming sea turtles in any way (since 1978) and by setting closed fishing areas, especially sensitive nesting areas (since 1990). In addition, the National Legislation has been harmonized with the provisions of the Habitat Directive where sea turtles are a priority species, as well as the Biodiversity Protocol of the Barcelona Convention.

Accidental catches by the pelagic longline fleet are recorded by observers through on-board sampling of the catches, which is part of the National Data Collection Program of Cyprus under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF).

During the 2024 on-board observer programme there were records of one sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas)* which was released alive. There were also records of 13 *Pteroplatytrygon violacea*; one individual was released alive. There were no bycatch records of seabirds or cetaceans on surface longlines. Relevant information on bycatches is also available in the submitted ICCAT ST09 form.

B. Fishing effort

Below is summarised the fishing effort in total number of trips for each of the fleets engaged in the large pelagic fisheries including aspects such as: No.of trips, Days at sea, No. of hooks, Fishing sets, etc.

Bluefin Tuna

Bluefin Tuna catches in 2024 were around 184 tonnes which calculates to 3.7 % of the total catches. Out of that roughly 90 tonnes were caught by the LL fleet and the remaining tonnes by the purse seiner.

Swordfish

Mediterranean Swordfish catches in 2024 were around 62 tonnes, which calculates to 11.4 % of the total catches. Swordfish catches in 2024 presented an increase compared to 2023.

Albacore

Mediterranean Albacore is the main species targeted by Cyprus long line fleet. In 2024, 300 tonnes were landed by the LL fleet which amounts to around 55% of the total of the large pelagic fleet landings. Another 0.9 tonne of Med ALB are caught by recreational fisheries (declared on a specialised Mobile App). Med ALB catches presented a significant decrease of roughly 15% compared to 2023.

Small Tunas

Small tunas are not targeted by the Cypriot fleet but sometimes by-catches may occur in small quantities.

Sharks

Sharks are not targeted by the Cypriot fleet but sometimes by-catches may occur in negligible quantities. Although shark catches by Cyprus fishing vessels are negligible, sharks are considered priority species under Data Collection and are recorded whenever observed during on-board and onshore biological sampling.

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery statistics

Table 1. EU CYPRUS Catches by fleet segment.

Fleet		*Catches in Kg*													
Nb of Vessels		*BFT*	*SWO*	*ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*	*SAI*	*BUM*	*WHM*	*Small tunas*	*BSH*	*SMA*	*POR*	*Total*
Purse seine	1	94519													94519
Long line	36	89795	62509	300021											452325
Mid water trawl															
Traps															
Hand line															
Trolling															
Bait boat															
Harpoons															
Sport Fishing				968											968
Unclassified															
Total	37	184314	62509	300994											547812

Table 2. EU CYPRUS Effort by fleet segment.

	LLD	*PS*
No of trips	475	2
No of Vessels	36	1
Days at Sea	1074	7
No of hooks	2815353	n/a
Fishing sets positive / null SWO	358 / 25	n/a
Fishing sets positive / null ALB	500 / 4	n/a
Fishing sets positive / null BFT	98 / 4	n/a

Table 2 summarises the fishing effort in total number of trips for each of the fleets engaged in the large pelagic fisheries including aspects such as: No. of trips, Days at sea, No. of hooks, Fishing sets etc.

B. Research activities

Catch and effort data are obtained from the Electronic Reporting System (ERS), Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), BCDs and sales. Discard data are obtained from ERS records and are also estimated from on-board observer records. Recreational catches (only ALB) are monitored through a specialised Mobile App. These sources cover the total effort and catch of the Cypriot fleet in local and distant waters (you can see details on effort and fishing area table 1 below). The main problem of this configuration is the large number of sources that need to be interconnected manually to produce the requested reports. A computerized CMS system (Central Management System) procured in Cyprus is expected to solve this issue and provide real-time tracking and reporting.

Participation and contributions to SCRS Working Groups in 2024

Participation

- ICCAT Intersessional Meeting of Bluefin Tuna Species Group (April 15-19 2024)
- Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group - including MSE (6-9 May 2024)
- ICCAT Mediterranean Albacore Data Preparatory Meeting and Stock Assessment (13-18 May 2024)
- ICCAT Intersessional Meeting of the Subcommittee on Ecosystem and Bycatch (27-31 May 2024)
- ICCAT Meeting of the Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (3-6 June 2024)
- ICCAT SCRS Species Groups (16-20 September, 2024)
- Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) (23-28 September 2024)
- ICCAT Workshop to continue the evaluation of ICCAT fisheries impact on marine turtles in the Med (30 September-4 October 2025)

Contributions

- SCRS document 2024/082 standardization of albacore EU-CYP

Scientific Observers Programmes

The Cyprus Work Plan on Data Collection, prepared in accordance with EU Data Collection Framework, includes a sampling plan covering the Cyprus fishing fleet targeting large pelagic with surface longlines; the sampling plan includes scientific observer sampling both at landing sites and on-board. The 2024 onboard sampling data have been submitted using the relevant ICCAT ST09 form.

All information for TASK I, TASK II and TASK III were gathered and sent on time. The Data Collection Framework: Catch and effort data are obtained from the Electronic Reporting System (ERS), Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), BCDs and sales. Discard data are obtained from ERS records and are also estimated from on-board observer records. Recreational catches (only ALB) are measured/monitored through an electronic/paper logbook scheme. These sources cover the total effort and catch of the Cypriot fleet in local and distant waters. The main problem of this system is the large number of sources that need to be combined to create the requested reports.

Scientific Observers Programmes: The Cyprus Work Plan on Data Collection, prepared in accordance with EU Data Collection Framework, includes a sampling plan covering the Cyprus fishing fleet targeting large pelagic with surface longlines; the sampling plan includes scientific observer sampling both at landing sites and on-board. The 2024 onboard sampling data have been submitted using the relevant ICCAT ST09 form.

Information on By-catches: Accidental catches by the pelagic longline fleet are recorded by observers through on-board sampling of the catches, which is part of the National Data Collection Program of Cyprus under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF). During the 2024 on-board observer programme was a record of 1 *Chelonia mydas* which was released alive. There were also 13 records of *Pteroplatytrygon violacea*. There were no bycatch records of seabirds or cetaceans on surface longlines. Relevant information on bycatches is also available in the submitted ICCAT ST09 form.

The scientific observer programme encompasses both at-sea and on-shore sampling. Onboard data collection activities primarily focus on obtaining length samples, bycatch and discards for all major species captured with surface longlines, including PETS species. Additionally, at-sea sampling activities extend to the collection of biological variables (weight, sex, maturity) from swordfish, albacore, and bluefin tuna when they are gutted onboard.

Onshore sampling aims to collect length samples from landings for all ICCAT species captured using surface longlines. This sampling activity also involves the collection of weight data from swordfish, albacore, and bluefin tuna, along with recording the pertinent presentation of the individual specimens.
An exception to this program applies to purse seine fisheries for large pelagic species in the Central Mediterranean, which falls under the purview of the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme.

Comprehensive documentation regarding the sampling activity is accessible through the dedicated DFMR web page:
(http://www.moa.gov.cy/moa/dfmr/dfmr.nsf/All/6DC46542CDE2BC644225833000214B58/$file/Sampling%20LLD-protocol_v2.pdf) as well as the EU DCF portal dedicated to National Work Plans (https://dcf.ec.europa.eu/wps-and-ars/work-plans_en).

EU-France

SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-France fleet and fishing activities

France has a highly diverse fishing sector, with a wide array of active vessels and fleets, each with specific characteristics, involved annually in the harvesting of several sensitive and emblematic ICCAT stocks. These include Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna, Northern Atlantic Albacore, Mediterranean and Northern Atlantic Swordfish, as well as Tropical tunas (Skipjack, Yellowfin, and Bigeye) in West African waters and the Gulf of Guinea. The French fleet operates across a broad spectrum of fishing methods, including purse seining, longlining, pole-and-line, handlining, trawling, netting, and sport or recreational fishing gears.

This diversity presents a concrete challenge in accurately reporting on all aspects of French fisheries activities, particularly through Task I and Task II data, as well as supplementary information on by-catches, interactions with associated species, fleet composition, and more. Despite the complexity involved in fulfilling its reporting obligations, France places strong emphasis on ensuring timely and comprehensive submissions. Efforts are made to maintain regular updates on ICCAT reporting requirements, with clear identification of the data to be submitted, deadlines, required formats, and designated contact persons responsible for compiling and transmitting information to ICCAT.

Fishing fleet and targeted species

In 2024, the French nominal catches declared under Task 2 for the main ICCAT-regulated species in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea amounted to 34 212 tonnes. **Table 1** presents the total nominal catches, including landings, as well as live and dead discards.

In 2024, major tuna species accounted for the majority of these catches, representing 93.4% of the total. This was primarily due to catches of Eastern Skipjack (11.4%), Eastern Yellowfin Tuna (44.4%), Eastern Bluefin Tuna (19.4%), Northern Albacore (10.4%), and Bigeye Tuna (3.4%).

Teleosts represented 3.14% of the annual catch, while small tunas accounted for 2.6%. Catches of sharks and rays made up 0.55% of the total.

Table 1. French nominal catches for ICCAT species in 2024.

Species group	*Species*	*Stock*	*Sub-total (Kg)*
1-Tuna (major sp.)	*Istiophorus albicans - SAI*	AT-NE	3 583
		AT-SE	971
		SAI-W	12 103
	Kajikia albida - WHM	WHM-A	25
	Katsuwonus pelamis - SKJ	SKJ-E	3 901 760
		SKJ-W	25 281
	Makaira nigricans - BUM	AT-NE	366
		AT-SE	3 811
		AT-SW	113
		BUM-A	285 505
	Tetrapturus pfluegeri - SPF	SPF-E	22
	Thunnus alalunga - ALB	ALB-M	2 770
		ALB-N	3 552 127
		ALB-S	19 258

	Thunnus albacares - YFT	YFT-E	15 191 171
		YFT-W	796 292
	Thunnus obesus - BET	BET-A	1 172 546
	Thunnus thynnus - BFT	BFT-E	6 634 075
	Xiphias gladius - SWO	SWO-M	80 895
		SWO-N	264 735
2-Tuna (small t.)	*Acanthocybium solandri - WAH*	AT-NE	968
		AT-NW	30 983
		AT-SE	17 188
	Auxis rochei - BLT	AT-NE	0
		AT-SE	1 201
	Auxis thazard - FRI	AT-NE	35 693
		AT-SE	189 502
		AT-SW	1 581
		MD	25
	Euthynnus alletteratus - LTA	AT-NE	81 250
		AT-SE	319 443
		AT-SW	527
		MD	12 570
	Sarda sarda - BON	AT-NE	55 800
		AT-NW	959
		MD	52 229
	Thunnus atlanticus - BLF	AT-NW	89 605
		MD	3
3-Tuna (other sp.)	*Istiophoridae - BIL*	AT-NW	3 327
		MD	792
	Makaira indica - BLM	AT-NE	32
	Ruvettus pretiosus - OIL	AT-NW	8
	Tetrapturus angustirostris - SSP	MD	324
	Tetrapturus audax - MLS	AT-NE	2 587
		MD	2 505
	Thunnini - TUN	AT-NE	30
		AT-NW	106 439
		MD	1268
	Thunnus spp - TUS	AT-NE	188
4-Sharks (major sp.)	*Isurus oxyrinchus - SMA*	AT-NE	220
		AT-SE	15
		MD	10
	Lamna nasus - POR	AT-NE	4 617
	Prionace glauca - BSH	AT-NE	47 452
		MD	911

5-Sharks (other sp.)	*Alopias vulpinus - ALV*	AT-NE	54 530
		MD	1 490
	Carcharhinidae - RSK	AT-NE	218
		MD	38
	Carcharhinus falciformis - FAL	AT-NE	2 768
		AT-SE	31 570
		AT-SW	74
	Carcharhinus longimanus - OCS	AT-SE	280
	Cetorhinus maximus - BSK	AT-NE	300
	Dasyatidae - STT	AT-NE	3 423
		AT-NW	493
		AT-SW	2
		MD	521
	Mobula mobular - RMM	AT-SE	216
	Mobula tarapacana - RMT	AT-NE	45
		AT-SE	197
	Pteroplatytrygon violacea - PLS	AT-NE	4
		AT-SE	40
	Rhincodon typus - RHN	AT-SE	11 483
	Selachimorpha (Pleurotremata) - SKH	AT-NE	10 626
		AT-NW	10 000
		AT-SW	2
		MD	28
	Sphyrna lewini - SPL	AT-NE	71
		AT-SE	464
	Sphyrna zygaena - SPZ	AT-NE	306
		AT-SE	2 632
6-Teleosts	*Aluterus monoceros - ALM*	AT-SE	552
	Aphanopus carbo - BSF	AT-NE	170 528
	Balistes carolinensis - TRG	AT-NE	6
		AT-SE	123
	Balistidae - TRI	AT-NE	14 502
		MD	75
	Belone belone - GAR	AT-NE	5 249
		MD	3 562
	Brama brama - POA	AT-NE	2 042
		MD	445
	Canthidermis maculata - CNT	AT-NE	399
		AT-SE	48 715
		AT-SW	12
	Caranx crysos - RUB	AT-NE	3 330
		AT-SE	40 513

	Caranx hippos - CVJ	AT-NW	4 675
		AT-SW	450
	Coryphaena equiselis - CFW	AT-SE	5
	Coryphaena hippurus - DOL	AT-NE	1 975
		AT-NW	471 772
		AT-SE	10 411
		MD	1 485
	Elagatis bipinnulata - RRU	AT-NE	3 389
		AT-NW	10 006
		AT-SE	76 271
		AT-SW	182
	Exocoetidae - FLY	AT-NE	1
		AT-NW	8 209
		AT-SE	1
	Lepidopus caudatus - SFS	AT-NE	490
		MD	62
	Lichia amia - LEE	AT-NE	29
		MD	6 530
	Masturus lanceolatus - MRW	AT-SE	10
	Mola mola - MOX	AT-NE	565
		AT-SE	1 325
		MD	122
	Seriola dumerili - AMB	AT-NE	300
		MD	49 305
	Seriola lalandi - YTC	AT-NE	1
	Seriola rivoliana - YTL	AT-NE	53
		AT-SE	591
	Sphyraena barracuda - GBA	AT-NW	7
		AT-SE	3 941
		MD	22
	Sphyraenidae - BAZ	AT-NE	1 535
		AT-NW	6 180
		MD	41 091
	Trachurus mediterraneus - HMM	AT-NE	79 037
		MD	2620
Total (Kg)			**34 212 183**

Bluefin tuna

In 2024, French vessels reported 6 574 tonnes of Bluefin Tuna catches (including bycatch). Of this total, 90% (i.e. 5 932 tonnes) were caught in the Mediterranean Sea.

In the Mediterranean, Bluefin Tuna have been primarily caught by purse seine vessels since the 1970s. Until 2008, catch levels were partially influenced by environmental factors affecting the availability of tuna to the fishing gear. Between mid-May and mid-June, most purse seine catches consist of fish measuring 180–250 cm and weighing 140–250 kg. The development of trade with Japan in the mid-1990s, followed by the expansion of fattening operations, led to a shift toward targeting larger individuals.

The Mediterranean artisanal fishery, for its part, reported 686 tonnes of Bluefin Tuna catches in 2024. This fishery primarily uses longlines (562 tonnes in 2024), and to a lesser extent, pole-and-line gear (114 tonnes).

In the North-East Atlantic, 641 tonnes of Bluefin Tuna were caught in 2024. While Northern Albacore remains the main target species for French tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic, Bluefin Tuna can represent a significant bycatch and is increasingly becoming a target species, particularly for bait-boats in the Bay of Biscay. In recent years, Bluefin Tuna has also become a targeted species for some pelagic otter trawlers operating in the Atlantic.

France issued the following number of professional fishing licenses for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea in 2024 (see **Table 2**).

Table 2. Bluefin tuna licenses allocated and used by the French industry in 2024.

2024	*Threshold*	*Licences issued*
Trawlers – Atlantic coast	56	44
Bait boats – Atlantic coast	8	5
Handline – Atlantic coast	47	40
Longliners – Atlantic coast	23	17
Other artisanals – Exclusive trolling bait-boats – Mediterranean sea	149	75
Other artisanals – Non exclusive trolling bait-boats – Mediterranean sea		14
Other artisanals – Artisanal longliners – Mediterranean Sea		55
Other artisanals – Offshore longline vessels – Mediterranean sea		5
Purse seiners – Mediterranean Sea	22	21
	305	**276**

In 2024, a total of 17302 recreational fishing licenses were issued in France for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. 1557 specimens were caught, representing a total of 59,722 kg, across both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, which corresponds to 0.902% of total French Bluefin Tuna catches. Of this amount, 54,3% of recreational catches (i.e. 32 438 tonnes) were made in the Mediterranean Sea.

France has implemented several measures to comply with ICCAT and EU regulations regarding sport and recreational Bluefin Tuna fisheries. These include:

- the allocation of 1% of the national quota specifically for recreational fisheries,
- the requirement of mandatory authorizations and landing declarations, and
- the systematic tagging of all recreationally caught specimens.

Swordfish

Swordfish are occasionally caught in the North-East Atlantic by a small-scale fishing fleet targeting albacore. 3 longliners superior to 12 meters in length overall, 50 trawlers, and 4 gillnet vessels reported bycatch of Northern Atlantic swordfish in 2024. French bycatches of Northern Atlantic swordfish amounted to 265 tonnes for the year 2024.

In the Mediterranean Sea (mainland and Corsica), the artisanal longline fleet fishing for Bluefin tuna also targets swordfish for part of the year. In 2024, France issued 107 fishing licenses for Mediterranean swordfish, including longliners and trawlers. French catches of Mediterranean swordfish amount to 81 tonnes for the year 2024. France does not allow anglers to catch and land Mediterranean swordfish. Only catch-and-release is allowed in recreational fishing.

French vessels do not actively fish for Southern Atlantic swordfish, and report only incidental catches.

Albacore

In 2024, France issued 111 fishing licenses for Northern Atlantic Albacore, covering both longliners and trawlers.

Northern Atlantic Albacore represented 10.4% of the total French catches in 2024, corresponding to 3 552 tonnes (see **Table 1**). These catches were predominantly made by paired mid-water pelagic trawlers.

French vessels do not actively target Southern Atlantic Albacore, and only incidental or residual catches are reported. In 2024, less than 3 tonnes were recorded. Although France is not directly involved in this fishery, 7 purse seiners and 1 bait-boat were authorized to catch this species in 2024.

Mediterranean Albacore are caught very infrequently and only incidentally by French longliners. In 2024, 19 tonnes were caught, mainly by artisanal longliners and pole-and-line vessels. France issued 7 fishing licenses for Mediterranean Albacore in 2024.

Tropical Tunas

In 2024, France issued 33 fishing licenses for Tropical tunas, including 10 licences for purse seiners superior to 60 meters in length overall,1 longliner inferior to 20 meters in length overall, 22 longliners or other artisanal vessels superior to 20 meters in length overall.

B. Fishing effort

11 vessels of the French tropical tuna fleet targeting tropical tunas operated in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean, with:

- 1 bait-boat (BB);
- 10 purse seiners (PS).

Please note that 3 of the 10 purse seiners were sold during the year 2024.

Table 3. List of both fishing and supply vessels of the French tropical fleet authorized to target tropical tunas and operating in the Atlantic Ocean in 2024.

Gear	*Vessel name*	*Registration*
BB	CORONA DEL MAR	FRA000724048
PS	CAP BOJADOR	FRA000752550
PS	GEVRED	FRA000932206
PS	GUEOTEC	FRA000752558
PS	STERENN	FRA000911313
PS	CAP SAINT VINCENT	FRA000911289
PS	CAP SAINTE MARIE	FRA000854429
PS	VIA AVENIR	FRA000752564
PS	VIA MISTRAL	FRA000790948
PS	VIA ALIZE	FRA000933961
PS	GUERIDEN	FRA000752577

This fishing fleet (1 bait-boat and 10 purse seiners) consisted of one vessel with a carrying capacity (CC) under 600 tonnes, five vessels with a CC between 800 and 1 200 tonnes, and five vessels with a CC exceeding 1 200 tonnes. total capacity in 2024, weighted by the months of activity for each vessel, amounted to 4 816 tonnes (see **Table 4**).

Table 4. Carrying capacity (CC = total gross tonnage weighted by months of fishing activity) of fishing vessels (purse seiners and bait-boat) of the French tropical fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2019 to 2024.

Year	*50-400*	*401-600*	*601-800*	*801-1200*	*1201-2000*	*Nb vessels*	*CC*
2019	1	0	2	6	2	11	10 082
2020	1	0	1	6	2	10	9 548
2021	1	0	1	7	2	11	9 848
2022	1	0	1	7	2	11	10 137
2023	1	0	1	6	2	10	8 857
2024	1	0	1	4	2	8	4 816

The number of fishing trips for the French purse seiners was 92 (including trips which have begun in 2023 but finished in 2024 and also trip started in 2024 and finished in 2025). The number of days at sea reached 1506. These days at sea represent a total nominal effort expressed in terms of fishing days and searching days of 1153 and 952, respectively (**Figure 1**).

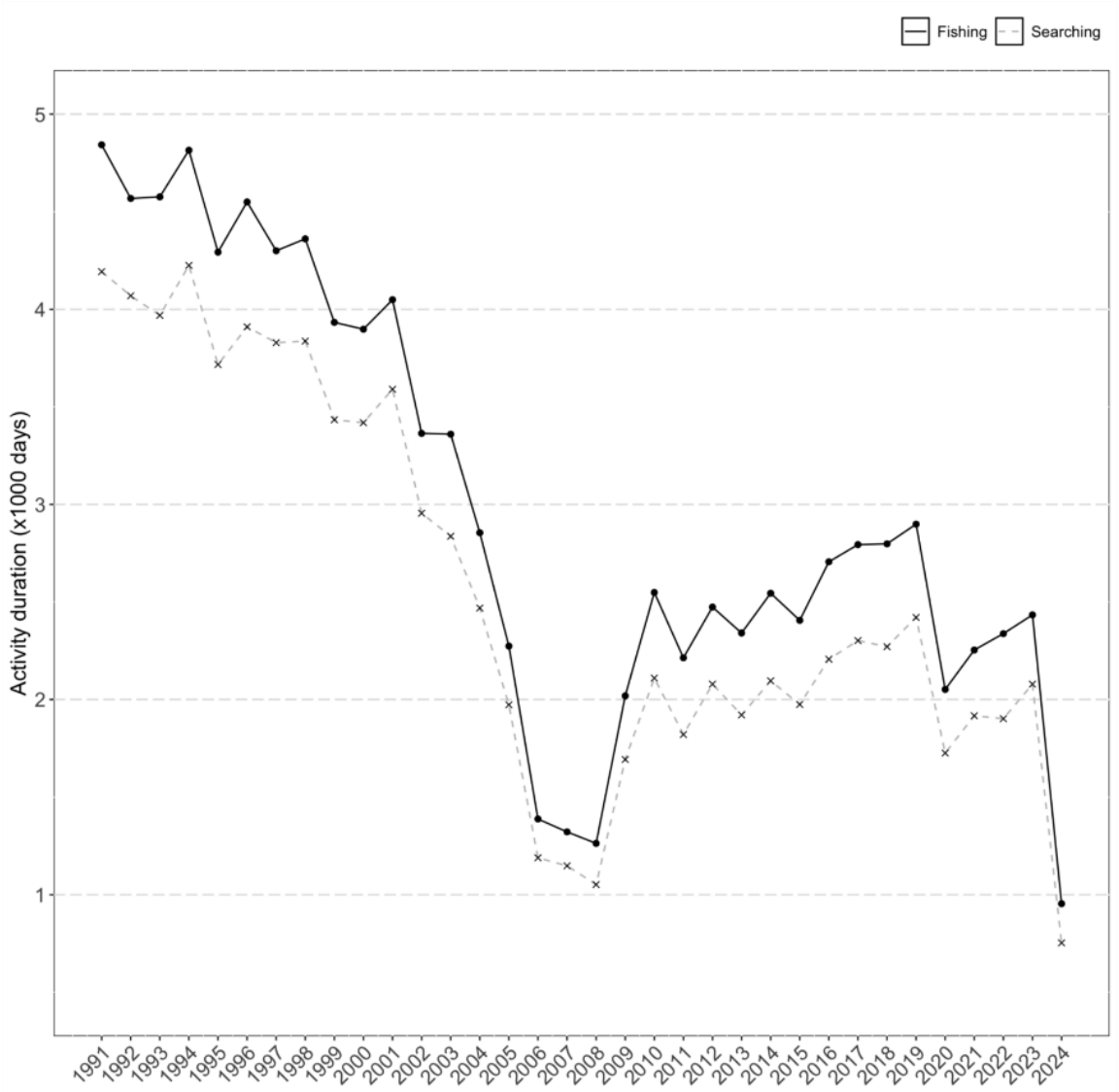


Figure 1. Temporal series of the annual fishing days and associated searching days for the French purse seine tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean.

During these fishing days, a total of 951 fishing sets were realized, with 764 positive sets (i.e. with marketable target tunas in the net) and 187 null sets representing a percentage of positive and null sets of 80.34% and 19.66%, respectively. If we consider the fishing mode, namely fishing operations on floating objects equipped or not with a sounder and GPS buoys (FOBs) versus free school, the number of purse seine fishing sets (PSFS) was 296 PSFS on FOBs (mainly FADs) and 655 PSFS on free school (FSC) representing 32 % of total sets on FOBs (**Figure 2**).

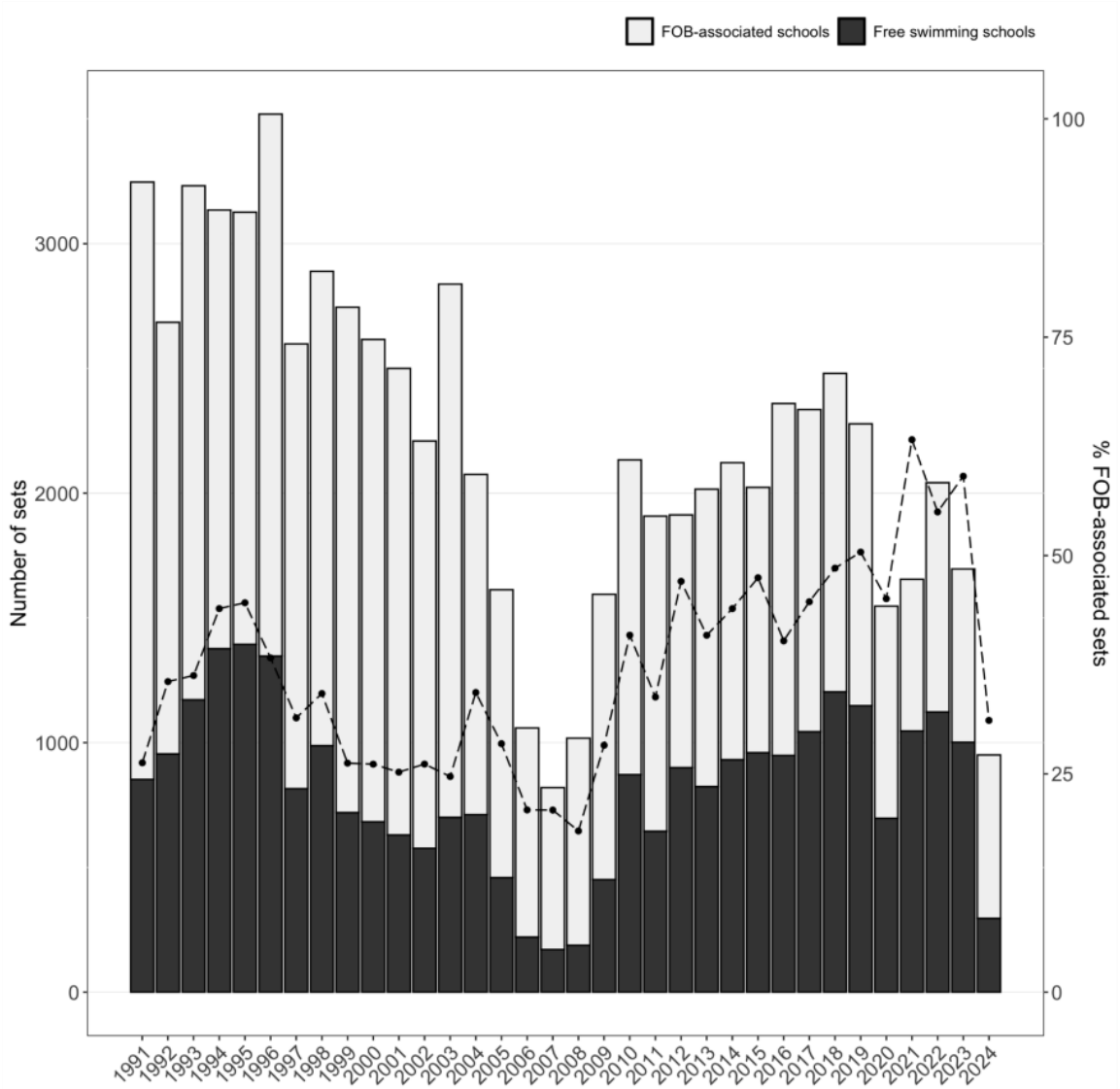


Figure 2. Temporal series of the total number of fishing sets (positive and null) per year (bars) with the overlap of the percentage of fishing sets operated on floating objects (black line with black dots).

The French bait boat active in the Eastern part of the Central Atlantic Ocean realized 9 fishing trips (15 in 2023), representing a total of 199 fishing days (241 fishing days in 2023). This fishing vessel landed 289 tons on both major and minor tunas.

Catches and landings

The estimated total landings of tropical tunas (excluding temperate tuna, i.e. albacore tuna), in 2024 reached with 366t for the bait boat fishery and 32 648t for the purse seine fishery (**Table 5**).

Table 5. Landings of major and minor tropical tuna species caught by the French tropical tuna fleets (BB and PS) operating in the Atlantic Ocean in 2024.

Species	YFT	SKJ	BET	ALB	OTH	Total
BB	184	46	58	0	0	289
PS	15 035	3 841	974	19	497	20 367
Total	15 219	3 887	1 032	19	497	20 456

The estimates of landings presented in this section for the French tropical tuna purse seine fleet are based on the T3 process and depend on the length sampling at landing ports. The sampling protocol for length collection of tuna target species is implemented to optimize the accuracy of estimates of tuna catches per species for the two-fishing mode (free school and FAD).

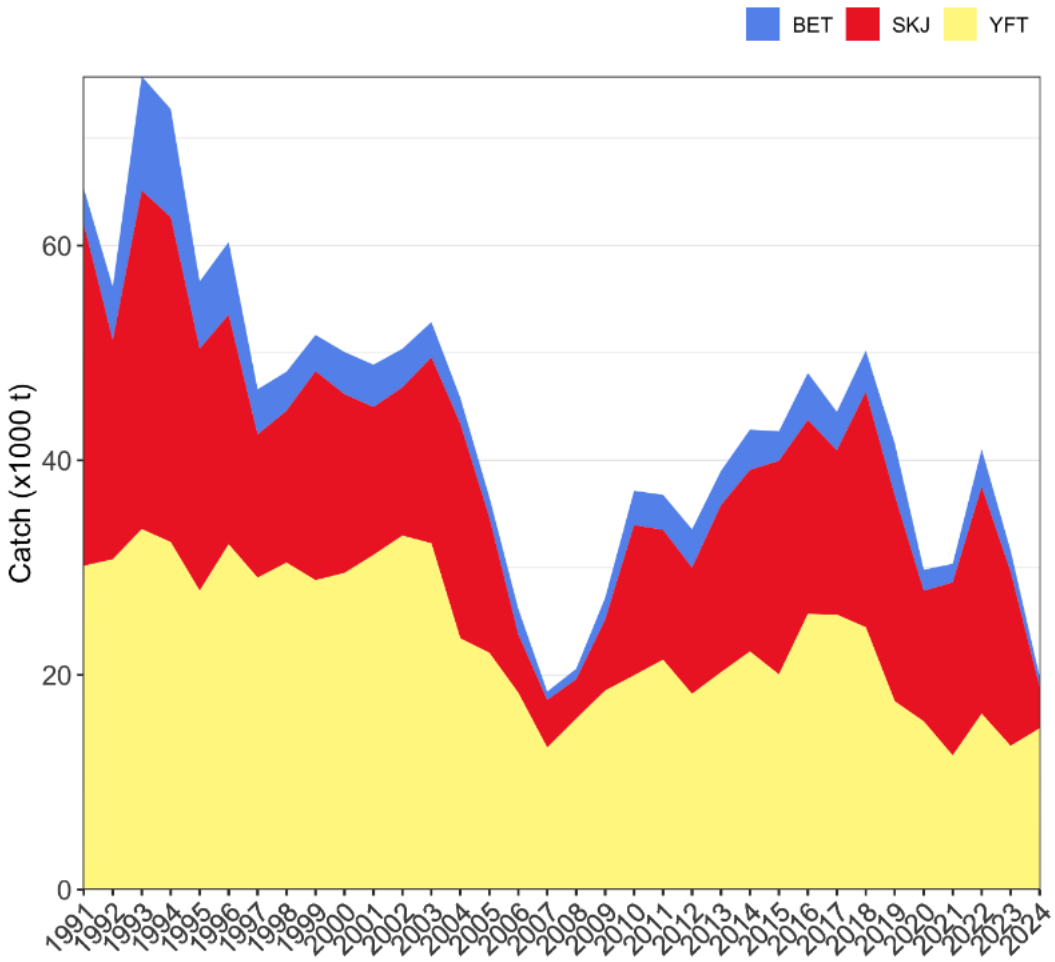


Figure 3. Total fishery production. Landings by species of the French purse seine fishing fleet during 1991-2024.

The fishing activity of the purse seine fishery corresponds to two fishing mode: the free school activity and the fishing on floating objects (FOBs) either natural or principally man-made and called fish aggregating devices (FAD).

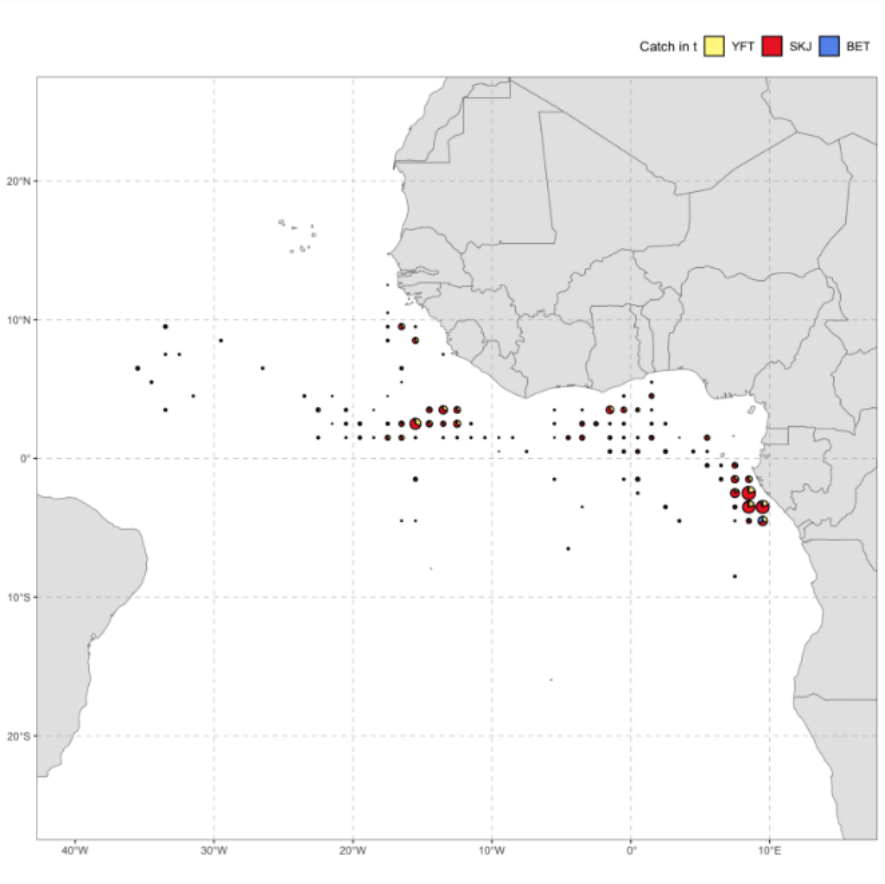
The deployment of Fishing Aggregating Devices (FADs) has been declared in logbooks of the purse seiners and supply vessel since 2014. In 2017, the supply vessel with a French flag left the Atlantic Ocean to the Indian Ocean. The total number of FAD deployment increased around 2 500 in 2017, corresponding to an average of 250 per vessel. In 2024, the total number of deployments estimated was 719, corresponding to an average of 180 per vessel.

The volume of targeted species landings (20 367 total catches) per fishing mode in 2024 reach 14 691 tons (72.1% of the total landings of the French purse seine fishery) and 5 676 tons (27.9% of the total landings of the French purse seine fishery) for the free school and the FAD fishing modes, respectively. The catch composition in landings differs dramatically between fishing modes (**Table 4**). Catch composition on FSC is usually dominated by yellowfin tuna whereas it is dominated by skipjack tuna on FOB.

Table 6. Volume of landings and species contribution for the French purse seine tropical tuna fishery in 2024 respectively to the fishing mode, free school (FSC) and floating objects (FOB).

Mod	YFT	SKJ	BET	ALB	OTH	TOTAL
FSC	13 505	423	666	18	80	14 691
FOB	1 530	3 419	309	1	417	5 676
% FSC	91.9	2.9	4.5	0.1	0.5	100%
% FOB	27.0	60.2	5.4	0.0	7.4	100%

Finally, the geographical distributions of catches par species and per fishing mode are displayed on the **Figure 4** below.



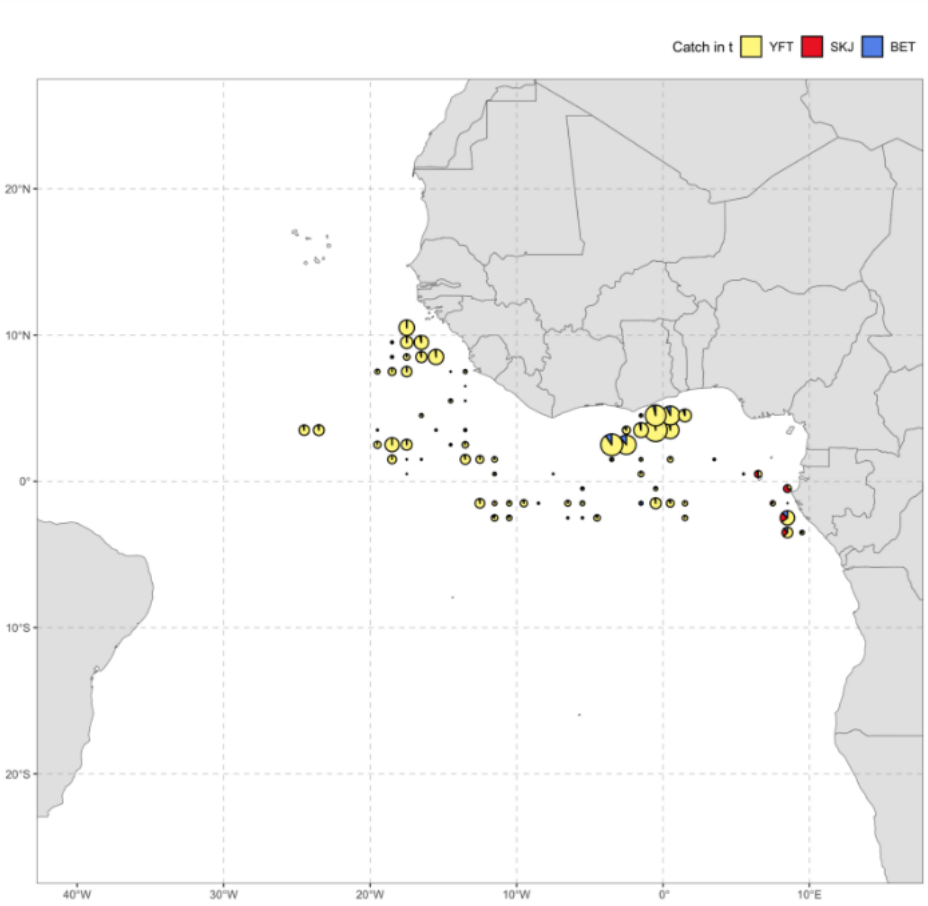


Figure 4. Geographical distribution of specific catches (species/1° square) per fishing mode (top = FAD, bottom = free swimming school) for the French purse seine fleet in 2024.

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery statistics

French fleet register: vessel characteristic (length overall, kilowatt, gross tonnage, age of the vessel), geographical indicator, total number of vessels.

Logbooks, with a coverage of 100% transmitted by the fishing industry aiming to discriminate fishing activity and fishing research for schools.

Sales note data (total weight and value of landings by species) transmitted by the industry.

Geo-localization data (including VMS data) used to organize the sampling stratification and the correction of data entry of logbook data in the dedicated database.

The definition of the reference fleet population follows the definition set by Paragraph 5 a) of the Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2019/909 of 18 February 2019 establishing the list of mandatory research surveys and thresholds for the purposes of the multi-annual union programme for the collection and management of data in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors for the period 2022-2024[1], in order to have a comprehensive view of the fishing activity applied during the year.

The French Research Institute for Development (IRD in French) is responsible of the whole collection of activity variables for the French tropical purse seine fishery: effort, landings, and observer data. In the Atlantic Ocean, IRD has a representative of technical staff based in Abidjan (Ivory Coast), backed by a support team in Sète (France), responsible for the overall coordination of activities plus the consolidation and processing of the data. A service provider on field administratively manages the local team in charge of

data collection. The coordination of activities between the various landing ports (e.g. Abidjan, Dakar, Tema) is handled by IRD technician based in Abidjan. Conventional assessments (e.g. catches by species) are carried out in accordance with the standards laid down by ICCAT applying a processing suite called "T3", specifically adapted to the sampling procedures and described below.

Purse seine fishery: The target population corresponds to the fishing trips of all the French purse seiners landing in the main harbours, for the South Eastern part of the Atlantic Ocean. For landed catches, the sampling unit considered is the brine freezing well (or tank) in which the tunas are stored frozen after having been caught. A typical well contains about 60-70 tonnes of catches and French purse seiners have from 14 to 18 wells, storing a maximum of about 1 250 tons. The whole vessel (i.e. all wells combined) have not been used as sampling unit as the data required by IOTC need to be geo-referenced on a grid of squares of 1°. A typical purse seine fishing trip lasts 6-10 weeks spanning about 20-30 squares of 1° during a trip.

Bait boat fishery: For this métier, the target population is all the fishing trips of the entire French bait boats landing in Dakar (Senegal) only. All landings are monitored. The frame population is a sample of unloading days for the species composition.

Sampling protocol to implement the "T3" process to estimate catches of the main tuna species: In the case of tropical tuna fisheries, it is imperative to estimate the species composition of landings insofar as these are weighted according to commercial categories based more on length size than on species, which is a major source of bias. The catch for each species are estimated by cross-correlation of information from fishing logbooks, VMS data and information about landings provided by the producer organization, as well as from the sampling of species composition at the landing site. Sampling is carried out in port, and then pooled for estimates of the length and species compositions of landings based on pre-defined spatial and temporal strata according to the type of association (fishing mode) and the weight category of the individuals. This involves a minimum number of samples for each stratum, and a predetermined population of individuals for each sample which differs according to the fishing mode. Adherence to these procedures results in an important number of sampled and measured individuals, this arises from the fact that in order to achieve a reasonable level of precision for the estimation of the species composition necessary to examine a large number of individuals for each sample (500 for log sets, 200 for free school sets). When the number of samples is considered insufficient, a substitution procedure follows ocean-based schemes that vary between size and species composition.

Length data for major tuna species were collected on shore and at sea and biological data were collected at the tuna cannery and in the laboratory for species or fish categories not processed at the cannery.

The figure below presents the size frequency distributions for the three species collected in 2024 either for both FOB-associated and FSC fishing sets are quite similar with the average frequency distributions observed for the period 2019-2024 (**Figure 5**).

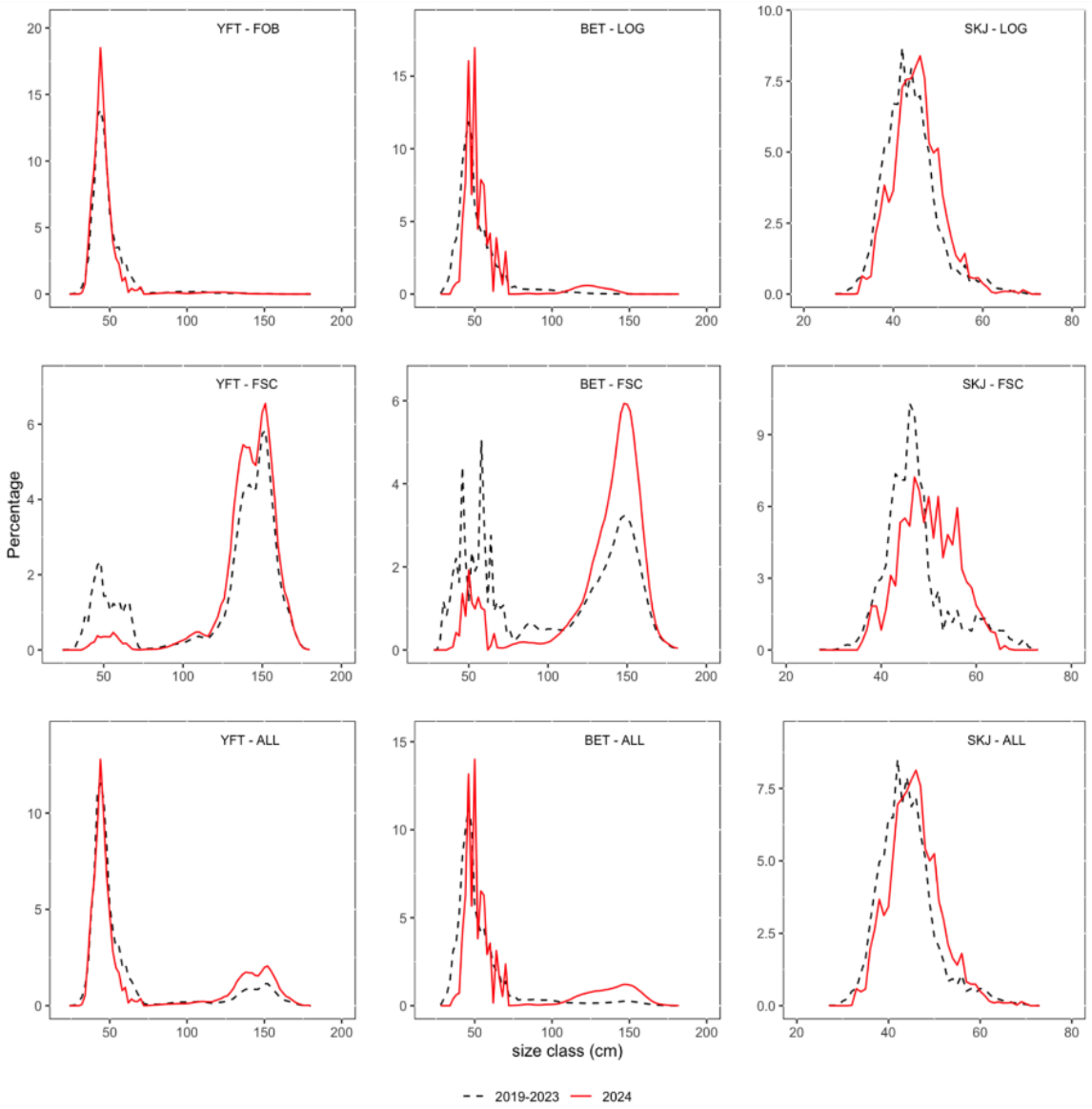


Figure 5. Size distribution of major tuna catches (in percentage of the total number of fishes) for the French purse seine fleet in 2024 (blue solid line) and for an average year representing the period 2019-2023 (red dotted line).

Observers data collection

Observers on board are equipped with the species identification cards developed by ICCAT or others tuna regional fisheries management organizations (tRFMOs). They have instruction in their sampling protocol to produce an exhaustive list of species caught per fishing operation at the better specific resolution possible. All are equipped with a digital camera for rare specimens for identification purposes at the end of the trip. All pictures have a code to reaffix the individual to its fishing operation. During the training course observer is trained on sampling methods allowing to estimate the total amount of by-catch and discards at the level of the fishing operation. Methods are explained in the observer manual given during the training course.

The sampling design set up for PS follows the recommendations developed in the regional observer scheme of ICCAT. This sampling design is documented in the observer manual updated every year at the UE level.

Data quality is taken into account. After each observer trip a debriefing of the cruise is organized between the observer and two scientists involved in the coordination of the observer program. This debriefing will permit to attribute a score to the quality of data collected.

Observer data are stored in the Observe database shared between France and Spain for the PS fishery. The development of the software achieved by IRD is discussed every year during the Observer meeting organized between Spain, France and some partner institutes from coastal countries. Currently the quality of data stored in the Observe database is controlled for the position of fishing operation deployed (and for the deployment of FADs for the PS fishery) by cross-checking latitude and longitude data in the database with VMS data. The development of a tool aiming to enlarge the number of variables controlled is ongoing. The part of the human observer program on purse seiner funded by EU in the frame of the data collection framework (DCF) reached a coverage of 34% of the fishing sets. If we consider the observations implemented in the frame of the ICCAT moratoria, and the scientific observer program supported by the industry (OCUP project supported by ORTHONGEL) the total coverage of scientific observer programs reached 100% of the fishing sets (**Table 7**).

Table 7. Observer coverage of the fishing activity for the French purse seine fleet for the three ongoing observer programs: EU DCF, ICCAT Moratoria and ORTHONGEL OCUP.

	Obs DCF	*Obs Moratoria*	*Obs ORTHONGEL*	*Total Obs*
Days at sea in 2024	471	342	597	1 410
% coverage days at sea	34	24	42	100
Fishing sets in 2024	347	138	466	951
% coverage fishing sets	36	15	49	100

Data collection by the purse seine observer program (EU program and ICCAT moratoria and OCUP ORTHONGEL): Scientific observers monitor discards of both target species (tunas) as priority and second bycatch. Observations consist in counting, species composition, length measurements (and weighting when possible). The observer handles all the discards, and when not possible, a fraction of it that is raised at the level of the fishing set. In such case, discarded fish are randomly sampled to be counted and measured. When possible, the condition (dead or alive) of discarded fish is monitored.

Bycatch monitored by onboard observers were composed of billfishes, various bony fishes, as well as endangered, threatened and protected (ETP) species such as sharks, rays, turtles and cetaceans in 2024 (**Table 8**). The total amount of bycatch caught was estimated to 268 t of which 195 t were retained onboard and 73 t discarded at sea, the latter representing 27% of the bycatch (in t).

The most abundant bycatch species in total weight in 2024 (apart from whales that are always released before the brailing operations) were *Elagatis bipinnulata* (RRU) with 80 tonnes, *Canthidermis maculata* (CNT) with 49 tonnes caught, *Carcharhinus falciformis* (FAL) with 34 tonnes, *Caranx crysos* (RUB) with 44 tonnes, *Makaira nigricans* (BUM) with 4 tonnes, *Acanthocybium solandri* (WAH) with 18 tonnes, *Coryphaena hippurus* (DOL) with 11 tonnes, and *Sphyraena barracuda* (GBA) with 4 tonnes (**Table 8**).

Billfishes and other bony fishes are generally retained onboard to be sold on local markets and to some extent for crew consumption, but it largely varies among species. For example, only 33% of BUM were discarded, 19% of CNT, 0% of GBA, 7% of RRU, 9% of RUB, and 0% of WAH (**Table 8**).

Sharks, rays, turtles, and cetaceans are always discarded following ICCAT Recommendations, which was the case in 2024 with very rare exceptions (0% of Pteroplatytrygon violacea retained; **Table 8**). Efforts are made by the fishermen so the sharks, rays, turtles and cetaceans are handled following good practices and released alive when possible.

Table 8. Bycatch (in t) of bycatch species caught by the French purse seine fishing fleet in the Atlantic Ocean in 2024. T: total catch (L+D), L: retained catch, DD: discarded dead, DL: discarded alive, D: discarded (DD+DL).

Species group	*FAO code*	*Scientific name*	*Tl (t)*	*L (t)*	*DD (t)*	*DL (t)*	*D (t)*	*D (%)*
Billfishes	BUM	*Makaira nigricans*	4.289	2.857	1.432	0.000	1.432	33
Billfishes	SAI	*Istiophorus albicans*	4.552	4.521	0.031	0.000	0.031	1
Other bony fishes	ALM	*Aluterus monoceros*	0.550	0.522	0.025	0.003	0.028	5
Other bony fishes	CFW	*Coryphaena equiselis*	0.004	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
Other bony fishes	CNT	*Canthidermis maculata*	49.123	39.953	1.235	7.935	9.170	19
Other bony fishes	DOL	*Coryphaena hippurus*	10.814	10.658	0.037	0.119	0.156	1
Other bony fishes	FLY	*Exocoetidae*	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	100
Other bony fishes	GBA	*Sphyraena barracuda*	3.940	3.940	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
Other bony fishes	MOX	*Mola mola*	1.324	0.000	0.000	1.324	1.324	100
Other bony fishes	MRW	*Masturus lanceolatus*	0.009	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.009	100
Other bony fishes	POA	*Brama brama*	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
Other bony fishes	RRU	*Elagatis bipinnulata*	79.838	73.886	4.110	1.842	5.952	7
Other bony fishes	RUB	*Caranx crysos*	43.840	40.061	0.839	2.940	3.779	9
Other bony fishes	TRG	*Balistes capriscus*	0.126	0.123	0.001	0.002	0.003	2
Other bony fishes	WAH	*Acanthocybium solandri*	18.154	18.073	0.081	0.000	0.081	0
Other bony fishes	YTL	*Seriola rivoliana*	0.641	0.613	0.014	0.014	0.028	4
Rays	PLS	*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*	0.042	0.000	0.005	0.037	0.042	100
Rays	RMM	*Mobula mobular*	0.216	0.000	0.000	0.216	0.216	100
Rays	RMT	*Mobula tarapacana*	0.240	0.000	0.000	0.240	0.240	100
Sharks	FAL	*Carcharhinus falciformis*	34.407	0.085	6.635	27.687	34.322	100
Sharks	OCS	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	0.279	0.000	0.046	0.233	0.279	100
Sharks	SMA	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	0.162	0.000	0.015	0.147	0.162	100
Sharks	SPL	*Sphyrna lewini*	0.533	0.000	0.089	0.444	0.533	100
Sharks	SPZ	*Sphyrna zygaena*	2.936	0.000	0.085	2.851	2.936	100
Whale shark	RHN	*Rhincodon typus*	11.482	0.000	0.000	11.482	11.482	100

Rays and sharks

In 2024, the total capture of shark and ray species amounts to 185 tonnes (Table IX), which corresponds to 0.55% of the total catch from which 71 tonnes were discarded (38%). Sharks represents 97% of the catches whereas rays represent 3%.

Table 9. Landings and discard of rays and sharks in kg.

TAXA_GROUP	*SpeciesCd*	*ScieName*	*CoNameEN*	*IUCN_STATUS*	*Landings*	*Discards*
RAY	PLS	*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*	Pelagic stingray	Least Concern	0	44
RAY	RMM	*Mobula mobular*	Devil fish	Endangered	0	217
RAY	RMT	*Mobula tarapacana*	Chilean devil ray	Endangered	0	242
RAY	STT	*Dasyatidae*	Stingrays, butterfly rays nei		4082	357
SHARK	ALV	*Alopias vulpinus*	Thresher	Vulnerable	54066	1955
SHARK	BSH	*Prionace glauca*	Blue shark	Near Threatened	45631	2732
SHARK	BSK	*Cetorhinus maximus*	Basking shark	Endangered	0	300
SHARK	FAL	*Carcharhinus falciformis*	Silky shark	Vulnerable	86	34326
SHARK	OCS	*Carcharhinus longimanus*	Oceanic whitetip shark	Critically Endangered	0	280
SHARK	POR	*Lamna nasus*	Porbeagle	Vulnerable	0	4617
SHARK	RHN	*Rhincodon typus*	Whale shark	Endangered	0	11483
SHARK	RSK	*Carcharhinidae*	Requiem sharks nei		257	0
SHARK	SKH	*Selachii*	Various sharks nei		9341	11315
SHARK	SMA	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	Shortfin mako	Endangered	23	224
SHARK	SPL	*Sphyrna lewini*	Scalloped hammerhead	Critically Endangered	0	535
SHARK	SPZ	*Sphyrna zygaena*	Smooth hammerhead	Vulnerable	0	2938

The majority of shark and ray capture refers to species that are assessed as vulnerable (53%) by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN).

Among vulnerable species, main catched species are Silky sharks with 34 tonnes, that were systematically discarded with an estimated 80% survival rate and Treshers, 56 tonnes, which were almost all landed.

Blue sharks, assessed as near threathened corresponds 26 % of all shark captures with around 48 tonnes that were predominantly landed.

Endangered and critically endangered species yield roughly to 7% of the total catches of sharks and rays (13 tonnes). Almost none of the endangered and critically endangered shark and ray species were landed.

Fishing in the French Antilles

The French Antilles - Guadeloupe and Martinique - are characterized by a wide diversity of fisheries targeting large pelagic species, as well as demersal and benthic species (including fish, crustaceans, gastropods, and echinoderms), and small pelagic species.

Approximately a decade ago, fishing activities were prohibited in several coastal areas due to pollution caused by the use of a pesticide (chlordecone) in banana plantations. The affected areas include the east coast and Fort-de-France Bay in Martinique, and the southwest coast of Guadeloupe. As a result of these restrictions, part of the fishing fleet has been redeployed toward offshore pelagic fisheries.

In 2024, the number of fishers was estimated at 970 in Martinique and 940 in Guadeloupe. In these outermost regions, the small-scale commercial fishing fleet reached full capacity during the second half of the 2000s, followed by a gradual decline.

That year, 842 vessels were registered as commercial fishing boats in Martinique and 574 in Guadeloupe (excluding Saint-Barthélemy and Saint-Martin). Of these, 604 vessels were active in Martinique and 452 in Guadeloupe.

Most boats range between 5 to 9 meters in total length. In Martinique, vessels between 7–8 meters represent 56% of the fleet, while in Guadeloupe, vessels between 8–9 meters account for 33%. The average vessel length is similar across both territories: 7.3 m in Martinique and 7.9 m in Guadeloupe. However, the average engine power is notably higher in Guadeloupe (191 kW) than in Martinique (108 kW).

The average vessel age is 26 years in Martinique and 20 years in Guadeloupe (source: Ifremer - SIH, 2024). Large pelagic fishing has traditionally been practiced using trolling lines near driftwood, and more recently, with anchored Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) from small open boats equipped with outboard motors. The main species targeted are Dolphinfish (*Coryphaena hippurus*), Atlantic Blue Marlin (*Makaira nigricans*), and Yellowfin Tuna (*Thunnus albacares*). In 2024, these three species accounted for 93% of pelagic landings in Guadeloupe and 78% in Martinique.

Large pelagic species are primarily targeted:

- using surface-set hand-lines, deployed on free-swimming schools or around drifting objects;
- with one-hook hand-lines or vertical drifting lines, operated around anchored FADs.

Vessels alternate their activity between open-sea areas and insular shelves. In both territories, two-thirds of fishing trips occur on the shelf, and one-third target offshore species. FADs are mostly deployed within 24 nautical miles from the coast, whereas trolling vessels operate mainly beyond this range.

FAD-based fishing developed in the 1990s, and has significantly influenced the seasonality and spatial pattern of offshore fishing activity. Fishing around FADs is now practiced year-round, with part of the fleet continuing offshore operations between June and December.

A continuous catch assessment survey, implemented since 2008 by the Fisheries Information System (SIH) of Ifremer, provides robust estimates of catches and fishing effort across all fisheries in this region. SIH is a permanent, operational, and multidisciplinary national network dedicated to observing marine resources and their associated uses.

Data from this survey are aggregated with landing statistics from other French fisheries in the North Atlantic, for reporting purposes to ICCAT.

Table 10. Summary of professional catches (in tons) in Guadeloupe and Martinique (2024).

Taxa Code	*Taxa*	*Catches Guadeloupe*	*Catches Martinique*
BUM	Blue marlin	78.1	206.0
SAI	Atlantic sailfish	6.6	5.5
SKJ	Skipjack tuna	0	6.6
SWO	Swordfish	4.2	0
YFT	Yellowfin tuna	375.8	361.9
BLF	Blackfin tuna	2.8	86.8
TUN	Tunas nei	44.0	62.4
SKH	Various sharks nei	3.2	32.9
DOL	Common dolphinfish	328.9	142.8

The data on historical catch statistics of Atlantic blue marlin (Makaira nigricans) has recently been revised to provide best estimations in the ICCAT database. A document was sent to the ICCAT secretariat in February 2024 for the Blue Marlin Data Preparatory Meeting.

B. Research activities

French research on tunas, tuna-like and related species is provided by:

- The Research Institute for the Exploitation of the Sea (Ifremer), for the fisheries of the Atlantic Ocean (North temperate zone and tropical zone) for the French Antilles (Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guyana) and the Mediterranean Sea;

- The Research Institute for Development (IRD), for the fisheries of the tropical Atlantic Ocean.

Ifremer research on Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea

Several research activities are carried out by Ifremer on Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean Sea. They deal with two main activities. The first activity is the annual based aerial survey in the Gulf of Lion, that allows deriving abundance index. The second activity, not independent from the first one, is focused on observing migrations of Bluefin tuna in relation to its physiology. A third initiative is a series of projects focusing on the bycatch of the longline fishery in the Mediterranean Sea.

- The annual aerial survey

This activity has been initiated in 2000 and provides an annual key fisheries-independent abundance index for young Bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean. This is the only index of this kind and it is therefore very valuable to ICCAT for management purpose. The index has been used for the 2017 assessment of the eastern stock. Current work focus on improving the observation through the development of a system for image acquisition and analysis, and integrating the impacts of environmental effects on the vertical and horizontal movements of tuna and on the abundance index. A paper was published in 2020 that describes such an effect of the environment on the availability of tunas in the Gulf of Lions. The survey could also be used for marine mammals. As the index generated using data from this aerial survey is use in the assessments and in the HCR, updates are provided every year along with a paper in some years.

- PROMPT project

The PROMPT project has been funded by France Filière Pêche to pursue work on BFT migrations through tagging and experimental work. The tagging planned in the project aims at pursuing the work initiated by the POPSTAR and FishNchip projects and understand the effects of the physical environment on migrations. The experimental work will serve to estimate energetic requirement of BFT along its migrations. Within this project, a modeling work has been undertaken to integrate environmental indices within the french aerial abundance index.

A close working relationship has been set up between Ifremer, French purse seiners, scientists from a Maltese company (AquaBioTech Ltd, which has also been heavily involved in Bluefin Tuna research) and a Maltese fattening farm. This has created a unique and fruitful set-up to develop research and experiments on Bluefin Tuna. Ifremer has been successfully tagging fish from this fattening farm since 2017.

The project aims also at tagging Bluefin tuna caught by the main segments of the French fishery, particularly the purse seiners, that has been representing more than 50% of the Eastern BFT catch in the past 10 years, and for whuch hardly any tagging has been done. A successful tagging operation was carried out from a purse-seiner in June 2018 and 2019, showing contrasting migration patterns to those obtained from fish tagged in the Northwest Mediterranean. This project is meant to be a key contribution to applied research and ICCAT, as it will help to document and understand migrations and how they are affected by the environment (e.g. for the MSE).

The tagging work showed that the fish larger than 200cm displayed Atlantic/Mediterranean transitions, whereas smaller fish did not. An extended analysis by the same author was done exploiting the GBYP etagging database for the CKMR workshop. The analysis confirmed the findings and further showed that the change in behaviour seemed to appear after 175cm. In 2023, 66 tunas of different sizes were tagged to investigate this pattern more specifically.

Along with the descriptive tagging approach, a mechanistic approach of migrations has been adopted by studying fish physiology. Experiments have been developed in Malta and in Spain. In Malta, 27 tunas were tagged in a cage, implanted with a heart rate sensor and an acoustic transmitter over a year. In 2023, this experiment yielded data to describe the group behavior and the evolution of some of its physiological components, in relation with sea temperature. The tagging technique for heart rate tags has been published. The data is currently under analysis. The presentation of the program can be found in the following link (https://vimeo.com/803406307).

- MARATHON

The project MARATHON was submitted in 2024 and funded by EMFAF and France Filière Pêche. This project is an electronic tagging campaign for bluefin tuna following previous projects. It aims at deploying electronic tags that can inform on long-term migratory dynamics of BFT.

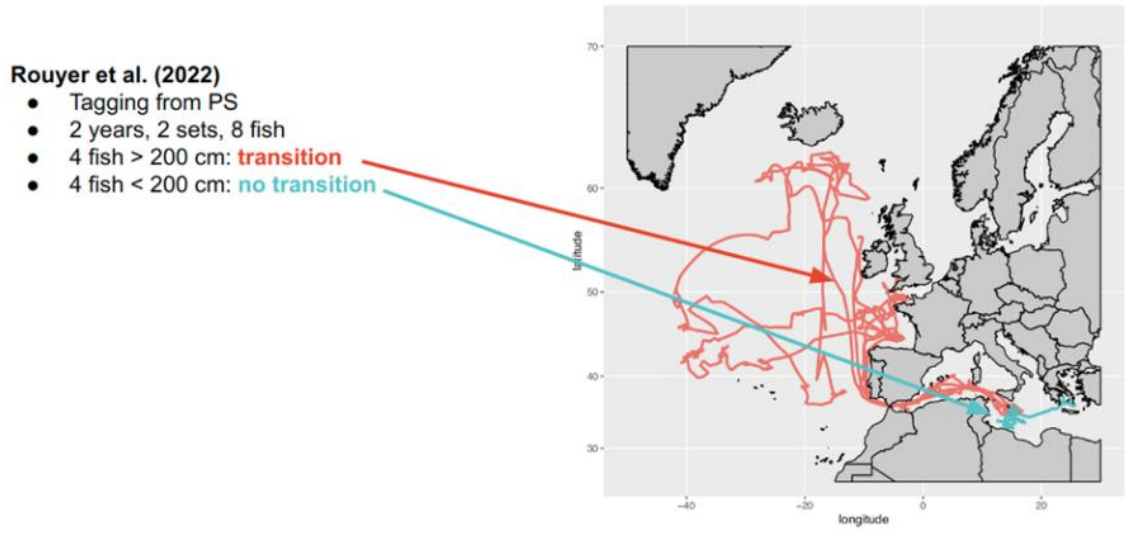


Figure 6. Migration trajectory of tagged tunas.

Regarding the aerial surveys carried out over the Gulf of Lions, Ifremer is involved in two projects (SEMMACAPE and OWFSOMM), whose goal is to improve the performance of such surveys through automatic video image recognition using Artificial Intelligence approaches. Several research activities also aim at understanding the relationship between the environmental conditions and the abundance of bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Lions (paper published in 2020), which should be included into the index through work performed during the PROMPT project.

- Bycatch of the bluefin tuna longline fishery in the Gulf of Lions (RAYVIVAL, POBLEU, SMARTSNAP, PROTECTMED, LIFE EMM)

Following previous initiatives (SELPAL and REPAST), several projects have been developed around the bycatch of the longline bluefin tuna fishery in the Gulf of Lion. The RAYVIVAL project (France Filière Pêche, MSC) aims at estimating the survival rate of stingrays, which are a main bycatch of this fishery, through the deployment of survival tags. The POBLEU (EMFF) project aims at increasing the coverage of at-sea observers on this fishery. The SMARTSNAP project (EMFF) aims at developing an electronic device to automatically detect and release bycatch species caught by longliners. In 2023, following this dynamics, the SMARTSNAP2 project has been funded and will continue that work. In addition, in the projects PROTECTMED and LIFE EMM, tagging operations will be undertaken to estimate post-release survival from the french BFT LL fishery in the Mediterranean on a large spectrum of species, including blue shark and ocean sunfish. A first tag deployed on this species remained attached for a year, showing both that Ocean sunfish can survive the catch and providing original long-term data on the ecology of this species for the first time in the Mediterranean (accepted).

Ifremer research on Mediterranean swordfish

The Gen&Rec project (Distribution and behaviour of swordfish spawners and juveniles in the vicinity of Corsica), funded by the European Union (EMFF) and by the fishing sector (France Filère Pêche - FFP), has been carried out between March 2019 and August 2023.

The first objective of the study was to increase scientific knowledge on reproductive dynamics of Mediterranean swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) around Corsica, including the determination of the potential spawning and nursery grounds along with the movements of spawners and juveniles over a period of several months. 558 swordfish (72–216 cm; lower jaw to fork length, LJFL) caught from June to September in 2019 and 2020 off Corsica's western and eastern coasts were sampled. We assessed swordfish reproductive activity using macroscopic gonad characteristics, trends of gonadal indexes for both sexes, and histological investigation of oocyte developmental stages. Size at first maturity (L50) was estimated at 139.2 ± 2.7 (95% CI) cm LJFL for females using histological techniques and 117 ± 1.7 cm (LJFL) for males using macroscopic criteria, corresponding to 3–4 and 2–3 year old-fish, respectively. Spawning occurred mainly from June to July, with a peak in July, characterized by a high gonadal index and histological and macroscopic ev idence of reproductive activity. X. gladius spawning period is of relatively short duration, closely linked to SST, during which the females lay successive batches of eggs at a non-evaluated frequency. Batch fecundity (BF) and relative fecundity (RF) were estimated from five gravid females (135–209 cm LJFL) with unovulated, hydrated oocytes. BF was exponentially related to fish length with a mean BF of 1.94 ± 1.33 (mean ± SD) million hy drated oocytes in females. RF ranged from 22.29 to 37.24 (29.05 ± 5.97; mean ± SD) hydrated oocytes per gram of body weight. Our results improve knowledge regarding the sexual maturity, reproductive period, and spawning areas of swordfish in Corsican waters. These data are essential for the spatiotemporal management of Mediterranean swordfish stocks. We also provide an overview of the available information related to the reproductive biology and dynamics of Mediterranean swordfish and demonstrate the ubiquitous presence of swordfish spawning grounds throughout the Mediterranean Sea (Millot at al., 2023)[2].

Secondly, the large-scale vertical movements of juveniles and spawners has been investigated using pop-up satellite archival tags (PSAT). The activity has resumed in May 2022.

A total of 8 swordfish were tagged with pop-up satellite tags in eastern coast of Corsica. Tagging took place onboard artisanal fishing vessels based in Corsica. The tag deployment conduct by scientists of the project was opportunistic when swordfish were captured during the regular fishing operations. Swordfish were maintained alongside the vessel for tagging. Of the deployed tags, two tags failed at transmitting data. Three tags had premature releases (popping up before the expected date) with less than 30 days. Three individuals suffered post-release mortality (PRM) respectively after 5, 64 and 67 days. The last one is still recording and should pop of early August 2023. Tracks of these two juvenile swordfish were reconstructed using data recorded. These preliminary results showed the two swordfish tagged almost at the same place, moved in opposite directions. Swordfish 182731 remained in the Tyrrhenian Sea, followed the coast of Corsica and Sardinia, and seems to have stayed on the front line of the cyclonic structure present to the south-east of Sardinia, while swordfish 182742 went up along Cape Corsica to reach the Ligurian Sea and follow the Ligurian-Provençal current towards the Gulf of Lions.

Table 11. Tagging information from Gen&Rec project.

TagId	*Tagging date*	*Latitude*	*Longitude*	*Estimated weight (Kg)*	*Tracking days*	*Tag duration*	*Comments*
182742	10/09/2019	42,821	9,821	9	**64**		Dead on the 13/11/2019
182744	14/09/2019	42,815	9,542	7			Malfunction, never transmitted
182740	14/09/2019	42,825	9,656	7	**3**		Premature release, although the track has few days does not look like it died
182745	16/09/2019	42,808	9,641	25	**8**		Premature release, although the track has few days does not look like it died
182731	18/09/2019	42,656	9,788	7	**67**		Dead on the 24/11/2019
182738	18/09/2019	42,7	9,641	8	**7**		Premature release, although the track has few days does not look like it died
182735	15/11/2022	41,939	9,45	12	5		Dead on the 20/11/2019
182737	13/02/2023	41,984	9,639	15	?		Still recording

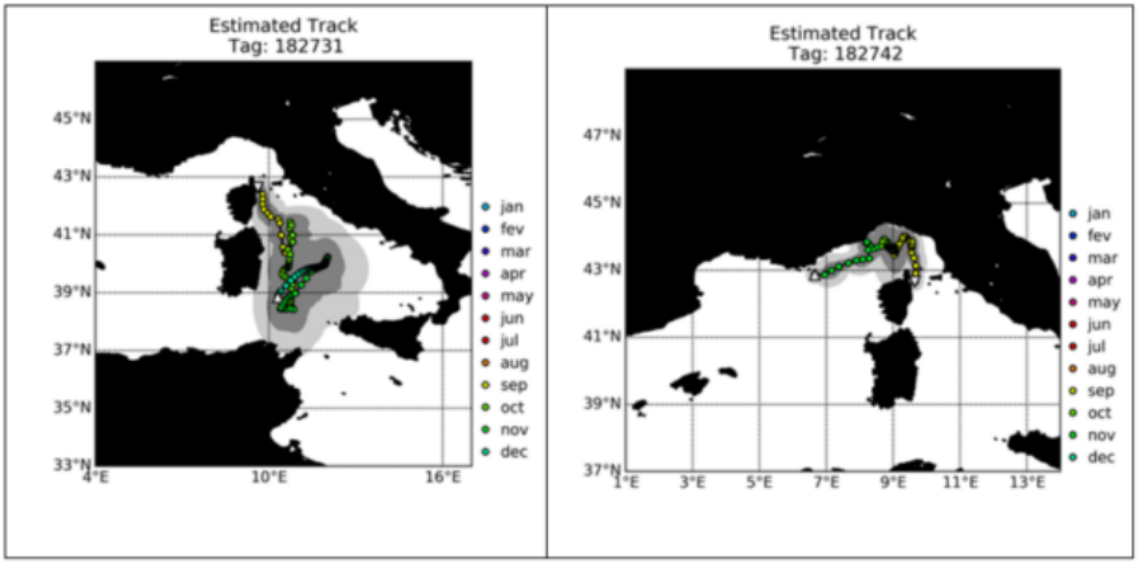


Figure 7. Satellite-derived location tracks for 2 pop-up tagged swordfish in the western Mediterranean Sea.Tagging location is indicated by a triangle point down.

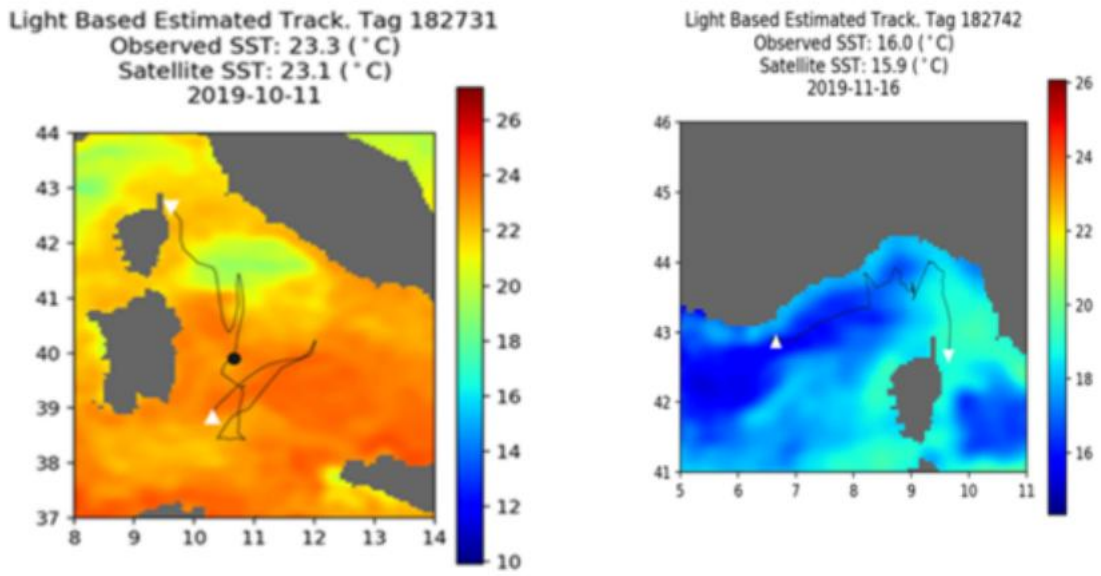


Figure 8. Estimated tracks of swordfish 182731 and 182742 overlapped with SST maps. The triangle pointing downwards indicates the starting position, the second pointing downwards indicates the end of the recordings.

IRD Research on tropical tunas and associated pelagic species

IRD is conducting research related to different topics on tropical tuna and associated large pelagic species. In collaboration with their partners, IRD was allowed funds for two research projects in 2023.

- Improving tropical TuNa biological knowledge for eNd-usErS :

iTunnes aims to **develop the best scientific advice on tropical tuna biology** (yellowfin, skipjack and bigeye tunas) **to reduce single species and ecosystem models uncertainties, for fostering the implementation of effective management measures for tropical tunas at tuna Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (t-RFMOs). iTunnes** will build a coordinated European sampling network upon existing national sampling structures and develop an efficient sampling scheme to collect biological samples that are non-targeted by the national Data Collection Framework programs. Our strategy consists of (i) developing and applying consistent and standardized methodologies for preparing and analysing region-wide biological samples, (ii) maximizing the research opportunities from previous and current international collaborations to have access to a stock of previously collected samples to ensure the project´s objectives are met within the agreed timeline, (iii) building research capacity developing countries (e.g., Ivory Coast), and (iv) engaging and participating in ongoing fishery and ecosystems assessment processes in t-RFMOs to ensure that the new biological knowledge produced in **iTunnes**are used by the End-Users. To achieve this, **iTunnes** has built an international consortium of research institutions with longstanding experience in biological sampling, processing and modelling in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans and internationally recognised experts in the fields of four key biological axes (age/growth, reproduction, trophic ecology and population structure). **iTunnes'** ultimately goal is to produce high-quality biological data and parameters, along with products that can be applied by End-Users to ensure that tropical tunas can continue supporting fisheries and livelihoods while maintaining marine ecosystem health.

  - Partners: AZTI (coordinator), IRD, IEO-CSIC, EUROPÊCHE, DRP-Açores , DRM-Madeira, CRO and ISSF
  - Duration : 2024 – 2026
  - Funding : EUROPEAN CLIMATE, INFRASTRUCTURE AND ENVIRONMENT EXECUTIVE AGENCY (CINEA)

- REDUCE (Reducing bycatch of threatened megafauna in the East Central Atlantic):

It's a project, funded by the EU Horizon Europe program for the period 2024-2027 with a total budget of approximately 9 million € and including 13 partners from five different countries (Spain, France, Portugal,

Senegal, United Kingdom), aims to promote more sustainable fisheries management and reduce the bycatch of some of the most threatened marine wildlife as a result of European distant-water fisheries active in the Eastern Central Atlantic. Though bycatch and other indirect environmental impacts (e.g., abandoned, lost or discarded fishing gear - ALDFG) of distant-water fisheries have historically been given relatively less attention than target catch, these impacts threaten a number of emblematic and/or threatened marine megafauna and are increasingly central to discussions and management actions for these fisheries. Integrating researchers with expertise in a variety of fishing fleets/gears (purse seine, longline, pole-and-line, trawling) and taxonomic groups (e.g., tunas, sharks, turtles, sea birds), the REDUCE project will focus on developing and testing new technologies and management strategies for better assessing, monitoring and reducing the bycatch of birds, turtles, cetaceans, sharks and rays by European distant-water fishing fleets.

The REDUCE project is co-led by Professor Jacob González-Solís and Lecturer Manel Gazo of the University of Barcelona. French Institute for Research in Development (IRD) participation in the project is led by Senior Researcher David M. Kaplan of the Marine Biodiversity, Exploitation & Conservation (MARBEC) laboratory based in southern France.

Sharks and rays in the Mediterranean Sea

Five projects on the bycatch of Bluefin tuna Longliners fishery in the Gulf of Lion are starting in 2022. Their aim is to increase knowledge of sharks - especially Blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*) - and rays – especially stingray (*Pteroplatytrygon violacea*)- catches.

- The POBLEU project

The POBLEU project is a project funded by EMFF, whose aim is to increase the observer coverage for Bluefin tuna Longliners fishery in the Gulf of Lion. The data collected will be included into the Ifremer database and should be made available for further datacalls.

- The RAYVIVAL project

The RAYVIVAL project, funded by France Filière Pêche, aims at developing a tagging approach to the survival of the pelagic stingrays that form the bulk of the bycatch of the Bluefin tuna longliner fishery in the Gulf of Lion.

- The SMARTSNAP1 and SMARTSNAP2 projects

The SMARTSNAP1 and SMARTSNAP2 projects, funded by EMFF, aims at developing an electronic device deployed on longlines, which will be able to detect which species has been caught. If that proves fruitful, then bycatch could be released automatically as soon as they are detected, hence reducing drastically the bycatch. A case study will be on the longliner fishery from the Gulf of Lion and another one on the tropical longliners from La Réunion Island in the Indian Ocean.

- The PROTECTMED project

Funded by EMFF, this project aims at investigating several aspects related to bycatch of the french BFT LL fishery operating in the Northwest Mediterranean. It will look into increasing knowledge on the interaction between species and the fishing gear, improve selectivity and test bycatch mitigation approaches. Tagging activities are planned to estimate post-release survival for different species.

- The Life EMM project

This Life project specifically targets sensitive species in the Mediterranean. It will propose several activities, some of them directly in relation to blue shark, which is a bycatch of the french BFT LL fishery in the NW Mediterranean. The first one will be estimating the post release survival, other activities are still being defined.

- The Blue shark ecology research programmes

In the frame of several projects aiming at better understanding the habitat preferences and movement of the species. A recent document has been produced hereafter the summary: The blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), a highly migratory and wide-ranging shark, has been classified as Critically Endangered in the Mediterranean Sea by the International Union for Conservation of Nature since 2016 due to overfishing. Surprisingly, basic information on its biology and ecology, essential for its conservation, remains unknown, and its regional stock has not been assessed. A multi-year large-scale telemetry tagging program was implemented to fill these gaps. A total of 39 blue sharks were equipped with satellite tags in three areas of the Western Mediterranean, and their movements and home ranges were examined by sex and size class.

Their distributions and habitat preferences across seasons were identified using satellite-based environmental data. Tagged sharks were capable of long-range movement between distant regions, but they did not move neither towards the Eastern Mediterranean basins nor the North Atlantic. We identified the Gulf of Lions as the mating, parturition and nursery grounds. We demonstrated that sharks can use the general geostrophic current system for large movements. the results support the current stock boundary in the Mediterranean based on international conventional tagging programs and genetic studies, but the absence of connectivity between the two Mediterranean basins and the North Atlantic basin suggests that they have distinct stocks. Our findings provide critical input for developing effective conservation and management plans for this cosmopolitan species. For the first time in the Mediterranean, this study provides insights into the movement patterns of blue sharks and their habitat preferences (Poisson et al. 2024a).

- The stingray ecology research programmes

In the frame of SELPAL and RePast projects aiming at better understanding the habitat preferences and movement of the pelagic stingray (Pteroplatytrygon violacea) which is the only species of stingray (Dasyatidae) that utilizes both pelagic and demersal habitats. It is the main bycatch species in pelagic longline fisheries targeting bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) in the Gulf of Lions. In the Mediterranean Sea, their stock structure, behavioural ecology and movements are unknown. For the first time in the Mediterranean, 17 individuals (39–60 cm disc width) were tagged with pop-up satellite archival transmitting tags using a novel method of tag attachment to investigate horizontal and vertical movements. The tags were attached for between two and 60 days. Between the months of July and October, pelagic stingray occupied a temperature range of 12.5–26.6 °C, and a depth range extending from the surface to 480 m. Monthly trends in catch-per-unit-effort (CPUE) of pelagic stingray peaked in August and decreased by late autumn. Pelagic stingray may aggregate on the continental shelf during summer and move southwards in early autumn, and this movement pattern is considered in relation to the reproductive cycle and overwintering. At-vessel mortality was low, but varying evidence of delayed deaths after release was noted. It is assumed that pelagic stingrays may suffer mortality if they are discarded with trailing gear, by cutting the branch line which is not always close to the hook. Post-release mortality rates are assumed to be variable and vessel dependent, as they are typically discarded without any particular care, and often with trailing fishing gear (Poisson et al. 2024 b).

- The MOUVBLUE project

A new project funded by OFB (Office Français de la Biodiversity), The MOUVBLUE project lead by Ifremer in collaboration with CRIOBE has started in 2022. This project is designed to improve the knowledge of the ecology and distribution of the blue shark. It therefore aims to study the functionality of the western Mediterranean, in particular the waters within the perimeter of the Gulf of Lions Natural Marine Park. It will consist of 3 axes:

- axis 1: Assess the horizontal movements and habitat use by tagging juveniles with conventional, pregnant females and adult males with archival satellite transmitting tags;
- axis 2: study of behavior on a fine scale by video camera and acoustic tagging;
- axis 3: genomic analysis to deepen the knowledge of the genetic structure of the population and the genetic structure of the population and the relationships of filiations.

<u>*Sea turtles*</u>

- The HABITOM programme

The HABITOM programme financed by the MNHN and lead by Ifremer has been designed to collect data to improve the understanding of spatial ecology, and to identify habitats (feeding, wintering, migration) of the loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in the area under consideration, using the telemetric tool. The analysis of satellite telemetric monitoring data of marine turtles will lead to the identification and mapping of habitats and areas of interaction with anthropogenic activities. This 3 year project has been launched in 2021.

- The TELEPATH project

the TELEPATH project is a new project financed by OFB (Office Français de la Biodiversité). It aims at identifying the habitats used by loggerhead turtles (*Caretta caretta*) in the French Mediterranean and the areas at high risk of interaction with human activities using the telemetric tracking tool. The trajectories of loggerhead turtles equipped satellite tags within the framework of the project will be analyzed to identify and characterize i) the habitats of importance in the French Mediterranean ii) the areas at high risk of

interaction with shipping activities (collisions). The results will then be used to formulate recommendations and contribute to iii) the evolution of the monitoring program (candidate collection device "telemetric monitoring of marine turtles" of SP3), as well as to the development of iv) the methods of evaluation BEE DCSMM D1 marine turtles for D1C4 and D1C5, and v) the calculation of the environmental objective indicator D01-MT-OE03-ind2 and the indicators of the DHFF.

Research activities in the outermost regions (ORs)

A six-month study was conducted to improve knowledge on dolphinfish (Coryphaena hippurus) in the French Lesser Antilles, with the following main objectives:

- To carry out a literature review and synthesis of existing publications related to biological parameters, fishing gears, landings, use of catches, and in particular, data relevant to the study area;
- To describe the fishing techniques and practices associated with dolphinfish fisheries in the region;
- To contribute to the collection of biological data, including length, sex, maturity stage, and calcified structures;
- To perform statistical analyses of collected data in order to develop abundance indices based on LPUEs and other available indicators;
- To contribute to the development of a length-based assessment model (LBI);
- To identify potential regional management approaches and prospects for sustainable exploitation.

This study contributes to the improvement of scientific knowledge and supports future efforts in regional management of the dolphinfish fishery.

ICCAT species are also addressed within the scope of the French Overseas Working Group (GTOM), which recently published an 800-page report presenting its main findings on fisheries socio-ecosystems in the French Outermost Regions (ORs).

This work falls within the field of sustainability science and relies on multidisciplinary collaboration involving ecologists, biologists, economists, and sociologists. It also incorporates projects and meetings with stakeholders.

Fisheries research in the French ORs has accelerated significantly in recent years, despite long-standing challenges such as limited data availability, more recent implementation of systematic data collection (e.g. through Ifremer's Fisheries Information System – SIH), and historically lower levels of scientific investment compared to mainland France.

Since 2022, these knowledge gaps have led to significant investment by Ifremer in human and financial resources, supported by scientific partners such as the OFB-PNMM in Mayotte, the University of Guyana, and the University of Western Brittany. The objective has been to implement short- and medium-term actions to address the identified deficiencies.

This report brings together and consolidates the accumulated knowledge and provides an overview of the progress achieved since 2022. It includes, for the first time, validated stock assessment results for 38 coastal stocks, a detailed description of the economic and social context of the fleets operating in each OR, and an analysis of their interactions with other users of fishery resources, including industrial, recreational, subsistence, and illegal fisheries.

In addition, the report examines seafood value chains, fisheries governance and regulation, as well as the ecological impacts of fishing and other drivers of population and biodiversity decline, with their implications for future management.

EU-GREECE

SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-Greece fleet and fishing activities

Fishing fleet and targeted species

The Greek fishing fleet targeting ICCAT-stocks is characterized by vessels with quite a variety in length, and landing sites dispersed in many different locations, depending on the seasonal and local abundance of the target species. The Greek fishing vessels exploit mainly the Aegean Sea (GSA22), the Eastern Ionian Sea (GSA20) and the Sea of Crete (GSA23), but may occasionally extend their activities to the international waters of the East Mediterranean Sea.

The E-BFT, the Med-SWO and the Med-ALB (large pelagic species) are the main target species, which are caught by means of drifting longlines and handlines. Small tuna-like species, mainly little tunny (LTA), frigate tuna (FRI) and bonito (BON), are mostly caught by purse-seiners.
The monitoring & control system is very demanding, due to the big number of landing sites, dispersed all along the extended Greek coastline, (for ref. year 2024, 102 designated ports for E-BFT and 260 designated ports for swordfish and various other species, according to the obligation of art. 22 of the EU Reg. 1967/2006).

In order to be allowed to engage in ICCAT large pelagic species fishing activities, the Greek fishing vessels must hold both, a valid operational fishing licence, and a specific fishing authorisation -for large pelagic species, issued for a given period/year. A separate (third) fishing authorization is also needed in case that the fishing vessel is intended to operate in international waters.

All the Greek fishing vessels that operate in the large pelagics fishery, holding a specific fishing authorization for BFT, SWO and ALB, are obligatorily equipped with ERS and VMS, independently of their LOA, and submit the data of fishing logbooks and landing declarations electronically.
According to the national legislation, no fishing licenses or authorizations are being issued for recreational fishing and/or sport fishing of large pelagic species.

For 2024, a total of 297 fishing vessels have been authorized to operate in ICCAT-stocks targeting fisheries, out of which, 278 vessels by means of drifting surface longlines and handlines, and 19 purse-seiners. More specifically, in 2024, 104 fishing vessels have been authorized to fish for E-BFT, 278 fishing vessels have been authorized to fish for Med-SWO and 271 fishing vessels have been authorized to fish for Med-ALB, by drifting surface longlines and handlines. All of them operate only in the Mediterranean Sea, namely in the east part of the Mediterranean.

Concerning E-BFT, in 2024, 104 Greek fishing vessels have been authorized to fish for E-BFT.
The BFT quota initially allocated to Greece for 2024 was 349,61 tons, which was later in the year adjusted to 392,49 tons, after a swap of 35 tons, made between Croatia and Greece, and a carry-over from 2023 of 7,88 tons.
The BFT fishery in Greece for 2024 has been conducted in three periods:

From 15 February to 19 April 2024
From 15 October to 7 November 2024
From 9 December to 31 December 2024

Almost 87% of the adjusted Greek BFT quota was distributed to 63 fishing vessels with LOA ≥12 m, and the rest 13% was distributed to 41 small coastal fishing vessels with LOA<12 m, all fishing with drifting longlines and handlines, whereas 2 tons were kept for bycatch.

Concerning SWO, in 2024, 278 Greek fishing vessels have been authorized to fish for Med-SWO.
The SWO quota initially allocated to Greece for 2024 was 1036,02 tons, which was later in the year adjusted to 986,02 tons, after a swap of 35 tons, made between Croatia and Greece, and a swap of 15 tons, made between Cyprus and Greece.
The SWO fishery in Greece for 2024 has been conducted from 1st of April to 31st of December 2014.
Out of the 986,02 tons of the adjusted Greek SWO quota, 976,02 tons have been distributed to the 278 authorized fishing vessels, whereas 10 tons were kept for bycatch.

Concerning ALB, in 2024, 290 Greek fishing vessels (including PS) have been authorized to fish for Med-ALB. The ALB quota initially allocated to Greece for 2024 was 399,12 tons, which was later in the year adjusted to 395,62 tons, after a swap of 3,5 tons, made between Malta and Greece.
The ALB fishery in Greece for 2024 has been conducted in three periods:
- From 1 January to 28 February 2024
- From 1 April to 30 September 2024
- From 1 December to 31 December 2024

Catches

The total nominal catches of Greece in 2024, as declared in Task 2 for the main species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea, have reached **2.218,07 tons**, out of which 17,9% represent the E-BFT catches, 22,6% represent the Med-SWO catches, 11,5% represent the Med-ALB catches and the remaining 48% represent the small-tunas caught by purse-seiners.

Concerning E-BFT, the BFT catches declared through ERS for 2024, after cross-checks and corrections, has reached 395,90 tons. This quantity has been caught by 88 of the 104 authorized vessels, while 16 authorized vessels did not declare any catches. There are also catches declared by 17 not authorized vessels, with LOA<10m, which have reached 0,62 tons and are considered as by-catch.
That is, the total BFT catches of the Greek fishing fleet for 2024 amounted to **396,52 tons**.
Therefore, for 2024 there is an overfishing of the Greek BFT adjusted quota which amounts to 4,07 tons.
The percentage of the undersized fish (30kg & <115cm) has reached 0,37% of the total catches, as per the number of fishes caught, or 0,19% of the total catches, as per the weight of the fishes caught.
The percentage of BFT catches to the total catches of the Greek fishing fleet in 2024 was 1,11%.

Concerning SWO, the total catches for 2024, has reached **500,95 tons**, quite increased in comparison to the last 2 years (2023 & 2022). Out of this quantity, 500,66 tons have been caught by 174 of the 278 authorized vessels (37,4% of the vessels), that is, 104 authorized vessels did not declare any catches. There are also catches declared by 25 not authorized vessels, with LOA<10m, which amount to 0,29 tons and are considered as by-catch.
The percentage of the undersized fish (<10kg RW or 9 kg GG or 7.5 kg DW) has reached 3,27% of the total catches, as per the weight of the fishes caught.
The percentage of SWO catches to the total catches of the Greek fishing fleet in 2024 was 0,88%.

Concerning ALB, the total catches for 2024, has reached **255,53 tons**, quite increased in comparison to the last 4 years (2020 - 2023). The basic characteristic of the ALB fishery in Greece remains the very small number of fishing vessels declaring catches (24% for 2024). Out of the 290 authorized vessels, only 70 vessels have declared ALB catches (255,22 tons), whereas 220 authorized vessels did not declare any catches. There are also catches declared by 7 not authorized vessels, which amount to 0,31 tons and are considered as by-catch.
The percentage of ALB catches to the total catches of the Greek fishing fleet in 2024 was 0,56%.

Finally, concerning the small-tunas, their total catches, coming from the purse-seiners, have reached the amount of **1.065,07 tons**, slightly less than the previous year (1.077 tons).
Incidental catches of protected species associated with large-pelagic (ICCAT) fisheries have not been recorded.

B. Fishing effort

The total number of Greek fishing vessels that have been authorized to operate in ICCAT-stocks targeting fisheries, for 2024, has reached 297 vessels, out of which, 278 vessels fishing by means of drifting surface longlines and handlines, and 19 purse-seiners. They all operate only in the Mediterranean Sea, namely in the east part of the Mediterranean.
Due to the characteristics of the Greek extended coastline and the big number of landing sites, dispersed in many different locations, the fishing trips of the Greek vessels, usually, do not last more than 1 to 3 days.
In 2024 the number of fishing trips recorded by the above vessels, targeting ICCAT stocks, has reached the amount of about 4830 trips, while the successive fishing days were estimated to be up to 6191 in total.

The successive fishing days for the E-BFT fishery in 2024 have reached up to 1982, while the estimated ones for the albacore and swordfish fisheries are 536 and 3363, correspondingly. The effort of the purse seiners targeting small tunas was 310 days.
Concerning the carrying capacity of the Greek fishing vessels that have been authorized to operate in ICCAT-stocks targeting fisheries in 2024, the said information is not available in our system and cannot be computed from other available vessel characteristics, such as size and gross tonnage.

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery statistics

*Table 1: **EU-GREECE** catches by fleet segment in 2024*

Nb of Vessels	
Purse seine	19
Long line*	278
Mid water trawl	0
Traps	0
Hand line	0
Trolling	0
Bait boat	0
Harpoons	0
Sport Fishing	n.a.
Other	0
Unclassified	n.a.
Total	**297**

*Table 2: The EU catches (in metric tons) for main species by **EU-GREECE** in 2024*

	BFT	**SWO**	**ALB**	**YFT**	**BET**	**SKJ**	**BUM**	**WHM**	**SMALL**	**BSH**	**SMA**	**Total**
Cyprus												
Spain												
France												
Greece	396,5	501	255,5	0	0	0	0	0	1065	0	0	**2218,07**
Croatia												
Ireland												
Italy												
Malta												
Portugal												
Total												

B. Research activities

Fisheries and biological data for large pelagic species in Greece are collected in accordance to the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF). Biological analysis includes reproduction and growth studies. Fisheries data in 2024 have been collected, in compliance with the current legislative provisions, by means of the eBCD and ERS systems and have covered all the large pelagic species fisheries.

Apart from detailed fisheries data (i.e. catch composition by vessel on a daily basis), information on the size composition of E-BFT and Med-SWO catches has been obtained from relevant measurements, taken both from landings and on-board commercial vessels.

Scientific observations on-board vessels targeting large pelagic species are foreseen in the frame of the EU DCF. Throughout the programme, scientific observers monitored fishing operations of surface drifting longliners, with special emphasis given to those targeting Med-SWO. In 2024, the on-board scientific observers monitored 94 fishing trips (257 fishing days/operations in total), recording the captures of both, target and by-catch species. Very few incidental catches of sea turtles and protected shark species have been recorded.

Research activities included analysis of biological data for updating swordfish stock parameters. Specifically, biological samples (fin spines) were collected for subsequent analysis, aiming to define age-length keys and update the growth parameters of the species. Regarding scientific work in international organizations, scientists from the Hellenic Centre for Marine Research (HCMR), have been involved in various research activities (sample collection, workshops, etc), accomplished in the framework of the ICCAT Swordfish Year Programme. Besides, they have participated in various ICCAT regular working groups (species groups and intersessional meetings) and have contributed to SCRS documents and report preparation. Additionally, a Greek scientist (Dr. G. TSERPES) is coordinating the Mediterranean Swordfish Group.

The Greek research on tunas, tuna-like and related species is provided by the Hellenic Centre of Marine Research (HCMR).

List of relevant research activities and projects:

- ICCAT Domestic Observer Program for the Greek Large Pelagic Fisheries (special emphasis on the swordfish fisheries is given).
- ICCAT Swordfish Year Programme.

EU-IRELAND

SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-Ireland fleet and fishing activities

Fishing fleet and targeted species

The Irish fishery for tunas and tuna like fishes is restricted to a commercial fishery for northern albacore tuna, north of latitude 5ºN and a dedicated catch, conventional tag and release (CHART fishery) programme for the purposes of collecting data on ABFT in Irish coastal waters.

Albacore tuna

In 2024, the Irish albacore fleet targeted its quota through two distinct fisheries: Group A, comprising 26 vessels authorised to use pair trawling (and optionally trolling and surface long-lining), and Group B, consisting of 8 vessels restricted to trolling and surface long-lining only, with no pair trawling permitted; each vessel was assigned to only one group for the duration of the fishery. Previously (pre-2024) the Irish albacore tuna fishery was targeted exclusively using mid-water pair trawls. A total catch of 4002.62 t was taken from a total quota of 3967.52 t for a total of 109 trips (1109 days at sea). In 2024, Irish boats stayed offshore of France and Spain, in the Bay of Biscay, for the full season and landed almost of their catch in those countries. Size data was also collected from 1 port sample in France and for 1 port sample on a return trip landed into Ireland. A total of 61.33 t of broadbill swordfish and 16.79 t of Bluefin tuna were reported as bycatch in the Irish northern albacore fishery. Broadbill swordfish bycatch in the albacore fishery represents 1.53 % of the total catch of this fishery. Bluefin tuna bycatch in the albacore fishery represents 0.41% of the total catch of this fishery in 2024.

Bluefin tuna

n.b. Ireland has no commercial allocated quota for bluefin tuna.

In 2018, ICCAT permitted countries in the North-East Atlantic without a Bluefin quota to authorise a limited number of sport vessels to target bluefin tuna with the purpose of "tag and release" without the need to allocate a country-specific quota. In 2019, Ireland initiated a conventional tagging programme to implement, co-ordinate and oversee "catch, tag and release" of ABFT by authorised angling charter skippers. In 2024, following an application process, 22 experienced charter skippers were authorised under a State issued Section 14 authorisation to operate a catch, tag and release bluefin charter fishery. from the North West, West and South.

Since 2016, a Bluefin satellite tuna tagging program is ongoing in collaboration with ICCAT and Stanford University, USA (details below) in the north-western waters of Ireland.

Catches

Northern Albacore Catches.

A total of 4080.75 tonnes of Albacore, bluefin tuna and Broadbill Swordfish were caught and landed by the Irish fleet in 2024. The catch periods include Q1 (February and March), Q3 (July, August and September) into Q4 (October and November). This breakdown of this total catch is as follows:

All 4002.62 tonnes of albacore were caught in the European EEZ, from sampling area AL31, from ALB-N stock management unit (**Table 2**).

All 61.33 tonnes of broadbill swordfish were caught in the European EEZ, from sampling region BIL94B, SWO-N stock management unit.

All 16.79 tonnes of bluefin tuna were caught in the European EEZ, from sampling area BF54, BFT-E stock management unit.

A total of 34 vessels were licensed for the Irish Albacore fishery in 2024. 26 vessels were authorised for mid-water pair trawling with optional longlining and a further 8 vessels were authorised exclusively for longlining (**Table 1**).

Further information on the catch & effort can be found in Annex I.

M:BYC01: In 2024, Ireland's Albacore fleet targeted Northern Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) tuna using both mid-water pair trawls and longlines. This is the first time the Irish Albacore fleet is targeting Northern Albacore through Trolling and Surface Long-lining, however no catches were reported for the long lining vessels in 2024. There have been no reports of interactions with sea turtles during the 2024 season.

M:BYC03: Ireland collects and reports data on by-catch and discards through the existing observer programs (joint venture between Marine Institute and Fisheries Improvement Programme) as well and logbook programs. Ireland's bycatch from the albacore pair trawling fishery; *Thunnus thynnus* (Bluefin tuna) and *Xiphias gladius* (Swordfish) was reported in this year's annual data reports (ST02 and ST03) to ICCAT. No other species have been reported as bycatch in this fishery in 2024.

Mitigation measures for the Irish pair trawling fleet targeting albacore include exclusively fishing at night, a practice shown to significantly reduce interactions with cetaceans, marine mammals, and seabirds. Since this fishery does not target bait balls, which only form during daylight hours, the bycatch of cetaceans, sea turtles, and seabirds was reported as zero for both 2023 and 2024. The fleet has unanimously adopted night fishing as their primary bycatch avoidance measure since 2012, demonstrating a long-standing commitment to minimizing bycatch.

M:BYC04: Irish albacore fleets are exclusively pair trawling and longlining for Northern Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*). The Irish fleet does not purse seine for Northern Albacore. This does not apply to the Irish Northern Albacore pair trawling fleet. There has been no report of cetacean encirclement by the fleet in 2024.

Bluefin tuna CHART programme Catches.

22 vessels were licenced as sports fishing day charters for the bluefin tuna CHART fishery for sampling area BF54 (Table 1). A total of 25 vessels can receive the licence to take part in the catch, tag and release fishery. Information on the effort and catches are detailed in Annex III.

316 bluefin tuna were caught in the programme in 2024 by 22 vessels over 234 trips. 294 bluefin tuna were measured and tagged with ICCAT serial numbered floy tags to be released in area BF54, part of the BFT-E stock management unit.

B. Fishing effort

NORTHERN ALBACORE

34 vessels were licensed for 2024, 23 vessels took part in the Northern Albacore fishery. A total of 109 trips were undertaken which equated to 1109 days at sea for this fleet targeting Northern Albacore in area AL31.

BLUEFIN TUNA

22 sport fishing vessels were licensed in 2024 for the bluefin tuna CHART programme operated by Ireland in sampling area BF54. A total of 234 trips were undertaken by the fleet in 2024. As these are day vessels, the 234 trips represent 234 days of fishing effort.

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

A. FISHERY STATISTICS

Table 1: EU catches by fleet segment

Nb of Vessels	
Purse seine	n/a
Long line*	n/a
Mid water trawl	26
Traps	n/a
Hand line	n/a
Trolling	8
Bait boat	n/a
Harpoons	n/a
Sport Fishing	22
Other	n/a
Unclassified	
Total	**56**

Table 2: The EU catches (in metric tons) for main species by EU Member States in 2024

	BFT	SWO	ALB	YFT	BET	SKJ	BUM	WHM	SMALL	BSH	SMA	Total
Cyprus												
Spain												
France												
Greece												
Croatia												
Ireland	16.79	61.33	4002.62									**4080.74**
Italy												

Malta												
Portugal												
Total												

Figure 3. Time series (2012-2022) of EU catches (t) of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna (in tons) in the ICCAT Convention Area the period.

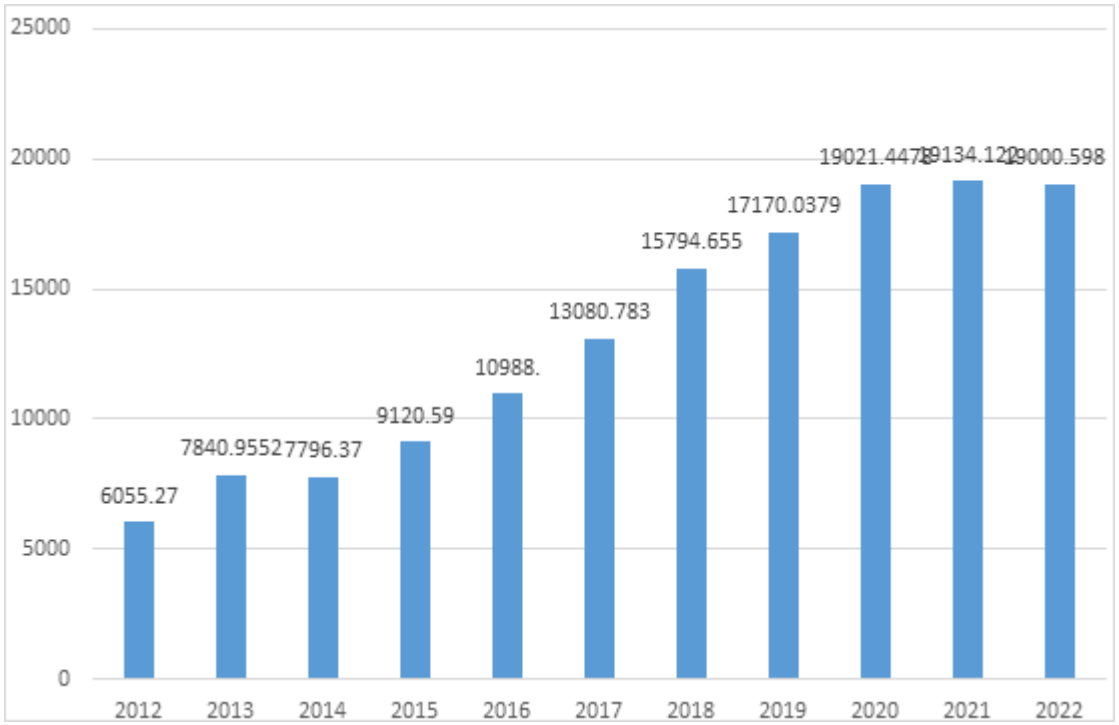
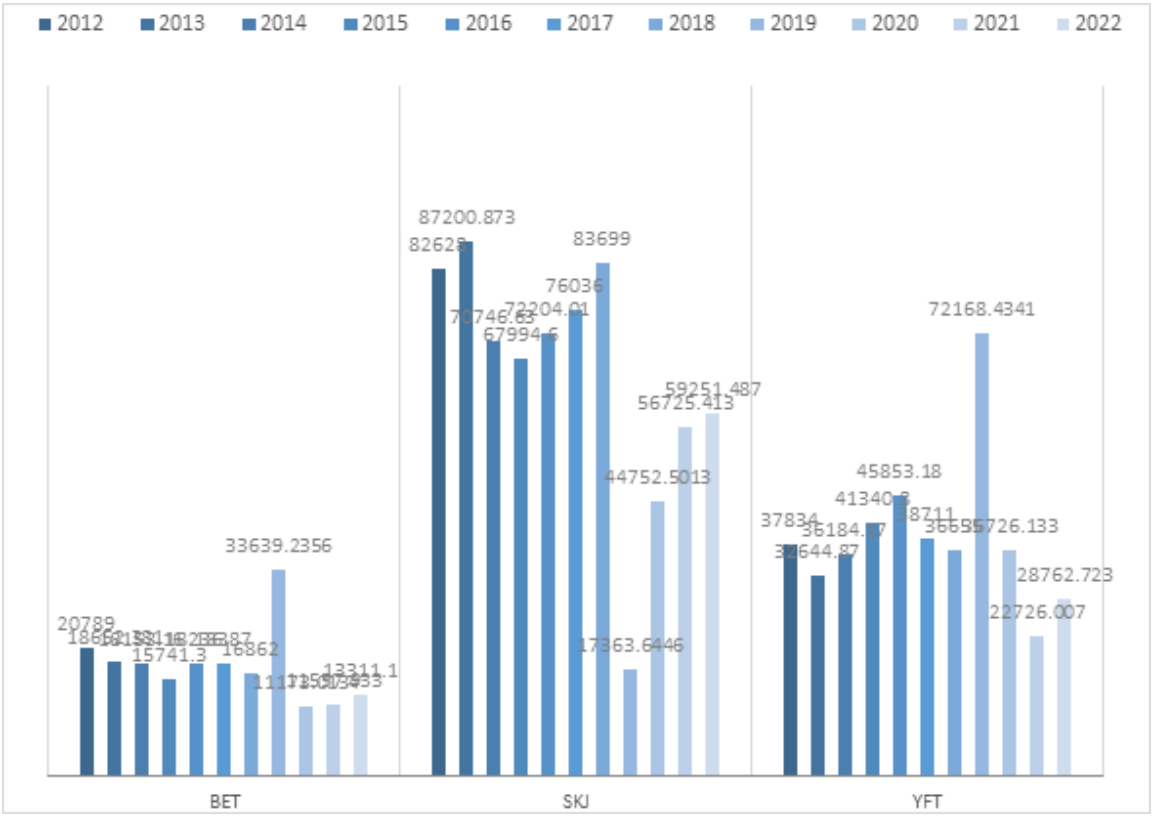


Figure 6. Time series (2012-2022) of EU Catches (t) of tropical tunas in the ICCAT Convention Area in ICCAT.



B. Research activities

Ireland's research on tunas, tuna-like and related species is provided by:

- Bluefin tuna CHART scientific fishery, an interagency programme lead by both the Marine Institute and Inland Fisheries Ireland with support from Sea-Fisheries Protection Authority, Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine and Department of the Environment, Climate and Communications.

- Bluefin tuna Telemetry programme lead by the Marine Institute

Bluefin tuna CHART (Catch, Tag and Release) fishery (interagency programme)

In 2024, following an application process, 22 experienced charter skippers were authorised under a State issued Section 14 authorisation to operate a catch, tag and release bluefin charter fishery. 18 skippers returned from previous Tuna CHART years; four new skippers were approved for the programme along the north-west and south coast, respectively. Anglers were permitted to participate in the fishery as paying customers onboard vessels of authorised skippers. Authorised skippers were based in ports along the Northwest, West and South coasts.

A mandatory training course was developed by state agencies for participating skippers and took place online in mid-June 2024 via video. New skippers were required to pass a short test on each module to pass the course and a live interactive on-line session with contributions from all collaborative partners in the programme was held subsequently to answer any queries which individual skippers may have had. The training course encompassed an introduction to ICCAT and bluefin tagging research, bluefin welfare, required angling gear and best practice, bluefin handling and tagging techniques, legislation, and data collection. This course was expanded in 2021 to include information on the regulations regarding angling near cetaceans.

Section 14 authorisations were limited to the open season only (1st July - 12th November 2024). A total of 234 bluefin targeted fishing trips were undertaken in 2024 and 294 Atlantic bluefin tuna were tagged

during the open season. An additional 10 tuna were hooked but lost before being brought alongside, and a further twelve were lost after being brought alongside and measured but were not tagged.. No other species were caught as bycatch.
For the first time since 2020, no recaptures were reported of Atlantic bluefin tuna tagged and released under Tuna CHART. This marks a notable change from 2023, when two recaptures were recorded: one from Donegal Bay and one from the Kerry Coast. All fish tagged during the 2024 season remain at liberty, and any potential recaptures will be documented in future reporting cycles should they arise.

Poor and unpredictable weather conditions were again a key factor influencing fishing effort across much of the 2024 season. Particularly in the South, adverse weather in October—coinciding with Storm Ashley—led to multiple cancellations of scheduled tuna angling trips as reported by skippers. In the Northwest, fishing effort was high overall, but storm events, including Storm Lilian in August, led to noticeable interruptions in activity, particularly during what is typically a peak fishing period.

As in previous years, skippers were supplied with standardised tagging kits including measuring boards, lip hooks and ICCAT-provided double-barbed tags. These tags have been used since 2020 and are considered more robust than the spaghetti tags trialled in the initial 2019 season. All vessels participating in the programme were required to carry a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) onboard for the duration of the open season. This system, provided by CLS, transmitted vessel positions in real time to both IFI and SFPA, who monitored vessel activity throughout the season.

Data collection and reporting followed the established protocol. Skippers digitally submitted records of each angling trip using the Survey123 platform, either via ruggedised tablets or their own mobile devices. This was complemented by mandatory paper records collected at season's end. The reporting format aligns with ICCAT's conventional tagging data standards, allowing for straightforward collation and validation by IFI and MI. Data were quality-assured through routine feedback to skippers during the season and cross-referenced against paper records post-season.

Observer activity increased in 2024, with IFI staff completing seven onboard observer days—up from four in 2023. These were primarily focused on newer skippers or those without previous observer coverage. Observers verified tagging procedures and fish handling practices in the field, ensuring compliance with programme protocols and contributing to the high standard of data collected throughout the season.

Bluefin tuna telemetry research programme (Marine Institute)

Overview of progress on the collaborative Bluefin tuna research project in Ireland 2024.

Since October 2016, the Marine Institute in collaboration with ICCAT, Stanford University and Irish universities have been involved in a satellite/accelerometer tagging programme off County Donegal's coast, initially, but extending the tagging programme to the South coast in 2020. This programme aims at better understanding the spatial structure of the ABFT stock to provide direct inputs to ICCAT assessments to improve management.

In 2024, the Marine Institute submitted an Expression of Interest to participate in GBYP Phase 14 e-tagging programme, for Area B of the Atlantic-Wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP). This EoI was positively evaluated by the GBYP Steering Committee. The Marine Institute was awarded 4 satellite tags and 8 acoustic tags under the MoU. An additional 5 satellite tags and 2 acoustic tags were provided by the Marine Institute. Satellite tagging of Atlantic bluefin tuna was successfully carried out in Donegal Bay (North-West Ireland) over two separate days, the 3rd and 8th of October 2024. Eight individuals were tagged and released with ICCAT-GBYP owned Wildlife Computers pop-off satellite archival tags (PSATs), Innovasea V16 acoustic tags, and ICCAT numbered floy tags. One ICCAT V16 acoustic tag was not deployed due to limited fish availability later in the season.

In addition, between the 16th of September and the 4th of November 2024, the Marine Institute tagged a further 5 Atlantic bluefin tuna in Donegal Bay (N.W. Ireland) using Wildlife Computers or Microwave Telemetry PSATs, with three of these individuals also receiving Innovasea V16 acoustic tags. All five individuals were also tagged with ICCAT-issued and registered floy tags.

All tagging was carried out under a project licence from the Irish Health Products Regulatory Authority (HPRA) with licensed and trained personnel (HPRA project AE19121/P007). A Research Mortality Allowance (RMA) was obtained from ICCAT who also supplied ICCAT coded floy tags for identification of fish if recaptured at a later stage. The Irish Sea Fisheries Protection Agency (SFPA) were notified of the programme and the identities of the participating vessels, skippers, and scientific personnel. A derogation for scientific research fishing for a specified area and period was obtained. An Invitation to Tender for the supply of a commercial vessel to tag bluefin tuna off the Irish coast was issued in spring 2024.

ICCAT's Electronic Tagging Record Table (TG03-EleTReRc_Ireland_BFT_2024) containing all the electronic tagging information for the 2024 tagging campaign will be submitted to DG MARE and ICCAT.

Since 2016, 154 fish have been tagged with electronic satellite tags, 10 with accelerometer tags, and 9 with acoustic tags. More fish are expected to be tagged in subsequent years under similar MoUs with ICCAT. Migration data from these tags will allow assessment of potential spatial stock delineation and segregation.

EU-ITALY

SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-Italy fleet and fishing activities

The Italian fishing fleet, involved in ICCAT fisheries, is characterized by a large number of active vessels operating in 7 GSAs (9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18 and 19) within the basin of the Mediterranean Sea. The fleet is mainly targeting n° 3 stocks within the ICCAT framework such as: Mediterranean Bluefin tuna (A-BFT), Mediterranean Swordfish (Med-SWO) and Mediterranean Albacore (Med-ALB). Some small tunas catches (i.a. LTA) can occur during the fishing season.
The Italian fleet uses a large variety of métiers: purse seine, longline, traps, harpoons, trawls, nets, and sport or recreational fishing gears.
The articulated and complex fleet system, combined with a wide fishing area, represents a tangible challenge for meeting monitoring and control reporting obligations. Nevertheless, Italy fulfills these obligations in full compliance with Task 1 and Task 2 requirements in data submissions.
In 2024, the Italian fleet authorized to operate in ICCAT fisheries, consisted of:

- as regards A-BFT as follow: 21 purse seiners, 40 long liners, 156 small scale coastal vessels, 15 feluche (HAR) and 2 traps;
- as regards Med-SWO as follow: 697 authorized fishing vessels manly operating with drifting longline (targeting swordfish, bluefin tuna and mediterranean albacore).
- as regards Med-ALB as follow: 431 authorized fishing vessels manly operating with longline targeting mediterranean albacore. Some catches have been reported from purse seiners and other minor fishing gears.

In line with the previous years, the available quota has been allocated by the Italian Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Forestry.
Implementing bluefin tuna sport fishing in Italy involves adhering to specific regulations and seasonal guidelines. The MASAF by means a ministerial decree assigns a fishing quota (22,665 Kg in 2024). The sport fishing season for bluefin tuna in Italy opens on 16 June and usually ends on 14 October, but if the quota ends early the sport fishing is possible do it only practices of catch and release until the end of year (31 December 2024). Sport fishing for bluefin tuna requires a specific license. These permits are issued by the relevant authority.
As regards BFT Farms, no Italian facility has been operative during 2024.

Bluefin tuna

During the BFT fishing season 2024, in accordance with the quota allocation, the most relevant quantity of Bluefin tuna was caught by purse seiners. Official catches of bluefin tuna, gathered by the Italian Administration, are reported in the following table:

BFT: CATCHES PER GEAR (TONS)		
1. YEAR: 2024		
GEAR	TONS	%
PS	3.674,362	71,50
LL	1.106,318	21,50
TRAP	318,358	6,20
SPOR	25,828	0,50
UNCL	16,661	0,30
TOTAL	**5.141,527**	**100,00**

Swordfish and other tuna like species

Considering also other fishing activities carried out by different sectors, the total catch of Swordfish (SWO) was 3.082,22 tons and Albacore (ALB) was almost 1.296,186 tons.:

Med-SWO: CATCHES PER GEAR (TONS)		
2. YEAR: 2024		
GEAR	TONS	%
LL	3.082,22	100,00
TOTAL	**3.082,22**	**100,00**

The Med-ALB quota allocated to Italy, according to the EU Reg. 515/2022, was 1.171,29 tons. An additional quota was transferred from Cyprus.

Med-ALB: CATCHES PER GEAR (TONS)		
3. YEAR: 2024		
GEAR	TONS	%
LL	1.291,01	99,58
PS	3,65	0,28
OTH	1,84	0,14
TOTAL	**1.296,50**	**100,00**

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

The National Fisheries Data Collection Program provides for the collection and management of biological, environmental, technical and socio-economic data necessary for fisheries management purposes, in compliance with EU Regulation.
The current EU legal framework for data collection and management, allows the Italian scientists to collect and thereafter to communicate all the requested data (i.e. landing data, length structure of the large pelagic populations, age, sex and maturity) to the competent office of the Italian Administration.
On the basis of the above framework, Italy settled up a National Program within the EMFAF program 2021/2027 - Specific Objectives 1.4 – *Data Collection Actvities* for the collection of biological and economic data also related to large pelagic species. The Italian Annual National Program includes also researches that have been financed during previous years by the European Commission.
Main parameters collected under the "umbrella" of the aforementioned Program are: fishing effort, all biological data for the target species, the impact of by-catch for species of national interest of competence ICCAT (bluefin tuna, swordfish, albacore and bonito).
The dataset has been submitted for Task 1 and Task2 as requested by ICCAT.
Furthermore, during 2024, National Observer Program was carried out in line with the current EU and ICCAT provisions, setting not only its specific scope but also scientific objectives. This program has been implemented by Oceanis srl (Ercolano/Italy) within the framework of the DCF in terms of technical-administrative coordination and allocation of funds.
The company has been involved as part of the Working Group led by CNR-IRBIM, and also in supporting the National Wide Scientific Research Program on the most relevant Pelagic Species (BFT-SWO-ALB) by collecting scientific information (biological samples and biometric data).
Data has been duly reported and submitted in the form ST09-Observer Program.
Italy coordinates its national plan with that of the other Member States within the following Regional Coordination Groups: RCG MED & BS (coordination group for the Mediterranean and Black Sea), RCG LP (coordination group for large pelagics), RCG LDF (coordination group for fisheries in areas other than the Mediterranean).

Meeting and research activities:

- RCG-LP Meeting – Regional Coordination Group on Large Pelagic species" Olhao, Portugal 24-26 June 2024
- "RCG-LDF Meeting – Regional Coordination Group –on Long Distance Fisheries" Cadiz, Spain 02-05 July 2024

EU-LITHUANIA

SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-Lithuania fleet and fishing activities

The Lithuanian fleet engaged in the fisheries of ICCAT species only by catch. In the CECAF area the target species are small pelagic or various species in the Baltic Sea.

In 2024 Lithuania had a total of 46 vessels operated under ICCAT-regulated fisheries activities, consisted of:

- 2 pelagic freezer trawlers operated mainly off the coast of Mauritania, and
- 44 small-scale vessels (under 12 meters in length) operated in the coastal area of the Baltic Sea

Pelagic freezer trawlers used pelagic trawl gear, mainly targeting small pelagic species, with occasional tuna-like by-catch.

Small-scale fishing vessels in the Baltic Sea operated with passive gears: gillnets and traps, primarily targeting European smelt, freshwater bream, turbot, gobies and herring. The catch of garfish was by-catch and negligible in this fleet segment in 2024.

The catch composition of the Pelagic freezer trawlers was dominated by small pelagic species (Atlantic mackerel, horse mackerel), with minor by-catch of tuna-like species observed in the Mauritanian fishing grounds.

The small-scale fisheries are composed mostly of a variety of freshwater species, European smelt and gobies. The catches from small-scale fisheries account for less than one percent of all Lithuanian fleet catches in ICCAT areas.

Fishing fleet and targeted species

2 pelagic freezer trawlers fishing activities were conducted mainly off the coast of Mauritania within the ICCAT convention area, under applicable ICCAT rules, mainly targeting small pelagic species (Atlantic mackerel, horse mackerel). Fishing mainly carried out in FAO areas 34.3.1.1 and 34.1.3.2, vessels used pelagic trawl gear.

The main ports of landing were Nouadhibou and Nouakchott.

In CECAF areas, discards were neither observed by the observer nor reported in the logbooks. No sampling was conducted.

44 small-scale fishing vessels operated throughout the year targeting local pelagic and fresh water species resources, within national quotas where applicable and subject to ICCAT by-catch monitoring requirements.

Catches

Nominal catches are reported to ICCAT through the statistical correspondent in accordance with Atlantic tuna and tuna-like species statistics requirements. Preliminary results indicate compliance with established quota limits, with by-catch amounts in Mauritanian waters, as indicated in table ST02-T1NC:

- Auxis rochei (BLT): 1,068,980 kg
- Sarda sarda (BON): 1,652,260 kg

By-catch rates are generally low in both segments of the fleet. Measures including selective gear configurations, escape panels, and sorting grids are applied to reduce unwanted by-catch and release non-target species alive whenever possible.
Garfish (GAR), which is relevant to ICCAT concerns, was caught by-catch in the coastal area of the Baltic Sea. The catches of garfish are 10 503 kg. No discard reports were registered, and no sampling was conducted, as the species is not included in the Lithuanian data collection work plan.

Catch and effort data are collected in line with EU data collection regulations and submitted annually to the ICCAT Secretariat. Size-frequency data collection for BLT, BON, and GAR is neither required by EU regulations nor undertaken by Lithuania, given the low catch volumes and high sampling costs.

B. Fishing effort

The two pelagic trawlers reported the following fishing effort:
- *IEVA SIMONAITYTĖ*: 194 fishing days
- *SIMONAS DAUKANTAS*: 215 fishing days

The number of hauls and total landings will be finalized upon data validation.

A total of 19 fishing trips were performed by the two pelagic trawlers.

In total, the small-scale fishing vessels conducted 4,231 fishing days in 2024. These vessels carried out a total of 1,999 fishing trips during the year.

No major changes were observed in the overall fishing patterns of the Lithuanian ICCAT fleet compared to previous years.

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery statistics

Lithuania implements data collection under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF) to monitor tuna and tuna-like species, ensuring adequate coverage of catch, effort, and size data. Data sources include logbooks, landing declarations and port inspections.

To monitor the catches of large-scale vessel fisheries, a system is implemented where all catch data are cross-checked. Several data sources, such as electronic logbooks, sales notes, and copies of fishing logbooks, are completed in accordance with provisions set out in the explanations of Sustainable Fishing Partnership Agreements. The coastal state, which issued the vessels with fishing licenses, appoints scientific observers on EU vessels. However, Lithuania has not obtained any observer reports from these coastal States.

There is regional coordination between Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, and Poland for the collection of representative biological data from small pelagic fisheries (Sardina pilchardus, Sardinella aurita, Sardinella maderensis, Scomber colias and Trachurus spp.) by freezer trawlers operating in the CECAF area. This coordination is based on a signed multilateral agreement. According to the agreement, sampling shall be conducted and reported by Poland. However, no sampling was performed in 2024 due to the lack of space for observers on board the vessels, as procedures applied by Mauritania affected the availability of onboard accommodations.

The small-scale vessels complete national fishing logbooks, where detailed information on fishing effort and declared catches is recorded. For small-scale fisheries in the coastal areas of the Baltic Sea, sampling was conducted only for species not related to tuna or tuna-like species. The sampled species list was established based on Commission Delegated Decision (EU) 2021/1167.

No significant issues in data collection systems were reported for 2024, and the gradual implementation of electronic reporting continues to improve data quality and timeliness.

B. Research activities

Lithuania does not run independent tuna research programs but contributes data to ICCAT stock assessments through EU-coordinated programs.

There was no national observer program specific to tuna fisheries in 2024, but port inspections and observers deployed under Sustainable Fishing Partnership Agreements contributed to the verification of data on retained and discarded catches.

All required data were submitted to ICCAT in accordance with Commission requirements and are available for review by the SCRS.

EU-MALTA

SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-Malta fleet and fishing activities

Fishing fleet and targeted species

Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fleet Segment

In 2024, the overall Maltese Bluefin Tuna allocated quota, including 4.63 T unutilised quota carried over from 2023 amounted to 438.06 T. This amount was allocated to the fishing fleet segments.

Catches of ICCAT Species by the Maltese Fishing Fleet

EU Malta targets three main ICCAT species, these being:

- Eastern Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*)
- Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*)
- Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*)

Till present, the EU Maltese fleet that are operating in the ICCAT Convention Area also catch other groups of ICCAT tuna like species managed by ICCAT in particular:

- Atlantic Bonito (*Sarda sarda*)
- Bullet Tuna (*Auxis rochei*)
- Little Tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*)
- Skipjack Tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)

Malta uses longline fishing techniques to exploit Mediterranean swordfish stocks. Maltese swordfish catches in 2023 increased by approximately 6.03% compared to 2023. To better understand whether this decline is related to changes in the total biomass of the Mediterranean swordfish population, further analysis using standardised Catch Per Unit Effort (CPUE) values is necessary.

The Maltese fleet exploits the Mediterranean Albacore stock to a lesser extent using longlines compared to other EU member states. Maltese catches of Mediterranean albacore increased only by 44.56% in 2024 when compared to 2023.

Small Tunas
EU Malta catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to 130.44 tonnes in 2023. These species are Dolphinfish (DOL), Atlantic Bonito (BON), Bullet Tuna (BLT) and Little Tunny (LTA). These small tuna species are exploited by artisanal fleets.

Sharks
The most relevant EU Malta catches of sharks in the ICCAT Convention Area correspond to Blue Shark (*Prionace glauca*) by-catches from SWO and BFT longliners operating in the Mediterranean.
Compared to the EU Malta's catches for this species in 2023, the figures represent a decrease of 64.17% for Blue Shark.

Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fleet Segment – Catches

The 2024 bluefin tuna nominal catch values submitted to ICCAT for Bluefin Tuna are being summarised within Table 1 below:

Table 1. EU Malta Catch (T) distributions for Bluefin Tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in 2024.

Catch data	Quantities Caught (Tons)	Catch Type

Catch Area	*Gear*	*Landings (Dead - Round Weight)*	*Caged BFT (Alive - Estimated Round Weight)*	*Target / bycatch*
Mediterranean	LL-surf	133.201		Target
Mediterranean	LL-surf	17.541		Bycatch
Mediterranean	PS		273.928	Target
Mediterranean	RR	3.454		Target

Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fleet Segment – Fishing Effort

The monthly catch and effort information from vessels targeting directly bluefin tuna by surface longlines, are being presented within Table 2 below. Bycatches from these bluefin tuna fishing operations are also being included.

Table 2. EU Malta Catch (T) and effort distributions for fishing operations directly targeting Bluefin Tuna through surface longlines in 2024.

Effort Data					**Quantities Caught – Round Weight (Tons)**						
Gear	**Month**	**Days at Sea**	**No. of Hooks**	**No. of Fishing trips**	**BFT**	**ALB**	**SWO**	**BSH**	**DOL**	**LTA**	**MSP**
LLBFT	5	286.2	229,940	269	82.830	0.045	9.823	0.156	1.069		0.204
	6	190.1	151,837	178	47.933	0.089	10.221	0.072	0.803	0.076	0.066
	7	15.8	8,400	8	1.518						
	9	2	1,400	2	0.289						
Total		494.1	391,577	457	132.572	0.134	20.044	0.228	1.872	0.076	0.270

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery statistics

Table 3. EU Malta Catches (T) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2024

	BFT	**SWO**	**ALB-MED**
EU Malta	428.126	381.39	44.56

The composition of these 2024 catches compared to the previous year are also being presented in Table 4 below. As highlighted in this table, no significant changes were reported between years 2023 and 2024 in blue fin tuna catches made by EU-Malta and catches followed the slight increase in the allocated 2024 BFT TAC.

Table 4. EU Malta Catches (T) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2023-2024

Species	2023	2024	% Difference
ALB-MED	30.45	44.56	+ 46.32
BFT	427.564	428.126	+ 0.13
SWO	359.69	381.39	+ 6.03

*% = Difference (2024-2023)/2023 x 100

Table 4.1 EU Malta Catches (t) for small tunas in the ICCAT Convention area in 2023-2024

Species	2023	2024	% Change
BLT	2.198	2.226	+1.27
BON	0.113	0.301	+166.37
DOL	274.67	126.12	-54.07
LTA	5.01	1.79	-64.27
BSH	1.00	1.31	+31.00

B. Research activities

Bluefin Tuna Data Collection Systems

a) Introduction

Malta, as a Member State of the European Union (EU) and a Contracting Party to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), implements a robust statistical data collection and reporting system for Bluefin Tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) fisheries. These systems are aligned with the requirements set out in ICCAT Recommendations and with EU regulations.

b) Data Collection Systems

Malta employs a comprehensive fisheries monitoring framework coordinated by the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DFA), covering catch, effort, and biological data (size/weight). The data collection systems cover fishing operations within Malta's Fisheries Management Zone as well as those on the high seas under Maltese flag authorization, with a particular focus on long line vessels targeting Bluefin Tuna and to the two authorised Maltese purse seine vessels.

c) Catch and Effort Data

Data on Bluefin Tuna catches and effort are retrieved from Logbooks, Logbook Electronic Reporting as well as landing inspections. Fisheries monitoring and collection of data on Bluefin Tuna catches also include deployment of Regional observers on board large vessels (purse seiners) as well as National Observer coverage on a minimum of 20% of authorized BFT long line vessels (over 15m LOA). The Fisheries Control Unit of the Department of Fisheries and Aquaculture (DFA) has a complement of staff that covers a 24/7 roster. This ensures that inspectors are available to monitor, collect data and always control all catches during the BFT fishing season through inspections at sea and at ports, and cross-verification of catch with e-BCD entries.

d) Size and Biological Data

Sampling Programmes: Under the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF), Malta also implements scientific sampling of Bluefin Tuna, in addition to standard length and weight data collected by fisheries inspectors during landing inspections.

Farming Operations: Data on size and weight of fish transferred into farms are also recorded during caging

operations, where video monitoring is conducted as required by ICCAT and EU regulations, and growth rates are tracked for harvest estimations.

e) Conclusion

Malta maintains a high standard of statistical data collection for Bluefin Tuna fisheries, meeting and often exceeding ICCAT and EU regulatory requirements. The system ensures near-complete coverage of catch, effort, and size data in both Malta's Fisheries and Management Zone and the high seas. Continued investment in electronic tools, observer programs, and scientific sampling further enhances the integrity and transparency of the Bluefin Tuna fishery management system.

Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Fleet Segment – Size Sampling of the Catches

Bluefin Tuna Landings from the Maltese longline fleet were sampled for size to provide a clear snapshot of catch at size composition. Summary of these samples are being provided through Table 5 below.

Table 5. EU Malta monthly size sampling for Bluefin Tuna landings from surface longlines in 2024. Size class category type is in Curved Fork Length.

Month	Gear	Size Class Category	Total Sampled	Month	Gear	Size Class Category	Total Sampled
5	LL	100-104.99 cm	2	6	LL	110-114.99 cm	1
		105-109.99 cm	2			115-119.99 cm	4
		110-114.99 cm	1			120-124.99 cm	19
		115-119.99 cm	6			125-129.99 cm	12
		120-124.99 cm	14			130-134.99 cm	9
		125-129.99 cm	17			135-139.99 cm	11
		130-134.99 cm	23			140-144.99 cm	15
		135-139.99 cm	9			145-149.99 cm	12
		140-144.99 cm	9			150-154.99 cm	22
		145-149.99 cm	16			155-159.99 cm	14
		150-154.99 cm	22			160-164.99 cm	23
		155-159.99 cm	17			165-169.99 cm	9
		160-164.99 cm	25			170-174.99 cm	10
		165-169.99 cm	12			175-179.99 cm	8
		170-174.99 cm	18			180-184.99 cm	9
		175-179.99 cm	19			185-189.99 cm	9
		180-184.99 cm	19			190-194.99 cm	21
		185-189.99 cm	10			195-199.99 cm	14

		190-194.99 cm	22			200-204.99 cm	32
		195-199.99 cm	17			205-209.99 cm	14
		200-204.99 cm	30			210-214.99 cm	23
		205-209.99 cm	12			215-219.99 cm	10
		210-214.99 cm	29			220-224.99 cm	22
		215-219.99 cm	12			225-229.99 cm	8
		220-224.99 cm	28			230-234.99 cm	8
		225-229.99 cm	14			235-239.99 cm	10
		230-234.99 cm	37			240-244.99 cm	6
		235-239.99 cm	17			245-249.99 cm	3
		240-244.99 cm	29			250-254.99 cm	8
		245-249.99 cm	8			255-259.99 cm	1
		250-254.99 cm	14			260-264.99 cm	8
		255-259.99 cm	9			265-269.99 cm	3
		260-264.99 cm	10			270-274.99 cm	2
		265-269.99 cm	5			290-294.99 cm	2
		270-274.99 cm	7	**Grand Total Sampled**			**382**
		275-279.99 cm	3	**Total Catch Number**			**407**
		280-284.99 cm	3				
		290-294.99 cm	2				
		300-304.99 cm	1				
Grand Total Sampled			**550**				
Total Catch Number			**574**				

Month	Gear	Size Class Category	Total Sampled	Month	Gear	Size Class Category	Total Sampled
7	LL	100-104.99 cm	2	8	LL	115-119.99 cm	2
		110-114.99 cm	1			120-124.99 cm	2

		115-119.99 cm	7			130-134.99 cm	1
		120-124.99 cm	16			180-184.99 cm	1
		125-129.99 cm	11			190-194.99 cm	1
		130-134.99 cm	18	**Grand Total Sampled**			**7**
		135-139.99 cm	15	**Total Catch Number**			**7**
		140-144.99 cm	10				
		145-149.99 cm	8				
		150-154.99 cm	10				
		155-159.99 cm	4				
		160-164.99 cm	3				
		165-169.99 cm	5				
		170-174.99 cm	7				
		175-179.99 cm	2				
		180-184.99 cm	2				
		185-189.99 cm	4				
		190-194.99 cm	3				
		195-199.99 cm	1				
		200-204.99 cm	7				
		205-209.99 cm	2				
		210-214.99 cm	3				
		215-219.99 cm	5				
		220-224.99 cm	1				
		225-229.99 cm	1				
		235-239.99 cm	3				
		240-244.99 cm	1				
		250-254.99 cm	1				
		255-259.99 cm	1				
		260-264.99 cm	5				

		270-274.99 cm	1
		275-279.99 cm	1
		280-284.99 cm	1
		285-289.99 cm	1
Grand Total Sampled			**163**
Total Catch Number			**165**

Month	Gear	Size Class Category	Total Sampled
9	LL	145-149.99 cm	1
		210-214.99 cm	1
Grand Total Sampled			**2**
Total Catch Number			**2**

Size frequency distribution plots for the catches sampled for size during the peak catching season (May – July) are also being presented graphically in Figures 1 to 3 below.

Figure 1. EU Malta size frequency distribution from size samples taken from Bluefin Tuna surface longline landings from in May 2024. Size class category type is in Curved Fork Length.

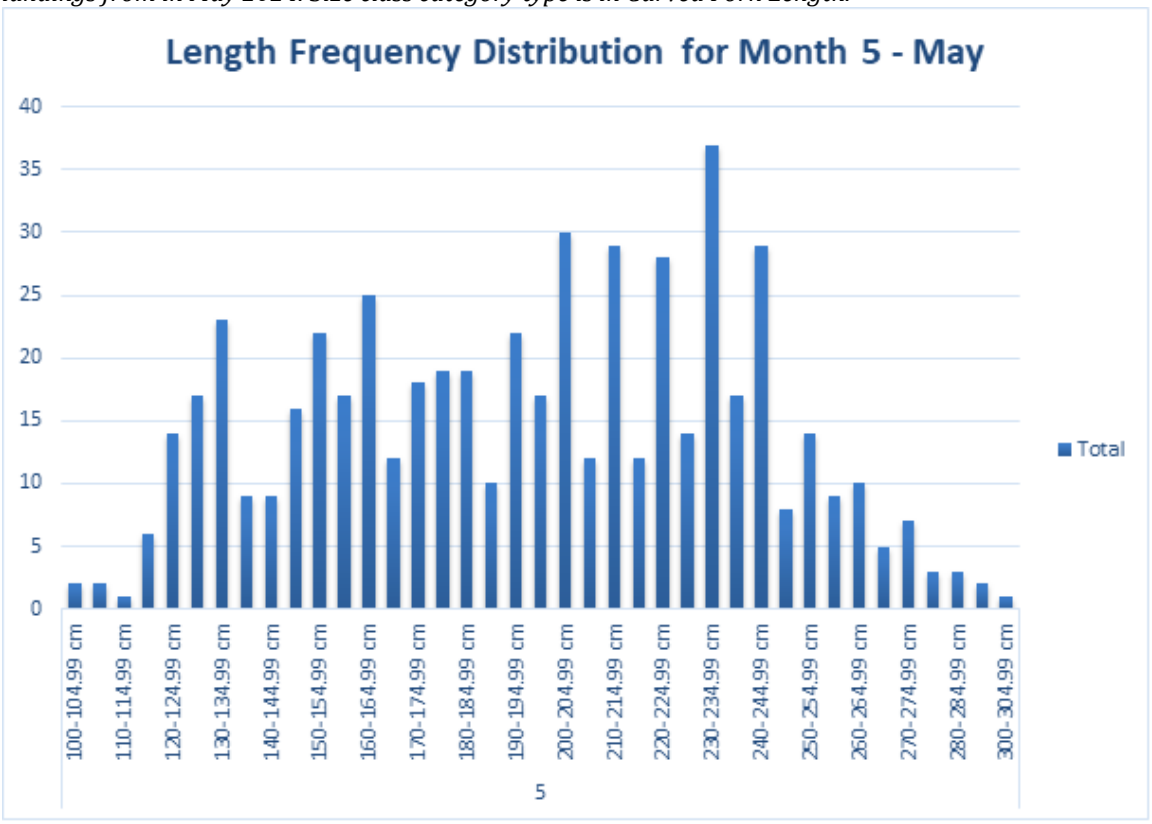


Figure 2. EU Malta size frequency distribution from size samples taken from Bluefin Tuna surface longline landings from in June 2024. Size class category type is in Curved Fork Length.

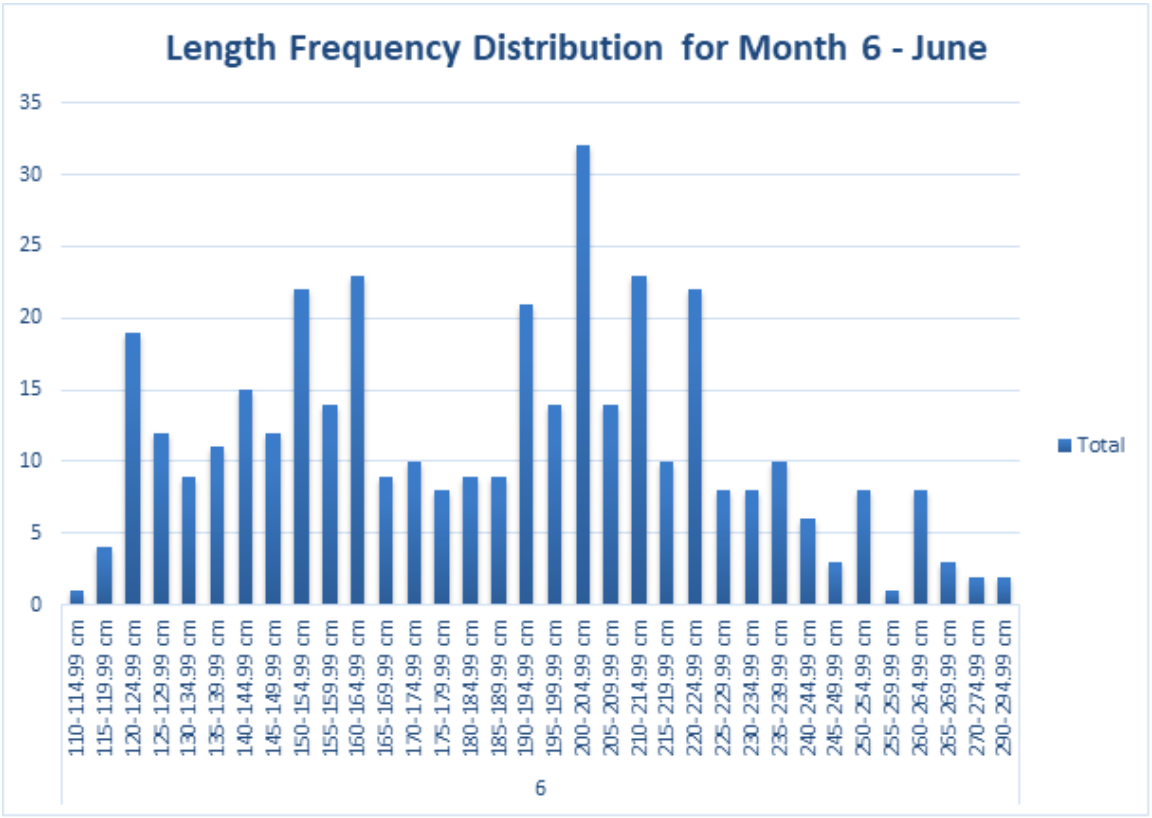
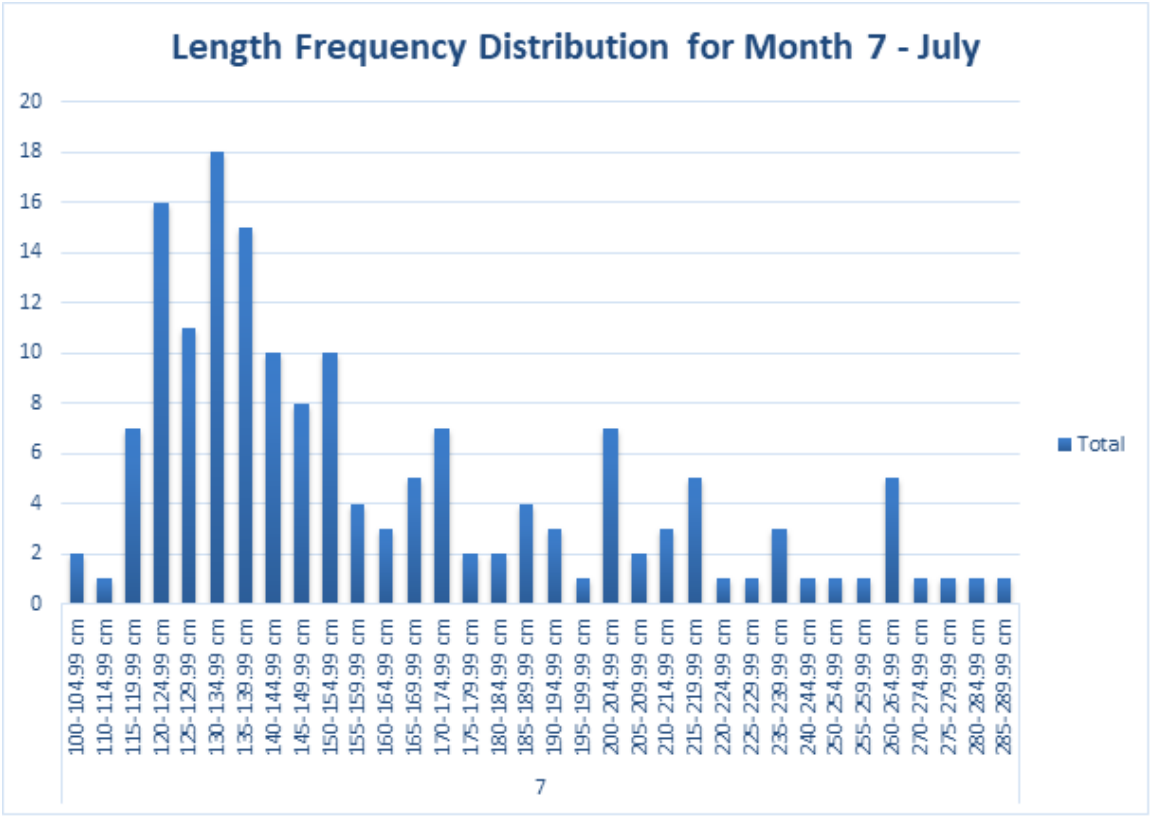


Figure 3. EU Malta size frequency distribution from size samples taken from Bluefin Tuna surface longline landings from in July 2024. Size class category type is in Curved Fork Length.



EU-NETHERLANDS

The fishing vessels of the Netherlands are actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area. They do not target the species that are regulated by ICCAT but there is bycatch which mostly contains small tunas and teleost's. These species are mainly caught by the trawlers in Mauritania and Western Sahara (See Appendix 1.1.). The fishing gears used by the Dutch fleet are mid-water trawls and trawls. Yearly the Netherlands is submitting the relevant information available by reporting the Task I and II data and other ICCAT reports.

SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-Netherlands fleet and fishing activities

Fishing fleet and targeted species

The main fleet (MFL) is segmented in two parts: MFL1 AND MFL2. MFL1 vessels target species with individual catch quota and MFL2 vessels target species with no individual catch quota (e.g. North Sea shrimps). Aquaculture (AQU) vessels harvest mussels and oysters. On 1 January 2024, there were 466 fishing vessels registered in MFL 1, 192 in MFL 2 and 111 in AQU.

List of carriers in 2024:

ICCAT nr.	Name
ATEU0NLD00018	COOL EXPRESO

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

The Netherlands has no statistical data collection system implemented to monitor the tuna fisheries since we do not actively fish on tuna species. In the Task I and II reports the data about the bycatch of species regulated by ICCAT are given. The statistical monitoring of trade in bigeye tuna, Swordfish and bluefin tuna is done by the Netherlands Food and Consumer Products Safety Authority (NVWA).

REPORTING SUMMARY SCIENTIFIC REQUIREMENTS

	GENERAL	**RESPONSE**
S1	Annual Report	4 September 2025
S2	Fleet Characteristics	5 June 2025
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I, including discards as appropriate	5 June 2025
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	5 June 2025
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not applicable, this information was sent on 5 June 2025
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable, this information was sent on 5 June 2025
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	No information available
S8	Information on tagging surveys	Not applicable, we don't do tagging surveys on ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
S9	Information collected under conventional tagging programmes	Not applicable, see S8

S10	Information collected under electronic tagging programmes	Not applicable, see S8
S11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
S12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Not applicable, NLD vessels are not active in this area
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Not applicable, the NLD has no vessels with these fishing gears
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. NLD does not operate any BFT farms
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable, see S15
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
S53	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
TROPICALS		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT/SKJ vessels, including discards	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
S25	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise impact)	Not applicable, NLD doesn't use FAD's.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a monthly basis per 1°x1° statistical rectangles, by FAD type, etc.	Not applicable, see S25
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1° grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
S46	Information collected by observers, including coverage levels	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT

S47	Data and information collected from port sampling programme	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
S48	Historical data mining on the use and number of FADs deployed	Not applicable, see S 25
S49	Scientific data collected in the EEZ of another CPC	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
SHARK		
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
S50	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
S51	Information on blue shark	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
OTHER BYC		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
S39	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable, the NLD vessels do not have artisanal fisheries that target ICCAT species regulated by ICCAT
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The Netherlands are active in reducing by catch of elasmobranch in the North Sea under the European landing obligation.

Bycatches of ICCAT species in Mauritanian and Western Sahara waters (2024):

Code	**Latin name**	**Name**	**Species**
BON	Sarda sarda	Atlantic bonito	2-Tuna (small t.)
FRI	Auxis thazard	Frigate tuna	2-Tuna (small t.)

LEE	Lichia amia	Leerfish	6-Teleosts
POA	Brama brama	Atlantic pomfret	6-Teleosts
SKJ	Katsuwonus pelamis	Skipjack tuna	6-Teleosts
TUN	Thunnini	Tunas nei	3-Tuna (other sp.)
GAR	Belone belone	Garfish	6-Teleosts
MOX	Mola mola	Ocean sunfish	6-Teleosts

EU-PORTUGAL

Portugal is one of the Member States (MS) that targets species managed by ICCAT, namely eastern bluefin tuna, swordfish, bigeye tuna, skipjack, yellowfin tuna, albacore, marlins and blue shark. These resources are mainly caught by surface longliners from the mainland and by pole and line vessels from the Autonomous Regions of Azores and Madeira. Unlike most of the other MS, the Portuguese fleet is not active in the Mediterranean.

Since 2019 is in place a directed fishery for E-BFT by bait boats from the outermost regions. In 2024 this sectorial quota involved 76 pole and line vessels. This fishery was implemented by application of subparagraph b) of paragraph 15 of the ICCAT Recommendation 22-08.

Longliners from the mainland and pole and line vessels from the Autonomous Regions target different species, hence there is no competition between these segments. On the one side, surface longliners are focused on swordfish and blue shark, taking also advantage, although opportunistic, of other species, such as the billfishes (blue marlin and white marlin) and bluefin tuna, caught as by-catch. On the other side, pole and line vessels from Azores and Madeira catch mainly tropical tuna and the bulk of their catches is bigeye and skipjack. They also catch some northern temperate tuna such as bluefin tuna.

Another northern temperate tuna, northern albacore, is also targeted by pole and line vessels. Due to the intermittency of the occurrence of the stock of bigeye in the national EEZ, albacore has been an important species to maintain the economic viability of the fishery, assuming also an important role from a more social perspective. The number of vessels operating in the fishery is stable and substantial changes are not foreseen.

SECTION 1: Annual fisheries information

A. Description of the EU-Portugal fleet and fishing activities

Fishing fleet and targeted species

In this section, we make a description of PT fishing fleet and fishing activities. Separately, we provide a more detailed description of our artisanal fleet in the Autonomous Regions, given the socio-economic importance of this activity for the Azores and Madeira.
We also present the catches of the target species, as well as the fishing effort for each type of fishing gear made by the national fleet, for the year 2024.

- ***PT fishing fleet***

The national fishing fleet consist of the fleets of the mainland and the outermost regions of Madeira and the Azores, with the respective fisheries developing according to the areas of operation and the gear allocated.

On 31 December 2024, the Portuguese fishing fleet consisted of 6811 vessels, with a total gross tonnage of 84045 GT and a total propulsion power of 341994 kW, distributed across the mainland (MFL), the Autonomous Region of the Azores (RAA) and the Autonomous Region of Madeira (RAM). The fleets of the outermost regions represent 15.9 per cent of the total number of national vessels (685 registered in the RAA and 399 in RAM) and 19.3 per cent of the propulsion power (50880 kW in the RAA and 15199 kW in RAM).

During 2024, 3614 vessels were licensed, of which 499 are from the RAA fleet and 95 from RAM.

The national fleet is characterised by a prevalence of small fishing vessels, in which around 90% of the registered units have an overall length of less than 12 metres and a low gross tonnage, which together represents only around 13.5% of the national total. The average age of the registered fleet is around 3.5 years and, in terms of the active fleet, around 27.4 years.

In Mainland, Portugal only has fishing activity towards swordfish and only by surface longliners, although many other stocks are targeted by longliners as a bycatch of the SWO fishery.

- ***Autonomous Regions fishing fleet***

The fishing fleet from the Autonomous Region of the Azores (RAA) and the Autonomous Region of Madeira (RAM), represent 15.9 per cent of the total number of national vessels. During 2024, 499 vessels were licensed from the RAA fleet and 95 from RAM.

These licensed fleet is characterised by a prevalence of small fishing vessels, in which around 85% of the registered units have an overall length of less than 12 metres, and constituted of coastal vessels, using selective gear that does not deplete fish stocks, contributing to sustainable and responsible fishing.

These artisanal fishing in the Azores and Madeira is part of the regional identity and provides thousands of jobs. It is inseparable from the social, economic and cultural realities of our islands. The pole-and-line fishery in the Azores and Madeira is carried out by small boats and is the only way of exploiting the tuna species that occur in the archipelago. The target of this fishery is tropical tuna, in particular bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), while also catching a temperate tuna, the bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*).

It should be noted that, in the case of tuna, the bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*) catch is particularly important, being in most years the most representative species in this group of fish in terms of landings and economic value. Particularly important is the fact that bigeye tuna catches in the region are mostly based on adult specimens, with landings of specimens weighing more than 10kg (sizes T1 and T2).

- ***Catches of targeted species***

Below we give a general information on ICCAT stocks targeted, information on quota, catches and national legislation when applicable. For a better understanding, we present the catches stock by stock, but at the end we present a global table with the catches of all the stocks (Table 1, page 21).

Swordfish (SWO)

Portugal has national legislation, Ordinance n.º 237/2022 of 14 September, which defines the management model for surface longline swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, establishing the criteria and conditions for licensing fishing vessels and the way in which the swordfish quota is distributed in relation to the North and South Atlantic stocks, and Ordinance n.º 898/2004 of 22 July, which establishes the distribution of the quota among the vessels that land this species, registered in the Ports of the Mainland, the Autonomous Region of Madeira (Madeira) and the Autonomous Region of the Azores (Azores).

- **North Swordfish (N-SWO)**

The Portuguese share of SWO quota is 15.04% of the EU quota. The number of vessels targeting the North stock is 41, with a quota allocated per vessel, as distributed in Ordinance 237/2022.

The swordfish quota available to mainland Portugal in the Atlantic Ocean North of 5ºN is allocated to vessels licensed to fish for swordfish in accordance with the allocation key set out in Annex of the Ordinance 237/2022.

Vessels registered in mainland ports that are not listed in the annex to the aforementioned Ordinance, but have a licence to operate with a surface longline in the Atlantic Ocean north of 5ºN, may only catch swordfish as a by-catch, with the maximum quantity of this species allowed on board being equal to 5% of the weight of the catch kept on board, or one specimen if its weight exceeds that value.

Accordingly with Ordinance 898/2004, the swordfish quota allocated annually to Portugal in the Atlantic Ocean, north of 5ºN, is distributed among all national vessels, depending on the port of registration, with the following distribution key:

- Vessels registered in mainland ports: 66.1%;
- Vessels registered in ports in the Autonomous Region of the Azores: 31%;
- Vessels registered in ports in the Autonomous Region of Madeira: 2.9%.

The largest percentage of the swordfish quota goes to longliners on the mainland and is allocated by vessel. The quota allocated to the Azores and Madeira is not allocated by vessel.

Any slightly decreased of this stock poses serious concerns for the Portuguese longline fleet, as it remains clear that the current quota level is not sufficient for the needs of this segment, although during the year swaps are made with other Member States, through which Portugal received swordfish in exchange of other stocks, in accordance with Article 16(8) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013.

To balance the swordfish quota, which is insufficient for our longline fleet, we need to fish other species with economic interest to the PT industry, to make this fishery economically and socially viable.

Blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) is currently supporting PT's surface longline segment, and we anticipate that its importance as a fishing resource will leverage in the coming years. It is also worth to mention that PT fully utilises its N-SWO quota and is therefore more exposed to possible fluctuations in TACs.

In terms of fishing effort, we foresee no relevant changes to the current situation. Portuguese Administration will continue to swap fishing possibilities with other MS, namely with Spain, in order to obtain additional fishing opportunities for this very important stock for our fishing fleet.

N-SWO				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
1004.270	1388.068	1417.624	-29.556	102.13

- **South Swordfish (S-SWO)**

The Portuguese share of S-SWO quota is 6.18% of the EU quota. The number of vessels targeting the South stock is 6, with a quota allocated per vessel, as distributed in Ordinance 237/2022.

The swordfish quota available to mainland Portugal in the Atlantic Ocean South of 5ºN is also allocated to vessels licensed to fish for swordfish in accordance with the allocation key set out in Annex of the Ordinance 237/2022.

Accordingly with Ordinance 237/2022, the Portuguese swordfish quota for the Atlantic Ocean South of 5ºN shall be allocated, 81.2 % to vessels licensed to fish for swordfish, distributed in accordance with the distribution key set out in Annex of the Ordinance and 18.8% for use in by-catches.

Longliners who may catch swordfish in the South Atlantic Ocean, as a by-catch, and as established in national legislation (Ordinance 237/2022) must have a surface longline licence in the Atlantic Ocean north of 5°N and be registered in continental ports. Once these conditions have been met, they can catch swordfish in the South Atlantic as a by-catch, with the maximum quantity authorised on board being equal to 5% of the weight of the catch retained on board, or one specimen if its weight exceeds that value.

S-SWO				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
298.120	327.940	308.588	19.352	94.10

Tropical Tunas (TRO)

Tropical tuna legislation in Portugal is essentially based on European Union (EU) law and the national legislation that transposes and adapts it. The main objective is to ensure the conservation and sustainable exploitation of these fish, with a focus on species such as yellowfin tuna, skipjack tuna and bigeye tuna.

- **Bigeye Tuna (BET)**

Portugal has an allocation key of 21,04% of the EU quota. This quota is caught mainly by pole-and-line vessels and the artisanal fleet of the Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira. This fleet is very large. In 2024, we had 589 vessels targeting tropical tuna. Of this total, 553 were baitboats and 36 were longliners using pole-and-line gear.

This is a crucial stock for this segment of the fleet and the possible decrease in the bigeye TAC or its minimal increase raises concern and apprehension given the negative socio-economic impacts in both regions, which are highly dependent on this stock and have no plausible alternatives to this species.

Therefore, as Portugal has already requested in recent years, we believe that positive discrimination should be proposed for this segment of fishing, in order to promote sustainable fishing methods, as is the case here, and to protect small-scale artisanal fishing.

Portugal has national legislation, Ordinance n.º 263/2020, of 10 November, which establishes the distribution key for the quota for the Atlantic bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) stock among the fleet registered on the mainland and the fleet registered in the Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira, which distributed among all national vessels, according to their port of registration, the PT bigeye quota, with the following distribution key:

- For vessels registered in mainland ports, 15 % of the total quota;
- For vessels registered in ports in the Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira, 85 % of the total quota.

We also have regional legislation. Ordinance n.º 20/2024 of 26 April, in its current wording, defines restrictions on fishing for bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Autonomous Region of the Azores. Ordinance n.º 230/2023, of 4 April, determines the minimum size and restrictions on fishing for bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Autonomous Region of Madeira.

Until no changes on the quota for this stock, the Portuguese administration will continue to promote swaps with other MS to obtain additional fishing possibilities for this stock whenever necessary, bearing in mind the small quota we have, which does not safeguard the occurrence of this stock in Portuguese waters.

One of our concerns is the massive use of FADs in the Gulf of Guinea, which may prevent the juveniles of following their regular course.

Another of our current concerns is the low utilisation of the EU bigeye quota, although every year Portugal closes its quota between May and September, either exceeding its quota or miraculously getting close to 100%.

BET				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
2823.840	2545.152	2538.036	7.116	99.72 *

* Fishing stop 19/09/2024

Albacore (ALB)

Portugal has national legislation on albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) aimed at the sustainable management of albacore tuna populations and the protection of other marine species.
Ordinance n.º 108/2021 of 30 September, of the Autonomous Region of the Azores, regulates catch and landing limits for Albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*).
Ordinance nº. 263/2020 of 10 November, establishes the distribution key for the quota of northern albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) between the continental fleet and the fleet of the Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira.

- **North Albacore (N-ALB)**

Portugal has an allocation key of 6,80% of the EU quota. The vessels that catch this stock are the same of the vessels targeting tropical tunas.

Due to the necessity of obtaining BET and N-SWO for the Portuguese fleet, the N-ALB has become an important currency in the swapping process. However, the appearance of this stock is not regular in the waters of the Azores and Madeira, and there are years, such as 2023 and 2024, that the stock hardly appeared in these waters, so these catches do not mean a possible regular increase in our tuna catches and are therefore not a reliable option.

N-ALB				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
2452.650	2798.590	92.529	2706.061	3.31

- **South Albacore (S-ALB)**

Portugal holds 34,50% of the EU quota. This southern component is utilized by the surface longliners operating in the southern hemisphere. The number of vessels fishing in this area is not comparable to the northern hemisphere. This stock, as mentioned above, is not regular in the waters of the Azores and Madeira and there are years, such as 2023 and 2024, when it hardly appears in these waters, so catches are very low.

S-ALB				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
608.930	735.710	5.476	730.234	0.74

East Bluefin Tuna (E-BFT)

Portugal has an allocation key of 2,97% of the EU quota. The bulk of this quota was allocated to the traps. Portugal only has directed fishery, by artisanal/baitboats, in the outermost regions of Azores and Madeira, 38 vessels each, within the terms and conditions stated in the E-BFT PT fishing and capacity plans. All other fishing segments are allowed to catch this species as by-catch within the limits established for accidental catches.

The legislation for bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) fishing in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean is complex and is based on European regulations, such as Regulation (EU) 2023/2053, which establishes a multi-annual management plan. This plan includes technical measures such as closed seasons, minimum catch sizes and restrictions on certain areas, so in Portugal, every year, according with Ordinance n.º 219/2023, of 19 July, which defines the regime for the exercise of line fishing, establishes in its article 5 the possibility of defining other constraints, for the management of tuna and similar resources or for the control of the activity, which have been adopted within the framework of the ICCAT, or which are part of the fishing plans, are approved by Order of the Director General of Directorate-General for Natural Resources, Safety and Maritime Services (DGRM) publishes orders with additional management measures, such as Order N.º 9/DG/2024.

The aforementioned Order distributes the bluefin tuna quota allocated to Portugal, which is divided among the various segments of activity, such as mainland traps, artisanal vessels with a port of reference in the Autonomous Regions of Madeira and the Azores authorised to carry out directed fishing, other vessels that may fish as a by-catch, with a port of reference on the mainland and in the Autonomous Regions, and recreational and sports fishing. It also defines the rules on by-catches applicable to the fleet with a port of

registry on the mainland, as well as the maximum number of vessels to be authorised for recreational and sports fishing on the mainland.

This fishery for PT is foreseen in Recommendation 22-08, subparagraph b) of paragraph 15, and is limited to bait boats under a sectorial quota. Vessels from Azores and Madeira will observe the minimum size established by subparagraph a) of paragraph 34 by derogation from paragraph 33 of Recommendation 22-08. Hence all bait boats authorized under the sectorial quota shall observe a minimum size of 8kg or 75cm fork length. All other situations, namely the by-catch originated by the longliners, shall observe a minimum size of 30kg or 115cm fork length, in accordance with the EU Law – Regulation 2016/1627.

E-BFT				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
637.880	643.030	639.763	3.267	99.49

Regarding recreational and sports fisheries, we have National Regulation (Decree-Law 101/2013, of 25th July, and Ordinance 14/2014, of 23rd January) which define that these BFT catches are only admitted by vessels duly registered for this purpose. An annual permit is required, and the operator is obliged to provide mandatory information on the number, weight and length. All BFT caught alive shall be promptly released or, if maintained on board and landed, shall be presented whole and eviscerated. It is prohibited to sell fish originated from recreational and sportive fisheries. Once exhausted the national sub-quota it is no longer possible to catch BFT. Due to the small quantity of quota made available for this fishery, the administration has granted for 2024 twelve annual authorisations.

Marlins (BIL)

Portugal has national legislation on billfish, for recreational fishing and sport fishing, Ordinance n.º 14/2014 of 23 January (as amended), which regulates such fishing, defining limits for the capture of marlin, including the retention and landing of specimens.

More detailed information regarding BIL fisheries has been transmitted under the forwarded PT BIL Check sheet.

• Blue Marlin (BUM)

Portugal holds 11,50% of the EU's quota of Blue marlin. BUM are not targeted and catches result from by-catch. Due to the continued decrease level of fishing possibilities available to national longliners, these opportunistic catches are an important add-on that contributes to bring the longline fishery social and economically viable.

BUM				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
46.210	46.210	45.303	0.907	98.04 *

* Fishing stop 19/09/2024

• White Marlin (WHM)

Portugal holds 39,00% of the EU's quota of white marlin. WHM are not targeted and catches result from by-catch.

WHM				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)

19.500	19.500	1.204	18.296	6.17

Blue Shark (BSH)

Blue shark is targeted by longliners as a bycatch of the SWO fishery. Therefore, we can consider this stock as strategic to the PT longline fleet.

More detailed information regarding shark fisheries has been transmitted under the forwarded PT Shark Check sheet.

- **North Blue Shark (N-BSH)**

Blue shark is targeted by longliners as a bycatch of the SWO fishery. Therefore, we can consider this stock as strategic to the PT longline fleet.

N-BSH				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
4024.820	4024.820	4059.070	-34.250	100.85

- **South Blue Shark (S-BSH) North**

Blue shark is targeted by longliners as a bycatch of the SWO fishery. Therefore, we can consider this stock as strategic to the PT longline fleet.

B-BSH				
Initial quota (t)	Adapted quota (t)	Catches (t)	Balance (t)	Quota uptake (%)
4906.730	4906.730	4833.952	72.778	98.52

Shortfin Mako Shark (SMA)

The shortfin mako shark is not a target species, although incidental catches tend to occur, but since 2022 and 2023, the Portuguese administration has banned the capture of this north and south shark, respectively. These fisheries will only be reopened when there are indications that the stocks have recovered and always after ICCAT decision.

More detailed information regarding shark fisheries has been transmitted under the forwarded PT Shark Check sheet.

- **North Shortfin Mako Shark (N-SMA)**

Following the 2021 ICCAT annual meeting, a recovery programme was agreed for the North Atlantic shortfin mako shark due to overfishing of this stock. As a result, all fishing fleets operating in the North Atlantic were prohibited from retaining on board, transhipping and landing, all or part, shortfin mako shark, even if caught together with other ICCAT species. Portuguese administration, considering the state of the stock, prohibited the capture of shortfin mako shark, starting in 2022 and for the following years.

- **South Shortfin Mako Shark (S-SMA)**

Regarding the Southern stock, and as agreed at the 2022 ICCAT annual meeting, a fisheries management plan has also been implemented to try to counteract overfishing of this stock. For this reason, all fishing fleets operating in the South Atlantic are also prohibited from retaining on board, transhipping and landing, all or part, shortfin mako shark from the Southern stock, even if caught together with other ICCAT species. Portuguese administration informed the sector at the end of 2022 that it would take the same measure for this stock as for the northern stock, starting in 2023 and for the following years.

B. Fishing effort

The table below shows the number of vessels and fishing days for each type of fishing gear in our different regions, Azores, Madeira and Mainland Portugal, for the year 2024.

Region/Vessel Type	Azores		Madeira		Mainland		Total Portugal	
	Number of Vessels *	Fishing Days	Number of Vessels *	Fishing Days	Number of Vessels *	Fishing Days	Number of Vessels *	Fishing Days
Bait boat	63	1 450	10	313			73	1 763
Traps					4	66	4	66
Hand line	51	1 445	7	459			58	1 904
Long line	31	1 293	17	200	47	4 064	95	5 557
Purse seine	1	1	2	43	74	505	77	549
Mid water trawl					50	1 784	50	1 784
Sport					5	5	5	5
Other	122	1 191	29	384	758	8 358	909	9 933
Total	268	5 380	65	1 399	938	14 782	1 271	21 561

* The number of vessels is based on the vessel's main gear, so each vessel is only counted once, so there are no repeats.

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery statistics

Table 1 - EU-Portugal - number of vessels by fleet segment in 2024.

Nb of Vessels	
Purse seine	81
Long line	115
Mid water trawl	48
Traps	4
Hand line	92
Trolling	0
Bait boat	75
Harpoons	0
Sport Fishing	5

Other	1040

Note: The Total number of vessels is 1271, less than the sum of the different fleet segment because some vessels can use more than one gear.

Table 2 - EU-Portugal catches (in metric tons) of main species by fleet segment in 2024.

PT Fleet	*Catches in tonnes*													
	BFT	*SWO*	*ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*	*SAI*	*BUM*	*WHM*	*Small Tunas*	*BSH*	*SMA*	*POR*	*Total*
Purse seine	2	1	0	4	1	7	0	0	0	326	0	0	0	340
Long line*	59	1553	8	60	267	41	16	45	1	6	8868	0	0	10924
Mid water trawl	0	34	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	15	1	0	0	51
Traps	436	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	51	0	0	0	490
Hand line	139	11	11	439	494	257	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1352
Trolling	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bait boat	4	0	64	647	1332	2052	0	0	0	1	0		0	4100
Harpoons	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sport Fishing	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Other	0	122	14	275	445	288	0	0	0	171	23	1	0	1340
Total	640	1722	98	1425	2538	2648	16	45	1	572	8893	1	0	18598

Figure 1 - Bigeye catches in the last 5 years (2020-2024) by the artisanal fleet of Azores and Madeira.

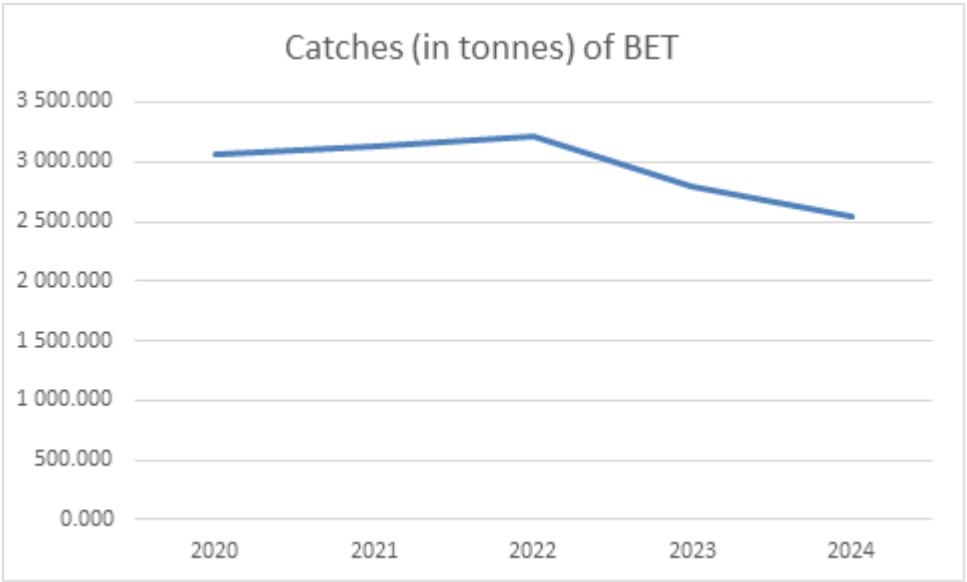


Figure 2 – Quota uptake of bigeye in the last 5 years (2020-2024) by the artisanal fleet of Azores and Madeira.

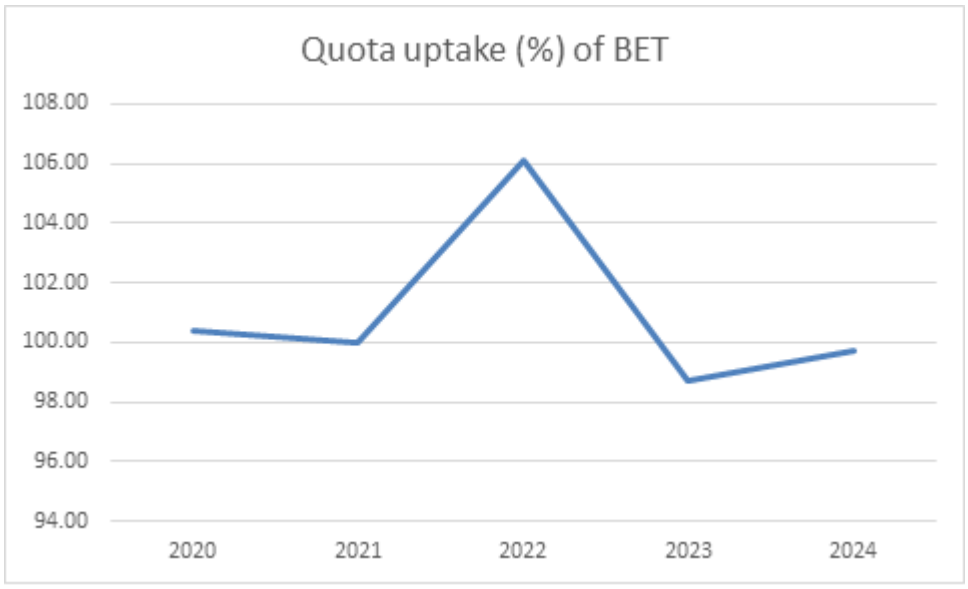


Figure 3 - Bigeye catches in 2024 by the Azores and Madeira artisanal fleet and bycatch by the mainland fleet.

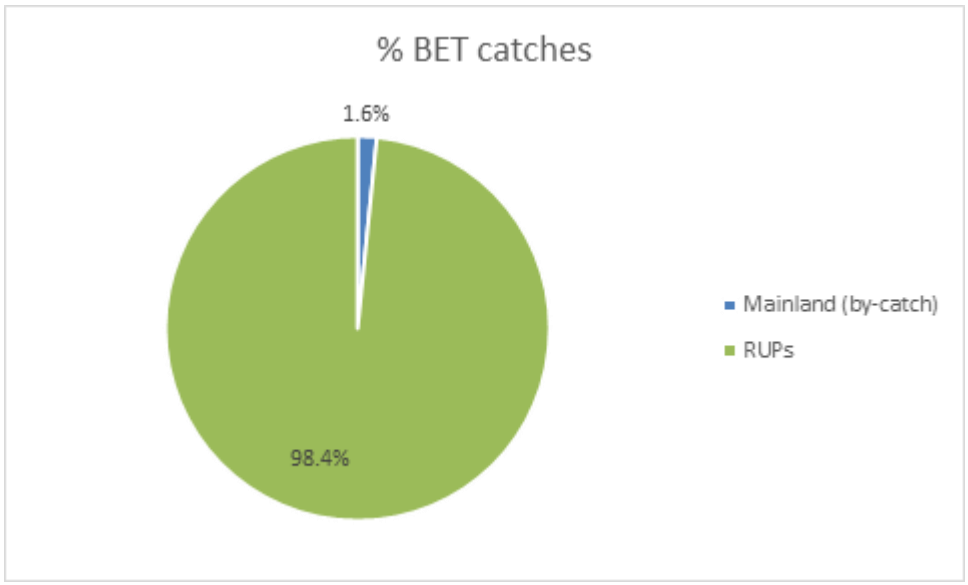


Figure 4 – Bluefin tuna catches, in tonnes, over the last 5 years (2020-2024)

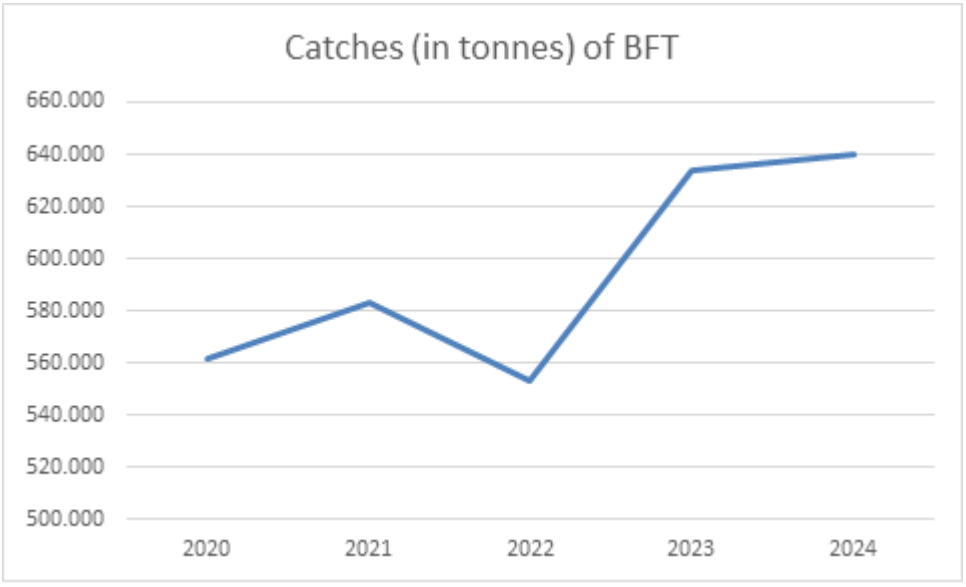


Figure 5 - Quota uptake of Bluefin tuna over the last 5 years (2020-2024) by all PT fishing segments.

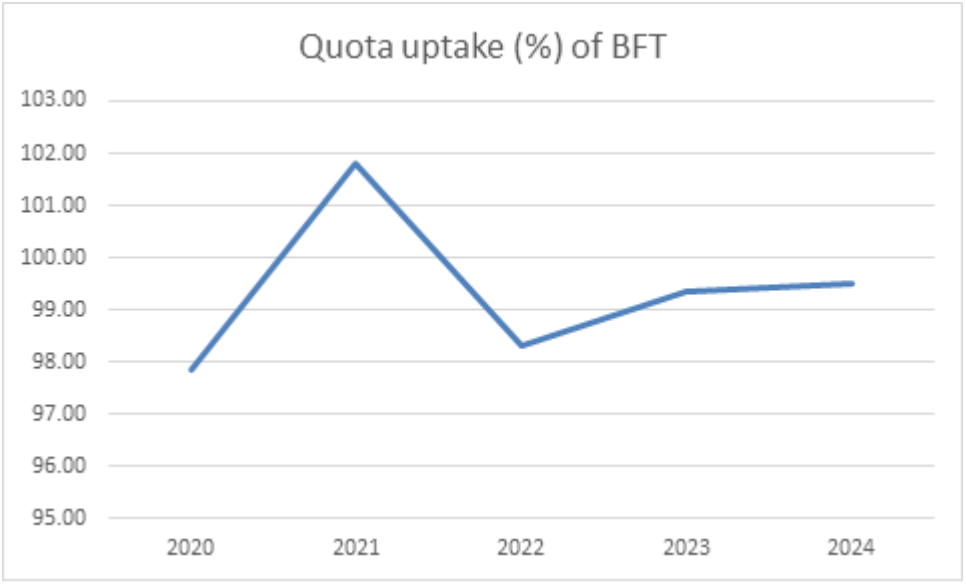


Figure 6 – Quota uptake for the main ICCAT stocks for the Portuguese fleet in 2024.

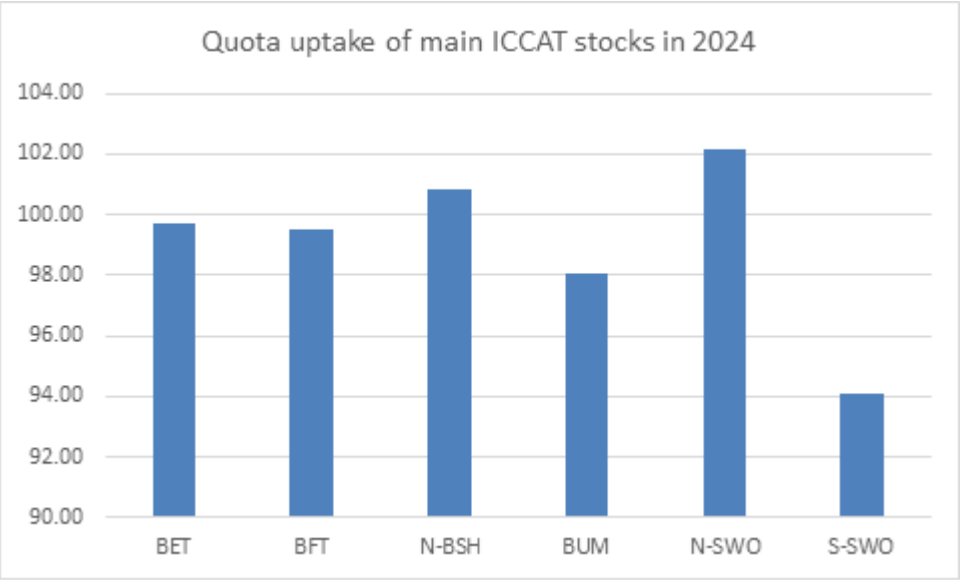
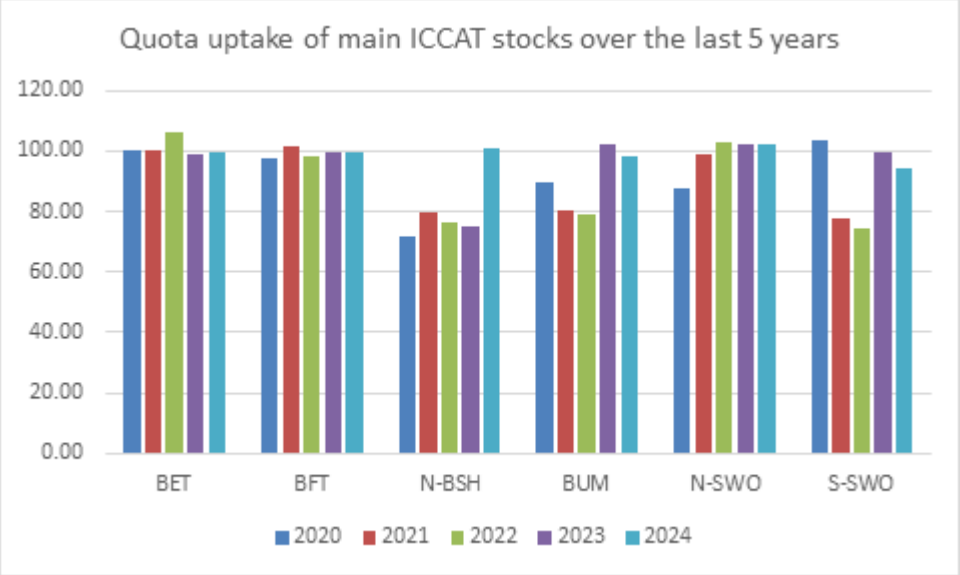


Figure 7 – Quota uptake for the main ICCAT stocks for the Portuguese fleet over the last 5 years (2020-2024).



B. Research activities

Description of the statistical data collection systems implemented by PT

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere, I. P. (IPMA, IP) implements the EU.Portugal pelagic longline scientific observer program for vessels based on Portugal. IPMA is a Public Institution, part of the indirect administration of the Portuguese State and under the responsibility of the Ministry of Economy and Sea and Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

IPMA has ample experience with scientific observer programs and has implemented the pelagic longline in ICCAT since 2010. The program is part of the Portuguese Administration (DGRM) Biological Data Collection Program (PNAB), established within the framework of the EU Data Collection Framework (EU-DCF).

The scientific observers that carry out those duties are either permanent employees (technicians) of the IPMA staff or are hired through a private company. All have ample knowledge and years of experience identifying ICCAT species and fishing gear configurations and are specifically trained by IPMA staff to observe and record accurately the information to be collected under the Data Collection Program. They are

also trained and experienced to carry out additional duties, such as collection of scientific samples and deploying conventional and electronic tags.

Until now the program has been designed to achieve at least 5% minimum coverage, even though due to several logistic and administrative reasons, that value was not possible to achieve in most years. The percentage of effort to be covered is calculated from the previous year total effort and is measured in number of fishing sets. While onboard, the scientific observers record and collect data on 100% of the operations during each trip and on 100% of the catches on each set.

Bearing in mind the minimum observer coverage of 5% for pelagic longlines, and the increase for 10% for tropical tunas (Rec. 19-02) surface longline vessels, the Portuguese observer program is under re-evaluation to determine feasibility to meet the current requirements of ICCAT provisions. There may be the need for introducing EMS (Electronic Monitoring Systems) in the future to achieve part of this required percentage, but the implementation of such systems has not yet been done to date.

The vessel/trip selection of the effort to be covered yearly is based on a mix of random stratified sampling and opportunistic sampling. There is an initial selection of the vessels to be covered based on a random sampling from the universe of vessels that were active operating pelagic longlines in the previous year. This random sampling is stratified by BIL-stocks, with the selections aiming to achieve a minimum of 5% in both the North and South Atlantic areas. However, given that at the national level the implementation of the program is voluntary for the vessels, not all vessels of the fleet collaborate and are willing to take observers onboard when selected. IPMA has communicated to the Portuguese administration this limitation on numerous occasions. There is a need to solve this issue by making the program mandatory for the vessels. Additionally, an eventual implementation of EM Systems on the fleet would also solve that issue.

In 2024 it was possible to conduct at-sea scientific observations on 9 fishing trips, covering both the North and South Atlantic. The coverage achieved was 3.4% for the overall Atlantic wide fleet (including both North and South Atlantic), measured in number of sets of the total fleet effort. All data is duly transmitted to ICCAT using the ST-09 forms.

The data fields that are observed, collected and recorded in the IPMA Observer Program comply, and in some cases exceed, what is currently requested under paragraph 7 of ICCAT Rec. 16-14. Specifically, IPMA scientific observers currently record and collect information on:

- For each fishing trip: Details of the observer, vessel and license, boarding port and date, date of departure to sea, port and date of disembarking, notes from the catch landing;

- For each fishing set: Trip unique ID, fishing set unique ID, date of the set, time and coordinates while deploying (initial and final), time and coordinates while hauling (initial and final), upper and lower depth of the hooks, total number of hooks used, hook type and size, number of floats, leader material, bait used, length of the set, moon state, cloud coverage, wind speed and direction, water temperature, sighting of cetaceans, birds or turtles, use of tori lines, use of line weights, any additional notes;

- For each captured specimen: Fishing set unique ID, specimen unique ID, species ID, hooking mode, condition at hauling, size (FL, LJFL, TL or CCL, depending on the species), condition if discarded, sex, maturity stage (currently recorded for SWO and sharks), claspers size (elasmobranchs), notes if depredated, color of light-stick/lantern if used, specific bait used, specific leader material, specific hook type and size, samples collected (e.g., otoliths, vertebrae, spines, tissue for genetics, others), if photo was taken, any additional notes.

All captured specimens (from all taxa and species) are fully recorded in the program. This includes target species, bycatch, discards, and all interactions with vulnerable fauna such as marine-turtles, seabirds and marine-mammals. We also note that many biological samples that have been collected over the years have been used in multiple ICCAT/SCRS projects and for providing scientific advice, including the latest growth equations used for shortfin mako, genetic samples for ongoing swordfish, marlins and sharks stock delimitation projects, data and samples for the small tunas' projects, etc. We also regularly deploy satellite tags on sharks, swordfish and marlins from the pelagic longliners, also as part of various ICCAT/SCRS projects, as well as conduct biology and tagging studies on bluefin tuna.

Regarding Sharks, IPMA is currently responsible for the age, growth and tagging studies and participates in other works such as genetics. All collected samples continue to be processed and analysed for the ongoing work. Additionally, IPMA also contributes regularly with data and analysis for ongoing analysis prioritized by the Shark Species Group.

IPMA continues to participate in the Small Tunas SMTYP and is responsible for the age and growth component. Additionally, under this program also collects gonads and genetic tissues for the remaining project tasks. Age and growth samples are processed in the IPMA laboratory, while the remaining reproductive and genetic samples and data have been provided to the respective tasks' coordinators.

IPMA continues to participate in the SWO biological programme (SWOYP), and is responsible for the age and growth component, using both spines and otoliths, as well as for the satellite tagging. Besides the ageing, IPMA also collects and provides samples of genetic tissues for the population genetics component and reproductive organs for the reproduction task of the project. Additionally, IPMA scientists are involved in the technical work that was developed for the North Atlantic Swordfish MSE.

Within the ICCAT Enhanced Program for Billfish Research (EPBR), IPMA coordinates the ageing component and provides samples for genetics. Within the ageing task, IPMA has been collecting and processing spines and otoliths samples of marlins, mainly from the tropical and equatorial eastern Atlantic. All data have been sent to the billfishes Working Group coordinator to contribute to the ongoing studies.

Summarized information on tuna-related research activities and results of particular interest to ICCAT, such as research related to stock delineation, stock assessment, migration and environmental factors

EU-Portugal continued to collect throughout 2024 fisheries and biological data, that are used by IPMA I.P. Specifically, EU-Portugal continued to conduct research activities regarding pelagic longline fisheries and the tuna trap fishery. These ongoing data and sample collection efforts allowed EU-Portugal to continue the development of studies on habitat use and distributional patterns, CPUE indexes, age, growth and population genetics for highly migratory species. In addition, IPMA scientists have in recent years become increasingly involved on technical aspects of Management Strategy Evaluation.
Summarized details on work developed during 2024 are specified below:

- IPMA I.P. scientists continued to work on the standardization of catch rates (CPUEs). The main species focused in terms of CPUE standardization work in 2024 were the updates for the BFT and SWO CPUEs to contribute to the MSE processes.

- Within the ICCAT Sharks Programme (SRDCP), IPMA I.P. scientists continued to lead various projects, specifically on age and growth and tagging and habitat use. Additionally, IPMA scientists are involved in the projects of genetics and post-release mortality. Several updates on this were presented to the Sharks Species groups in 2024.

- Within the ICCAT GBYP Programme, IPMA, I.P. scientists continue to be involved in biological sampling of bluefin tuna, with samples that are collected and shared with international SCRS colleagues, namely biological tissues for genetics.

- IPMA, I.P., scientists are involved in the ICCAT swordfish Project (SWOYP) to collect and analysis biological samples of swordfish. Within this Project, IPMA scientists are the coordinators of the tasks on ageing and tagging. Additionally, IPMA also regularly collects samples for other tasks, namely for genetics and reproduction. The analysis work for the ageing continued throughout in 2024 and updates on both tagging and ageing were presented to the SWO Species group in 2024.

- IPMA, I.P., scientists are members of the consortium that is developing the ICCAT Enhanced Program for Billfish Research (EPBR). Withing this project, IPMA scientists are coordinators of the ageing task.

- IPMA, I.P. scientists are part of the ICCAT project/consortium on small tunas' biology. IPMA is participating in the age and growth task and provides additional samples for the reproduction and population genetics tasks.

One IPMA scientist has been the convenor of the SCRS Subgroups on Electronic Monitoring Systems (Subgroup EMS) and Technical Fishing Gear Changes (Subgroup Tech. Gear Changes) since 2019.

One IPMA scientist has been the Chair of the Sub-Committee on Statistics (SC-STATS) since 2021.

During 2024, IPMA scientists (EU-Portugal) participated in the following ICCAT/SCRS meetings and workshops:

- Workshop of the Swordfish Year Programme (Olhão, Portugal, 27-29 February)
- Blue Marlin Data Preparatory Meeting (hybrid/Miami, USA, 11-15 March 2024)
- SCRS Workshop (hybrid, Madrid, Spain, 18-20 March 2024)
- Intersessional Meeting of Bluefin Tuna Species Group (hybrid/ Sliema, Malta, 15-18 April 2024)
- Intersessional Meeting of the Swordfish Species Group (including MSE) (hybrid/Madrid, Spain, 6–9 May 2024)
- Ad Hoc Working Group on Coordination of Tagging Information (online, 5 July 2024)
- SCRS Species Groups Meetings (hybrid/Madrid, Spain, 16-21 September)
- SCRS Plenary meeting (hybrid/Madrid, Spain, 23-27 September)
- Collaborative Workshop to evaluate the incidental capture of Sea Turtles in the ICCAT fleets in the Mediterranean Sea (Murcia, Spain, 30 Sep-4 Oct)

During 2024, IPMA scientists participated and presented to the SCRS a total of 22 working documents and presentations, either as main authors or as co-authors. The following list shows the full SCRS references to those documents:

- Coelho, R., Rosa, D., 2024. ICCAT Swordfish Tagging: overview of the tagging activities in the SWOYP. ICCAT Meeting of the Ad-Hoc Working Group on Coordination of Tagging Information. Online, 5 July. SCRS/2024/P/091.

- Coelho, R., Domingo, A., Forselledo, R., 2024. ICCAT Sharks Tagging: overview of the tagging activities in the SRDCP. ICCAT Meeting of the Ad-Hoc Working Group on Coordination of Tagging Information. Online, 5 July. SCRS/2024/P/090.

- Coelho, R., Rosa, D. 2024. ICCAT Billfish Tagging: overview of the tagging activities in the EPBR. ICCAT Meeting of the Ad-Hoc Working Group on Coordination of Tagging Information. Online, 5 July. SCRS/2024/P/089.

- Coelho, R., 2024. Report of the sub-group on electronic monitoring systems (EMS). Intersessional meeting of the subcommittee on ecosystems and bycatch (SC-ECO). Hybrid / Madrid, Spain, 27-31 May. SCRS-P-2024-067

- Coelho, R., 2024. Report of the sub-group on technical gear changes. Intersessional meeting of the subcommittee on ecosystems and bycatch (SC-ECO). Hybrid / Madrid, Spain, 27-31 May. SCRS-P-2024-067.

- Coelho, R., Barbosa, C., 2024. Report of the 2024 swordfish tagging campaign in the northeastern Atlantic, within the swordfish year programme (SWOYP). ICCAT SCRS Species Groups meetings (Swordfish), 16-21 September 2024, Madrid, Spain. SCRS/2024/123.

• Coelho, R., Barbosa, C., 2024. Report of the 2024 shark tagging campaign carried out within the Shark Research and Data Collection Programme (SRDCP). ICCAT SCRS Species Groups meetings (Sharks), 16-21 September 2024, Madrid, Spain. SCRS/2024/105.

• Coelho, R., Barbosa, C., Melo, M.A., Rosa, D., 2024. Update on the 2024 billfish tagging campaign in southern Portugal (NE Atlantic), within the Enhanced Programme for Billfish Research (EPBR). ICCAT SCRS Species Groups meetings (Billfishes), 16-21 September 2024, Madrid, Spain. SCRS/2024/159.

• Duprey, N., Abid, N., Bensbai, J., Coelho, R., Gillespie, K., Hanke, A., Ijima, H., Ikkiss, A., Lauretta, M., Kai, M., Su N., 2024. Updates to the indices used in the Northern Swordfish management strategy evaluation. ICCAT SCRS Species Groups meetings (Swordfish), 16-21 September 2024, Madrid, Spain. SCRS/2024/179

• Ellis. J.R., Carlson. J., Coelho, R., Cronin, M., Domingo, A., Forsellado, R., Mas, F., Moreno, G., Reeves, S., Restrepo, V., Taylor, N. 2024. Mobulid rays in the ICCAT conventional area: a review of current knowledge. ICCAT SCRS Species Groups meetings (Sharks), 16-21 September 2024, Madrid, Spain. SCRS/2024/098.

• Gillespie, K.., Hanke, A.R., Stewart, N., Coelho, R., Rosa, D., Carnevali, O., Gioacchini, G., Macias, 2024.Final report for Phase 6 of the ICCAT short-term contract for continuation of the swordfish growth, reproduction and genetics studies: biological samples collection and analysis. in the northwestern Atlantic. ICCAT SCRS Species Groups meetings (Swordfish), 16-21 September 2024, Madrid, Spain. SCRS/2024/178.

• Gillespie, K., Coelho, R., 2024. Report of the 2024 ICCAT swordfish tagging campaign in the northwestern Atlantic. ICCAT SCRS Species Groups meetings (Swordfish), 16-21 September 2024, Madrid, Spain. SCRS/2024/177.

• Hordyk, A., Brown, C., Coelho, R., Duprey, N., Gillespie, K., Hanke, A., Miller, S., Rueda, L., Rosa, D., Schirripa, M. 2024. Results of the north Atlantic swordfish management strategy evaluation. ICCAT SCRS Species Groups meetings (Swordfish), 16-21 September 2024, Madrid, Spain. SCRS/2024/137.

• Lino, P.G., Abid, N., Malouli, M.I., Bensbai, J., Coelho, R., 2024. Brief overview of the 2024 update of the MOR-PRT joint Tuna Trap CPUE Index. ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Species Group. ICCAT SCRS Species Groups meetings (Bluefin tuna), 16-21 September 2024, Madrid, Spain. SCRS/ P/2024/126.

• Marquez, R., Santos, C., Semba,Y., Rosa, D, Jagger, C., Forselledo, R., Mas, F., Domingo, A., Sant'Ana, R., Coelho, R., Gustavo, L., 2024 Preliminary results on the age and growth of the shortfin mako shark (Isurus oxyrinchus) in the South Atlantic Ocean. ICCAT SCRS Species Groups meetings (Sharks), 16-21 September 2024, Madrid, Spain. SCRS/2024/164.

• Muñoz-Lechuga R., da Silva G., Hajjej G., Macias D., Sow F.N, Diaha N'G.C., Baibbat S., Massa-Gallucci A., Angueko D., Lino P.G, 2024. Update of the ageing analysis for Atlantic bonito (Sarda sarda) of the small tuna biology studies. SCRS/2024/171.

• Muñoz-Lechuga R., da Silva G., Hajjej G., Macias D., Sow F.N, Diaha N'G.C., Angueko D., Sant'Ana R., Massa-Gallucci A., Lino P.G., 2024. Update of the ageing analysis for little tunny (Euthynnus alletteratus) of the small tuna biology studies. SCRS/2024/172.

• Rosa, D., Goes, S., Barbosa, C., Coelho, R., 2024. Satellite tagging of blue and white marlin in southern Portugal. Atlantic blue marlin data preparatory meeting, Hybrid/Miami, USA, 11-15 March. SCRS/P/2024/006.

• Rosa, D., Gillespie, K., Garibaldi, F., Orbesen, E., Cardoso, L.G., Snodgrass, D., Santos, C.C., Macias, D., Urbina, J.O., Forselledo, R., Miller, P., Domingo, A., Santos, M.N., Brown, C., Hanke, A., Coelho, R., 2024. Update on the satellite tagging of swordfish under the Swordfish Year program. ICCAT Workshop of the Swordfish Year Programme (SWOYP). Hybrid / Olhão, Portugal, 27-29 February 2024. ICCAT Presentation. SCRS/P/2024/004.

• Rosa, D., Schirripa, M., Gillespie, K., Macias, D., Forselledo, R., Mourato, B., Mikihiko, K., Arocha, F., Su, N-J., Kerwath, S., Bahou, L., Pappalardo, L., Diaz, G., Lino, P.G., Salmeron, F., Urbina, J.O., Cardoso, L.G.,

Sant'Ana, R., Travassos, P., Santos, M.N., Domingo, A., Báez, J.C., Hanke, A., Brown, C., Coelho, R., 2024. Swordfish size distribution in the Atlantic. ICCAT Workshop of the Swordfish Year Programme (SWOYP). Hybrid / Olhão, Portugal, 27-29 February 2024. ICCAT Presentation. SCRS/P/2024/003.

- Rosa, D., Busawon, D., Quelle, P., Krusic-Golub, K., Andrews, A., Garibaldi, F., Mariani, A., Di Natale, A., Schirripa. M., Bezerra, N.A., Su, N-J., Cardoso, L.G., Arocha, F., Lombardo, S., Campello, T., Santos, M.N., Travassos, P., Brown. C., Hanke, A., Gillespie, K., Coelho, R., 2024. Update on the age and growth component of the Swordfish Year Program. ICCAT Workshop of the Swordfish Year Programme (SWOYP). Hybrid / Olhão, Portugal, 27-29 February 2024. ICCAT Presentation. SCRS/P/2024/002.

- Santos, C.C., Domingo, A., Junge, C., Mas, F., Bowlby, H., Carlson, J., Cardoso, L.G., Passerotti, M., Forselledo, R., Joyce, W., Coelho, R., 2024. Filling knowledge gaps: age and growth studies on priority shark species within the SRDCP). ICCAT SCRS Species Groups meetings (Sharks), 16-21 September 2024, Madrid, Spain. SCRS/P/2024/105.

Brief description and summarised results of observer programmes

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere, I. P. (IPMA, IP) implements the EU.Portugal pelagic longline scientific observer program for vessels based on Portugal. IPMA is a Public Institution, part of the indirect administration of the Portuguese State and under the responsibility of the Ministry of Economy and Sea and Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

IPMA has ample experience with scientific observer programs and has implemented the pelagic longline in ICCAT since 2010. The program is part of the Portuguese Administration (DGRM) Biological Data Collection Program (PNAB), established within the framework of the EU Data Collection Framework (EU-DCF).

The scientific observers that carry out those duties are either permanent employees (technicians) of the IPMA staff or are hired through a private company. All have ample knowledge and years of experience identifying ICCAT species and fishing gear configurations and are specifically trained by IPMA staff to observe and record accurately the information to be collected under the Data Collection Program. They are also trained and experienced to carry out additional duties, such as collection of scientific samples and deploying conventional and electronic tags.

Until now the program has been designed to achieve at least 5% minimum coverage, even though due to several logistic and administrative reasons, that value was not possible to achieve in most years. The percentage of effort to be covered is calculated from the previous year total effort and is measured in number of fishing sets. While onboard, the scientific observers record and collect data on 100% of the operations during each trip and on 100% of the catches on each set.

Bearing in mind the minimum observer coverage of 5% for pelagic longlines, and the increase for 10% for tropical tunas (Rec. 19-02) surface longline vessels, the Portuguese observer program is under reevaluation to determine feasibility to meet the current requirements of ICCAT provisions. There may be the need for introducing EMS (Electronic Monitoring Systems) in the future to achieve part of this required percentage, but the implementation of such systems has not yet been done to date.

The vessel/trip selection of the effort to be covered yearly is based on a mix of random stratified sampling and opportunistic sampling. There is an initial selection of the vessels to be covered based on a random sampling from the universe of vessels that were active operating pelagic longlines in the previous year. This random sampling is stratified by BIL-stocks, with the selections aiming to achieve a minimum of 5% in both the North and South Atlantic areas. However, given that at the national level the implementation of the program is voluntary for the vessels, not all vessels of the fleet collaborate and are willing to take observers onboard when selected. IPMA has communicated to the Portuguese administration this limitation on numerous occasions. There is a need to solve this issue by making the program mandatory for the vessels. Additionally, an eventual implementation of EM Systems on the fleet would also solve that issue.

In 2024 it was possible to conduct at-sea scientific observations on 9 fishing trips, covering both the North and South Atlantic. The coverage achieved was 3.4% for the overall Atlantic wide fleet (including both North

and South Atlantic), measured in number of sets of the total fleet effort. All data is duly transmitted to ICCAT using the ST-09 forms.

The data fields that are observed, collected and recorded in the IPMA Observer Program comply, and in some cases exceed, what is currently requested under paragraph 7 of ICCAT Rec. 16-14. Specifically, IPMA scientific observers currently record and collect information on:

- For each fishing trip: Details of the observer, vessel and license, boarding port and date, date of departure to sea, port and date of disembarking, notes from the catch landing;

- For each fishing set: Trip unique ID, fishing set unique ID, date of the set, time and coordinates while deploying (initial and final), time and coordinates while hauling (initial and final), upper and lower depth of the hooks, total number of hooks used, hook type and size, number of floats, leader material, bait used, length of the set, moon state, cloud coverage, wind speed and direction, water temperature, sighting of cetaceans, birds or turtles, use of tori lines, use of line weights, any additional notes;

- For each captured specimen: Fishing set unique ID, specimen unique ID, species ID, hooking mode, condition at hauling, size (FL, LJFL, TL or CCL, depending on the species), condition if discarded, sex, maturity stage (currently recorded for SWO and sharks), claspers size (elasmobranchs), notes if depredated, color of light-stick/lantern if used, specific bait used, specific leader material, specific hook type and size, samples collected (e.g., otoliths, vertebrae, spines, tissue for genetics, others), if photo was taken, any additional notes.

All captured specimens (from all taxa and species) are fully recorded in the program. This includes target species, bycatch, discards, and all interactions with vulnerable fauna such as marine-turtles, seabirds and marine-mammals. We also note that many biological samples that have been collected over the years have been used in multiple ICCAT/SCRS projects and for providing scientific advice, including the latest growth equations used for shortfin mako, genetic samples for ongoing swordfish, marlins and sharks stock delimitation projects, data and samples for the small tunas' projects, etc. We also regularly deploy satellite tags on sharks, swordfish and marlins from the pelagic longliners, also as part of various ICCT/SCRS projects, as well as conduct biology and tagging studies on bluefin tuna.

List of the information submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with Commission requirements

During 2024, various documents/presentations were produced by Portuguese scientists and submitted at various SCRS meetings for SCRS review. Those comply and address various of the requests that are part of the workplans ongoing at various SCRS Species Groups and are summarized in the list of SCRS documents from 2024.

In addition, the following files and information were submitted with biological information to comply with specific requests:

- **S:GEN08:** Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)- File: TG02-CnvTReRc_PRT_mainland_2023.xlsx

- **S:GEN09:** Electronic Tagging declaration (releases): form attached – File: TG03-EleTReRc_PRT_mainland_2023.xlsx

- **S:GEN10:** Task 3 Domestic observer program data: File: ST09-DomObPrg_Eu-PRT-LL-mainland_2023.xlsx

- **S:SHK-03:** Information on blue shark: SCRS document with updated CPUES from EU.PRT LL presented to the BSH data-prep meeting (SCRS/2023/045)

- **S:SHK-04:** Amount of North Atlantic SMA dead discards and live releases (using accepted statistical methodology used to calculate discards/releases): Form: ST02-T1NC_SMA-Discards-Estimates_PRT-LL-Mainland_2023.xlsx

- **S:BYC02:** Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type: File: ST09-DomObPrg_Eu-PRT-LL-mainland_2023.xlsx

- **S:BYC03:** CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually: File: ST09-DomObPrg_Eu-PRT-LL-mainland_2023.xlsx (Note: Zero interactions with seabirds from the observer program in 2023)

- **Size data:** File ST04_EU-PRT-BFT2023-23P-NF#.xlxs and file EU-PRT_Mainland_2023_size_data.csv

EU-SPAIN

SECTION 1: ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE EU-SPAIN FLEET AND FISHING ACTIVITIES

Fishing fleet and targeted species

The number of Spanish vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean has been constantly decreasing in the last decade, especially in the case of purse seiners and bait boats. As a result, the effort is decreasing and there are significant changes in the amount of catches.

Landings of the main tuna and tuna-like species by the EU-Spain fleets fishing in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea in 2024 were preliminary estimated by the Fisheries National Authority (General Secretariat of Fisheries) at 98481.459 t (115296.543 t in 2023) (table 1). In addition, 575.224 t of all the other oceanic pelagic species were caught in association with these fisheries in 2024. A sharp decline in skipjack catch is observed.

Table 1. Preliminary landings (t live weight) of the main tuna and tuna-like species by the EU-Spain fleet in 2024 in the ICCAT Convention Area, by species or group of species. ALB: albacore; BET: bigeye tuna; BFT: Atlantic bluefin tuna; BSH: Blue shark; SKJ: skipjack tuna; SMT: small tuna species; SWO: swordfish; YFT: yellowfin tuna.

Species/group	Tons live weight 2023	Tons live weight 2024
ALB	17456.426	12592.721
BET	5892.359	5415.772
BFT	6706.680	7071.866
BSH	29288.803	30077.71
SKJ	30978.763	15562.867
SMT	3515.137	2792.616
SWO	10386.673	11656.01
YFT	11071.702	13311.897
Total	115296.543	98481.459

Tropical tuna

Purse seine fishery

The EU-Spain tropical tuna purse seine fishery is the most important, in terms of total catches, in the ICCAT Convention Area. It targets yellowfin and skipjack tuna, although other species, like bigeye and other small tuna species, are also captured during the fishing operations, mainly associated to log schools. The tropical tuna retained catches (SKJ, YFT and BET) in Atlantic Ocean in 2024 by EU-Purse Seiner fleet reached 29114.812 t, with a total of 30276.469 t (total catch in 2023 47942.824 t), decrease of 27.32 % compared to the retained catches tropical tuna in 2023. The number of sets decrease too, from 1974 in 2023 to 1440 in 2024 (932 sets associated with FAD, 508 sets to free school). The fishing days in 2024 was 1540, 18.9 % less than 2023.

Senegal baitboat fishery

This fleet has its main base port in Dakar and fishes tropical tuna swimming in free schools and, in the latest years, also in association with fish aggregating devices. Its target species are yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tuna. The tropical tuna catches (SKJ, YFT and BET) in Atlantic Ocean in 2024 by Senegal BB fleet reached 1028.15 t of retained catches.

Canary Islands baitboat fishery

This fishery takes place in archipelagic waters and in the neighboring areas of the Canary Islands, composed by artisanal bait boat vessels. There are two fleet segments, one with a gross register tonnage < 50 t, which fishes mainly on free schools, and another one with GRT > 50 t which mainly fishes using their own vessels as aggregating devices. Not considering temperate tunas catches (1089.83 tons of ALB and BFT), the total catch of this fishery arises 3392.34 t, including the three main tropical tunas, some small tunas (FRI, BON and WAH) and some billfishes.

Temperate tuna

Atlantic bluefin tuna

Atlantic bluefin tuna retained catches in the Eastern Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea in 2024 by the EU-Spain fleets totaled 6615.146 t, including discards whose amount totals 9.67 t. In the Atlantic Ocean, catches take place in the tuna traps located in the Strait of Gibraltar and, to a lesser extent, by bait boat fisheries in the Canary Islands, and Strait of Gibraltar. In the Mediterranean Sea, most of the catches take place by purse seine, traps and followed by artisanal handline and longline. The main fishing grounds are the area around the Balearic Islands and the Alboran Sea.

Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna retained catch in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea in 2024 a total of 12592.721 t (17456.426 t in 2023). In the northeastern Atlantic, the surface fishery consists of *c.* 400 artisanal baiboat and trolling vessels with base ports in the Cantabrian Sea and the coast of Galicia. This species is also caught occasionally in the surface longline fisheries targeting swordfish in the Atlantic Ocean. In the area around the Canary Islands albacore tuna is caught in the baitboat fishery, and in the Mediterranean Sea it can be caught mainly by longline targeting albacore, and with lesser extent by hand line, purse seiners, trolling, longline targeting swordfish, and other minor gears.

Swordfish

Swordfish retained catches in the Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea totaled 11656.01 t in 2024 (10386.673 t in 2023. The annual landings in the Atlantic Ocean by surface longline was 9253.861 t (9048.731 t in 2023); 4593.011 t from north Atlantic stock, and 4660.85 t from south Atlantic stock (4956.727 t and 4092.004 t from the north and south Atlantic stocks, respectively in 2023). Total catch in the Mediterranean Sea was estimated at 1476.296 t (1337.942 t in 2023). In the Mediterranean Sea, swordfish is also mainly caught by drifting longline (targeting albacore, swordfish or bluefin tuna), with minor catches by other gears (traps and purse seiners).

Small tuna species

Small tuna species including BLT Bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*), BON Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*), FRI Frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*), LTA Little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*) and WAH Wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*) have a significant socio-economic impact in the Mediterranean Sea and in surface and trap fisheries of southern Spain (1071.175 t of retained catches). The purse seine fleet fishing in the eastern tropical Atlantic accounts more or less the same amount of retained catches (1154.147 t). Total small tuna catches by EU-Spain in 2024 was estimated at 2792.616 t (3515.137 t in 2024).

Sharks

Nominal pelagic shark catches (retained catch, dead discards and live releases) in 2024 was 28481.932 t (31244.512 t in 2023), i.e. a 8.84% less than 2023, with blue shark accounting for 93.88% of the total. Catches by species/group are provided in table 2.

Table 2. Nominal catches (t live weight) of the main pelagic sharks (as considered by ICCAT in its analytical assessments) and other sharks by the EU-Spain fleet in 2024 in the ICCAT Convention area, by species or group. BSH= blue shark, SMA= shortfin mako shark, SHK (OTH)= other pelagic shark specie and POR= porbeagle.

Species/Group	Tons live weight
BSH	26739.308
SMA	1572.798
SHK (OTH)	159.669
POR	10.157
Total	28481.932

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

A. Fishery statistics

This section provides a detailed description of the statistical data collection systems implemented by the EU-Spain. In the case of EU-Spain, fisheries data are supported by three fundamental pillars:

1. INFOBASE, managed by the Secretaría General de Pesca (SGP), which compiles data obtained from electronic fishing logbooks;

2. The Information and Sampling Network (RIM), operated by the Instituto Español de Oceanografía (IEO), which conducts sampling of tuna landings at the main ports used by the Spanish tuna fleet, including major international ports such as Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) and Dakar (Senegal);

3. The on-board observer programme, which consists of two complementary initiatives: one coordinated by the SGP, focusing on the distant-water surface longline fleet, and another coordinated by the IEO, covering the entire Spanish tuna fleet, including both tropical purse seiners and longliners operating within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) as well as in the high seas.

Data from these three systems are integrated and cross-validated through a structured process. In a first step, fishing métiers are identified and classified based on information from the RIM. Subsequently, catch composition is refined using data from both the observer programmes and the RIM. This approach also enables the estimation of catch size distributions.

In general terms, the statistical data coverage across fisheries is approximately 10% of the total fishing trips, both within the EEZ and in areas beyond national jurisdiction. Nevertheless, it is acknowledged that operational challenges may affect the representativeness and accuracy of some system components. To address this, ongoing improvements have been implemented to enhance data quality, including technological advancements such as the Electronic Monitoring System.

Additionally, catch fate is systematically tracked, with a distinction made between target and bycatch species, as well as between retained and discarded catches, whether the individuals are dead or alive.

Main changes in Spanish Tuna fisheries since last year

In 2024, a significant change occurred in the EU-Spain baitboat fisheries targeting tuna and tuna-like species within the ICCAT Convention Area. Notably, since 2020, the Spanish fleet operating and landing in Dakar experienced a substantial reduction in the number of active vessels, decreasing from seven to three, with

limited fishing activity. This decline was primarily due to the inability to procure live bait, which is essential for the operation of baitboat fisheries. The fleet of pole and line tuna vessels, through an agreement with Senegalese "cayucos", obtained live bait caught in Hann Bay in Dakar. Since March 2018, fishing in the area has been prohibited due to new order from the Senegalese Ministry of Fisheries and Maritime Economy. In addition, since the summer of 2020 there has been a change in the management of Hann Bay, as the area is declared a Marine Protected Area. The difficulties in obtaining live bait since then are the main reason for the decrease in the number of Spanish pole and line vessels in the area and the drastic drop in the total catches of this fleet. This change is permanent.

In recent years, the number of EU-Spain tropical purse seiner freezer vessels has been notably reduced, decreasing from ten vessels in 2020 to nine vessels authorized in 2024, as established by the Resolution of 3 April 2024 of the Secretaría General de Pesca, which sets out the allocation of Thunnus obesus (bigeye tuna) quotas and the publication of the specific census of vessels authorized to fish for bigeye tuna in the Atlantic Ocean, in accordance with Order APA/372/2020 of 24 April, which regulates the bigeye tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean and establishes the corresponding vessel census. This resolution was published in the Official State Gazette (BOE) No. 86, on 8 April 2024, pages 39344 to 39362.

Although nine vessels with Spanish flag are officially authorized to operate in this fishery under the above-mentioned legal framework, in practice only six vessels have been actively engaged in fishing operations during the 2024 season.

A new gear configuration device known as "Loops" has recently emerged within the Spanish surface longline fleet, significantly altering traditional fishing practices. This innovation has led to the development of a modified gear arrangement referred to as "Traplines." The adoption of this system has rapidly expanded across the fleet, being implemented in both the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and distant-water fisheries. Preliminary data regarding the use and performance of these new devices have been recently documented, offering initial insights into their operational impact and potential implications for fishing efficiency and selectivity (Macías et al., 2025 SCRS/2025/098).

B. Research activities

Among the works submitted to the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) of ICCAT that contribute to methodological improvements and enhanced provision of fisheries statistical data are included:

1. BÁEZ J.C., SALMERÓN F., CEBALLOS ROA E., LOURDES RAMOS M., & ABAUNZA P. (2024). Estimas del devenir de los ejemplares de marrajo dientuso (Isurus oxyrinchus) capturados de forma accesoria por la flota palangrera Española en el Océano Atlántico. SCRS/2023/130. *Collective Volume Scientific Paper, ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas),* 80(4): 822-828
2. ROJO V., DÉNIZ S., ABASCAL F. J., N'GOM F., YALA D., CASAÑAS I., RAMOS M.L., BÁEZ J.C., AND PASCUAL-ALAYÓN P.J. (2024). Estadísticas de las pesquerías atuneras españolas en el Océano Atlántico tropical (1990-2022) SCRS/2024/051. *Collective Volume Scientific Paper, ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas)*, 81(2): 1-25
3. PASCUAL-ALAYÓN P.J., LEREBOURG C., DUPARC A., FLOCH L., DEPETRIS M., DENIZ S., ROJO V., RAMOS M.L., ABASCAL F., BÁEZ J.C, CASAÑAS I., & RAMOS V. (2024). Fishery indicators of the purse seine tropical tuna fisheries: toward a blueprint for uniformization of fisheries descriptors. SCRS/2024/174. *Collective Volume Scientific Paper, ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas)*, 81(2): 1-11
4. BÁEZ J.C., DE LA ROSA J., SALMERÓN F., & RAMOS M.L. (2024). Nuevas estimas del devenir de los ejemplares de marrajo dientuso (Isurus oxyrinchus) capturados de forma accesoria por la flota palangrera española en el Océano Atlántico SCRS/2024/146. Collective Volume Scientific Paper, ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas), 81(9): 1-7
5. MACÍAS D., MORENO DE LA ROSA J., GARCÍA-BARCELONA, S., ALEGRÍA, A., RUEDA L. & J.C. BÁEZ (2025). Spatiotemporal distribution and bycatch associated with surface longlines using traplines in the western Mediterranean. Subcomité de Ecosistenas y Bycatch ICCAT, Madrid 12-16 de mayo. SCRS/2025/098.

ICCAT meeting with Spanish participation:

2024-31 24ª Reunión extraordinaria de la Comisión

2024-30	Tercera reunión intersesiones de la Subcomisión 1
2024-29	Reunión intersesiones de la Subcomisión 4, MSE para el pez espada del Atlántico norte
2024-28	Segunda Reunión del Grupo conjunto de expertos en cambio climático
2024-27	Reunión del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS)
2024-26	Reuniones de los Grupos de especies del SCRS
2024-25	Reunión de evaluación del stock de rabil
2024-24	Reunión del Grupo de trabajo ad hoc sobre coordinación de marcado
2024-23	Reunión del Grupo conjunto de expertos en cambio climático
2024-21	Reunión de evaluación del stock de aguja azul
2024-20	Grupo de trabajo sobre medidas de seguimiento integradas (IMM)
2024-19	Segunda reunión del GTP sobre un sistema de documentación de capturas
2024-18	Reunión del Grupo de trabajo sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)
2024-16	Reunión del Grupo de trabajo sobre métodos de evaluación de stocks (WGSAM)
2024-15	Reunión intersesiones del Subcomité de ecosistemas y capturas fortuitas
2024-14	Segunda reunión intersesiones de la Subcomisión 1
2024-13	Reunión de preparación de datos y de evaluación del atún blanco del Mediterráneo
2024-12	Reunión intersesiones del Grupo de especies de pez espada (incluye la MSE)
2024-11	Reunión intersesiones del Grupo de especies de atún rojo
2024-09	Reunión de preparación de datos de rabil
2024-08	Taller del SCRS
2024-07	Reunión de preparación de datos de aguja azul
2024-06	Reunión intersesiones de la Subcomisión 2
2024-05	Primera reunión del GTP sobre sistemas de documentación de capturas
2024-04	Taller del programa anual de pez espada

EU-SWEDEN

SECTION 1: ANNUAL FISHERIES INFORMATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE EU-SWEDEN FLEET AND FISHING ACTIVITIES

Fishing fleet and targeted species

Sweden does not engage in targeted fishing for bluefin tuna, but can account for incidental bycatch of BFT, which is deducted from the EU's collective bycatch quota. In 2024 catches were registered with an aggregated weight of 0,640 tonnes. Regarding other species managed by ICCAT and included in the annual reporting cycle (SWO, TRO, ALB), Sweden has neither a quota nor recorded bycatch of these species.

Sweden has no targeted fisheries for ICCAT species. In 2024, Swedish fisheries reported by-catches of BFT with an aggregated volume of 0.640 tonnes. These by-catches occurred during two fishing trips in August and October, in pelagic trawl fisheries targeting herring and sprat.

SECTION 2: Research and statistics

Tuna-related research activities and results of particular interest to ICCAT

This report also applies for reporting to S:BFT09.

Atlantic bluefin tunas have recently returned to the Skagerrak-Kattegat-Sound area during their summer feeding migrations, where they have been extremely rare for over five decades. In an effort to understand the factors affecting their distribution and ecology, a tagging study was developed to enable an improved understanding of the migratory behaviour of these fish visiting the NE Atlantic. The study will over time accumulate substantial individual behavior data to shed light on the proximate causes leading to a north easterly expansion of distribution range similar to that before the 1960'ies. In 2024 the study deployed a variety of electronic and conventional tags on 12 large (> 238 cm curved fork length) Atlantic bluefin tuna captured by volunteer rod-reel anglers in Skagerrak between August 16 and September 8. Specifically, we deployed 12 pop-up satellite archival tags (6 of which were provided by ICCAT). Additionally, sampling fin clippings was done for each tagged individual for genetic analysis and muscle biopsy to explore the physiological status as well as the level of contaminants in the fish. These tagging and sampling operations will extend the results obtained from similar electronic tagging conducted in the same area in 2017 - 2023.

The study has been carried out by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and the work has been carried out under the ICCAT Atlantic-Wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna (under ICCAT Executive Secretary circular G-00515-24 for EOI), which is funded by the European Union, several ICCAT CPCs, the ICCAT Secretariat, and other entities (see https://www.iccat.int/gbyp/en/overview.asp).

Please refer to the attached report for additional information: "Atlantic-Wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna (Phase 14), (ICCAT GBYP Award), Tagging of Adult Bluefin Tunas in Skagerrak 2024, Final draft (Deliverable 2)". The report has been submitted to the SCRS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF FRANCE (ST PIERRE & MIQUELON)
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA FRANCE (SAINT-PIERRE-ET-MIQUELON)
INFORME ANUAL DE FRANCIA (SAN PEDRO Y MIQUELON)

SUMMARY

Le niveau total des captures réalisées sur les quotas de la CICTA attribués à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon - SPM) s'élève à 0 tonne de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour l'année 2024. Les espèces relevant de la CICTA ne sont pas ciblés par les armements locaux qui se sont orientés pour l'année 2024 vers d'autres espèces. L'année 2024 a été marquée par un travail réglementaire sur la transposition en droit local des dispositions de la CICTA relatives à la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique et dans la zone de la convention de l'Organisation des pêches de l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest. Un arrêté préfectoral a été proposé au Préfet de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon pour une signature au cours de l'année 2025 et applicable dès sa signature qui est intervenue le 7 août 2025. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel, le Préfet. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements peuvent faire l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale, marine nationale). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2024 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

RÉSUMÉ

Le niveau total des captures réalisées sur les quotas de la CICTA attribués à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon - SPM) s'élève à 0 tonne de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour l'année 2024. Les espèces relevant de la CICTA ne sont pas ciblés par les armements locaux qui se sont orientés pour l'année 2024 vers d'autres espèces. L'année 2024 a été marquée par un travail réglementaire sur la transposition en droit local des dispositions de la CICTA relatives à la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique et dans la zone de la convention de l'Organisation des pêches de l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest. Un arrêté préfectoral a été proposé au Préfet de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon pour une signature au cours de l'année 2025 et applicable dès sa signature qui est intervenue le 7 août 2025. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel, le Préfet. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements peuvent faire l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale, marine nationale). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2024 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

RESUMEN

Le niveau total des captures réalisées sur les quotas de la CICTA attribués à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon - SPM) s'élève à 0 tonne de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour l'année 2024. Les espèces relevant de la CICTA ne sont pas ciblés par les armements locaux qui se sont orientés pour l'année 2024 vers d'autres espèces. L'année 2024 a été marquée par un travail réglementaire sur la transposition en droit local des dispositions de la CICTA relatives à la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique et dans la zone de la convention de l'Organisation des pêches de l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest. Un arrêté préfectoral a été proposé au Préfet de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon pour une signature au cours de l'année 2025 et applicable dès sa signature qui est intervenue le 7 août 2025. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel, le Préfet. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements peuvent faire l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés. La France (au titre de SPM) dispose de moyens de contrôle de plusieurs administrations (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale, marine nationale). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2024 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

En 2024, les quotas attribués à France-SPM étaient les suivants :

- Germon du Nord : 242 tonnes
- Thon rouge de l'Ouest : 6,18 tonnes ;
- Espadon du Nord : 40 tonnes

Les armements de France-SPM n'ont pas ciblé les espèces relevant de la CICTA et pour lesquelles France-SPM dispose de quota en 2024. Aucune espèce n'a fait l'objet d'un contrat d'affrètement avec une autre partie de la CICTA. Aucune prise accessoire d'espèces relevant de la CICTA n'a été relevée.

Pour mémoire, les captures totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) avaient été nulles en 2012, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 et 2021.Des captures de thonidés ou d'espèces apparentées avaient été réalisées en 2015 (9,34t), en 2014 (3,41t), en 2013 (9,34t) et en 2011 (100,5t). En 2022, un armement local (société SPM OCEAN) avait procédé à l'affrètement d'un navire portugais, le NOSSA (pavillon portugais) pour de l'espadon.

Pour mémoire, les autorisations de pêche attribuées à des navires de la flotte côtière mentionnaient la possibilité de prises de thon rouge (à imputer sur le quota disponible de la France (au titre de SPM)), mais uniquement pour couvrir des captures accidentelles. Dans les faits, en 2024, comme durant les années précédentes, les navires de la pêche côtière n'ont pas pêché de poisson relevant des stocks gérés dans le cadre de la CICTA.

Les pêcheurs professionnels de l'archipel sont sensibilisés et informés de la réglementation de la CICTA. Ils ont participé, conjointement avec l'administration et les plaisanciers pêcheurs, à la rédaction de l'arrêté relatif à la conservation des requins susmentionné qui a été signé en 2025, dans un souci de préservation des espèces en danger.

1.1.1 Thon rouge de l'océan Atlantique ouest

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 6,18 tonnes en 2024. Le quota n'a pas fait l'objet d'un affrètement ou d'une pêche de la part de de l'armement local qui a bénéficié du quota.

1.1.2 Germon de l'océan Atlantique nord

La limite de captures applicable à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) était de 242 tonnes en 2024. Les captures ont été nulles. Pour mémoire, les captures étaient également nulles en 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 et 2015 ; 0,08 t en 2014 ; 0,27 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 0,03 t en 2010.

1.1.3 Espadon du nord

Il n'y a pas eu de capture en 2024.

En 2022, l'armement SPM OCEAN avait affrété un navire portugais, le NOSSA pour pêcher le quota d'espadon. Les prises totales s'étaient élevées à 77982 kg.

1.1.4 Autres espèces

Les autres espèces généralement capturées à la palangre sont :

- le thon obèse : les captures ont été nulles en 2024 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2023, 2022, 2021 ; 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 et 2015 ; 0,1 t en 2014 ; 0,31 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 2,5 t en 2010) ;

- les requins : les captures ont été nulles en 2024 (pour mémoire : nulles en 2023, 2021, 2020, 2019, 2018, 2017, 2016 et 2015 ; 153t en 2022 via un affrètement 0,57 t en 2014 ; 4,02 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,2 t en 2011 ; 3,8 t en 2010).

Il n'y pas d'informations supplémentaires à apporter dans ce chapitre par rapport à ce qui a été envoyé le 8 juillet 2025 (formulaires ST01-T1FC, ST02-T1NC, ST03-T2CE, ST04-T2SZ, ST05-T2CS, ST06-T2FM, ST07-TropsupVes, ST08-FadsDep, ST09-DomObPrg, ST10-PortSamp, TG01-CnvEleTSurv, TG02-CnvTReRc, TG03-EleTReRc) et le 6 aout 2025 (tableau d'application).

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

Un délégué de l'Ifremer (Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer) est présent à Saint-Pierre et Miquelon; toutefois, le travail du scientifique se concentre sur des espèces autres que les thonidés, ciblés plus majoritairement par les pêcheurs professionnels de l'archipel. La recherche sur les thonidés est en effet assurée par des centres situés en France métropolitaine.

Les collectes des données statistiques sont réalisées grâce aux fiches de pêche remises par les pêcheurs professionnels au service des affaires maritimes de la direction des territoires, de l'alimentation et de la mer de manière hebdomadaire. Les données sont compilées et partagées avec le délégué de l'Ifremer sur l'archipel. Cela permet de réaliser un contrôle des captures réalisées. Lorsque les espèces relevant de la CICTA sont ciblées par les pêcheurs professionnels, les indications sur les degrés de couverture des données de capture, d'effort et de taille pour les opérations de pêche sont indiquées sur les fiches de pêche.

France-SPM n'a pas conduit d'activités de recherche thonière ou sur la limite entre les stocks, les évaluations de stock, les migrations et les facteurs environnementaux. Aucun programme d'observateurs n'a été mis en place.

Les obligations déclaratives relevant de la circulaire #1048/2024 Exigences en matière de déclaration de l'ICCAT au titre de 2024 et de la circulaire #1071/202 Demande de statistiques concernant les thonidés et les espèces associées de l'Atlantique dans la zone de la convention de la CICTA sont remplies par FRSPM (Direction des territoires, de l'alimentation.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Les pêcheurs professionnels de l'archipel sont sensibilisés et informés des obligations liées à l'application de la réglementation de la CICTA.

Aucune activité de pêche INN n'a été signalée en 2024, ni de suspicion d'activité de pêche INN.

Pour rappel, le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel (Préfet) attribue des autorisations de pêche aux navires de pêche qui en font la demande. L'attribution des autorisations de pêche est faite sur la base des textes français et internationaux suivants :

- livre IX du code rural et de la pêche maritime, relatif à la pêche maritime et l'aquaculture marine, et notamment l'article R954-7 ;
- loi 76-655 du 16 juillet 1976 relative à la zone économique et à la zone de protection écologique au large des côtes du territoire de la République ;
- accord relatif aux relations réciproques entre la France et le Canada en matière de pêche, signé le 27 mars 1972 ;
- arrêté du 20 mars 1987 fixant certaines mesures de gestion et de conservation des ressources halieutiques ;
- arrêté du 24 mars 2015 fixant certaines mesures techniques et tailles de captures pour la pêche professionnelle dans les eaux territoriales et la zone économique française au large des côtes de Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon ;

- décret n° 2010-1582 du 17 décembre 2010 relatif à l'organisation et aux missions des services de l'État dans les départements et les régions d'outre-mer, à Mayotte et à Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon ;

Les services de la préfecture (Service des affaires maritimes et portuaires de la DTAM) de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon veillent à la mise en œuvre des dispositions de la CICTA applicables aux pêcheries de l'archipel, tel que récapitulé dans le tableau compilant les obligations déclaratives pertinentes.

Les captures doivent être débarquées dans l'archipel, dans le port de Saint-Pierre, avec possibilité de dérogation pour débarquer dans un port autre que français si le traitement du poisson sur place n'est pas possible.

Trois administrations sont présentes à Saint-Pierre et Miquelon (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale et marine nationale), disposant de moyens nautiques de contrôle pouvant être affectés à des opérations de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre.

A la fin de la saison de pêche 2024, le service des affaires maritimes a réceptionné un nouveau moyen nautique (semi-rigide), le KILDA. Ce navire servira à réaliser des missions de police des pêches dès le début de la saison de pêche 2025.

Un accent est particulièrement mis sur le débarquement des thonidés sur le port de Saint-Pierre ou celui de Miquelon. Tous les débarquements font ainsi l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés.

Un observateur doit également être embarqué sur un navire qui ciblerait des espèces relevant de la CICTA. Concernant la mise en œuvre de mesures particulières :

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 7 de la recommandation 11-08, des paragraphes 2 et 7 de la Recommandation 12-04, du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 12-05, du paragraphe 2 de la Recommandation 14-06, des paragraphes 2 et 8 de la Recommandation 15-05, les paragraphes et 2 de la recommandation 15-06, du paragraphe 6 de la Recommandation 16-12, du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 16-13 et du paragraphe 8 de la recommandation 17-08 et les paragraphes 2 et 7 de la Recommandation 21-09*

Le service des affaires maritimes et portuaires veille au respect des obligations déclaratives qui incombent à la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon), concernant notamment les données de tâches 1 et 2. Chaque année, les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés aux mesures de gestion et de conservation de ces espèces.

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 8 de la Recommandation 10-09 et du paragraphe 7 de la Recommandation 11-09*

Pour limiter les prises accidentelles de tortues marines et d'oiseaux de mer le gréement a été modifié. La sensibilisation est faite chaque année avant le début de la campagne de pêche.

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 11-10*

Pour limiter les prises accessoires donc les rejets, les navires utilisant la palangre sont sensibilisés à la taille des hameçons.

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 16-08 et du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 17-06*

Il n'y a pas eu de prise de poissons de moins de 30kg/115cm ; les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés au marquage et à la remise à l'eau.

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 14 de la Recommandation 16-03, du paragraphe 11 de la Recommandation 16-06 et du paragraphe 14 de la Recommandation 17-02*

Aucun navire ne capture de l'espadon ou du germon de l'Atlantique Nord comme prises accessoires.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Il n'y a pas eu de pêche des espèces relevant de la CICTA en 2024 et aucune difficulté dans la mise en œuvre et le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2025-09-15	2025-09-15	
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2025-07-08	2025-07-08	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2025-07-08	2025-07-08	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2025-07-08	2025-07-08	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui	2025-07-08	2025-07-08	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2025-07-08	2025-07-08	
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Oui	2025-07-08	2025-07-08. Pas de prospection scientifique de marquage.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2025-07-08	2025-07-08. Pas de déclaration de marquage conventionnel.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2025-07-08	2025-07-08. Pas de déclaration de marquage électronique.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui	2025-07-08	2025-07-08. Pas de programme d'observateurs nationaux.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui	2025-07-08	2025-07-08. Pas de navire scientifique d'observation.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		Pas de données sur le Sargassum pélagique collectées.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à exploiter des pêcheries pélagiques opérant à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui		Pas de recours à des caméras stéréoscopiques ou de méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Oui		Pas d'utilisation de caméras stéréoscopiques.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui		Pas de programme d'observateurs nationaux.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Oui		Pas de programme de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'ouest.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Oui		FRSPM ne participe pas à un programme de recherche.	
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas participé aux travaux de recherche du GBYP.	
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Oui		Aucun navire n'a opéré dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui		Aucun dispositif de concentration des poissons utilisé par FRSPM en 2024.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui		Aucun dispositif de concentration des poissons utilisé par FRSPM en 2024. Pas de pêcherie d'espèces tropicales.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui		Aucun navire de support dans les pêcheries tropicales par FRSPM. Pas de pêcherie d'espèces tropicales.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui		Pas de programme d'observateurs nationaux. Pas de pêcherie d'espèces tropicales.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Pas d'EMS.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui		Pas de programme d'échantillonnage portuaire. Pas de pêcherie d'espèces tropicales.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Oui		Aucune opération sous DCP.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		FRSPM ne cible pas cette pêcherie	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		FRSPM ne cible pas cette pêcherie.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		FRSPM ne cible pas cette pêcherie.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Oui		Pas de CPUE.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Oui		FRSPM ne cible pas cette pêcherie.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Oui		Pas de rejets morts ou vivants de makaires/makaires épées. Les pêcheurs rapportent leurs journées de pêche toutes les semaines avec les rejets morts ou vivants s'il y en a eu.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Oui		Pas de programme de collecte de données mais les pêcheurs rapportent leurs journaux de pêche toutes les semaines.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Oui		Pas de plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins mis en place en 2024.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu	Oui		Pas de programme de recherche ou d'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Pas de donnée collectée sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique nord. Pas de capture.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Oui		Pas de capture, pas de rétention à bord, pas de rejet mort ou vivant de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique nord par FRSPM en 2024. Les rejets et remises à l'eau, s'il y en avait, sont indiqués par les pêcheurs sur les journaux de pêche rapportés toutes les semaines à l'administration.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		Les rejets, s'il y en avait, sont indiqués par les pêcheurs sur les journaux de pêche rapportés toutes les semaines à l'administration.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui		Pas de programme de collecte de donnée. Les journaux de pêche sont rapportés toutes les semaines à l'administration.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Oui		Aucune interaction avec les requins baleines n'a été rapportée. Aucune opération à la senne.	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de guides d'identification mais les informations ont été diffusées à l'aide de plaquettes ICCAT et les pêcheurs professionnels sont informés et sensibilisés à leur présence et aux risques de prises accessoires.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui		Aucune interaction de navire avec les tortues marines en 2024. Aucune pêcherie ICCAT en 2024. Les pêcheurs professionnels sont informés et sensibilisés sur les mesures à adopter.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui		Pas de prise accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer par FRSPM en 2024. Les pêcheurs professionnels sont informés et sensibilisés sur les mesures à adopter.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui		Pas de mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs. Pas de prise accessoire ni de rejet d'espèces relevant de la CICTA par FRSPM en 2024.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui		Rapport non réalisé mais les prises accessoires sont indiquées par les pêcheurs professionnels dans les fiches de pêche remises à l'administration. Pas de pêche ICCAT en 2024, pas de prise accessoire.	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les libérations vivantes de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Oui		Les données de rejets et/ou de libération figurent sur les journaux de pêche que les pêcheurs rapportent à l'administration toutes les semaines.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2025-09-15	2025-09-15	
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui		Le livre IX du code rural et de la pêche maritime applicable à FRSPM dispose que toutes les captures, rejets et débarquements doivent être déclarés au journal de pêche. Il n'y a pas de rapport supplémentaire transmis.	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2025-08-06	2025-08-06	
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'affrètement en 2024.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas participé à des accords d'affrètement en 2024.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en 2024.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement au port de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon en 2024. Il n'y a donc pas eu de rapport.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas réalisé de transbordement en mer en 2024. Il n'y a donc pas eu de rapport.	
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas fourni d'autorisation à recevoir des transbordements à ses navires en 2024.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures)	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas fourni d'autorisation à recevoir des transbordements à ses navires en 2024.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui		Le point de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port est le commandant du port joignable au (508)551321 et à l'adresse capitainerie.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr	
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui		Le point de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection est le service des affaires maritimes et portuaires de la direction des territoires, de l'alimentation et de la mer joignable au (508)411530 et à l'adresse uam.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui		Port de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui		24 heures.	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		Aucun rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port de 2024.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		Aucun rapport d'inspection au port contenant des constations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente en 2024.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		Aucune infraction apparente constatée en 2024.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		Aucune infraction apparente constatée en 2024.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accord bilatéral ou multilatéral autorisant un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération en 2024.	
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui		Aucune inspection au port ne s'est tenue en 2024 sur les espèces relevant de la CICTA puisqu'il n'y a pas eu de pêche de ces espèces ni de débarquements en 2024.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accord d'accès ou de modification en 2024.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas conclu d'accord d'accès en 2024.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Les navires de plus de 20 mètres ne ciblent pas des espèces de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas d'informations actualisées.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		FRSPM ne réalise pas de captures sportives ou récréatives relevant de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Oui		Aucun navire FRSPM n'a été impliqué dans des activités de pêche INN en 2024. Aucune activité INN alléguée en 2024.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		Aucune allégation d'activité INN en 2024.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		Aucune demande adressée par ou pour FRSPM en 2024.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Oui		Aucune activité INN détectée en 2024 donc aucun rapport transmis en 2024 sur les mesures prises à l'encontre de ressortissants impliqués dans des activités INN.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui		Aucune information à déclarer en 2024 par FRSPM.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Aucune information à déclarer en 2024 par FRSPM.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Aucune allégation de non-application en 2024.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Aucun navire observé en 2024 par FRSPM. Aucun navire FRSPM n'a ciblé d'espèces relevant de la CICTA.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		Aucun navire observé en 2024 par FRSPM. Aucun navire FRSPM n'a ciblé d'espèces relevant de la CICTA.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Le service des affaires maritimes et portuaires de la Direction des territoires de l'alimentation et de la mer, la Marine nationale, la Gendarmerie nationale et le centre national de surveillance des pêches sont responsables de l'inspection en mer ou à terre.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		Pas de programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection en 2024.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		Pas de programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection en 2024.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		Le plan SAR applicable à FRSPM.	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		Aucun navire n'a ciblé des espèces relevant de la CICTA en 2024 donc il n'y a pas eu d'incident impliquant des observateurs en 2024.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucune signalisation de récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu en 2024.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucune signalisation de non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu en 2024.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		Le point de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires est le service des affaires maritimes et portuaires de la direction des territoires, de l'alimentation et de la mer joignable au (058)411530 et à l'adresse uam.samp.dtam-975@equipement-agriculture.gouv.fr	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		Pas de déclaration d'approvisionnement en 2024.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Aucun programme national de systèmes de surveillance électronique par FRSPM en 2024.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Aucun programme national de systèmes de surveillance électronique par FRSPM en 2024.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		Pas de rapport soumis par FRSPM en 2024 car aucune pêcherie d'espèces de la CICTA en 2024.	
	M:GEN46	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant des observateurs et entraînant des blessures graves, des décès, ou dans le cas d'un observateur disparu ou présumé être tombé par-dessus bord, y compris toute action corrective prise par la CPC de pavillon	Oui		Pas d'incident impliquant les observateurs pour FRSPM en 2024.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Aucun élevage de thon rouge pour FRSPM.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui		FRSPM ne dispose pas de ferme de thon rouge, ni d'élevage de thon rouge donc aucune déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages en 2024.	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		Aucune mise en cage de thon rouge pour FRSPM.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui		Aucun permis de pêche de thon rouge donc aucun plan de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité en 2024.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui		Aucun plan de capacité d'élevage à FRSPM en 2024 (aucune ferme).	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas de plan de pêche pour le thon rouge en 2024.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM n'opère pas de pêcheries dans l'Atlantique est ni en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge au cours de la période d'allocation de quota précédente	Oui		Pas de prise de thon rouge dans la période indiquée.	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui		Aucun navire FRSPM de capture de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui		Aucun navire FRSPM de capture de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas participé à des opérations de pêche conjointes en 2024.	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Données disponibles auprès du centre national de surveillance des pêches. cnsp-outre-mer@developpement-durable.gouv.fr	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui		Aucun plan de programme d'inspection conjointe par FRSPM en 2024.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Aucun plan de programme d'inspection conjointe par FRSPM en 2024 donc pas de navires d'inspection.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Aucun plan de programme d'inspection conjointe par FRSPM en 2024 donc pas d'inspecteurs ni d'agences.	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		Aucun plan de programme d'inspection conjointe par FRSPM.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui		Pas de transbordement de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui		Pas de débarquement de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		Pas de capture de thon rouge.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		Pas de capture de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui		Quota non utilisé par FRSPM en 2024.	
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Oui		Pas de capture en 2024. Les pêcheurs sont sensibilisés aux obligations de marquage et de remise à l'eau.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui		Pas de changement, dernier rapport 2020-09-23.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui		Pas de changement, dernier rapport 2020-09-23.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui		Pas de changement, dernier rapport 2020-09-23.	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		Pas de changement dans la réglementation.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		Pas de changement.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Oui		Aucun navire ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou est présumé avoir pêche du BFT pour FRSPM en 2024.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		Les données devant être enregistrées lorsque nécessaires. Pas de données en 2024.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui		Pas de contrôle aléatoire effectué sur les espèces de la CICTA car pas de pêche en 2024 de ces espèces. Néanmoins des contrôles sur les navires de pêche professionnels sont réalisés fréquemment et régulièrement. Aucune infraction n'a été constatée par les agents.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Oui		Pas de navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui		Pas de liste de navires en 2024 pour FRSPM car pas de quotas ni de capture d'espèces tropicales. FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas pêché de thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao en 2024.	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		Pas de navire pêchant BET/YFT/SKJ, pas d'activité INN.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas importé de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2024.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		Non applicable. FRSPM n'a pas importé de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2024.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Aucune capture de thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas utilisé de DCP en 2024.	
	M:TRO11	Plans / Déclarations de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Pas de déclaration, de plan de capacité ou de pêche des thonidés tropicaux en 2024. Aucune pêcherie pour FRSPM.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui		Aucune capture de thonidés tropicaux.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Oui		Aucune capture de thon obèse.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		La limite de capture de thon obèse n'a pas été utilisée. Aucune capture.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		Aucune prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Oui		Pas de mesure prise car il n'y a aucune prise ni aucune prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux en 2024 par FRSPM.	
	M:TRO19	Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturée comme prise accessoire cette année-là	Non		Aucune prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux.	
	M:TRO20	Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir	Oui		Les quotas sont entièrement alloués à un navire. Il n'y a pas de prise accessoire autorisée pour les espèces qui font l'objet de quotas alloués aux navires. Ces espèces n'ont pas été identifiées dans les eaux de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas importé d'espadon en 2024.	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		FRSPM n'a pas exporté de thon obèse congelé ni d'espadon en 2024.	
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et pas en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et pas en Méditerranée.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et pas en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et pas en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Aucune prise d'espadon de l'Atlantique nord en 2024 et depuis 2022 par FRSPM. Pas de plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon mais application de la règlementation ICCAT. En cas de pêche à l'espadon, un arrêté ministériel serait pris.	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et pas en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non		Non applicable car FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest et pas en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		Pas de programme de marquage, pas de capture.	
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Aucun navire d'inspection.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Aucun inspecteur ni agence.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Aucune autorisation spécifique délivrée en 2024. Un navire a reçu une allocation de quota mais ne l'a pas exploité.	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Pas de prise accessoire d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord en 2024. Aucune prise d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord en 2024 ni d'espèces relevant de la CICTA.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		FRSPM ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non		FRSPM n'opère pas en Méditerranée mais en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Pas d'autorisation spécifique en 2024.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Pas de prise accessoire de germon de l'Atlantique Nord en 2024.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		FRSPM opère en Atlantique nord ouest.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui		Aucune capture de requin en 2024. Aucun programme de rétablissement pour le makaire bleu et le makaire blanc.	
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Oui		Aucune demande de dérogation en 2024 donc pas de mesure prise pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui		Les recommandations de l'ICCAT sont d'application directe pour les navires de FRSPM et sur tout le territoire. Toutefois, un arrêté préfectoral relatif aux modalités de protection des requins dans la zone d'application de la CICTA et dans la zone de convention de l'OPANO été rédigé pour signature en 2025.	
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Aucune capture ni débarquement de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique nord.	
	M:SHK09	Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne.	Oui		Aucune interaction avec les requins-baleine n'a été rapportée. Il n'y a pas eu d'opérations à la senne.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui		Il n'y a pas eu de capture accidentelle de tortues marines en 2024 par FRSPM. Les pêcheurs professionnels sont sensibilisés par l'administration sur les interactions entre les navires et les tortues marines.	
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui		Aucune capture d'oiseaux de mer en 2024 par FRSPM. Les greéments des pêcheurs professionnels ont été changés car ceux-ci sont sensibilisés.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Oui		Pas de prise accessoire ou de rejet en 2024. Aucun programme n'a été mis en place. Les pêcheurs professionnels sont sensibilisés et ils ont modifié leur gréement (plus sélectif) et ont augmenté la taille des hameçons.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Oui		Aucune déclaration d'encerclement de cétacés ou d'interactions avec les pêcheurs professionnels de FRSPM en 2024.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		Aucun programme pilote de documents statistiques électroniques.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		Aucune objection formulée à l'encontre des recommandations de la CICTA.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF GABON
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GABON
INFORME ANUAL DE GABÓN

SUMMARY

Le Gabon n'a pas de flottille thonière. Les pêcheries existantes interagissent de façon accessoire avec les stocks de thonidés. De ce fait, pour le compte de l'année 2024, l'administration des pêches a octroyé des licences à des senneurs étrangers pour l'exploitation de ses ressources thonières. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement les thons tropicaux. La flottille nationale a pour sa part réalisée des captures accessoires de petits thonidés dont les informations ont été transmises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ

Le Gabon n'a pas de flottille thonière. Les pêcheries existantes interagissent de façon accessoire avec les stocks de thonidés. De ce fait, pour le compte de l'année 2024, l'administration des pêches a octroyé des licences à des senneurs étrangers pour l'exploitation de ses ressources thonières. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement les thons tropicaux. La flottille nationale a pour sa part réalisée des captures accessoires de petits thonidés dont les informations ont été transmises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

Le Gabon n'a pas de flottille thonière. Les pêcheries existantes interagissent de façon accessoire avec les stocks de thonidés. De ce fait, pour le compte de l'année 2024, l'administration des pêches a octroyé des licences à des senneurs étrangers pour l'exploitation de ses ressources thonières. Ces senneurs ont ciblé essentiellement les thons tropicaux. La flottille nationale a pour sa part réalisée des captures accessoires de petits thonidés dont les informations ont été transmises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

Sur le plan national, en 2024 la pêcherie locale n'a pas eu d'interactions avec les espèces relevant de l'ICCAT. La saison de pêche pour ce qui concerne les senneurs étrangers s'est déroulée normalement dans la ZEE gabonaise entre avril et septembre 2024. Les captures globales estimées s'élèvent à 16024,9t.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

Les informations du programme d'observateur à bord ont été capitalisées afin de répondre aux exigences de la Commission. En effet, le programme a réalisé essentiellement ses activités sur les navires étrangers ciblant le thon sous accord de pêche.

Le Gabon a participé au SMTYP à travers la collecte de données pour les espèces de thons mineurs prioritaires.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

L'ensemble des mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT ont été mise en œuvre au cours de l'année 2O24 à travers l'augmentation de la couverture d'observateur à bord sur les senneurs thoniers étrangers ayant bénéficié d'une licence de pêche.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Les difficultés à collecter les données des pêcheries dans les régions enclavées demeurent toujours. De ce fait, un programme de restructuration du système est en cours et un plan de renforcement des capacités mis en place en 2023 se poursuit avec un appui du JCAP pour l'année 2025.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE: DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

2ÈME PARTIE: DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

ANNUAL REPORT OF GHANA
RAPPORT ANNUAL DU GHANA
INFORME ANNUAL DE GHANA

SUMMARY

*The reporting year recorded a total of 96,012 t of tuna species by Ghanaian fleet. As a major tropical tuna industry, Ghana exploited the three major tuna species, namely, Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). A total of 15 Baitboats, and 17 Purse-seiners were authorized to operate within the EEZ of Ghana and beyond. Purse seine fleet accounted for approximately 97.5% of total catch with a corresponding weight of 93,564 t whilst baitboat fleet was accounted for 2,448 t, representing 2.5% of total landings. Skipjack dominated with 65,585t (68%) of landings. Yellowfin was 25,452t (27%), Bigeye followed with 2,345t (2%) and other tuna-like species amounted to 2,630t (3%). There is the continuous reduction in number of active/operational baitboats over the years; the landings indicated for this fleet were produced by six (4) baitboats and seven (6) baitboats for 2024 and 2023 respectively. More than 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. Moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed. Sampling of fish at the ports of Tema and Takoradi was undertaken and all information from logbooks of all fleets have been incorporated in the data submitted to ICCAT. Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill net operators with no landings of Atlantic sailfish and White marlin. Swordfish and Blue marlin recorded a total 21 t and 196 t respectively for the recorded period. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery (drift net) were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana and were consumed locally with no bycatch and discards. Sharks when caught alive by purse seiners were released live.*

RÉSUMÉ

*The reporting year recorded a total of 96,012 t of tuna species by Ghanaian fleet. As a major tropical tuna industry, Ghana exploited the three major tuna species, namely, Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). A total of 15 Baitboats, and 17 Purse-seiners were authorized to operate within the EEZ of Ghana and beyond. Purse seine fleet accounted for approximately 97.5% of total catch with a corresponding weight of 93,564 t whilst baitboat fleet was accounted for 2,448 t, representing 2.5% of total landings. Skipjack dominated with 65,585t (68%) of landings. Yellowfin was 25,452t (27%), Bigeye followed with 2,345t (2%) and other tuna-like species amounted to 2,630t (3%). There is the continuous reduction in number of active/operational baitboats over the years; the landings indicated for this fleet were produced by six (4) baitboats and seven (6) baitboats for 2024 and 2023 respectively. More than 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. Moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed. Sampling of fish at the ports of Tema and Takoradi was undertaken and all information from logbooks of all fleets have been incorporated in the data submitted to ICCAT. Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill net operators with no landings of Atlantic sailfish and White marlin. Swordfish and Blue marlin recorded a total 21 t and 196 t respectively for the recorded period. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery (drift net) were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana and were consumed locally with no bycatch and discards. Sharks when caught alive by purse seiners were released live.*

RESUMEN

*The reporting year recorded a total of 96,012 t of tuna species by Ghanaian fleet. As a major tropical tuna industry, Ghana exploited the three major tuna species, namely, Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). A total of 15 Baitboats, and 17 Purse-seiners were authorized to operate within the EEZ of Ghana and beyond. Purse seine fleet accounted for approximately 97.5% of total catch with a corresponding weight of 93,564 t whilst baitboat fleet was accounted for 2,448 t, representing 2.5% of total landings. Skipjack dominated with 65,585t (68%) of landings. Yellowfin was*

25,452t (27%), Bigeye followed with 2,345t (2%) and other tuna-like species amounted to 2,630t (3%). There is the continuous reduction in number of active/operational baitboats over the years; the landings indicated for this fleet were produced by six (4) baitboats and seven (6) baitboats for 2024 and 2023 respectively. More than 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. Moratorium on fishing on FADs was observed. Sampling of fish at the ports of Tema and Takoradi was undertaken and all information from logbooks of all fleets have been incorporated in the data submitted to ICCAT. Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill net operators with no landings of Atlantic sailfish and White marlin. Swordfish and Blue marlin recorded a total 21 t and 196 t respectively for the recorded period. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery (drift net) were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana and were consumed locally with no bycatch and discards. Sharks when caught alive by purse seiners were released live.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Ghanaian flagged vessels operated in the Atlantic Ocean landing the following tuna species, Yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*), Skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) and Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*). Other tuna-like species*:* Thirty-three with 33 vessels consisting of 15 Baitboat and 17 Purse Seiners with 1 Carriers authorized to exploit tropical tuna in Ghana. A total of 96,012t of tuna was recorded for 2024 as against 83,753.80t landed in year 2023 indicated in **Tables 1** and **2**.

Purse seine fleet accounted for approximately 97.5% of total catch with a corresponding weight of 93,564 t whilst baitboat fleet of landing was 2,448 t, (2.5%) of total landings. Skipjack dominated with 65,585t (68%) of landings. Yellowfin was 25,452t (27%), Bigeye followed with 2,345t (2%) and other tuna-like species amounted to 2,630t (3%) indicated in Table 3. The years under comparison (2023 and 2024) showed a 1% increase and decrease in the yellowfin and bigeye tuna species composition respectively as shown in **Table 3**. However, there is the continuous reduction in number of active/operational baitboats over the years; the landings indicated for this fleet as in table 2 were produced by six (4) baitboats and seven (6) baitboats for 2024 and 2023 respectively.

Baitboats operate by exploiting the baits of the European anchovies *Engraulis encrasicolus* and juveniles of sardinellas, *Sardinella aurita* and *S. maderensis* off the coast of Ghana. Both fleets (purse seine and baitboat) employ Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in capturing the resources, more than 90% fishing of both fleets were on FADs. The ICCAT moratorium on the use of FADs was observed vessels with no infractions observed.

Improvements in port sampling coupled with the provision of more logbook information from the fishery has contributed to a better understanding of the spatio-temporal distribution of the resource. The AVDTH protocol is used to sample the species as done since 2006. All vessels data is incorporated into the AVDTH database. Port sampling of the three (3) major species of tuna were carried out from the ports of Tema and Takoradi to determine among others, length frequency distribution, and to ascertain the spatio-temporal distribution of the species which are used for stock assessment purposes. Task I and II and other required statistical information have been forwarded to ICCAT Secretariat.

Observer deployment coverage for the year 2024 during the moratorium was carried out on all operational purse seiners and baitboats. No infractions were recorded during the period. Data on domestic observer program has been duly submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

Beach sampling of the Billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from Artisanal Drift Gill Net operators. Catch and effort data for the reporting year was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. Total catches of billfishes for the year under review was approximately 217 t with a total effort of 42726 trips. Swordfish and Blue marlin recorded a total 21 t and 196 t respectively. There was no catch of Atlantic sailfish and White marlins within the recording period (**Table 4**). The artisanal fisheries observed a closed season in the month of July as part of management measures.

Approximately 1,443.70 t of sharks were harvested and consumed locally in 2024 by the tuna and artisanal fleet (Table 5). There is no discards of sharks in the Ghanaian fishing industry. The most common fish landed were the Blue shark (*Prionace glauca)*, Hammer-head sharks (*Sphyrna spp)* and Thresher sharks (*Alopias spp).* No Porbeagle (*Lama spp)* nor White-tip sharks (*Chachahinus longimanus)* were reported caught in our waters as they do not inhabit our waters in the East Central Atlantic. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana. Drift nets were the main gear used in capturing sharks which were consumed whole locally with no parts removed. Sharks caught off tuna industrial purse seiners were released alive and reported by observers on board the tuna vessels. Sharks catches from the artisanal and commercial fleets were reported to ICCAT (Task 1 and 2).

1.2 Research and statistics

Tuna statistics and research activities in Ghana is mainly undertaken by the Fisheries Scientific Survey Division (FSSD) of the Fisheries Commission; the Government agency responsible for the management of fisheries resources in Ghana.

Information collected under domestic observer programs (S:GEN11, S:TRO05, Rec. 24-01)

All active purse-seiners and baitboats were monitored continuously during the reporting year (100% observer coverage). The main objective of the programme was to monitor fishing activities of vessels and also estimate the proper species composition of the catch on each set. Secondly the proper filling of records into logbooks was also verified by observers. Thirdly the number of FADs used and deployed including their technical details were recorded under the FAD management plan of ICCAT.

FAD information is currently being recorded in Microsoft Excel formats. Observers deployed onboard have collected substantial information on FADS types and numbers and also bycatch and endangered species. The Ghana Fisheries Act 625 provides for co-operation by operators in ensuring that fishing is done in conformity with laid down rules and regulations and any breach of the law would lead to cancellation or suspension of fishing licenses.

Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries (S: BIL04)

Billfish catch and effort data was monitored and reported from coastal sites off the western shelf of Ghana. No discards are noted in this fishery as fish is consumed whole either dried or smoked. Management plans in conformity to ICCAT regulations prohibit landing of juvenile fishes less than 115cm LJFL. The community based fisheries management units in collaboration with field recorders monitor landings from these operators and report and advice on best fishing practices and possible seasons to exploit adults and to avoid juveniles. There was no catch of Atlantic sailfish and White marlins for the year under review.

Transhipment Reports in-Port (M:GEN06b)

Transhipment is carried out in port. The 2024 data for transhipment at port has been submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Monitoring of Bigeye and Swordfish catches continued with regular visits to port and especially the canneries to crosscheck tonnages. Information from the cannery is frequently sent to ICCAT secretariat through ISSF; 2023 data for canneries were sent to the ISSF and also detailed cannery production to ICCAT. Catch certifications in accordance with EU regulations have been intense and carried out strictly during the year under review for exports of all principal species and further reforms to control IUU fishing. Monitoring of vessels has been intensified to reduce any issues of vessels not complying with national and international norms and standards.

The Monitoring, Surveillance and Control Division (MCSD) of the Commission regularly inspect vessels before they embark on fishing expeditions ensuring that their licenses, equipment etc. are in conformity to national and international laws (Port state measures). The MCSD personnel regularly monitor fishing activities especially in third party countries with licenses, whilst logbook verifications are done by the Fisheries Scientific Survey Division and also for catch certification purposes. The ICCAT list of vessels over 20 m for the year 2024 consisted of 17 Purse seiners, 15 Baitboats and 1 Carriers.

Sampling of species have improved at the quayside with the re-designation of staff to monitor closely species which is often correlated with efforts from the canneries where a much more precise sorting is done. Verification is also done from observer reports onboard Ghanaian registered fleet.

Internal Action Report CP10-IntAc20

There was no change in document CP10-Intac20. Quarterly meetings with members of the Ghana Tuna Association (GTA) and the Fisheries Commission have been helpful in creating more awareness on the need for more responsible fishing practice and also ensuring that policies of the Government in relation to fisheries are fully understood and implemented.

Tema and Takoradi ports have been designated for tuna berthing, discharging and bunkering activities. This arrangement is intended to meet international practices for monitoring and control operations in conformity with our own national regulations on port state measures.

Fishing and Inspection Plan

Ghana is willing to abide by the recommendations; observers were placed on all vessels to monitor their activities including during the moratorium period using national observers. Reports for the 2024 moratorium have been submitted to the secretariat of ICCAT as part of the Task 1 and 2.

Conservation and management measures for sharks, sea turtles, and by-catch in the Convention area

Field guides by ISSF, IRD and ICCAT are currently being used for species identification mainly by observers onboard the Ghanaian fleets. Currently, the Fisheries Act 625 and Fisheries (PSM) Regulations 2024, (L.I 2490) are the general laws and regulation prohibiting landing of endangered species including their juveniles. No explicit inherent domestic regulations currently available, however, Ghana is adhering to international regulations to manage sharks, sea turtles and by-catch.

Steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research (S: BYC05)

Bycatch species caught are reported per our national observer programmes. Education of crew onboard have been ongoing since 2012 with seminars and training workshops being held by ISSF/AZTI officials in Ghana code named “Skippers workshops”. Methods and types of FADs to use and release strategies for endangered species have been shown and illustrated to the industry. Skippers and crew are well aware of steps to reduce the entanglement and destruction of species which are endangered and becoming extinct.

Description of Pilot Electronic Statistical Document Systems (M:SDP01)

The Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) is placing cameras at vantage points onboard the vessel. The FAO-WWF pilot program on EMS ended in 2019. Effort are being taken to incorporate all surface fleet of more 20m to adopt the system as a licensing policy.

Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15 (M:BYC04)

Cetaceans are categorized as endangered species as such crew and observers onboard Ghanaian vessels manage them according to field guides by ISSF, IRD for handling sharks and turtles if encountered.

Information on fishing effort on FADs Rec. 24-01

Fishing effort of purse seine fishing vessels on FADs for the year 2018 indicated 3,583 number of sets. The reporting year (2024) observed a total of 4,939 number of sets on FADs.

Information on Labour Rec. 23-20

Ghana has ratified the ILO Convention 188 and the IMO Cape Town Agreement (International Maritime Organization). Ghana also has union and associations working towards the interest of fishers Ghana Tuna Association (GTA), National Fisheries Association of Ghana (NAFAG), Stevedores Association, Ghana Employers' Association (GEA) all of these recognized by the Ghana Trade Union Congress (GTUC) as well as the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relation that seek to address labour issues. Labour issues are addressed in Ghana using Labour law 2003 (Act 651), Labour Regulation 2007 (LI 1833).

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.2.1 Tropical

The Ghanaian processing software for her catch data is still not available to streamline Task 2 after a decade of revisions. Within the complexities of our fishery, we do hope that the new software will be finalized by ICCAT/IRD which will yield fruitful results. Ghana has stated her willingness to co-operate in all spheres for a suitable programme which would stand the test of time. In the interim all raw data from all our individual vessels have been sent to the ICCAT secretariat and impartially incorporated into the ICCAT database since 2006.

MoU between ICCAT and Ghana for the data improvement and updating databases, softwares and computers to be funded by ICCAT/JCAP-3 with objective of improving compliance with ICCAT Recommendations related to data collection and reporting to begin in 2025 will aid in addressing this challenge.

It is very difficult to collate weekly data on tuna and other important species as vessels arrive after months of leaving port and more so have no real-time electronic monitoring systems to disseminate the information such as electronic logbook.

In integrating data collected in the field especially FAD deployed among others, over a set by set basis for monthly analysis for all segments of surface fishing fleets has become cumbersome and a unified system and software is envisaged coupled with training in analysing data collected.

2.2.2 Sharks & bycatch issues

There is the need for more training in this field as the fishery is becoming more important especially in areas of endangered species becoming extinct. Manuals are few and general and presently we are able to work closely on a few sharks grouping such as silky and blue sharks as we encounter them a lot. The others are termed others or as "shark NEI". We don't have the expertise in the field of shark taxonomy hence we often don't fill out the forms to the best of ICCAT's requirements; this has been a concern to us.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-14	Ongoing MoU between ICCAT and Fisheries Commission of Ghana for the data improvement project and updating the databases.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-08-07	Ongoing MoU between ICCAT and Fisheries Commission of Ghana for the data improvement project and updating the databases.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-08-07	Ongoing MoU between ICCAT and Fisheries Commission of Ghana for the data improvement project and updating the databases.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-08-07	Ongoing MoU between ICCAT and Fisheries Commission of Ghana for the data improvement project and updating the databases.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-08-07	Ongoing MoU between ICCAT and Fisheries Commission of Ghana for the data improvement project and updating the databases.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2025-08-07	Ongoing MoU between ICCAT and Fisheries Commission of Ghana for the data improvement project and updating the databases.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		AOTTP Program 2016.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		AOTTP Program 2016.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		AOTTP Program 2016.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2025-08-07	Data store in excel file per trip. Needs further formatting to enable it to be used.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Annual report.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		There are no pelagic sargassum found inhabiting our waters.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		GHA does not operate longline fishery.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		GHA does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes	2024-01-29	Capacity Management Plan.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes	2025-08-07	Data store in excel file per trip. Needs further formatting to enable it to be used.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No support vessel operated.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-08-07	Data store in excel file per trip. Needs further formatting to enable it to be used.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		ABNJ ended in 2019. Modalities and steps are being taken to implement but delayed due to logistical challenges.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Ongoing MoU between ICCAT and Fisheries Commission of Ghana for the data improvement project and updating the databases.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes	2025-08-14		
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		GHA does not operate ALB fishery.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		GHA has no discards of marlins.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		GHA is currently using FAO ARTFISH open Data Kits (ODK) to analyse data from stratified sampling sites along the coast.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2025-09-14	Annual report.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		First of its kind in progress by an NGO (Hen Mapoanu). Collaborating with NGO to consolidate studies.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Species does not inhabit Ghanaian waters.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2025-08-07		

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		Species does not inhabit Ghanaian waters.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		There are no discards, dead ones and released ones estimated by number.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		GHA is currently using FAO ARTFISH open Data Kits (ODK) to analyse data from stratified sampling sites along the coast.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		No interactions with whale sharks.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Skippers workshop organized by ISSF 2014-2018. Usage of IRD guide 2017-2019. JCAP 3 Observer training - Species Identification in January 2025.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		Information embedded in national observer reports where they are released per ISSF and IRD guide.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		No seabirds have been incidentally caught.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		No bycatch and discards in artisanal fishery, therefore no alternative measures.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		Observers trained under the ABNJ program /ISSF method are collaborating with crew to release live endangered species (by-catch).	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		There are no discards in small-scale artisanal fishery.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-14		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-14		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-14		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		No vessel chartering done.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		No vessel chartering done.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		All transhipment done in port.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes	2025-08-14		
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		All transhipment done in port.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2024-03-28		
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		No authorized LSPLVs.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2021-01-19	No change in details.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2021-01-19	No change in details.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2021-01-19	No change in details.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2021-01-19	No change in details.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No infringements.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No infringements.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No action taken since there were no infringement.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No infringement.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		No current arrangements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		No access arrangement.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		No current arrangements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		No current arrangements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2025-08-07	Submitted FC Task 1.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No changes.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		No sport and recreational fishery.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		No IUU vessels were reported.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No IUU vessels were reported.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		No vessel on IUU list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		Information is only on re-export when processed.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		All vessels complied.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No findings applicable.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No sighting observed.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No action taken as no vessel was sighted.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Fisheries Commission and Ghana Navy.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Heads of Fisheries Commission and Ghana Navy.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		No exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Ghana is taking steps in line with trawler sector of the fishing industry.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		No incidence. Ghana is taking steps in line with trawler sector of the fishing industry to develop an EAP by 2026.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		None so far.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No fishing gear lost.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Fisheries Commission (MCS/Fisheries Enforcement Unit) and Ghana Navy.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		No EMS Domestic Program.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		No EMS Domestic Program.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		GHA ratified ILO convention 188. Annual Report.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		No incidence.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Ghana does not operate BFT fishery.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		As and when details need to be updated.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Authorized vessels are renewed at the beginning of every year.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No IUU activity.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		No re-export for the reporting year.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-07-04		
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2025-08-14	Embedded in Task 1 and 2.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes	2024-01-29	FAD Management Plan.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2024-01-29		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2025-09-14	Also as part of Task 1 and 2.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Ghana is not using electronic real-time data transmission.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Not entirely utilized.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		15% of GRT of vessel.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Using observer coverage to monitor by-catch levels.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		GHA operates a tropical tuna fishery. All tuna harvest reported.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		15% of GRT of vessel.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		No re-export for the reporting year.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No	2023-07-04	No changes.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. No tagging program.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic. Catches are from artisanal vessels less than 20m.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Ghana operates in the East Atlantic.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Ghana does not operate ALB fishery.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		Updated as and when needed by ICCAT.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Ghana is on the view that every live endangered species should be released.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-14	Updated as and when needed by ICCAT.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Not seen in our catches so far.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		No interactions with whale sharks. Operations monitored through observer program.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2025-09-14	Annual report.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		No NPOA for seabirds.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Initiative from ISSF/AZTI (skippers workshop) are being practiced as to release endangered species and incorporated in our national observer program.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2025-09-14	Annual report.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes	2025-09-14	Annual Report. Steps are being taken to roll over ABNJ-FAO and WWF EMS.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		None so far.	

Table 1. Tuna catch by gear and species in Ghana in 2024.

Gear	*Yellowfin*	*Bigeye*	*Skipjack*	*Others*	*Total*
Baitboat	1,039.00	4	1,284.00	121	2,448
Purse Seine	24,413	2,341	64,301	2,509	93,564
Total	25,452	2,345	65,585	2,630	96,012

Table 2. Landings by gear in 2023 and 2024.

Year	*Purse Seiner*	*Baitboat*	*Total*
2023	78,881.80	4,872.00	83,753.80
2024	93,564.00	2,448.00	96,012.00

Table 3. Landings by species and percentage changes in total catch from 2023 to 2024.

Year	*Yellowfin*	*%*	*Bigeye*	*%*	*Skipjack*	*%*	*Others*	*%*
2023	22,159.00	26	2,371.00	3	56,625.00	68	2,598.80	3
2024	25,452	27	2,345	2	65,585	68	2,630	3

Table 4. Catch and Effort in trips for Billfishes in 2024.

Month/ Species	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Total*
Swordfish	2.3	1.815	0.275	0	1.69	0.55	0	7.7	4.485	2.24	0	0	21.055
Blue Marlin	9.1	3.9	5.4	6.2	2.9	8.3	0	32.8	110.50	10	0	7	196.1
White marlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atlantic Sailfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Catch	11.4	5.72	5.68	6.2	4.59	8.85	0	40.5	115	12.24	0	7	217.155
Effort in Trips	3476	3967	3626	3778	2335	2398	0	4956	4963	5204	4391	3632	42726

Table 5. Landings of shark from the artisanal and tuna fleet for 2024.

Fleet type	*Jan*	*Feb*	*Mar*	*Apr*	*May*	*Jun*	*Jul*	*Aug*	*Sep*	*Oct*	*Nov*	*Dec*	*Total*
Tuna fleet	0	0	18	42.035	56.9	70.1	76.52	85.71	98.226	99.344	75	93	714.835
Artisanal Fleet	93.2	19.9	69.5	20.55	26.8	17.5	0	126.5	199.6	66.7	47.3	41.34	728.89
Total	93.2	19.9	87.5	62.585	83.7	87.6	76.52	212.21	297.826	166.044	122.3	134.34	1443.725

ANNUAL REPORT OF GUATEMALA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUATEMALA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUATEMALA

SUMMARY

El Estado de Guatemala forma parte de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) y reafirma su compromiso con el cumplimiento de las disposiciones y la participación activa en la pesquería, conforme a las responsabilidades que le competen. En el ámbito nacional, el ordenamiento pesquero se encuentra a cargo de la Dirección de Normatividad de la Pesca y Acuicultura, adscrita al Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, siendo las pesquerías de atún uno de los principales recursos hidrobiológicos vinculados al comercio internacional. En este proceso, se trabaja de manera conjunta con la industria, proporcionándole las herramientas necesarias, debidamente revisadas, conciliadas y aprobadas en el seno de la Comisión. Las acciones se desarrollan bajo una visión regional en coordinación con los demás Estados Parte, y Guatemala ha realizado esfuerzos consistentes para garantizar el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones, lo cual se refleja en su participación activa en reuniones y en la provisión de información al Comité Científico de la CICAA. En observancia de las medidas de ordenación obligatorias para la pesquería de atún tropical y especies asociadas, durante el año 2024 no se registró actividad de embarcaciones cerqueras en el área de la competencia de la Comisión, razón por la cual la captura total de túnidos tropicales reportada por Guatemala fue de cero (0).

RÉSUMÉ

El Estado de Guatemala forma parte de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) y reafirma su compromiso con el cumplimiento de las disposiciones y la participación activa en la pesquería, conforme a las responsabilidades que le competen. En el ámbito nacional, el ordenamiento pesquero se encuentra a cargo de la Dirección de Normatividad de la Pesca y Acuicultura, adscrita al Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, siendo las pesquerías de atún uno de los principales recursos hidrobiológicos vinculados al comercio internacional. En este proceso, se trabaja de manera conjunta con la industria, proporcionándole las herramientas necesarias, debidamente revisadas, conciliadas y aprobadas en el seno de la Comisión. Las acciones se desarrollan bajo una visión regional en coordinación con los demás Estados Parte, y Guatemala ha realizado esfuerzos consistentes para garantizar el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones, lo cual se refleja en su participación activa en reuniones y en la provisión de información al Comité Científico de la CICAA. En observancia de las medidas de ordenación obligatorias para la pesquería de atún tropical y especies asociadas, durante el año 2024 no se registró actividad de embarcaciones cerqueras en el área de la competencia de la Comisión, razón por la cual la captura total de túnidos tropicales reportada por Guatemala fue de cero (0).

RESUMEN

El Estado de Guatemala forma parte de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) y reafirma su compromiso con el cumplimiento de las disposiciones y la participación activa en la pesquería, conforme a las responsabilidades que le competen. En el ámbito nacional, el ordenamiento pesquero se encuentra a cargo de la Dirección de Normatividad de la Pesca y Acuicultura, adscrita al Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación, siendo las pesquerías de atún uno de los principales recursos hidrobiológicos vinculados al comercio internacional. En este proceso, se trabaja de manera conjunta con la industria, proporcionándole las herramientas necesarias, debidamente revisadas, conciliadas y aprobadas en el seno de la Comisión. Las acciones se desarrollan bajo una visión regional en coordinación con los demás Estados Parte, y Guatemala ha realizado esfuerzos consistentes para garantizar el cumplimiento de sus obligaciones, lo cual se refleja en su participación activa en reuniones y en la provisión de información al Comité Científico de la CICAA. En observancia de las medidas de ordenación obligatorias para la pesquería de atún tropical y especies asociadas, durante el año 2024 no se registró actividad de embarcaciones cerqueras en el área de la competencia de la Comisión, razón por la cual la captura total de túnidos tropicales reportada por Guatemala fue de cero (0).

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1.1 Pesquerías nacionales

Pesquería de Atún en el Zona de CICAA para el año 2024

La pesca de atún tropical constituye uno de los recursos de mayor relevancia a nivel mundial, razón por la cual se encuentra sujeta a procesos de seguimiento y ordenación. En este marco, la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (CICCA, por sus siglas en español; ICCAT en inglés) se establece como una organización técnica, cientifica y administrativa responsable de garantizar el aprovechamiento sostenible de este recurso en la región. Los Estados miembros, entre ellos Guatemala, asumen la responsabilidad de contribuir activamente en la formulación, adopción y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación del atún tropical y de las especies asociadas dentro del área de aplicación del convenio.

Durante el período 2024, Guatemala registró una disminución en su actividad pesquera sobre los recursos de atún aleta amarilla, atún listado y atún patudo. La modalidad de captura utilizada ha sido principalmente la con red de cerco, mediante el uso de Dispositivos Concentradores de Peces (DCP) y lances libres sobre cardúmenes. La reducción en las capturas se explica principalmente porque una de las embarcaciones operativas fue trasladada al Pacífico, mientras que la otra permaneció inactiva debido a procesos de reparación extensos que le han impedido retomar sus operaciones de pesca.

Como resultado de lo anterior, el presente reporte no permite un análisis detallado de la información correspondiente a la captura de las principales especies de atún, entre las que se incluyen el atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*), el atún patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), el atún listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), así como de las especies asociadas a esta pesquería.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

Guatemala se adhiere a los sistemas de investigación y estadística generados de manera colaborativa en el marco de la CICAA, en concordancia con los mecanismos uniformes y las medidas de gestión definidas por esta organización. En cumplimiento de dichas disposiciones, el Estado guatemalteco garantiza la presentación de los datos estadísticos requeridos con el nivel de precisión correspondiente, a través de los sistemas nacionales de verificación.

Los registros de desembarques de la flota nacional se regulan mediante protocolos y directrices adoptados oficialmente por el Estado, cuya aplicación recae en las embarcaciones y sus agentes, bajo la supervisión de la DIPESCA, que es la autoridad competente. Dichos lineamientos buscan asegurar la eficiencia del sistema, la veracidad de la información y la identificación oportuna de riesgos.

Debido a la naturaleza de la operación nacional, los principales desembarques se realizan en puertos internacionales, donde las actividades son verificadas por personal calificado. Estos procesos de desembarque se encuentran supervisados y los datos recopilados por autoridades nacionales o por entidades acreditadas por el Estado.

Asimismo, la flota nacional tiene la obligación de participar en un programa de observadores a bordo acreditado por Guatemala, el cual garantiza una cobertura del 100% y proporciona información suficiente para validar la confiabilidad de los datos. No obstante, durante el período reportado no se registro actividad de observadores debido a la inactividad de la flora; sin embargo, se mantuvo el control correspondiente que confirma la ausencia de operaciones por parte de embarcaciones nacionales sobre las especies reguladas por la CICAA.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

En el marco de la Constitución Política, específicamente en su articulo 97, y en observancia de los tratados internacionales de los que Guatemala es parte entre ellos la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar y el Convenio de la CICCA, junto con sus respectivos protocolos, así como lo establecido en el Decreto 80-2002, Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura, y su Reglamento contenido en el Acuerdo Gubernativo 223-2005, el país dispone de un marco jurídico sólido y eficiente que respalda el cumplimiento de las medida de ordenación pesquera tanto en su Zona Económica Exclusiva como en alta mar.

En concordancia con lo dispuesto en el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable, relativo a la obligación de los Estados de prevenir o eliminar la sobrecapacidad pesquera y de garantizar la compatibilidad del esfuerzo de pesca con el uso sostenible de los recursos, Guatemala promueve de manera permanente el fortalecimiento de su participación en las organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera de las que forma parte, incluyendo la CICAA.

Durante el período de referencia, se dio estricto cumplimiento a las medidas de ordenación adoptadas para la pesquería atunera en el área de la CICAA, en particular la Recomendación 2022-01, que establece una veda espacio-temporal para el uso de Dispositivos Concentradores de Peces (DCP), limites de captura y restricciones sobre el número de DCP, además de obligaciones periódicas en materia de monitoreo, control y reporte. Asimismo, se atendieron las directrices sobre el aprovechamiento de capturas, la mitigación de capturas incidentales y el uso regulado de buques de apoyo.

Conforme a la normativa vigente, las medidas adoptadas por la CICAA son de carácter obligatorio para el Estado guatemalteco y para las embarcaciones que enarbolan su pabellón. Desde su aprobación cada disposición fue debidamente comunicada a la flota nacional y a los operadores correspondientes, garantizando así su cumplimiento efectivo.

Adicionalmente, en el marco del Sistema de la Integración Centroamericana (SICA), Guatemala cuenta con un Protocolo Regional que facilita la implementación de normativas contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada (INDNR). Dicho protocolo establece procedimientos para la judicialización efectiva de estas actividades, aplicables tanto en aguas jurisdiccionales (aguas interiores, zona contigua, mar territorial y Zona Económica Exclusiva) como en alta mar.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

No se encontraron dificultades de implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICAA.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí		2025/09/11	
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí		2025/07/15	
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí		2025/07/15	
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí		2025/07/16	
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí		2025/07/16	
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí		2025/07/16	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	No		No aplicable, Guatemala no tiene programa nacional de observadores, pero los buques reciben este servicio prestado por una empresa acreditada por el Estado.	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene barcos pequeños y no tiene programa de observadores científicos.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información que compartir.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquería autorizada y registrada de palangre en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		No aplicable. No se han conducido investigaciones.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones del Atlántico Sur.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquerías en el área del Norte.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		No aplicable, no hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		Guatemala no dispone de esta información de pesquerías de tiburón artesanales.	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		Guatemala no registra interacciones con tiburones ballena en las operaciones cerqueras.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		Guatemala no tiene guías elaboradas nacionalmente que compartir.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías artesanales destinadas a la pesca de atún.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de los buques con bandera de Guatemala.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí		2025/09/11	
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí		2025/09/11	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí		2025/09/11	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		No aplicable, Guatemala no tiene fletamento de buques.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		No aplicable, Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento de buques.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no autoriza transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Guatemala no posee Grandes Buques palangreros y por tanto no corresponde reportar conforme al párrafo 28 de la Red 21-15.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		No aplicable, Guatemala no autoriza transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques de transporte para transbordo.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos autorizados para entrada en puerto.	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		No aplica. Guatemala no ha realizado acuerdos bilaterales para inspección en puerto.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		Este CPC no realizo inspecciones en puerto.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		Guatemala no ha suscrito acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		Guatemala no ha realizado acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		Guatemala no ha realizado cambios.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		No hay acciones en marcha.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en la zona del Convenio.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		Guatemala no tiene alegaciones de pesca IUU para su flota.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Guatemala no tiene alegaciones de pesca IUU para su flota.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		Guatemala no tiene buques en la lista final de buques IUU.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		No hubo necesidad de emprender acciones por cuanto no hubo buques de esta CPC implicados en actividades INN.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		Esta CPC no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		Esta CPC no tiene información que comunicar sobre presuntos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		Esta CPC no ha realizado ningún avistamiento de buques pescando en contravención de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		Guatemala no participa en este programa.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		Guatemala no participa en este programa.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		Guatemala no participa en este programa.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		Esta CPC no embarca observadores regionales de la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Esta CPC no embarca observadores regionales de la ICCAT.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		Este CPC no tiene tales contactos.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		Este CPC no tiene declaración de suministro.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		No existe información que reportar.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	No		Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza ninguna pesquería de almadrabas dirigida al atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del Este.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del Este.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del Este.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	No		Esta CPC no tiene ninguna pesquería ni realiza otras operaciones relacionadas con el atún rojo del Este.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no está involucrado en el proyecto piloto REM.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que reportar.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Guatemala no ha realizado cambios.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO11	Plan / Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		Guatemala no tiene puertos en el Mediterráneo.	

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

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Guatemala no tiene pesquerías autorizadas en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en esta pesquería.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que reportar.	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que reportar.	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		Esta CPC no tiene capturas de marrajo dientuso que comunicar.	
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que reportar.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que reportar.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene reportes de captura incidental de aves.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No		No aplicable. No hubo actividades de pesca de buques con bandera de Guatemala.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	No		No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que reportar.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		No se tiene información pertinente que comunicar.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF GUINEA-BISSAU
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUINÉE-BISSAU
INFORME ANUAL DE GUINEA-BISÁU

SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre d'autres mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui		El país no dispone de un informe científico anual, no aplicable.	
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui		No possui nenhum navio de pesca de atum.	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui		No possui nenhum navio de pesca de atum.	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui		No possui nenhum navio de pesca de atum.	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui		No possui nenhum navio de pesca de atum. no aplicasse.	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui		No possui nenhum navio de pesca de atum. no aplicasse.	
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Oui		No possui nenhum navio de pesca de atum. no aplicasse.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		No possui nenhum navio de pesca de atum. no aplicasse.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		No possui nenhum navio de pesca de atum. no aplicasse	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui		No possui nenhum navio de pesca de atum. no aplicasse.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui		No possui nenhum navio de pesca de atum. no aplicasse.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		No possui nenhum navio de pesca de atum. no aplicasse.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à exploiter des pêcheries pélagiques opérant à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Oui		No possui nenhum navio de pesca de atum. no aplicasse.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non		La Guinée Bissau n'a pas de pêcheries de thon rouge.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Non		La Guinée Bissau n'a pas de pêcheries de thon rouge.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		La Guinée Bissau n'a pas de pêcheries de thon rouge.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		La Guinée Bissau n'a pas de pêcheries de thon rouge.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		La Guinée Bissau n'a pas de pêcheries de thon rouge.	
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non		La Guinée Bissau n'a pas de pêcheries de thon rouge.	
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non		La Guinée Bissau n'a pas de pêcheries de thon rouge.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non		A Guinée-Bissau não possui FAD.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non		A Guine-Bissau não possui FAD.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		A Guine-Bissau não possui FAD.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		Guiné-Bissau não tem FAD.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Guiné-Bissau não tem FAD.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		Guiné-Bissau não tem FAD.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Non		Guiné-Bissau não tem FAD.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		No hay capturas de atún blanco en la ZEE de Guinea-Bissau.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		No hay capturas de atún blanco en la ZEE de Guinea-Bissau.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		No hay capturas de atún blanco en la ZEE de Guinea-Bissau.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		No hay capturas de atún blanco en la ZEE de Guinea-Bissau.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Non		No hay capturas de atún blanco en la ZEE de Guinea-Bissau.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Non		A Guiné-Bissau não aplica este metodologia usada para estimar descartes de vivos e mortos.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Oui		A Guiné-Bissau não aplica este metodologia usada para estimar descartes de vivos e mortos.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Non		A Guiné-Bissau não tem plano para a melhoria da coleta de dados sobre tubarões. porque o pais não possui as frotas Nacionais da pesca do atum.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu	Oui		A Guiné-Bissau no realiza campaña de la investigación.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		No possui informacion sobre el tiburón azul.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Oui		El pais no possui informacion sobre Tiburon azul del Atlantico sur.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Oui		El pais no possui metodologia com este fin.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		El pais no possui metodologia para estimas estatística.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui		El pais no possui información sobre programa de recopilación de datos de pesquerías artesanales.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Oui		No tenemos información sobre las interacciones.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui		No ai guias de identificación para estas especies.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui		No ai información sobre interacciones de la flota con tortugas marinas e las pesquerías de ICCAT.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui		No tenemos informaciones sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies e ou observacional cientifica.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui		No notificamos capturas fortuita das pesqueiras artesanale.	
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui		O pais no emprende aciones de mitigación de las capturas fortuitas.	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les libérations vivantes de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Oui		O pais no possui metodologia aplicada a estimar descartes.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui		En cours.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui		En cours.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui		En cours.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		Le pays n'a affrété aucun navire, sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		Le pays n'a pas de contrat d'affrètement et n'a affrété aucun navire.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Oui		Il n'y a aucun rapport de transbordement en mer et le transbordement en mer est interdit.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		Il n'y a aucun rapport de transbordement au port, étant donné qu'aucun navire n'a été autorisé.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		Il n'y a pas de déclaration de transbordement, étant donné qu'aucun navire n'a été autorisé.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Oui		Il n'y a pas de cargo autorisé à recevoir des prises car aucun thonier n'a été autorisé.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures)	Oui		Non autorisé.	2025-07-09

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui		Direction générale de la pêche industrielle, Institut national d'inspection et de contrôle des activités de pêche et Institut national de recherche halieutique et océanographique.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui		Direction générale de la pêche industrielle et Institut national d'inspection et de contrôle des activités de pêche.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui		Port commercial de Bissau.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui		48 heures avant l'entrée du navire.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		Non appliqué.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		Non appliqué.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		Non appliqué.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		Non appliqué.	2025-07-09

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		Il n'existe pas d'accords dans ce domaine.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		Il n'existe pas d'accords dans ce domaine.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		Il n'existe pas d'accords dans ce domaine.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Aucun navire autorisé.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		Non applicable et sans présentation.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		L'autorité responsable de l'inspection en mer est l'Institut national d'inspection et de contrôle des activités de pêche.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN46	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant des observateurs et entraînant des blessures graves, des décès, ou dans le cas d'un observateur disparu ou présumé être tombé par-dessus bord, y compris toute action corrective prise par la CPC de pavillon	Oui			
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge au cours de la période d'allocation de quota précédente	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO11	Plans / Déclarations de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:TRO19	Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturée comme prise accessoire cette année-là	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:TRO20	Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée .	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui		Sans objet.	2025-07-09

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
	M:SHK09	Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne.	Oui		N'a pas.	2025-07-09
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui		Sans objet, étant donné que le pays ne dispose pas de navire de pêche au thon.	2025-07-09
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui		Sans objet, étant donné que le pays ne dispose pas de navire de pêche au thon.	2025-07-09
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine	Oui		Sans objet, étant donné que le pays ne dispose pas de navire de pêche au thon.	2025-07-09

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Oui		Sans objet, étant donné que le pays ne dispose. pas de navire de pêche au thon.	2025-07-09
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		Le pays n'a présenté aucun système pilote.	2025-07-09
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		Le pays n'a aucune objection.	2025-07-09

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REPUBLIC OF GUINEA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE GUINÉE
INFORME ANUAL DE LA REPÚBLICA DE GUINEA

SUMMARY

En 2024, l'activité de pêche industrielle ciblant les thons hauturiers est réalisée essentiellement par les flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et/ou libre et un navire battant pavillon guinéen qui n'a pratiquement travaillé que le premier semestre 2024 pour cause de pannes. Au total 27 chalutiers dont 26 battants pavillons étrangers et 1 guinéen ont reçu l'autorisation de pêche de la république de Guinée. Ces flottilles sont essentiellement des thoniers senneurs au nombre de 26 et 1 thonier canneur étranger de pavillon Sénégalais. Les espèces de thons mineurs côtiers et quelques thons majeurs sont pêchées accessoirement par certaines unités de pêche industrielle et semi-industrielle, ainsi que quelques unités d'exploitation de la pêche artisanale motorisée. Le thonier battant pavillon guinéen a réalisé une capture totale de 2 858 tonnes en 2024 comme indiqué dans la tâche 1 ST-02-GN. Les prises accessoires des chalutiers industriels sont de 191 tonnes de thons mineurs et 20 tonnes de thons majeurs soit un total de 211 tonnes en 2024. Comparativement à l'année 2023, elles étaient de 306 tonnes dont 27 tonnes de thons majeurs soit une baisse de 31%. Les débarquements de toutes les unités d'exploitation de la pêche artisanale sont de 9 176 tonnes en 2024 contre 13 229 tonnes en 2023, soit une baisse de 30,6%. Le Centre de recherche (CNSHB), vient de mettre en place un programme de suivi spécifique adossé à son système de suivi des activités de pêche artisanale pour renforcer la collecte des données sur les thons en général et les espèces apparentées suivies par le programme de l'ICCAT. Ce système collecte les données de capture, de l'effort de pêche, les fréquences de taille des individus échantillonnés et la trajectoire des unités de pêche échantillonné. En plus des statistiques de pêche, le CNSHB collecte les données biologiques (épines, otolites, contenu stomacale, Sexe-ratio, gonades, morphométrie) pour d'autres travaux de recherche de l'ICCAT et du CNSHB. La Guinée, étant dans la même zone de découpage géographique que ses voisins du Sénégal et de la Côte d'Ivoire membres d'un consortium de l'ICCAT sur l'analyse de données biologiques, on a estimé qu'on pourrait fournir les données et faire les mêmes analyses biologiques sur les stocks rencontré en Guinée. En 2025, la république de Guinée, a bénéficié d'un appui financier du programme JCAP-03, pour sensibiliser et renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires et professionnels sur la prise en compte et l'application des recommandations et des mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT dans le cadre de la conservation des thonidés. En plus de cette activité, le CNSHB a bénéficié d'un appui financier pour renforcer son système de collecte des petits métiers de thonidés et de la fourniture des statistiques de pêche et les données biologiques. C'est dans ce cadre qu'un atelier de formation, de sensibilisation, d'information sur les mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT a été organisé par la Direction Nationale de la Pêche Maritime en collaboration avec le CNSHB pour les gestionnaires et les professionnels de pêche. Plus de 30 participants venant de l'administration centrale du Ministère de la pêche et l'économie maritime, le centre de surveillance et protection (CNSP), l'office sanitaire, la recherche (ONSPA), le CNSHB, les services déconcentrés et les professionnels ont pris part à cet atelier. Les séries de formations pour les agents de terrain dans le cadre de la collecte des données ont été organisées par le centre de recherche. Elles ont porté sur l'identification des différentes espèces de thons (mineur et majeur), les formulaires de collectes des données de la pêche artisanale et semi-industrielle. Ont participés, les enquêteurs du CNSHB, les agents de terrain de la DNPM et les observateurs terrestre du CNSP.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2024, l'activité de pêche industrielle ciblant les thons hauturiers est réalisée essentiellement par les flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et/ou libre et un navire battant pavillon guinéen qui n'a pratiquement travaillé que le premier semestre 2024 pour cause de pannes. Au total 27 chalutiers dont 26 battants pavillons étrangers et 1 guinéen ont reçu l'autorisation de pêche de la république de Guinée. Ces flottilles sont essentiellement des thoniers senneurs au nombre de 26 et 1 thonier canneur étranger de pavillon Sénégalais. Les espèces de thons mineurs côtiers et quelques thons majeurs sont pêchées accessoirement par certaines unités de pêche industrielle et semi-industrielle, ainsi que quelques unités d'exploitation

de la pêche artisanale motorisée. Le thonier battant pavillon guinéen a réalisé une capture totale de 2 858 tonnes en 2024 comme indiqué dans la tâche 1 ST-02-GN. Les prises accessoires des chalutiers industriels sont de 191 tonnes de thons mineurs et 20 tonnes de thons majeurs soit un total de 211 tonnes en 2024. Comparativement à l'année 2023, elles étaient de 306 tonnes dont 27 tonnes de thons majeurs soit une baisse de 31%. Les débarquements de toutes les unités d'exploitation de la pêche artisanale sont de 9 176 tonnes en 2024 contre 13 229 tonnes en 2023, soit une baisse de 30,6%. Le Centre de recherche (CNSHB), vient de mettre en place un programme de suivi spécifique adossé à son système de suivi des activités de pêche artisanale pour renforcer la collecte des données sur les thons en général et les espèces apparentées suivies par le programme de l'ICCAT. Ce système collecte les données de capture, de l'effort de pêche, les fréquences de taille des individus échantillonnés et la trajectoire des unités de pêche échantillonné. En plus des statistiques de pêche, le CNSHB collecte les données biologiques (épines, otolites, contenu stomacale, Sexe-ratio, gonades, morphométrie) pour d'autres travaux de recherche de l'ICCAT et du CNSHB. La Guinée, étant dans la même zone de découpage géographique que ses voisins du Sénégal et de la Côte d'Ivoire membres d'un consortium de l'ICCAT sur l'analyse de données biologiques, on a estimé qu'on pourrait fournir les données et faire les mêmes analyses biologiques sur les stocks rencontré en Guinée. En 2025, la république de Guinée, a bénéficié d'un appui financier du programme JCAP-03, pour sensibiliser et renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires et professionnels sur la prise en compte et l'application des recommandations et des mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT dans le cadre de la conservation des thonidés. En plus de cette activité, le CNSHB a bénéficié d'un appui financier pour renforcer son système de collecte des petits métiers de thonidés et de la fourniture des statistiques de pêche et les données biologiques. C'est dans ce cadre qu'un atelier de formation, de sensibilisation, d'information sur les mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT a été organisé par la Direction Nationale de la Pêche Maritime en collaboration avec le CNSHB pour les gestionnaires et les professionnels de pêche. Plus de 30 participants venant de l'administration centrale du Ministère de la pêche et l'économie maritime, le centre de surveillance et protection (CNSP), l'office sanitaire, la recherche (ONSPA), le CNSHB, les services déconcentrés et les professionnels ont pris part à cet atelier. Les séries de formations pour les agents de terrain dans le cadre de la collecte des données ont été organisées par le centre de recherche. Elles ont porté sur l'identification des différentes espèces de thons (mineur et majeur), les formulaires de collectes des données de la pêche artisanale et semi-industrielle. Ont participés, les enquêteurs du CNSHB, les agents de terrain de la DNPM et les observateurs terrestre du CNSP.

RESUMEN

En 2024, l'activité de pêche industrielle ciblant les thons hauturiers est réalisée essentiellement par les flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et/ou libre et un navire battant pavillon guinéen qui n'a pratiquement travaillé que le premier semestre 2024 pour cause de pannes. Au total 27 chalutiers dont 26 battants pavillons étrangers et 1 guinéen ont reçu l'autorisation de pêche de la république de Guinée. Ces flottilles sont essentiellement des thoniers senneurs au nombre de 26 et 1 thonier canneur étranger de pavillon Sénégalais. Les espèces de thons mineurs côtiers et quelques thons majeurs sont pêchées accessoirement par certaines unités de pêche industrielle et semi-industrielle, ainsi que quelques unités d'exploitation de la pêche artisanale motorisée. Le thonier battant pavillon guinéen a réalisé une capture totale de 2 858 tonnes en 2024 comme indiqué dans la tâche 1 ST-02-GN. Les prises accessoires des chalutiers industriels sont de 191 tonnes de thons mineurs et 20 tonnes de thons majeurs soit un total de 211 tonnes en 2024. Comparativement à l'année 2023, elles étaient de 306 tonnes dont 27 tonnes de thons majeurs soit une baisse de 31%. Les débarquements de toutes les unités d'exploitation de la pêche artisanale sont de 9 176 tonnes en 2024 contre 13 229 tonnes en 2023, soit une baisse de 30,6%. Le Centre de recherche (CNSHB), vient de mettre en place un programme de suivi spécifique adossé à son système de suivi des activités de pêche artisanale pour renforcer la collecte des données sur les thons en général et les espèces apparentées suivies par le programme de l'ICCAT. Ce système collecte les données de capture, de l'effort de pêche, les fréquences de taille des individus échantillonnés et la trajectoire des unités de pêche échantillonné. En plus des statistiques de pêche, le CNSHB collecte les données biologiques (épines, otolites, contenu stomacale, Sexe-ratio, gonades, morphométrie) pour d'autres travaux de recherche de l'ICCAT et du CNSHB. La Guinée, étant dans la même zone de découpage géographique que ses voisins du Sénégal et de la Côte d'Ivoire membres d'un consortium de

l'ICCAT sur l'analyse de données biologiques, on a estimé qu'on pourrait fournir les données et faire les mêmes analyses biologiques sur les stocks rencontré en Guinée. En 2025, la république de Guinée, a bénéficié d'un appui financier du programme JCAP-03, pour sensibiliser et renforcer les capacités des gestionnaires et professionnels sur la prise en compte et l'application des recommandations et des mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT dans le cadre de la conservation des thonidés. En plus de cette activité, le CNSHB a bénéficié d'un appui financier pour renforcer son système de collecte des petits métiers de thonidés et de la fourniture des statistiques de pêche et les données biologiques. C'est dans ce cadre qu'un atelier de formation, de sensibilisation, d'information sur les mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT a été organisé par la Direction Nationale de la Pêche Maritime en collaboration avec le CNSHB pour les gestionnaires et les professionnels de pêche. Plus de 30 participants venant de l'administration centrale du Ministère de la pêche et l'économie maritime, le centre de surveillance et protection (CNSP), l'office sanitaire, la recherche (ONSPA), le CNSHB, les services déconcentrés et les professionnels ont pris part à cet atelier. Les séries de formations pour les agents de terrain dans le cadre de la collecte des données ont été organisées par le centre de recherche. Elles ont porté sur l'identification des différentes espèces de thons (mineur et majeur), les formulaires de collectes des données de la pêche artisanale et semi-industrielle. Ont participés, les enquêteurs du CNSHB, les agents de terrain de la DNPM et les observateurs terrestre du CNSP.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

L'activité de pêche est pratiquée par trois types de pêcheries, à savoir la pêche artisanale maritime, la pêche semi-industrielle et la pêche industrielle. La gestion des pêches relève du Ministère de la Pêche et de l'Economie Maritime. Il met en œuvre la politique du gouvernement en matière de pêche et en assure le suivi. Il est composé des Directions nationales (Pêche maritime, Pêche continentale, Economie maritime et Aménagement des pêcheries), des Directions générales (CNSHB, CNSP et ONSPA), et des services d'appui (BSD, Inspection Générale, …).

L'accès aux ressources halieutiques est mentionné dans un plan annuel d'aménagement et de gestion des pêcheries. Les quotas, la période de fermeture, le maillage, le taux de prises assessoises par catégorie de pêche sont définis dans ce document. Il faut noter que, l'élaboration du plan de gestion se base sur les résultats des évaluations directes et indirectes des différents stocks, réalisées dans les groupes de travail, et les rapports des observateurs embarqués dans les navires et des campagnes d'évaluation directe de ressources démersales menées par le CNSHB à travers son navire de recherche.

1.1 Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport présente d'une part un aperçu global sur l'activité de la pêche de thons en Guinée et d'autre part donne une description détaillée des captures du thon en Guinée, les prises accessoires semi-industrielle, industrielle et les débarquements de la pêche artisanale.

La pêcherie thonière est exploitée essentiellement par les chalutiers étrangers. Un seul appartient à la Guinée. Les flottilles observées depuis plus d'une décennie sont essentiellement d'origine de l'union européenne (Espagne et France), du Sénégal et ne débarquent pas en Guinée (**tableau 1**).

Le nombre de thoniers (senneurs et canneurs) enregistré en Guinée dans les cinq dernières années a connu une évolution à la baisse depuis 2020. Il était de 40 navires en 2020 et 25 en 2024 (**tableau 1**). La majorité de ces flottilles utilisent l'engin de pêche de type senne tournante soit 97,5% du total en 2020 et un seul de pavillon Sénégalais utilise la canne.

Les prises accessoires des navires de la pêche industrielle ont connu une évolution en dent de scie. Elles sont passées de 234 tonnes en 2020 à 211 tonnes en 2024 avec un pic observé en 2021 soit 403 tonnes (**tableau 2**). La pêche semi-industrielle évoluant dans la zone côtière jusqu'en 2022 a réalisé aussi des captures non moins importantes des thons mineurs soit 52 tonnes en 2023 et 112 tonnes en 2024. La pêche artisanale réalise d'importantes captures des thons mineurs représentant 85% (8 595 tonnes) de la production totale de 9 9668 tonnes. Les thons majeurs débarqué par cette pêcherie artisanale est 1073 tonnes soit 15,4% de la production totale en 2024. L'analyse de la composition spécifique des échantillons de la production de la pêche artisanale indique que les thazard blancs prédomine (MAW) avec 60% de débarquement total, suivi par les thons orientale (KAW) avec 20%, yellowfin tuna (12%), les Auxis thazard (4,4%) et Thon obèse avec 1,2%.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

Le CNSHB est un Établissement Public à caractère scientifique et administratif doté d'une autonomie financière. Il compte un personnel de 140 personnes composé d'administrateurs, de scientifiques, de techniciens de recherche, de l'équipage de bateau de recherche et personnels d'appui. Sa mission principale est la production des connaissances sur le secteur de la pêche et de l'aquaculture pour la prise des décisions en matière de développement et d'aménagement durable pour le Ministère en charge des pêches et l'aquaculture. Il est composé de 5 départements scientifiques (Pêche Artisanale maritime, Pêche Industrielle, Pêche Continentale, Socio-économie et Gestion du littoral) et 5 services d'appui transversaux (Service informatique/Système d'information halieutiques, Service d'information de valorisation des résultats de recherche, Laboratoire et Administrions de navire de recherche et Service administratif et financier).

Le Centre fournit un ensemble de connaissances sur tous les secteurs de la filière pêche en Guinée sur : Les Evaluations des ressources halieutiques, Exploitation, Production, Commercialisation, Transformation, Consommation, Revenus et Rentabilités. En sa qualité de chargé de recherche scientifique, il participe activement aux programmes de recherche nationaux, régionaux et internationaux.

Le CNSHB, dispose un navire de recherche et deux vedettes qui lui permettent de prospecter la zone côtière et l'ensemble de la ZEE guinéenne. Il conduit chaque année une campagne d'évaluation des ressources démersales (poissons et céphalopodes) en vue de suivre l'état de la ressource halieutique.

Il mène également des suivis mensuels de l'activité de la pêche artisanale maritime et socioéconomique en collaboration avec d'autre service partenaire du Ministère en charge de pêche.

Pour améliorer la fourniture des statistiques de pêche artisanale et semi-industrielle sur les thons mineurs et majeurs, le CNSHB a mis en place un dispositif de collecte des données dédié sur les petits métiers ciblant les ressources thonières côtières.

Six principales enquêtes et collectes des données sont réalisées dans le cadre des systèmes de suivis des activités :

- Enquête retour de mer durant laquelle, tous les jours ouvrables, les enquêteurs collectent les données sur les caractéristiques des embarcations qui débarquent ce jour, l'origine géographique du produit débarqué (GPS), les caractéristiques de la sortie et procèdent à des mensurations d'échantillons.
- Recensement mensuel du parc actif catégorisé dans chaque site de pêche,
- Enquêtes socioéconomique (prix aux débarquement, coûts des activités de mareyage, de transformation, les prix aux marchés, les revenus des professionnels).
- Trajectoires des pirogues de pêche artisanale
- Suivi des activités de la pêche thonière sur le littoral guinéen
- Echantillonnage biologique des thons mineurs de l'ICCAT

Les programmes de recherche de développement en cours au CNSHB sont:

1	Suivi du prix de poissons au niveau des principaux débarcadères et marchés de la zone spéciale de Conakry.
2	Exploitation des gastéropodes marins et autres mollusques comestibles (*Mytilus edilus* ou Moule commune) aux débarcadères de Taboriah et Boffa centre (Boffa)
3	Suivi de l'Exploitation et échantillonnage biologique de Seiches (*Sepia sp*) débarquées à Conakry
4	Suivi biologique : *Décapterus rhonchus et Trachurus trécae*)
5	Analyse de la commercialisation des produits halieutiques
6	Identification des aires de nurserie des espèces ichtyologiques dans la baie de Tabounsou.
7	Identification des sites potentiels de débarquement des populations de raies et requins sur le littoral guinéen
8	Identification des impacts des activités fluvio-maritimes de transport de minerai sur la pêche dans la zone côtière du littoral guinéen
9	Evaluation de stocks démersaux partagés de *Pagrus caeruleostictus*

10	Caractérisation de la pêcherie des Dorades (*Pagrus caeruleostictus et Pagellus bellotti*) sur le littoral guinéen
11	Valorisation des résultats des activités de recherche halieutique
12	Suivis des petits métiers de thons
13	Inventaire et description des grands aspects des pêcheries continentales de Garafiri pour une base de suivi scientifique et évaluation
14	Caractérisation de la pêcherie spécifique à Barracuda le long du littoral Guinéen

Les statistiques sur l'effort et les captures de la pêche industrielle et semi-industrielle, de la flottille sont obtenues au niveau de la Direction nationale de la pêche maritime (DNPM) et le Centre national de la surveillance et police (CNSP) de pêche.

La DNPM, collecte les données sur la flottille, la licence de pêche, la pêche maritime (artisanale, semi-industrielle et les débarquements des navires de la pêche industrielle au port autonome de Conakry) et réalise le recensement du parc piroguier de la pêche artisanale.

Au niveau du CNSP, le programme d'observateur scientifique est chargé de la collecte des données de la pêche industrielle en mer sur les flottilles de pêche industrielle. Il collecte aussi des statistiques de l'effort et de capture de la pêche semi-industrielle avec les observateurs terrestre.

Le CNSHB, organise chaque année un atelier de validation des données avec la participation de tous les fournisseurs de données pour la publication du bulletin statistiques de pêches et d'aquaculture du Ministère de la pêche de la Guinée.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre d'autres mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Depuis plus d'une décennie, la République de Guinée élabore un plan annuel d'aménagement et de gestion des différentes ressources halieutiques. Ce plan définit les quotas de pêche, les conditions d'accès aux différents stocks, prenant en compte les recommandations, les mesures de gestions et de conservation, les avis scientifiques de son institution de recherche (CNSHB), des organismes sous régionaux (CSRP, CEDEAO), régional (COMHAFAT) et internationaux (FAO, ICCAT, UICN, JICA, etc …) travaillant sur l'environnement côtiers et marins.

Cette année (2025), un atelier de sensibilisation des gestionnaires et les professionnels sur la prise en compte et l'application intégrale des mesures de gestions et la conformité en matière de fourniture des informations à l'ICCAT a été organisé avec l'assistance financière de l'ICCAT en Guinée.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Pour respecter les exigences de l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration et de réponses sur les données de la seule flottille nationale active dans la zone guinéenne, les données des captures et efforts ont été renseignées sur les formulaires jusqu'en juillet 2024. Aucune donnée n'a été déclarée pour cause d'inactivité du navire depuis pratiquement le reste de l'année 2024. Les données des prises accessoires de la pêche industrielle non thonière et les données de la pêche artisanale sont disponibles dans la base de données du CNSHB. Pour la mise à disposition de ces données dans la base de données de l'ICCAT, nous sollicitons une assistance technique.

La Guinée, sollicite auprès de l'ICCAT, la mise à disposition des données de journal de bord des navires évoluant dans la ZEE guinéenne. En plus, on sollicite un appui technique et financier de l'ICCAT en vue de poursuivre notre programme de collectes des données biologiques et participer aux analyses et interprétations des résultats de recherche.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Tableau 1. Nombre des thoniers autorisé à pêcher dans la ZEE Guinéenne de 2020-2024 par type d'engins.

Pavillon	*Type de pêche*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
Guinée	Thonier Senneur			1	1	1
Belize		1	1			1
Cabo Verde		1	1			
Curaçao		3	3	1	1	1
Espagne		9	9	3	5	6
France		9	10	2		4
Guatemala		2	2	2	2	
Panama		3	3	2	2	1
Salvador		4		2	2	3
Sénégal	Thonier Senneur	7	6	7	7	7
	Thonier Canneur	1	1	1	1	1
Total		**40**	**36**	**21**	**21**	**25**

Tableau 2. Débarquement (tonnes) par pêcheries des thons de 2020 à 2024.

Pêcherie	*Type de pêche*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
Pêche artisanale	Thons mineurs	3 429	3 102	8 203	13 229	8 595
	Thon majeurs					1 073
Sous total PA		**3 429**	**3 102**	**8 203**	**13 229**	**9 668**
Pêche industrielle	Thons majeurs	**59**	124	65	27	20
	Thons mineurs	**175**	279	250	279	191
Sous total PI		**234**	**403**	**315**	**306**	**211**
Pêche semi-industrielle	Thons majeurs					3
	Thons mineurs				52	109
Sous total PSI					**52**	**112**
Total général		**3 663**	**3 505**	**8 518**	**13 587**	**9 991**

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

SUMMARY

There were no directed fisheries in 2024 for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT-E) or other ICCAT regulated species. As all discards of commercial fish species are banned in the Icelandic fleet, all bycatches are to be landed and recorded as all other catches. Bycatch of BFT-E was recorded in 2024 and reported to ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ

There were no directed fisheries in 2024 for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT-E) or other ICCAT regulated species. As all discards of commercial fish species are banned in the Icelandic fleet, all bycatches are to be landed and recorded as all other catches. Bycatch of BFT-E was recorded in 2024 and reported to ICCAT.

RESUMEN

There were no directed fisheries in 2024 for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT-E) or other ICCAT regulated species. As all discards of commercial fish species are banned in the Icelandic fleet, all bycatches are to be landed and recorded as all other catches. Bycatch of BFT-E was recorded in 2024 and reported to ICCAT.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The Icelandic national quota for EBFT in 2024 was 224 tonnes. According to the Icelandic fishing plan for 2024 allocations were a) 212 tonnes to up to three long-liners and b) 12 tonnes for incidental bycatches. No recreational fisheries were allowed in 2024. There was no directed fishing by Icelandic vessels in 2024. Bycatch of EBFT (1,998 tonnes) has been recorded in 2024 and reported to ICCAT.

1.2 Research and statistics

As there has been no directed fishing for EBFT by Icelandic vessels in 2024 but only bycatches, there are limited information to be submitted regarding research and statistics.

Electronic catch reporting on board vessels is mandatory on the Icelandic fishing fleet. The Marine and Freshwater Research Institute compiles information on catches, CPUE, catch distribution and bycatches from logbook information. Information on landings are also used by the MRFI.

All catches of Icelandic vessels are weighed and registered at landing at species level. Data on landings are received by the central database of the Directorate of Fisheries through online access from the ports on the day of landing. Additionally, all buyers and processors of catch in Iceland submit data on raw material purchases (by species) and processing of raw material each month, which is used for double checking of landings data. All data on catches are available publicly online down to composition of weight of individual species per landing of each vessel (www.fiskistofa.is).

As there have been no directed fisheries for EBFT by Icelandic vessels, only bycatch in 2024 (1,998 tonnes), there has been limited scientific information from Iceland to be submitted to ICCAT.

For directed fishing Icelandic longline EBFT vessels are obliged to carry an inspector from the Directorate of Fisheries for at least 20% of fishing days or trips. The longliners are not allowed to leave port without an inspector unless the Directorate issues a special written permit in that regard. Icelandic inspectors are full

time employees of the Directorate, usually with a long experience as fishing captains or crew members and have full enforcement mandate as well as being trained to take biological samples for the MRFI. The Directorate and the MRFI cooperate closely in the training of inspectors for scientific biological sampling, which the inspectors perform in all Icelandic fisheries.

As discards of commercial species are banned on the Icelandic fleet all catches of commercial species shall be recorded in logbooks, all dead commercial catches shall be landed. All bycatches of seabirds and other non-commercial species are to be recorded in the logbook but need not to be retained onboard. There are no known encounters with sea-turtles in or around Icelandic waters.

The MRFI receives samples for research from the inspector onboard EBFT vessels and/or present at landing of bluefin tuna in directed fishing. Length, weight, and fishing position of all BFT caught in targeted fisheries are recorded, as well as samples of vertebrates and tissues for genetic analysis. The MFRI has sampled vertebrates, genetic material, otoliths, and stomach content of BFT in directed fisheries. From bycatches stomach content analysis was conducted when possible. The length and weight of tunas caught as bycatch has been recorded. As there were no directed fishing in 2024 there have been no information to report in this regard.

Section 2: Information on Conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

No additional information on implementation of ICCAT CMM.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Due to a discard ban onboard Icelandic fishing vessels, ICCAT CMM provision that ban retention or landing of certain commercial fish species cannot be implemented as such. In yearly BFT regulations for directed fishing provisions are made that require such species (mostly shark species not present in Icelandic waters) to be released alive if possible. If dead the catch shall be landed, registered, and submitted to the Marine and Freshwater Research Institute for scientific purposes only.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-08-20		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-07-07		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-07		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-07-07		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-07-07		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		No T2CS estimations were made on these ICCAT species (low catches or by-catch only).	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		N.A. No scientific tagging surveys.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		N.A. No tagging declaration releases or recoveries.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		N.A. No data to report as no release/recovery.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No		N.A. No directed fisheries, nothing to report.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		No such fisheries.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		No information or data to report.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		No such vessels.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No farming in Iceland.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		No farming in Iceland.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		No farming in Iceland.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		No W-BFT fisheries.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		N.A. No information to report, no directed fishing.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		N.A. No information to report.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		N.A. No data to report.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		N.A. No BET/YFT/SKJ fisheries or bycatches.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		N.A. No FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		N.A. No such vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		N.A. No TRO fisheries.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		N.A. No TRO fisheries.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		N.A. No TRO fisheries.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		N.A. No FADs.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		No fisheries or bycatches	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No longline fisheries (or fisheries in general).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		No fisheries or bycatches.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		N.A. No such fisheries.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		N.A. No such vessels/fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		N.A. Data collection already in place.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		N.A. No shortfin mako catches.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		N.A. No information to submit.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		N.A. No information to submit.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		N.A. No NA shortfin mako fisheries/bycatch.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No fishing activities.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		No fishing activities.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		N.A. No information to submit.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		N.A. Generally guided by the Icelandic Marine and Freshwater Marine Institute if needed.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		No directed fisheries, no data to report.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		No directed fisheries.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		No directed fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		No directed fisheries.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		N.A. No such fisheries.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-08-20		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-08-20		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-07-07		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		No vessel chartering by Iceland.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		No vessel chartering by Iceland.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		N.A. Transhipments at sea banned.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		N.A. No transhipments in port.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		N.A. Transhipments at sea banned.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		N.A. No such vessels by Iceland.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		N.A. Transhipments at sea banned by Iceland.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		2025-02-07	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		No changes.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		2025-02-07	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		2025.02.07	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		N.A. No denials by Iceland.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		N.A. No apparent incidents to report by Iceland.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		N.A. No landings/ transshipments in port.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		N.A. No landings/ transshipments in port.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		N.A. No agreements/ arrangements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		No information.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		N.A. No access agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		N.A. No access agreements by Iceland.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		No directed fishing in 2024.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		N.A. No directed fishing in 2024 by Iceland.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		N.A. No sports/ recreational fisheries in Iceland.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		No reports.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No reports.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		N.A. No requests.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No actions were taken against nationals involved in IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		N.A. No imports/ landings to report by Iceland.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No data to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No data to report.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No sightings to report.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No sightings.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		N.A. Not taking part in voluntary scheme.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		N.A. Not part of voluntary scheme.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		N.A. Not part of voluntary scheme.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		This CPC does not embark ICCAT Regional Observers.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No incidents.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		N.A. No incidents.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		No reporting.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		This CPC does not have supply declarations.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		No information.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		No report.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		No report.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		No report.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		2025-02-07	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		2024-04-01	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		With Annual Report.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes		2025-07-07	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		No BFT vessels in 2024 registered for directed fishing.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		N.A. No other BFT vessels – no data to report.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		This CPC did not realize Joint Fishing Operations to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		N.A. No directed fishing no VMS messages sent.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		N.A. Not part of scheme of joint international inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not participate in the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		N.A. Not part of scheme of joint international inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		N.A. Not part of scheme of joint international inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes		2025-02-07	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		2025-02-07	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		N.A. No directed fishing, info on bycatch sent when available.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		N.A. No directed fishing, info on bycatch sent when available.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		The quota of this CPC has not yet been fully used.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		N.A. For 2024 no directed fishing.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		2025-08-20	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		No change from last submission.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		No directed fishing, bycatch has been reported.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Iceland has been using the eBCD for several year, no update to registration.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		N.A. No BFT farming.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		No vessel under the flag of this CPC has fished for these species in the last years.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		N.A. No IUU investigations for such vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		N.A. No data to report.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		N.A. No SDP.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		N.A. No such catches.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		N.A. No FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		N.A. No tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		N.A. No tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		N.A. No catches to report.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		N.A. No tropical tuna catches.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		N.A. No tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		N.A. No tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		N.A. No tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		N.A. No tropical tuna fishing or vessels.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		N.A. No data to report.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		N.A. No SDPs. Catches or trade.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		N.A. No vessels targeting Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		N.A. No such vessels.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		N.A. No MED-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		N.A. No MED-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		N.A. No MED-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		N.A. No MED-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		N.A. No Med-SWO catches.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		N.A. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		N.A. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		N.A. No SWO fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		N.A. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		N.A. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		N.A. No SWO fisheries/bycatch.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		N.A. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		N.A. No SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		N.A. No SWO fisheries.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		N.A. No directed fishing.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		N.A. No directed fishing.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		N.A. No directed fishing.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		N.A. No directed fishing.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2023-11-12	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		N.A. No BUM/WHM/SPF catches by Icelandic vessels now or historically.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2025-08-20	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		This CPC does not have any landing of North Atl. SMA to report.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		This CPC does not have any interactions with whale sharks to report.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		See Annual Report.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		N.A. No directed fishing.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		No directed fisheries for ICCAT species no measures to report. Discards of commercial species banned on all Icelandic fishing vessels. All catches to be reported in e-logbooks, including non-commercial species (seabirds and marine mammals). MFRI monitors and carries out research programs to assess compliance with discard ban.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		N.A. No directed fishing.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		N.A. No pilot system.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		N.A. No objections raised by Iceland to ICCAT Recs	

ANNUAL REPORT OF JAPAN[1,2]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU JAPON
INFORME ANUAL DE JAPÓN

SUMMARY

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. 88% of logbook data from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2024 have been analyzed and included in this report (provisional). In 2024, the number of fishing days was 13,400, which was 106% of past ten years' average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like species (excluding sharks) in 2024 is estimated to be about 27,000 t, which is about 126 % of past ten years' average. In 2024, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 53% of the total tuna and tuna-like species catch in weight, whose volume has recovered after COVID-19. The second dominant species was yellowfin tuna occupying 23% and third one was bluefin tuna (14%). A total of 1,277 fishing days were monitored by observers in 2024 covering 9.5% of the entire operations.

RÉSUMÉ

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. 88% of logbook data from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2024 have been analyzed and included in this report (provisional). In 2024, the number of fishing days was 13,400, which was 106% of past ten years' average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like species (excluding sharks) in 2024 is estimated to be about 27,000 t, which is about 126 % of past ten years' average. In 2024, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 53% of the total tuna and tuna-like species catch in weight, whose volume has recovered after COVID-19. The second dominant species was yellowfin tuna occupying 23% and third one was bluefin tuna (14%). A total of 1,277 fishing days were monitored by observers in 2024 covering 9.5% of the entire operations.

RESUMEN

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. 88% of logbook data from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2024 have been ana-lyzed and included in this report (provisional). In 2024, the number of fishing days was 13,400, which was 106% of past ten years' average. The catch of tunas and tuna-like species (excluding sharks) in 2024 is estimated to be about 27,000 t, which is about 126 % of past ten years' average. In 2024, the most dominant species was bigeye tuna, representing 53% of the total tuna and tuna-like species catch in weight, whose volume has recovered after COVID-19. The second dominant species was yellowfin tuna occupying 23% and third one was bluefin tuna (14%). A total of 1,277 fishing days were monitored by observers in 2024 covering 9.5% of the entire operations.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1. Annual Fisheries Information

1.1.1 Type of fisheries

Longline is the only tuna-fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. Other two types of fisheries, baitboat and purse seine fisheries, stopped fishing in the Atlantic in 1984 and 1992, respectively. Therefore, the following sections only discuss the longline fishery.

[1] Fisheries Resources Institute, 2-12-4, Fukuura, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama-shi, 236-8648, Japan.
[2] Fisheries Agency of Japan, 1-2-1, Kasumigaseki,Chiyoda-ku,Tokyo 100－8907, Japan.

1.1.2 Statistical coverage

The Fisheries Resources Institute (FRI) (former National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (NRIFSF)) has been in charge of compiling fishery statistics from logbooks for commercial tuna fishery as well as biological data. 88% of logbook data from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic in 2024 have been analyzed and included in this report (provisional).

1.1.3 Trend of fishing effort

The number of vessels and fishing days of the Japanese longliners, which operated in the Atlantic in 2024 of calendar year (preliminary), were 71 vessels and 13,400 days, respectively (**Table 1** and **Figure 1**). Total fishing days and total hooks were relatively low during COVID-19 (2019-2021) but have recovered since then especially in the tropical Atlantic. The fishing effort (number of hooks) showed decreasing trend as to entire Atlantic until 2016 and it slightly increased until 2018, decreased until 2021, and increased again to about 40 million hooks in 2024 (preliminary), which is 47% of 2005 level. In the tropical Atlantic (20N – equatorial – 20S) the fishing effort demonstrated an upward trend from 2002 to 2008, was stable from 2008 to 2010, decreased from 2012 to 2016, increased in 2017, decreased until 2021, and increased again after that. In the north area (> 20N) fishing effort showed a remarkable decreasing trend between 2005 and 2009, and was comparatively stable after 2011 with slight increase from 2017. In the south area (> 20S) fishing effort was increasing after 2010, decreased in 2017, fluctuated until 2020, decreased until 2022, but increased after 2023.

Annual geographical distribution of the longline fishing effort in 2023 and 2024 (**Figure 2**) shows that fishing effort was exerted in a wide area from south to north Atlantic, as well as from east to west Atlantic, but mainly in the eastern area. Seasonal distribution (**Figure 3**) clearly indicated a high concentration of fishing effort in areas such as the south of Iceland, off east coast of North America as well as inter-subtropical areas between 20°N and 20°S. In the south of Iceland and off east coast of North America, fishing operations mainly take place from the 3rd to 4th quarter, while the tropical fishing grounds are fished for all year round.

1.1.4 Catch trend

The catch of tunas and tuna-like species (excluding sharks) in the Atlantic Ocean in 2024 (calendar year) by the Japanese fishery is estimated to be about 27,000 t (**Table 2**). While the total fishing days in 2024 was 106% (**Table 1**) of past ten years' average (2014 – 2023), the total catches excluding discards in 2024 were about 126% of the average catch for the same period (**Table 2**). The total catch has been comparatively stable since 2001 with some yearly fluctuations and increasing trend after 2021. The most dominant species in 2024 was bigeye, representing 53% in weight of the total tuna and tuna-like species catch. During COVID-19 (2019-2021), the catch of bigeye was relatively low, but has recovered since then. The second dominant species was yellowfin which occupied 23% and the third one was bluefin (14%). The catches of bigeye, yellowfin and bluefin in 2024 represented 128%, 168% and 134% of last ten years' average, respectively. The remaining species were mainly composed of albacore, southern bluefin tuna and swordfish. The catch of albacore in 2014 drastically decreased from 2013 because an allocation for south Atlantic albacore (1,355t) has been applied to Japan from the 2014 fishing year. The catch drastically increased in 2018, which is probably because of increase in catch rate, and decreased in 2019. Swordfish catch did not occur in the north Atlantic between February 2000 and 2003 as all catches of this species were released. This severe action was introduced in response to the fact that Japan's allocation was drastically reduced in 1997 and as a result Japan used up all the allocation from 1997 to 2001 by the end of 1999. Stock or management unit area breakdown of catch by species is also shown in **Table 3** for the recent two years (2023 - 2024). Amounts of dead discards were included in the Task 1 data for bluefin tuna starting from 2017, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish from 2018 and albacore, swordfish, sailfish, blue shark and shortfin mako from 2019. The amount of dead discards for each species in each year is shown in **Table 4**.

As for sharks, in 2013, Japan reviewed the conversion factors of three major shark species (blue shark, shortfin mako shark and porbeagle) from processed weight reported in the longline log-book system to round weight, which are used to estimate the total catch amount. Consequently, the catch of the sharks increased compared with past reports.

Geographical distributions of catch by species are shown in **Figure 4** (bluefin tuna), **Figure 5** (bigeye tuna), **Figure 6** (yellowfin tuna), **Figure 7** (swordfish) and **Figure 8** (albacore). In general, those distributions for bigeye tuna catch coincide with the geographical pattern of fishing effort between 40°N and 40°S. In contrast, the catches of bluefin tuna and yellowfin tuna were mostly limited to north of 40°N and inter-tropical area between 20°N and 30°S, respectively. Bigeye tuna and swordfish were caught mainly in tropical waters. Albacore is caught mainly in the southeastern area. These patterns were shown more clearly in **Figure 9** that indicated geographical distribution of catch composition by species.

1.1.5 New developments or shifts in the fishery

No new development or drastic change of the trend was observed in recent years. The declining trend in the number of boats actually fishing has been observed since 1995 while it was comparatively stable since 2015. The total number of hooks also has been decreased in the long term although increasing trends were observed during 2016-2018 and 2022-2024 (**Figure 1**).

1.2 Research and statistics

The FRI has been in charge of data collection and compilation of Atlantic tuna fishery necessary for the scientific researches on Atlantic tuna and tuna-like species. Required statistical data have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat and results of scientific research have also been presented at the regular meetings and intersessional meetings of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS).

1.2.1 Fishery data

The FRI provided up to 2024 catch and effort and size frequency data (Task 1, 2 and biological sampling) of the longline fishery to the ICCAT Secretariat (some data are preliminary and subject to change). In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, 26 observer trips on longline vessels in the Atlantic were conducted in 2024. A total of 1,277 fishing days were monitored (preliminary). This covers 9.5 % of entire operations in the Atlantic Ocean in 2024 (calendar year), 26.3 % of the vessels for eastern bluefin tuna in 2024 fishing year (between August 2024 and July 2025; preliminary) and 5.3 % of the operations for tropical tuna in 2024 (calendar year).

1.2.2 Tuna biology and stock assessment

The biological and stock assessment studies carried out by the FRI on Atlantic tunas and billfishes have been continued.

This year the FRI participated in the following ICCAT related meetings in addition to the SCRS species group meetings; Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (hybrid/ Madrid, Spain, 10-13 February 2025), Shortfin Mako Shark Data Preparatory Meeting (hybrid/Madrid, Spain, 10-14 March 2025), White Marlin Data Preparatory Meeting (hybrid/Madrid, Spain, 24-27 March 2025), Bluefin Tuna Species Group Intersessional Meeting (hybrid/ Sète, France, 8-11 April 2025), Bigeye Tuna Data Preparatory Meeting (hybrid/ San Sebastián, Spain, 21-25 April 2025), Meeting of the Subcommittee on Ecosystems and Bycatch (hybrid/ Madrid, Spain, 12-16 May 2025), Shortfin Mako Shark Stock Assessment Meeting (hybrid/ Madrid, Spain, 9-13 June 2025), White Marlin Stock Assessment Meeting (hybrid/ Madrid, Spain 23-27 June 2025), Meeting of the Standing Working Group on Dialogue between Fisheries Scientists and Managers (hybrid/ Madrid, Spain, 8 July 2025), SCRS Science Strategic Plan Meeting (hybrid/ Madrid, Spain, 9-11 July 2025) and Bigeye tuna stock assessment meeting (hybrid/ Madrid, Spain, 14-18 July 2025).

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Catch report

FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit catch information every ten-day period (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. In addition, the Ministerial Order requires all tuna vessels fishing for Atlantic bluefin tuna to report the catch weight of each bluefin tuna with its tag number, the name of vessel, location of catch and time of operation every day.

2.1.2 Implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

The Ministerial Order requires that all Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention Area be equipped with VMS satellite tracking devices onboard, through which their positions are reported in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations.

2.1.3 Catch quota

i) Catch quota

FAJ has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin/spearfish, bigeye tuna, northern blue shark, southern blue shark, and southern shortfin mako, by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit catch information for these stocks every ten days (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. FAJ issues a caution to the vessels when the total amount of catch approaches the catch quota, and any catches are prohibited when the catch quota is fully utilized. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, quotas have been allocated individually to a limited number of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and all individual bluefin tunas must be tagged with designated official plastic bands distributed to the vessels. Since the 2015 fishing season, the electronic catch document program has been implemented.

ii) Fishing year

FAJ has set the "Fishing Year (from August to July)" for the proper quota management of bluefin tuna, swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin/spearfish, bigeye tuna, southern albacore, northern blue shark, southern blue shark and southern shortfin mako. The 2024 quotas for these tunas were applied to the 2024 Fishing Year which started on August 1, 2024 and ended on July 31, 2025.

2.1.4 The number of fishing vessels

FAJ has submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat the list of all the tuna fishing vessels which have been licensed to fish in the ICCAT Convention area according to its relevant recommendations.

Since 1998, FAJ has limited the number of vessels fishing for bigeye tuna in the Convention area in accordance with relevant recommendations for tropical tunas.

When the TAC and allocations for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna were reduced in accordance with Recommendations 08-05 and 09-06, FAJ appropriated 4.2 million dollars for reduction of the capacity of its longline fishing vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. As the TAC and Japan's allocation has been increasing in recent years, the number of fishing vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna has started increasing while keeping the total capacity commensurate with the allocation.

The number and the total GRT of vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna in the 2024 fishing year were 42 and 19,322, respectively.

2.1.5 Minimum size limits

In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has prohibited the catch of undersized fish with an exemption of a certain percentage of tolerance by the Ministerial Order. The catch prohibition of undersized bluefin tuna was established by the Ministerial Order on April 2, 1975, and FAJ amended this Ministerial Order several times to implement the relevant ICCAT recommendations for not only bluefin tuna but also others such as swordfish, etc. The latest amendment of this order in relation to minimum size limits was in August 2011 to implement the 2010 Recommendations on bluefin tuna size limits.

2.1.6 Time and area closure

FAJ has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the Mediterranean from June 1 to December 31 by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendation. For the bluefin tuna fishery, an area closure has been extended to the east Atlantic Ocean with the exception of the area delimited by west of 10 ◦ W and north of 42 ◦ N, where such fishing has been prohibited from February 1 to July 31, in accordance with relevant Recommendations.

2.1.7 National Observer Program

Based on the relevant ICCAT Recommendations, FAJ has implemented a national observer program for vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean. In 2024 (calendar year), the program covered 9.5% (provisional figure) of the total number of fishing days, which was above 5% required by the Recommendation 16-14. The program also covered 26.3% of the total number of fishing vessels for bluefin tuna in the East Atlantic Ocean (fishing year), which was above 20% required by the Recommendation 22-08, and 5.3% of the total number of fishing days for tropical tunas in the entire Atlantic Ocean (calendar year). Observer activities have returned to the level before the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.1.8 Prohibition of import of Atlantic bigeye tuna

Japan had prohibited the import of Atlantic bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Bolivia and Georgia since July 10, 2003 and July 28, 2004, respectively, in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. In 2012, those import prohibitions were lifted in accordance with the Recommendation 11-19.

2.1.9 Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) Program and Catch Document Scheme (CDS)

On September 1, 1993, the Japanese government started requiring BTSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 92-01. In addition, from June 1, 1994, it started requiring BTSDs for fresh products in accordance with Recommendation 93-03.

On July 28, 2004, it started collecting information on farmed bluefin tuna product in accordance with Recommendation 03-19.

On June 4, 2008, it started requiring Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents (BCDs) for all bluefin tuna products in accordance with Recommendation 07-10.

FAJ has annually reported the data collected under the BCD program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1.10 Implementation of the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document (BETSD) Program

On July 1, 2002, the Japanese government started requiring BETSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-21.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1.11 Implementation of the ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document (SWOSD) Program

On January 1, 2003, the Japanese government started collecting SWOSDs for fresh and frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 01-22.

FAJ has bi-annually reported the data collected under the program to the ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1.12 Implementation of the Positive Listing Measure

Based on the Recommendation 02-22 to establish an ICCAT record of fishing vessels larger than 24 meters in length overall (LSFVs) authorized to operate in the Convention area, the Japanese government started the Positive Listing Measure for tuna import on November 14, 2003. Based on the Recommendation 09-08, the measure was amended to cover vessels larger than 20 m from June 1, 2010. If there are tunas caught by LSFVs not entered into the record, the import is not permitted by the Japanese government.

Also, the Japanese government has implemented the Positive Listing Measures on Farming Facilities based on the Recommendation 03-09 since November 22, 2004.

For East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, FAJ has submitted a list of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna based on the relevant Recommendations.

2.1.13 Conservation of sharks

Based on the relevant Recommendations, FAJ has prohibited its longline vessels from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark, hammerhead sharks, whitetip shark, bigeye thresher shark and porbeagle by the Ministerial Order. Since March 2018, retaining Northern Shortfin mako shark is also prohibited, unless caught in accordance with paragraph 3 of Recommendation 19-06.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

There were no significant difficulties to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2024.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-11		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-06-30		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-06-30		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-06-30		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-06-30		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2025-06-30		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Japan has no tagging data related to sharks, tuna and tuna like species.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2025-07-09		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2025-09-11		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Japan has no available information.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		No Japanese pelagic longline vessel operates in the Mediterranean from 2010.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities in the Convention area.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Japan is not involved in cooperative research.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Japan updates the abundance indices from Japanese vessels annually.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Japan collaborates on the GBYP biological sampling program. Results are available in the GBYP report.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Japan does not conduct the scientific activities by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in Atlantic oceans.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in Atlantic oceans.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-07-09		2025-07-09
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes	2022-06-06	The result of EM trials was reported to 2022 EMS WG.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Japan does not engage in Port Sampling Program.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Japan does not engage in albacore fishing in Mediterranean.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2022-07-28		
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Japan does not operate artisanal and small-scale fisheries in the Convention area.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Japan has reported species-specific shark data.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Japan does not undertake such research.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Japan does not undertake such research.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Japan does not undertake such research.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2025-06-30		
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2022-09-20		
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes	2024-07-12		
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Japan does not operate purse seiners in the Convention area.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2020-10-22	No update from this date. 2020-10-22 submitted.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2025-07-09		
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2025-07-09		
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Japan does not operate artisanal fisheries in the Convention area.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2025-09-11		
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes	2025-08-15		2025-09-10

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-11	The Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore, northern and southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin/spearfish, bigeye tuna, northern blue shark and southern shortfin mako, and has required all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook and, for bluefin tuna, daily catch information. All Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention area are equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard. In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has taken necessary measures to comply with its minimum size regulations, time area closures and so on by the Ministerial Order. A statistical or electronic catch document program has been conducted for bigeye, swordfish and bluefin tuna. Records of fishing vessels larger than 20meters in length overall (LSFVs) have been established. A prior authorization from FAJ is required in the case that Japanese tuna longline vessels transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-11	See above.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Japan does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Japan does not charter any vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes	2025-09-10		
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes	2025-09-10		
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		The masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transshipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-08-06
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-07-18
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2025-08-04		
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2025-08-04		
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		No update on Japan's list of foreign vessel ports.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		168 hours in advance (7days).	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		There has been no such case.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Three foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board were inspected in 2024 without any infringement.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Three foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board were inspected in 2024 without any infringement.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Three foreign fishing vessels with ICCAT-regulated species on board were inspected in 2024 without any infringement.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Japan has not entered into bilateral agreements/ arrangements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2025-09-10		
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Japan does not have any access agreements under which Japanese vessels operate.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Japan does not have any access agreements under which Japanese vessels operate.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2025-04-09		2025-09-09

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		There is no change from 2012.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Japan has no sport and recreational fishing vessels in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repo rt(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Japan has no information regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Japan has no comment on IUU allegations.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		No Japanese IUU vessel on the list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		There has been no such case.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2025-08-28		
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Japan has no information regarding suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No case to report.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No case to report.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No case to report.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Japan does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Japan does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Japan does not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2020-06-26		
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		There has been no such case.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		The provisions of Rec.19-11 do not apply to longline gear.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		The provisions of Rec.19-11 do not apply to longline gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Japan has not submitted the points of contact.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		The masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transshipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes	2025-08-13		
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Japan did not provide the information.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Japan did not provide the information.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		There has been no such case.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Japan has no BFT traps.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2025-02-05		2025-02-27
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-09-04
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		No request by Secretariat.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-08-20
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-08-13
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-08-13
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		No Japanese fishing vessel is engaged in JFO.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Japan transmitted VMS information to the Secretariat.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes	2025-07-15		
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2025-07-15		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2024-11-07	2024 fishing year: 96 First 2024/10/7 Last 2025/01/23	2025-01-23
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2024-11-07	2024 fishing year: 96 First 2024/11/7 Last 2025/01/23	2025-01-23
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2025-01-23		2025-01-23
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes	2025-09-11	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2025-09-04		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2025-03-25		2025-07-07
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2025-04-01		2025-04-03
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2024-05-29		
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes	2025-08-27		
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Japan has no information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught BFT.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not required.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Japan has no BFT farming.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Japan does not participate in REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2025-04-09		2025-09-05
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2025-07-15		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by TROP vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-03-25		2025-09-11
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2025-06-19		
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2025-02-03		2025-08-04
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Japan does not operate FAD fisheries.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2025-02-04		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2025-02-03		2025-08-28
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Japan's catch has not reached 80% of its TAC yet.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Japan did not fully utilize its catch limit.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		Japan targets tropical tuna as its primary catch species and has not established regulations for bycatch.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Japan targets tropical tuna as its primary catch species and has not established regulations for bycatch.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		Japan targets tropical tuna as its primary catch species and has not established regulations for bycatch.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		Japan targets tropical tuna as its primary catch species and has not established regulations for bycatch.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-03-25		2025-09-11
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2025-06-19		
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2025-09-08		
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Japan has no inspection vessel.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Japan has no inspection vessel.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-09-05
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-09-05
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Yes		All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Convention are authorized to catch and retain S. SWO.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Yes		All Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Convention are authorized to catch and retain N. SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Japan is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-09-05
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2025-07-15		2025-09-05
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch N.ALB.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		Japanese vessels authorized to operate in the Atlantic are authorized to catch S. ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Japan has no sports/recreational vessels for Med-ALB.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Japan has no vessel operating in the Mediterranean.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2025-09-11		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Japan does not claim any exemption.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-11		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2025-02-03		2025-08-28
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		Japan does not operate purse seine fishery.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2025-09-11	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2025-09-04		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2025-09-11	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		Japan does not operate purse seine fishery.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Japan has nothing to report on this issue.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		Japan is not engaged in any pilot electronic statistical document system.	

Table 1. Annual number of Japanese tuna vessels operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, 1981-2024.
* Values are preliminary especially for number of vessels (unraised).

	Longline			Purse seine	Pole-and-line
Year	Number of vessels	Fishing days (sets in 100)	Fishing days per boat	Number of vessels	Number of vessels
1981	320	297	93	-	10
1982	269	307	114	1	7
1983	182	175	96	1	4
1984	212	252	119	1	2
1985	205	279	136	2	-
1986	190	208	109	2	-
1987	146	172	118	2	-
1988	183	260	142	2	-
1989	239	345	144	1	-
1990	235	359	153	1	-
1991	242	339	140	2	-
1992	248	292	118	2	-
1993	307	399	130	-	-
1994	232	380	164	-	-
1995	253	385	152	-	-
1996	291	471	162	-	-
1997	276	414	150	-	-
1998	250	403	161	-	-
1999	229	339	148	-	-
2000	208	355	171	-	-
2001	199	276	139	-	-
2002	185	240	130	-	-
2003	198	319	161	-	-
2004	199	323	163	-	-
2005	193	290	150	-	-
2006	173	252	145	-	-
2007	127	254	200	-	-
2008	154	283	184	-	-
2009	123	222	180	-	-
2010	111	220	198	-	-
2011	103	186	180	-	-
2012	101	187	186	-	-
2013	102	157	153	-	-
2014	89	151	170	-	-
2015	73	134	183	-	-
2016	77	128	166	-	-
2017	83	143	172	-	-
2018	87	150	172	-	-
2019	81	126	156	-	-
2020	87	119	137	-	-
2021	76	98	129	-	-
2022	72	108	150	-	-
2023	70	107	153	-	-
2024*[1]	71	134	189	-	-
average (2014 - 2023)	80	126	159		
2024 / average	89%	106%	119%		

Table 2. Catches (t) of tuna and tuna-like fishes taken by the Japanese longline fishery, 1981-2024. Grand total includes sharks but excludes discards.

Year	Bluefin	Southern bluefin	Albacore	Bigeye	Yellowfin	Swordfish	White marlin	Blue marlin *1	Black marlin	Sailfish *2	Spearfish	Others	Sub-total	Sharks *4	Grand Total (including sharks but excluding discards)
1981	4,386	2,506	2,298	21,044	4,145	2,233	143	468		94		319	37,636		
1982	3,826	1,135	1,350	32,867	6,062	3,728	111	1,132		173		410	50,794		
1983	3,997	505	1,318	15,141	2,069	1,899	44	440		69		114	25,596		
1984	3,246	1,636	800	24,310	3,967	3,789	76	833		97		342	39,096		
1985	2,523	1,468	1,467	31,602	5,308	4,323	126	1,090		122		468	48,497		
1986	1,664	389	1,209	22,801	3,404	2,660	129	508		99		378	33,241		
1987	2,140	1,120	851	18,575	3,364	2,294	134	438		43		341	29,300		
1988	2,536	548	1,128	31,664	5,982	4,055	144	823		79		366	47,325		
1989	2,523	625	1,214	39,419	6,971	5,593	146	1,555		78		390	58,514		
1990	2,186	1,202	1,324	35,024	5,919	7,307	126	1,216		88		538	54,930		
1991	3,754	1,331	1,346	29,489	4,718	4,688	121	905		88		443	46,883		
1992	3,985	525	1,048	34,128	3,715	3,541	248	1,017		43		265	48,515		
1993	3,858	1,688	951	35,053	3,096	6,386	82	928		60		815	52,917		
1994	3,038	595	1,157	38,502	4,782	4,763	92	1,524	6	53	38	513	55,063	5,442	60,505
1995	5,171	1,409	758	34,223	5,046	3,563	55	1,366	1	52	28	826	52,498	3,492	55,990
1996	4,542	1,219	901	33,171	5,251	3,795	112	1,679	2	50	29	783	51,534	2,295	53,829
1997	3,498	301	838	26,489	3,538	2,765	58	1,349	1	36	31	415	39,319	2,054	41,373
1998	4,276	926	884	25,601	5,413	2,518	50	1,067	2	50	40	801	41,628	2,445	44,073
1999	3,436	946	1,027	21,833	3,405	1,869	40	790	0	26	44	685	34,101	1,644	35,745
2000	3,523	1,205	1,241	24,605	4,061	954	83	883	2	39	40	734	37,370	1,114	38,484
2001	3,083	376	1,467	18,087	2,692	686	56	335	1	9	23	313	27,128	1,116	28,244
2002	3,501	1,152	942	15,306	2,105	833	16	267	2	23	28	514	24,688	1,497	26,185
2003	3,068	1,952	1,002	20,528	3,049	956	33	459	1	32	65	825	31,969	1,809	33,777
2004	3,123	92	1,402	18,509	6,260	1,263	36	539	2	75	77	794	32,172	2,431	34,604
2005	3,241	354	1,648	14,026	4,247	1,189	34	442	1	72	98	415	25,766	2,842	28,609
2006	2,828	303	1,097	15,735	4,643	1,746	39	490	2	67	74	801	27,824	3,649	31,474
2007	2,355	25	527	17,993	9,037	3,046	21	920	3	145	61	685	34,817	5,268	40,086
2008	2,922	915	1,772	16,781	6,280	2,544	34	1,028	1	232	99	906	33,514	8,183	41,697
2009	2,085	228	1,209	16,398	4,994	2,118	43	822	3	137	85	889	29,010	5,724	34,735
2010	1,508	126	1,499	15,205	4,579	2,377	41	731	2	151	106	995	27,320	5,579	32,899
2011	1,666	172	1,531	12,306	4,454	1,756	31	402	3	155	51	820	23,346	5,083	28,429
2012	1,396	309	3,305	15,393	4,660	1,801	42	430	2	173	147	864	28,522	5,943	34,466
2013	1,446	910	4,853	13,399	4,580	984	24	189	1	78	88	877	27,430	4,331	31,761
2014	1,436	1,100	1,398	13,603	3,824	1,521	6	280	1	70	3	999	24,241	6,793	31,034
2015	1,732	1,611	2,028	12,390	3,470	1,089	8	293	2	48	0	930	23,600	6,455	30,055
2016	1,923	1,725	1,393	10,365	3,376	1,016	9	296	2	65	4	1,051	21,225	6,505	27,730
2017	2,250	1,965	1,555	10,994	3,123	1,371	10	430	1	52	2	1,101	22,854	7,745	30,598
2018	2,668	2,107	3,181	9,854	3,093	964	6	287	2	49	4	1,263	23,480	7,720	31,200
2019	3,180	1,589	1,855	9,503	4,091	1,011	11	359	3	80	2	875	19,380	6,289	25,668
2020	3,180	947	1,160	9,505	2,883	952	7	297	3	78	4	668	16,504	3,927	20,431
2021	3,693	589	1,869	9,211	3,335	784	8	289	1	54	1	437	16,579	2,935	19,513
2022	3,693	876	2,083	12,274	4,192	1,053	3	317	3	30	2	348	21,182	2,714	23,896
2023	3,693	970	1,757	12,254	5,865	870	9	386	2	51	4	501	22,669	2,894	25,563
2024	3,675	1,273	2,848	14,093	6,247	1,107	3	425	2	82	1	640	26,720	3,023	29,743
average (2014 - 2023)	2,745	1,348	1,828	10,995	3,725	1,063	8	323	2	58	3	818	21,171	5,398	26,569
2024*3 / average	134%	94%	156%	128%	168%	104%	41%	131%	99%	142%	24%	78%	126%	56%	112%

*1 Blue marlin and black marlin were not separated until 1993.
*2 Sailfish and spearfish were not separated until 1993.
*3 2024 values are preliminary.
*4 Sharks include porbeagle, blue shark, shortfin mako and other sharks.

Table 3. Stock or management unit area breakdown of Task 1 catches (t) taken by the Japanese longline fishery for 2023 and 2024. Discards are not included.

2023

SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL*2
bluefin	610	3,083							0		3,693
southern bluefin					0	0	970	0			970
albacore			216	1,541							1,757
bigeye										12,254	12,254
yellowfin	1,230	4,635									5,865
swordfish			448	422							870
white marlin			5	4							9
blue marlin			257	129							386
back marlin					0	0	2	0			2
sailfish	7	44									51
spearfish	0	3									4
skipjack	1	3									4
porbeagle					0	0	0	0			0
blue shark					1,943	5	927	20			2,894
shortfin mako					0	0	0	0			0

2024*1

SPECIES	WEST	EAST	NORT	SOUTH	NE	NW	SE	SW	MEDI	ALL	TOTAL*2
bluefin	702	2,973							0		3,675
southern bluefin					0	0	1,273	0			1,273
albacore			225	2,623							2,848
bigeye										14,093	14,093
yellowfin	1,615	4,631									6,247
swordfish			548	558							1,107
white marlin			2	2							3
blue marlin			321	104							425
back marlin					1	0	1	0			2
sailfish	2	80									82
spearfish	0	1									1
skipjack	0	10									10
porbeagle					0	0	0	0			0
blue shark					2,204	182	630	7			3,023
shortfin mako					0	0	0	0			0

*1 2024 values are preliminary.
*2 "Total" does not necessarily agree with the sum of breakdowns due to rounding error.

Table 4. Amount (t) of discard for each species by the Japanese longline fishery.

Year	Bluefin	Albacore	Bigeye	Yellowfin	Blue marlin	White marlin	Spearfish	Sailfish	Swordfish	Blue shark	Shortfin mako
2017	5.26										
2018	8.52		26.12	6.18	5.49	1.53	11.75				
2019	9.47	37.29	14.75	5.33	8.36	1.04	8.38	1.45	7.49	289.87	31.30
2020	8.39	12.38	17.61	6.62	16.19	1.48	6.93	2.65	5.70	473.59	32.53
2021	0.68	4.73	19.44	9.93	9.36	0.31	4.25	0.29	7.06	296.55	27.80
2022	4.18	2.27	24.61	6.69	2.03	0.16	0.73	0.33	1.64	289.70	10.58
2023	5.92	24.04	16.65	15.85	14.18	1.42	2.14	11.49	3.21	447.49	14.48
2024	9.21	19.71	29.20	19.57	57.12	1.48	3.68	1.91	4.18	641.64	27.59

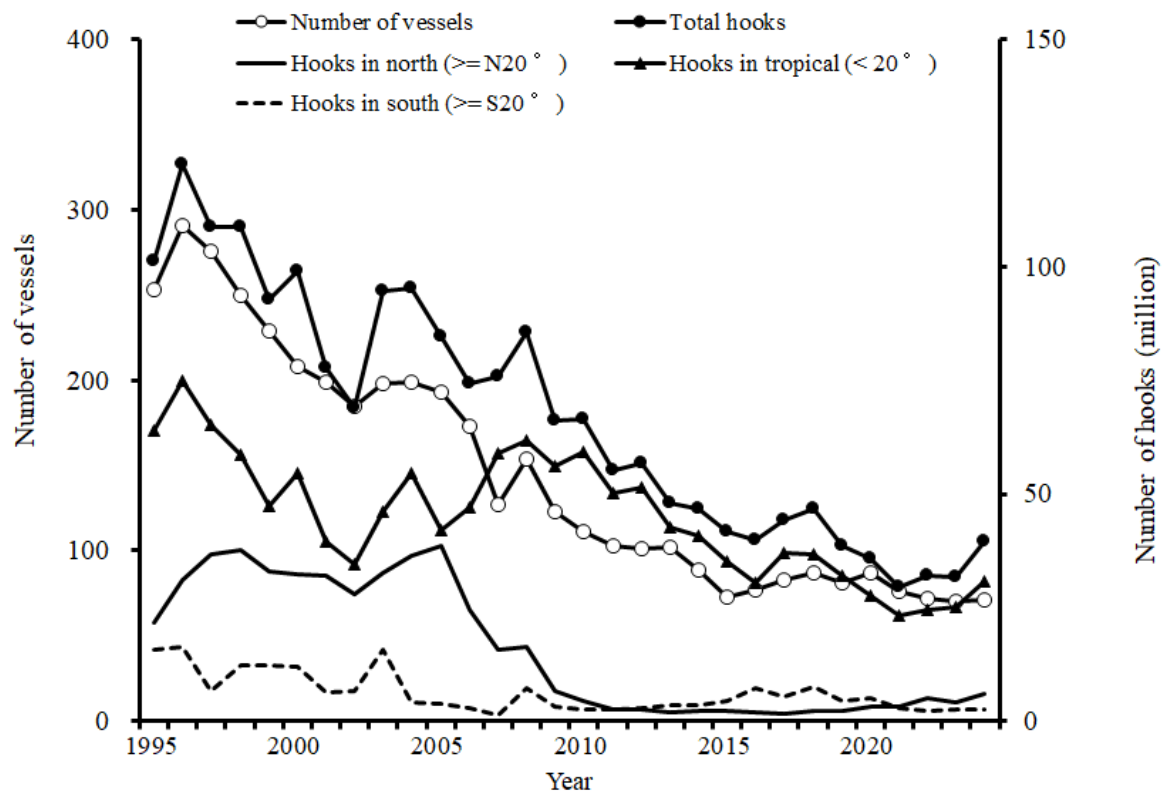


Figure 1. Trends in fishing effort (number of vessels operated and number of hooks used) exerted by the Japanese longline fishery, 1995-2023. Number of hooks are also presented by area (north (>=20N), tropical (20N- equatorial - 20S) and south (>=20 S). 2024 values are preliminary.

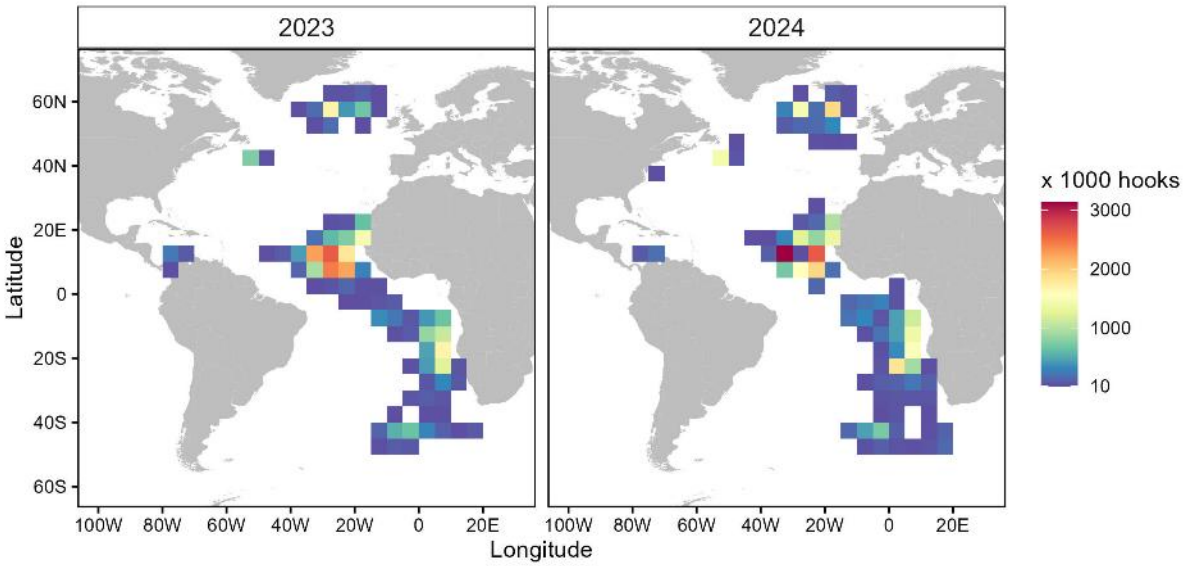


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic, for 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

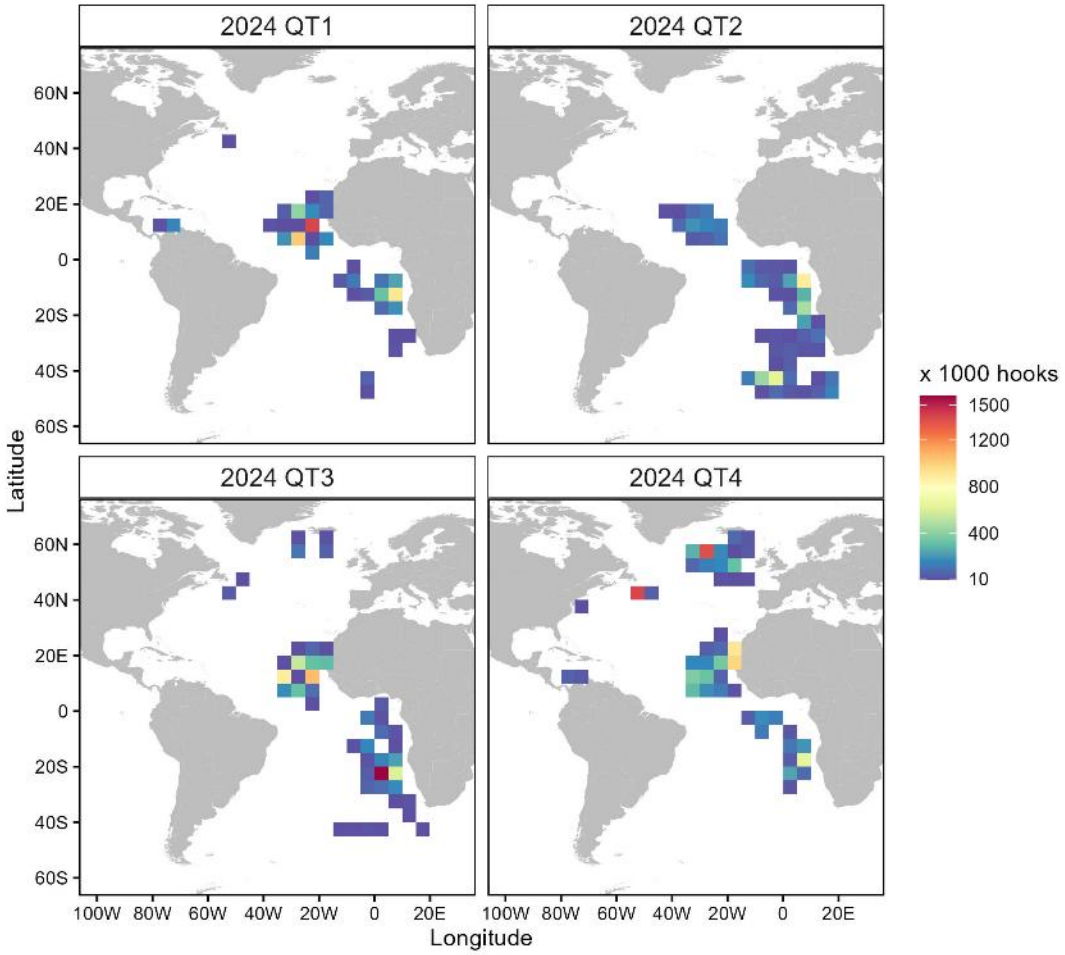


Figure 3. Quarterly distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2024.

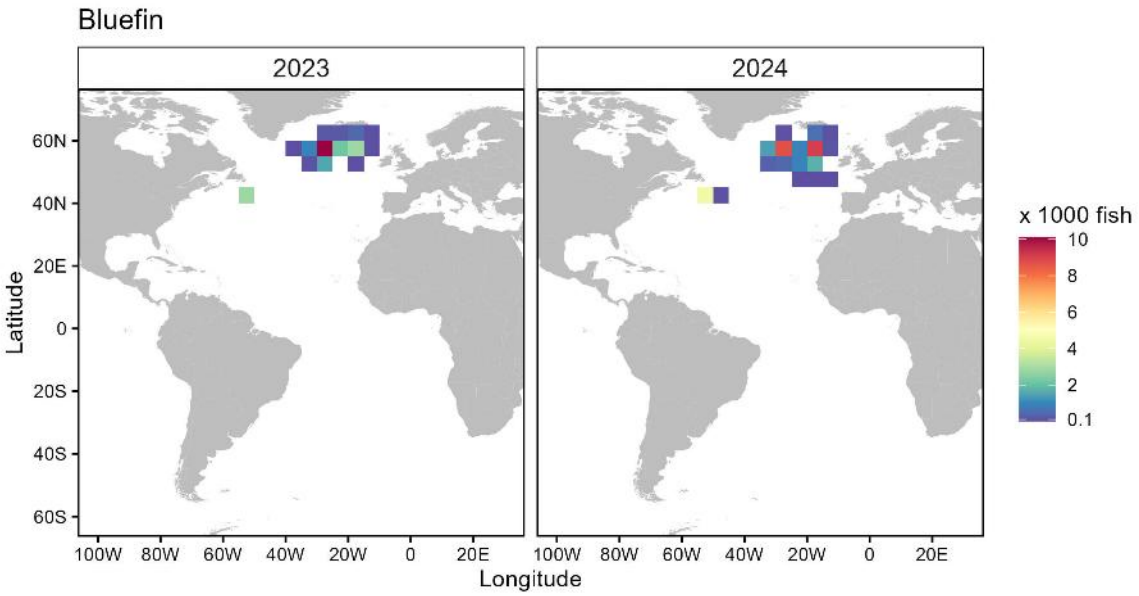


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of bluefin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

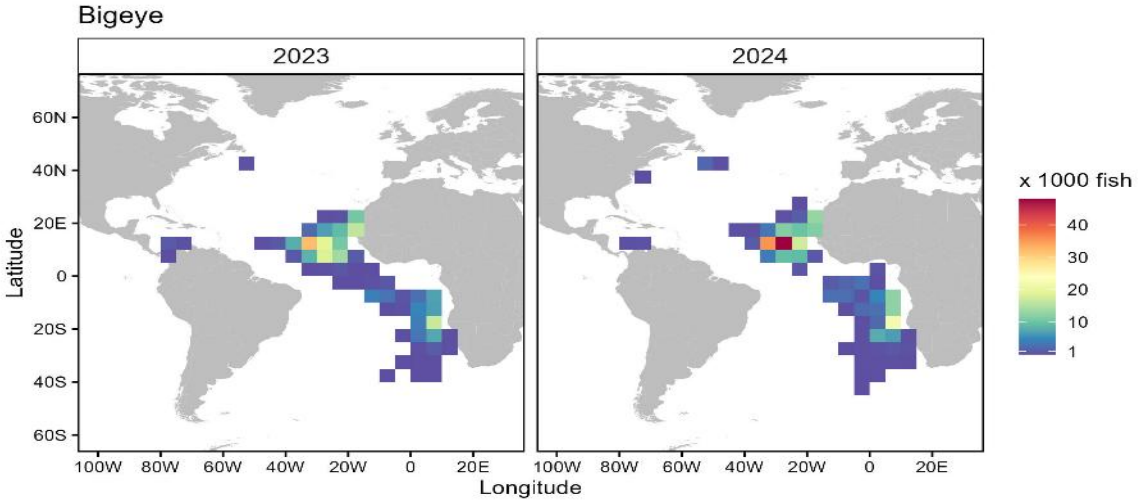


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch in number in the Atlantic for 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

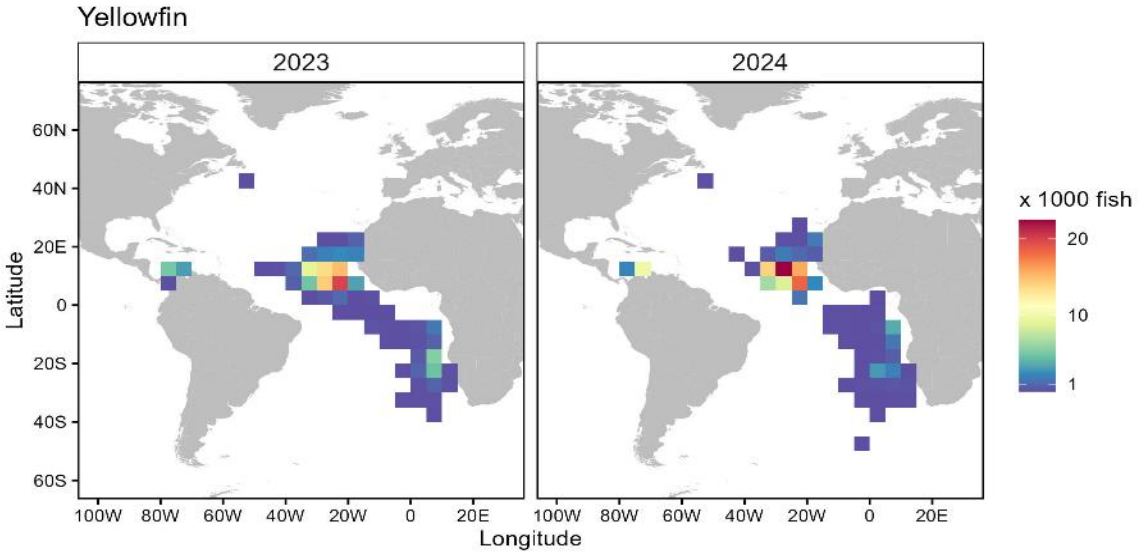


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

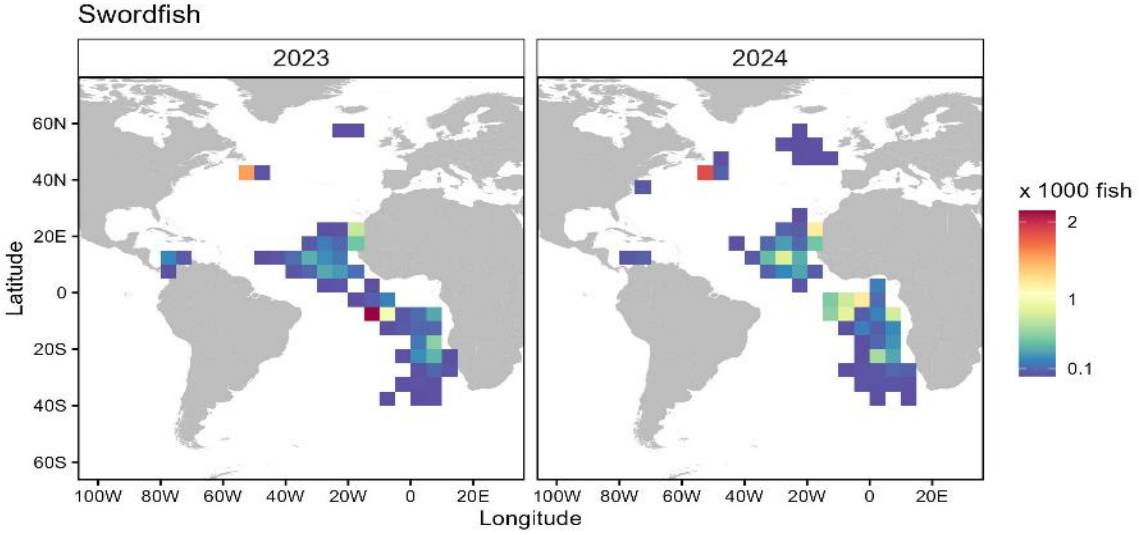


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of swordfish catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

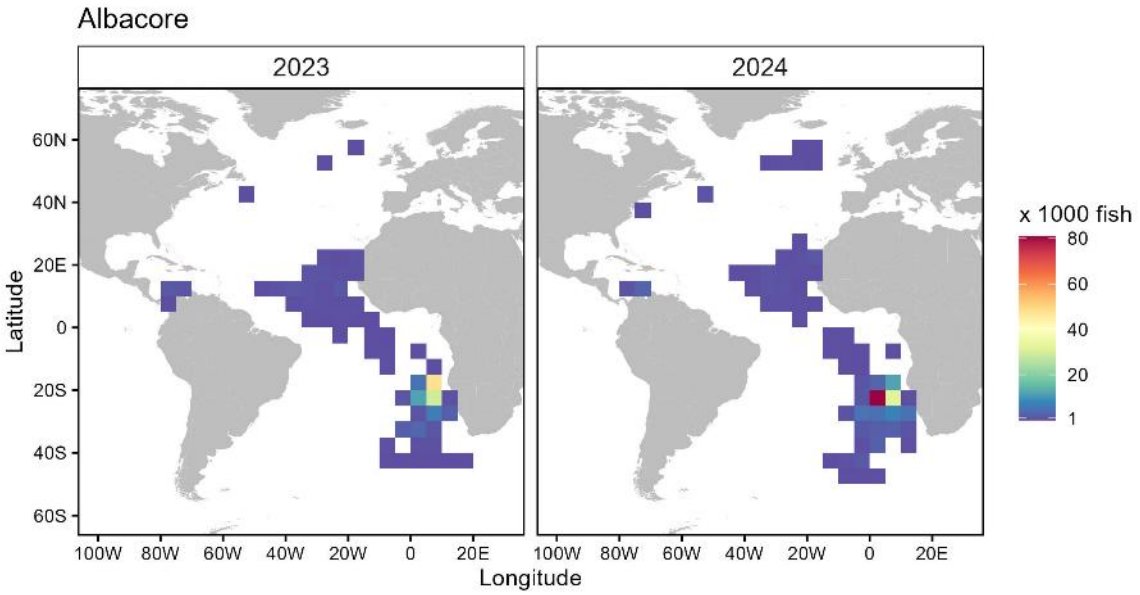


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of albacore catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

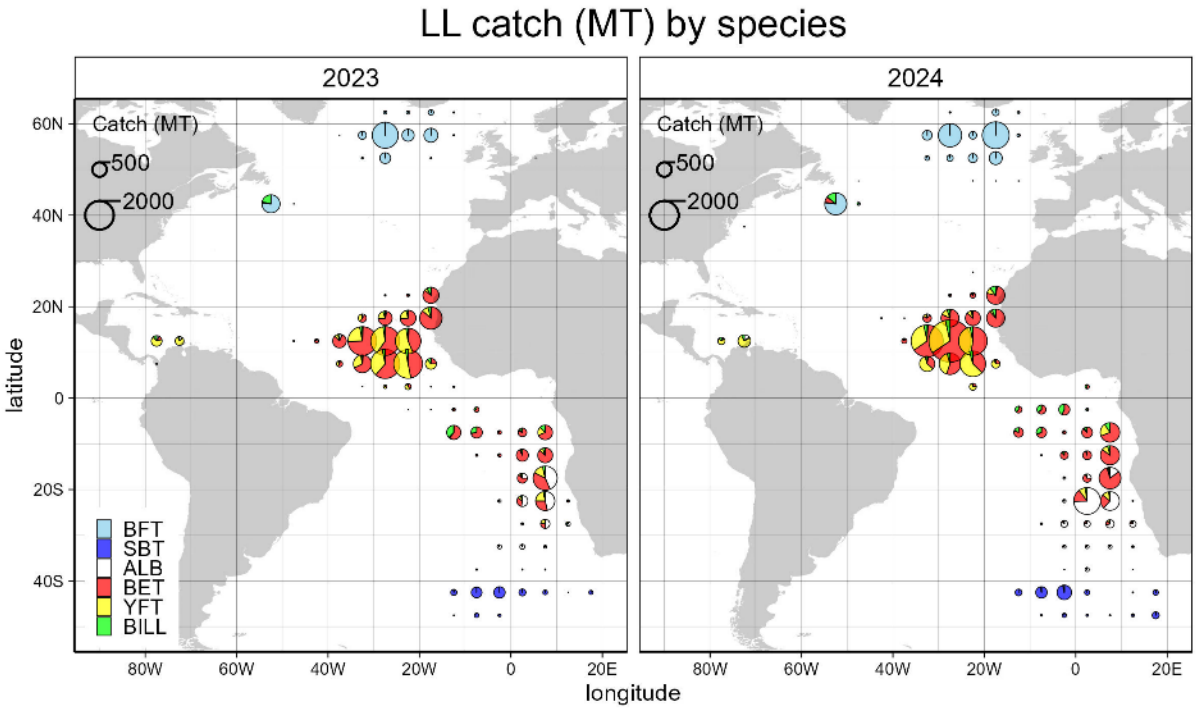


Figure 9. Species composition in the Japanese longline catch in weight for 2023 (left) and 2024 (right). Species are categorized into six groups: BFT (bluefin tuna), SBT (southern bluefin tuna), BET (bigeye tuna), YFT (yellowfin tuna), ALB (albacore) and BIL (swordfish and all billfishes).

Appendix 1

1. Assignment of patrol vessels

Since 1976, Japan has dispatched patrol vessels to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean every year for a certain period of time to monitor and inspect Japanese vessels and to observe fishing activities of other nations' fishing vessels. However, in 2011 Japan could not dispatch any patrol vessel because of the East Japan Great Earthquake. From 2012 to 2018, FAJ resumed to dispatch one patrol vessel to the North Atlantic. But, Japan has currently not dispatched patrol vessels in the North Atlantic.

2. Inspection of landing at Japanese ports

All Japanese longline fishing vessels which land their catch at any Japanese port must report their landing plans in advance. FAJ randomly inspects landings of those vessels to enforce the catch quotas, minimum size limits, and other relevant measures. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, landing ports are designated and this scheme has enabled the FAJ to conduct 100% direct landing inspections against Atlantic bluefin tuna caught by Japanese LSTLVs since 2009. A range of information collected through the MCS measures mentioned above (e.g., weight and number of bluefin tuna, attachment of plastic tags) are utilized at the landing inspections. This 100% landing inspection is implemented as one of the alternative measures in accordance with Recommendation 24-05, para 234.

3. Management of transshipment

A prior authorization from FAJ is required for Japanese tuna longline vessels to transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea. At-sea transshipment is allowed only to the carriers with an observer placed on board by the Regional Observer Program. At-sea transshipment of Atlantic bluefin tuna has been prohibited by Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant Recommendation. FAJ monitors the weight by species, the time and place of transshipments, and conducts random inspection of landing at Japanese ports when longline vessels or carriers return to Japanese ports.

4. Annual catch statistics

Each longline vessel flying the Japanese flag and licensed to engage in tuna fisheries by the Minister for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries is required to submit a catch report to the Minister every ten-day period to FAJ by the Ministerial Order. The catch report includes the daily activity of the vessel such as the noon position, the number and weight of the catch by species, the numbers of hooks used, sea surface temperature. The information on the catch report is examined and compiled into the database by Japan Fisheries Research and Education Agency.

5. Collection of biological data collected on board longline vessels

Biological data, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by scientific observers and, as a voluntary measure, by fishery operators.

6. Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks

FAJ issued an administrative guidance and conducted educational programs for fishery operators to use fishing gears and other tools to reduce incidental bycatch of sea turtle and seabirds.

For seabirds, when Japanese longline fishing vessels are operating in the high latitudes of the southern hemisphere where interactions between seabirds can occur, it is required by the Ministerial Order to implement bycatch mitigation measures in accordance with the relevant Recommendations. In other areas, fishery operators are also encouraged to implement those measures. In 2001, Japan established the National Plan of Action (NPOA) for the Conservation and Management of Sharks and for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries.

7. Collection of the trade data

The Ministry of Finance collects trade data of imported tuna products, such as quantity, value and export country, which are categorized by species, fresh/frozen or type of product.

8. Effort limitation

The numbers of Japanese tuna longline vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic and in the eastern Atlantic were limited to 8 and 42 vessels, respectively, in the 2024 fishing year. Furthermore, FAJ requires all the longline vessels fishing for bluefin tuna to submit their fishing plan, which enables FAJ to instruct the relevant fishing vessels to shift fishing ground, if necessary. The number of longline vessels fishing for tropical tuna are managed to be consistent with Japan's catch limit for bigeye tuna in accordance with the relevant recommendation.

9. Restriction of re-flagging of vessels

The export and charter of Japanese longliners and purse seiners are strictly controlled by FAJ to avoid their uses for operations which may diminish the effectiveness of international conservation measures.

10. Legislation for the enhancement of the conservation and management of tuna stocks

A law was enacted in June 1996 with the objective of implementing measures necessary to enhance the conservation and management of tuna stocks and to develop international cooperation for the conservation and management of tuna stocks. The law prescribes that, in accordance with management measures adopted by international organizations, the government of Japan may restrict the imports of tuna and tuna products from foreign countries that is recognized by the relevant international organization as not rectifying its fishermen's activities that diminish the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures adopted by the international organizations.

The objective of the law is to support and reinforce ICCAT activities, and thus to ensure the appropriate tuna resource conservation and the stable tuna supply.

Since November 1999, FAJ has implemented a mandatory reporting system, based on the law, to obtain more information on possible IUU activities and to prevent their products from entering the Japanese market. All importers and persons in charge of carrier vessels are required to report detailed information on the fishing vessels that caught and transported their tuna.

11. Scrapping of IUU vessels

In implementing the Japan-Chinese Taipei Action Programs to eliminate the IUU fishing vessels, the Japanese government budgeted for scrapping the IUU tuna longline vessels of Japanese origin during 2001-2003. The total amount of the budget for this three-year program was about US$ 28 million. Forty-three (43) IUU vessels were scrapped by the end of 2003.

12. Legalization of IUU vessels

In accordance with the ICCAT Resolution 02-25 concerning cooperative actions to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing activities by large-scale tuna longline vessels (LSTLVs), Japan consulted with Vanuatu and Seychelles as well as Chinese Taipei and established the following scheme in order to scrap the remaining IUU tuna longline fishing vessels, while 69 IUU LSTLVs which were committed to comply with the scheme were placed under managements:

- Cooperative management schemes to legalize the vessels have been concluded between the fisheries authorities of the flag States (Seychelles and Vanuatu) and Japan, and the vessels participating in the scheme were placed under proper management.

- Measures to have the fishing vessels in question obtain Japan's licenses for large-scale longline vessels and freeze those licenses, were taken for the purpose of reinforcing and complementing the cooperative management scheme mentioned above as well as preventing the increase of overall fishing capacity.

13. Activities of OPRT

The Organization for Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT), an international NGO, was established in December 2000 in Tokyo, Japan. The organization consists of the representatives from fishery operators, importers, distributors, processors and consumers from major tuna longline countries and areas. One of the main tasks of OPRT is to compile and analyzes the import data of tunas and provide them to OPRT member flag states as feedback for their verification of the reported catch data. Another main task is to inform Japanese retailers and consumers of OPRT registered fishing vessels. The representatives from fishery operators of Japan and Chinese Taipei are the founding members of OPRT. Korea, Indonesia, China, Ecuador, Seychelles, and Vanuatu are also Members of the OPRT.

14. Access Agreement

There is no intergovernmental access agreement in the ICCAT Convention area under which Japanese tuna fishing vessels currently operate. Some Japanese tuna fishing vessels have been operating in EEZs of coastal CPCs with civilian pacts. However, since disclosure of operating information on civilian pacts is not allowed by the Japanese domestic law, FAJ cannot provide that information. As for chartering arrangements, Japan has submitted the information in accordance with the relevant recommendation.

ANNUAL REPORT OF KOREA[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CORÉE
INFORME ANUAL DE COREA

SUMMARY

In 2024, Korea has only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, and the coverage of data reporting was 100%. Nine of Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, and fishing effort (No. of days at fished) was 1,384 days, which is decreased by 11% compared to 2023. Total catch was 3,272t, which is increased by 3% compared to 2023. The catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were 268 t (8%), 728 t (22%) and 555 t (17%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught within 26°-29°W and 55°-60°N. Except for fishing operations targeting Atlantic and Southern bluefin tuna, most of fishing efforts were focused on the areas of 20°W-35°W and 5°N-15°N. Five observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in Atlantic Ocean was 26% (No. of sets) in 2024.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2024, Korea has only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, and the coverage of data reporting was 100%. Nine of Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, and fishing effort (No. of days at fished) was 1,384 days, which is decreased by 11% compared to 2023. Total catch was 3,272t, which is increased by 3% compared to 2023. The catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were 268 t (8%), 728 t (22%) and 555 t (17%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught within 26°-29°W and 55°-60°N. Except for fishing operations targeting Atlantic and Southern bluefin tuna, most of fishing efforts were focused on the areas of 20°W-35°W and 5°N-15°N. Five observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in Atlantic Ocean was 26% (No. of sets) in 2024.

RESUMEN

In 2024, Korea has only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, and the coverage of data reporting was 100%. Nine of Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, and fishing effort (No. of days at fished) was 1,384 days, which is decreased by 11% compared to 2023. Total catch was 3,272t, which is increased by 3% compared to 2023. The catches of Atlantic bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna were 268 t (8%), 728 t (22%) and 555 t (17%), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught within 26°-29°W and 55°-60°N. Except for fishing operations targeting Atlantic and Southern bluefin tuna, most of fishing efforts were focused on the areas of 20°W-35°W and 5°N-15°N. Five observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in Atlantic Ocean was 26% (No. of sets) in 2024.

Section 1: Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics

1.1. Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Total catch

In 2024, Korea had only longline fishery for tunas and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean. The total catch caught by Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean was 3,272 t, which was increased by 3% compared to the last year (3,175t) and was higher than 2,872 t, which is the average of the last 5 years (2019-2023). The dominant species in 2024, except for Southern bluefin tuna, were bigeye tuna, accounting for 22% (728t), and followed by yellowfin tuna (17%, 555t) and albacore tuna (9%, 295t). In billfishes, 27t of swordfish, 16t of blue marlin and 6t of sailfish were caught (**Table 1**). In terms of quota allocated species, no species exceeded of their catch limits (**Table 2**).

[1] Distant Water Fisheries Resources Division, National Institute of Fisheries Science.

The retained catch and the number of discards and releases of key sharks, which are blue shark, shortfin mako shark, porbeagle shark and other sharks were presented in **Table 3**. There were no retained sharks caught by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean in 2024. The number of discards and releases of sharks were generally decreased in 2024. Most of sharks were discarded in southern area to catch Southern bluefin tuna. The proportion of discards of blue shark, porbeagle shark and other sharks in southern area was over 81%, 100%, and 100%, respectively.

The catch distributions of major species by Korean tuna longline fishery in 2023 and 2024 were shown in **Figure 1** (total), **Figure 2** (Atlantic bluefin tuna), **Figure 3** (bigeye tuna), **Figure 4** (yellowfin tuna), **Figure 5** (albacore tuna), **Figure 6** (swordfish) and **Figure 7** (blue marlin), respectively. All Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught 26°-29°W and 55°-60°N.

1.1.2 Fishing effort

There were Nine of Korean longline vessels operated in the Atlantic Ocean in 2024. The number of days fished and hooks in 2024 were 1,384 and 3,832 thousand hooks, respectively, and both of them were decreased by about 11% and 13% compared to 2023, respectively (**Table 4**).

The distribution of fishing effort by the Korean longline fishery in 2023 and 2024 had similar patterns (**Figure 8**). Seasonal distribution showed different patterns due to changing target species, which were yellowfin and bigeye tunas in the first quarter (Q1), Southern bluefin tuna in the second and third quarter (Q2, Q3), and Atlantic bluefin tuna in the fourth quarter (Q4) (**Figure 9**).

1.1.3 Nominal CPUE

Figure 10 shows the distribution of nominal CPUE of Korean longline fishery in 2023 and 2024. It showed relatively higher CPUE in the areas of north targeting for Atlantic bluefin tuna and within 10°E-40°W and 15°N-30°S for mainly tropical tunas, such as bigeye and yellowfin tunas.

1.1.4 Size frequency data

The fork length (FL) frequency of bigeye tuna ranged from 80 cm to 200 cm (mean 120.2 cm), Atlantic bluefin tuna ranged from 120 cm to 270 cm (mean 201.4 cm) and yellowfin tuna ranged from 80 cm to 180 cm (mean 137.6 cm), respectively (**Figure 11**). Korean tuna longline vessels are actively implementing in compliance with the Recommendation 22-08 and accordingly, Atlantic bluefin tuna less than 115 cm fork length (or 30 kg) in the Atlantic Ocean were not caught in 2024.

1.1.5 Bycatches

In 2024, bycatch of sea turtle was no observe. But five species of seabirds were caught incidentally, and seabirds were released alive and discarded dead (**Table 5**).

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Statistical data collection

Since 1st September 2015, the Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting has obliged fishers of distant water fisheries to report the catch statistics every day to National Institute of Fisheries Science (NIFS) through the Electronic Reporting (ER) system in order to manage/cross-check the data in real time. It includes data collection and reporting requirements recently adopted by all tuna RFMOs regarding information on ecologically important species (sharks, seabirds, sea turtles, marine mammals, etc.) and discard/release by species. The data coverage in 2024 was 100%.

1.2.2 GBYP tagging activity

There was no tagging campaign on the Korean longline vessels in 2024 (**Table 6**).

1.2.3 Observer program

Five observers were deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessels, and the observer coverage in Atlantic Ocean was 26% (No. of sets) in 2024.

Under the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishing, Inspection and Capacity Management Plan of Korea, two observers were deployed on board, and the observer coverage for Eastern bluefin tuna was 72% (No. of sets) in 2024.

1.2.4 Improving data collection for sharks and other species

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

1.2.5 Results of scientific programs for billfishes

Since Korea has no fishing vessels targeting for billfishes, no scientific program related to billfishes was conducted in 2024.

1.2.6 Research for bycatch mitigation and discards reduction

Through the regular training programs for captains and observers, NIFS encourages them to thoroughly implement bycatch mitigation measures and delivers detailed information on relevant conservation measures. Also, NIFS provides how to safely release bycatch species including marine mammals to be easily taken actions onboard. The contents of those parts be updated according to the newest relative conservation measures from all tuna RFMOs in a regular manner.

Korean National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries (NPOA-seabirds) was established in January 2014. Interactions and mortality of seabirds have been collected through national scientific observer program and logsheets compiled from fishermen onboard.

Interactions and mortality of sea turtles have been also collected through national scientific observer program and logsheets compiled from fishermen onboard. When issuing a permit for Distant Water Fisheries in Korea, tuna longline vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean are required to comply with measures to prevent incidental bycatch of sea turtles and to release them safely in accordance with the Distant Water Fisheries Development Act. The field guide for identifying sea turtle has been distributed on board to encourage fishermen to record and report the data for sea turtles, likewise the case of seabirds. And Korean fishing vessels maintain tools and devices for safe handling and releasing sea turtles onboard.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Distant Water Fisheries Development Act of Korea stipulates that Korean vessels operating in waters beyond Korea's jurisdiction shall comply with all measures and requirements adopted by RFMOs.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

None.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-12		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-09-15		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no tagging surveys in 2024.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no tagging surveys and no information related to tag recovery in 2024.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no tagging surveys in 2024.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel on pelagic Sargassum in 2024.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Not applicable/ Korea has no procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras or alternative methodology.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel for BFT-W.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Not applicable/ Korea has no information of updated abundance indices and other fishery indicators.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no information resulting from GBYP in 2024.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no scientific activities in 2024.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Not applicable / There were no FAD activity in 2024. Korea have only longline fishing vessels.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes	2025-07-15	Not applicable / There were no FAD activity in 2024. Korea have only longline fishing vessels.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes	2025-07-15	Not applicable / Korea have no support vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Not applicable / There was no information on EMS in 2024.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-07-15	Not applicable / There was no port sampling program.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes	2025-07-15	Not applicable / There were no FAD activity in 2024. Korea have only longline fishing vessels.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel in the Mediterranean.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel in the Mediterranean.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Not applicable/ There was no Korean fishing vessel in the Mediterranean.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Korea collected all information related to dead and live discards of marlins/roundscale spearfish through electronic reporting system with 100% coverage. So it is not need to estimate their total amount.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no Korea's artisanal or small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Section 1 (1.2.4) in Annual Report (Scientific).	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2025-09-12	There were no results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako in 2024.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2025-09-12	Section 1 (1.1.1 and Table 3) in Annual Report (Scientific).	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2025-09-12	Section 1 (1.1.1 and Table 3) in Annual Report (Scientific).	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		Korea collected all information related to dead discards and live releases of sharks through electronic reporting system with 100% coverage. So it is not need to estimate their total amount.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no Korea's artisanal or small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		Not applicable/ Korea have only longline fishing vessels.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Korea have identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals for captain's education and scientific observer survey.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2025-09-12		
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2025-09-12		
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Not applicable/ There were no Korea's artisanal fishing vessels.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2025-09-12		
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes	2025-07-15	Korea collected all information related to dead discards and live releases of SWO-N through electronic reporting system with 100% coverage. So it is not need to estimate their total amount.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-15	2025-09-15	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Ref 23-24. To include in annual report.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-14		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes	2025-08-27	2025-08-27	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes	2025-08-27	2025-08-27	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		No Korea flagged carrier vessels having carried out transhipment in 2024.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		No Korea flagged carrier vessels having carried out transhipment in 2024.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2025-05-23	2025-05-23	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		No change has been made.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		No change has been made.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing	No		No change has been made.	

Group	Req № (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		vessels may request entry				
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		No change has been made.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No port denial of entry or use in 2024.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		4 copies of reports have been submitted.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No apparent infringement has been found.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No apparent infringement has been found.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Korea doesn't have bilateral arrangement for ports inspection.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2025-09-04	2025-09-04	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Korea has no Access agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Korea has no Access agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2025-08-27	2025-08-27	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		Not applicable	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Korea doesn't have any sport or recreational fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Korea has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Korea has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Korea doesn't have any vessels on IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		Korea doesn't have any vessels on IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2025-09-04	2025-09-04	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies	No		Korea doesn't participate in the bluefin tuna trap or faring activities.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities				
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Korea doesn't participate in the programme currently.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Korea doesn't participate in the programme currently.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Not applicable	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		There were no reported observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Longline is the only gear that Korea operates in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Longline is the only gear that Korea operates in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		We have not designated points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting yet.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		No Korea flagged carrier vessels having carried out transhipment at-sea in 2024.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Korea doesn't implement EMS currently.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Korea doesn't implement EMS currently.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		The implementation is under progress.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		No reports on observer incidents.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		This CPC doesn't authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		This CPC doesn't authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		This CPC doesn't authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		This CPC doesn't authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		This CPC doesn't authorize any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2025-02-04		2025-08-23
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		This CPC doesn't authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		No change since the last submission.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		No request for these documents has been made.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes		TO be included in S:GEN 02.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2025-08-27	In 2025, Korea operates 3 vessels for Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Korea doesn't have vessels engaged in related activities, other than catching vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Not applicable because Korea does not have any JFO.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Yes.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Korea doesn't have any JFO.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Korea doesn't participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Korea doesn't participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Korea doesn't participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes	2025-09-08		
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2025-09-08		
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Bluefin tuna catching has started since September, so it will be submitted later.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Bluefin tuna catching has started since September, so it will be submitted later.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Not utilized yet.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Ref 23-24. To include in annual report.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2025-09-04	2025-09-04	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2025-09-09	2025-09-09	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		No change has been made.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		No change has been made.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		No use of tail tagging schemes.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Korea has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		The data have been entered directly through system.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Korea doesn't authorize any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Korea is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		In 2025, Korea operates 9 vessels for BET/YFT/SKJ.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		It will be submitted by fulfilling S:GEN 02.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Korea has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-09-09	2025-09-09	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2025-09-09	2025-09-09	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2025-08-14	2025-08-14	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Korea doesn't have purse seine fisheries.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2025-07-31	2025-07-31	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes	2025-08-14	2025-08-14	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Korea didn't reach 80% of its catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Not utilized yet.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		Not applicable because all Korean vessels on ICCAT record of vessels are authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		TRO017 is not applicable to Korea.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		Not applicable because all Korean vessels on ICCAT record of vessels are authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		Not applicable because all Korean vessels on ICCAT record of vessels are authorized to fish for tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-09-09	2025-09-09	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2025-09-09	2025-09-09	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable because Korea doesn't have vessels targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable because Korea doesn't have vessels targeting MED-SWO.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No			
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable because Korea doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2025-09-09	2025-09-09	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Not applicable because Korea doesn't have vessels targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable because Korea doesn't have vessels targeting MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Korea doesn't have any tagging programme for SWO.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable because Korea doesn't participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable because Korea doesn't participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes	2025-08-27	In 2025, Korea operates 9 vessels for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes	2025-08-27	In 2025, Korea operates 9 vessels for South swordfish.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for N.SWO.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		Not applicable because all active Korean longline vessels in ICCAT area are authorized to fish for S.SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable because Korea doesn't participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable because Korea doesn't have vessels targeting MED-SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable because Korea doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes	2025-08-27	In 2025, Korea operates 9 vessels for North Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes	2025-08-27	In 2025, Korea operates 9 vessels for South Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		Not applicable because all Korean vessels on ICCAT record of vessels are authorized to fish for N.ALB.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		Not applicable because all Korean vessels on ICCAT record of vessels are authorized to fish for S.ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Not applicable because Korea doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable because Korea doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable because Korea doesn't have any fishing vessels in the Mediterranean.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2025-09-09	2025-09-09	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		This CPC makes no claim for exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-09	2025-09-09	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Korea doesn't have any landing of North and South Atlantic shortfin mako.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		Korea doesn't have purse seine fisheries.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Ref 23-24. To include in annual report.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2025-09-09	2025-09-09	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Ref 23-24. To include in annual report.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		Ref 23-24. To include in annual report.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No reports on observer incidents.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Korea has not lodged any objections to ICCAT Recs.	

Table 1. Species-specific catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2015-2024.

Unit: t

Year	BFT	BET	YFT	ALB	SKJ	SWO	BUM	WHM	SAI	SBF	OTH	Total
2015	0	675	47	8	<1	6	3	0	2	789	308	1,838
2016	162	562	368	61	1	26	26	0	5	967	619	2,798
2017	181	432	411	94	<1	28	25	<1	12	1,081	570	2,819
2018	208	623	455	194	<1	24	25	<1	8	1,104	565	3,195
2019	232	540	507	219	<1	18	13	<1	8	1,202	436	3,175
2020	247	587	579	247	1	29	20	0	10	314	249	2,283
2021	242	674	373	246	1	19	12	0	5	1,035	50	2,658
2022	252	763	481	277	1	23	10	0	1	1,033	225	3,067
2023	274	724	732	194	<1	24	13	0	6	1,004	204	3,175
2024	268	728	555	295	1	27	16	0	6	1,218	158	3,272

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

Table 2. Catches and discards of ICCAT quota allocated species of the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020-2024.

Unit: R (t), A and D (no. of individuals)

Year	BFT			BET			ALB-N			ALB-S		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
2020	247	0	0	587	0	0	116	0	0	131	0	0
2021	242	0	0	647	25	0	115	0	0	131	0	0
2022	252	0	0	763	16	0	124	0	0	153	36	0
2023	274	0	0	724	0	0	106	0	1	88	0	655
2024	268	0	0	728	0	38	128	0	0	167	0	0

Year	SWO-N			SWO-S			BUM			WHM		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
2020	14	0	0	15	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0
2021	13	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
2022	17	0	0	6	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0
2023	20	0	0	5	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
2024	18	0	1	10	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0

* R: retained catch, A : release (alive), D : discard (dead).
** ALB-N: Northern albacore, ALB-S: Southern albacore, SWO-N: Northern swordfish, SWO-S: Southern swordfish.

Table 3. Catches and discards of key shark species by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2020-2024.

Unit: R (t), A and D (no. of individuals)

Year	BSH			SMA			POR			OTH		
	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D	R	A	D
2020	103	543	2,423	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2021	23	41	2,530	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2022	0	2,758	14,752	0	0	8	0	0	326	0	0	157
2023	0	3,245	16,004	0	0	10	0	0	962	0	0	974
2024	0	2,401	10,241	0	0	36	0	0	21	0	1	0

* R: retained catch, A: release (alive), D: discard (dead).
** BSH: Blue shark, SMA: Shortfin mako shark, POR: Porbeagle shark, OTH: Thresher sharks and other sharks (not identified).

Table 4. Annual fishing efforts of Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2015-2024.

Year	No. of vessels	No. of days fished	No. of hooks (X1,000)
2015	9	1,004	3,168
2016	11	1,731	5,602
2017	12	1,751	5,439
2018	11	1,892	5,766
2019	11	1,641	4,996
2020	10	1,238	3,729
2021	9	1,467	4,255
2022	9	1,616	4,573
2023	9	1,552	4,398
2024	9	1,384	3,832

Table 5. Information on incidental bycatch of seabirds and sea turtles by Korean tuna longline fishery, 2024.

Species	No. of individuals	Wing length (cm)
Black-browed Albatross	6 (Dead)	
Black-footed albatross	1 (Dead)	
Great shearwater	1 (Alive)	Not measured
Sooty albatross	1 (Dead)	
Wandering albatross	4 (Dead)	

Table 6. Information of tagging activities related to ICCAT GBYP program conducted by Korean scientific observer program, 2024.

Species	Tagging 1		Tagging 2		Release Information			
	Code	Type	Code	Type	Date	Lat	Long	Length (cm)
No tagging activities								

* No tagging activities conducted in 2023.

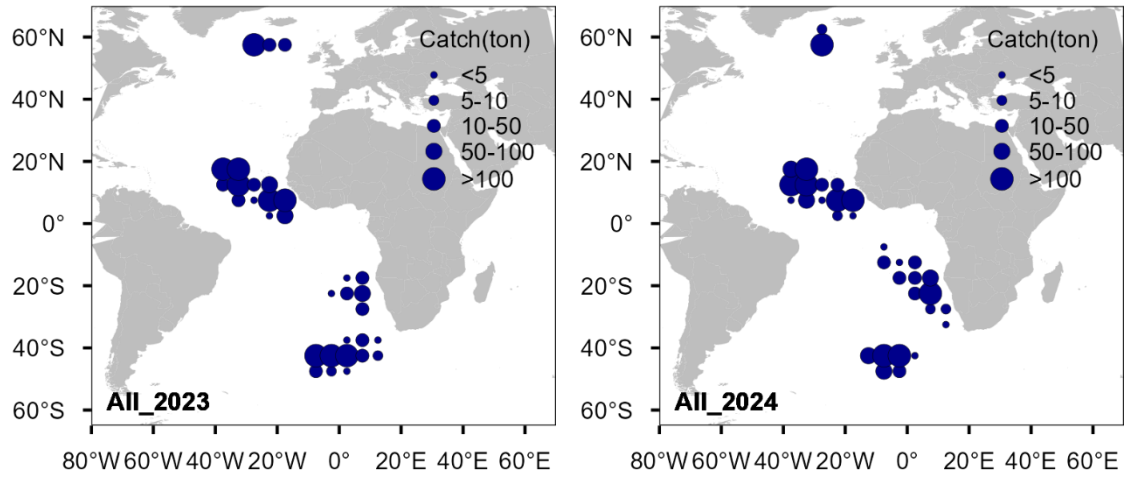


Figure 1. Geographic distribution of total catch by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

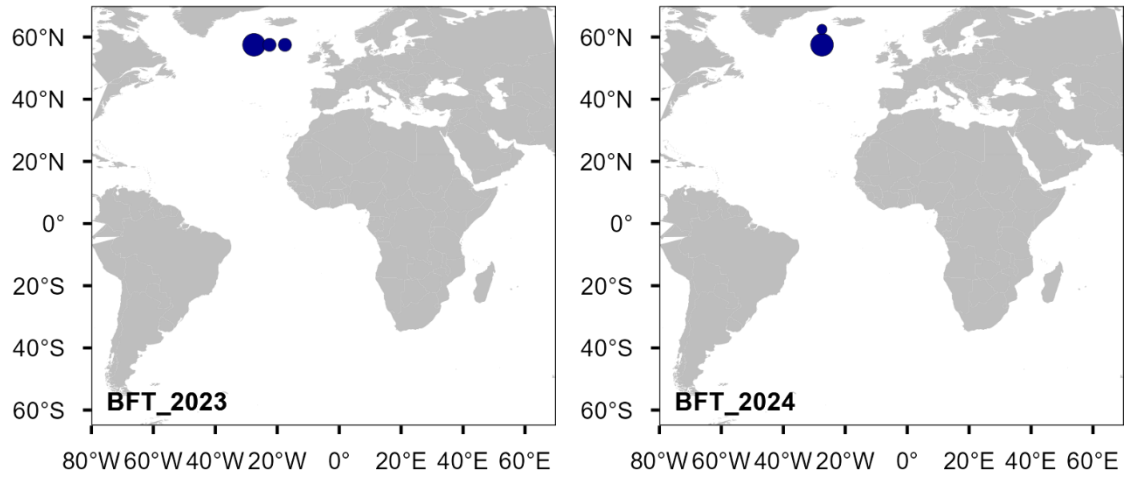


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of Atlantic bluefin tuna catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

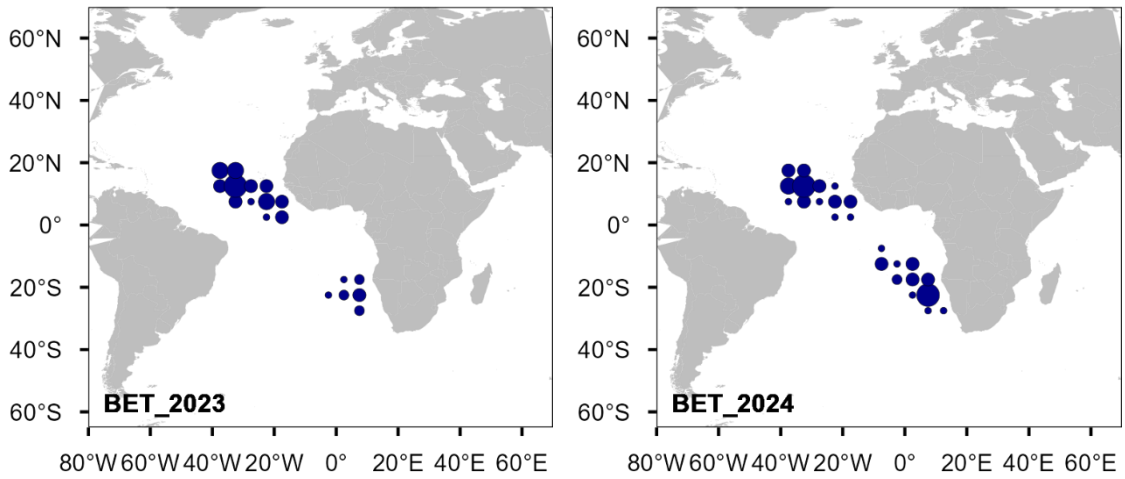


Figure 3. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

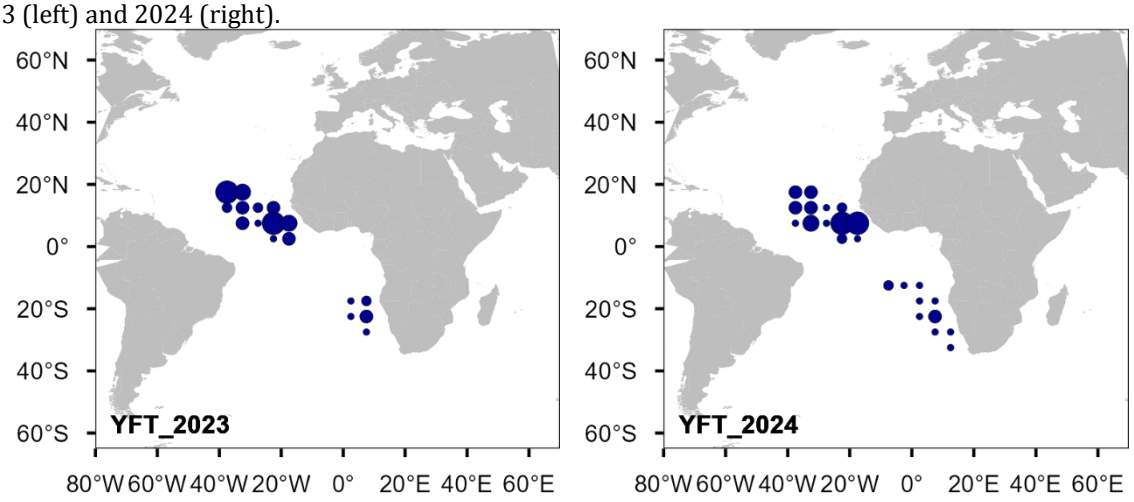


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

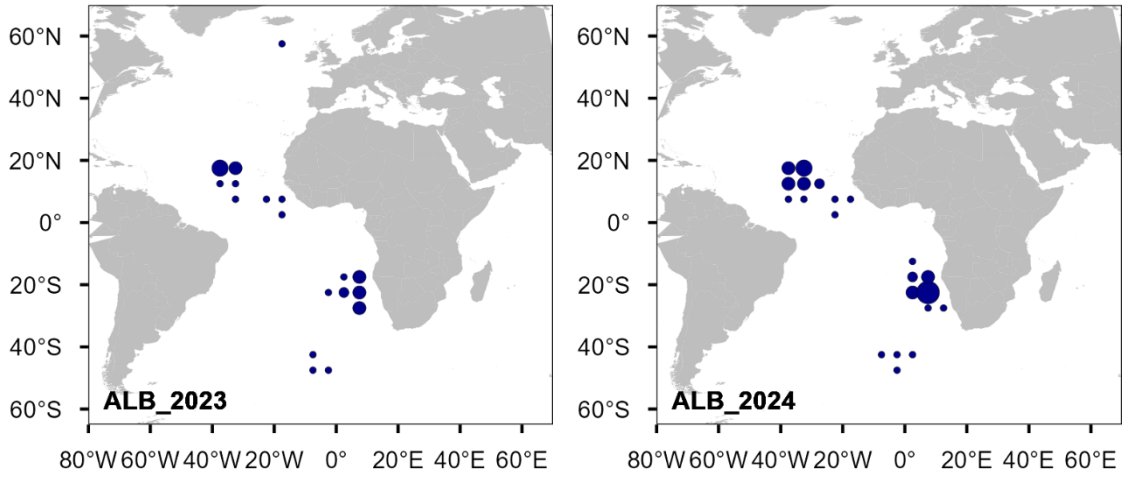


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of albacore tuna catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

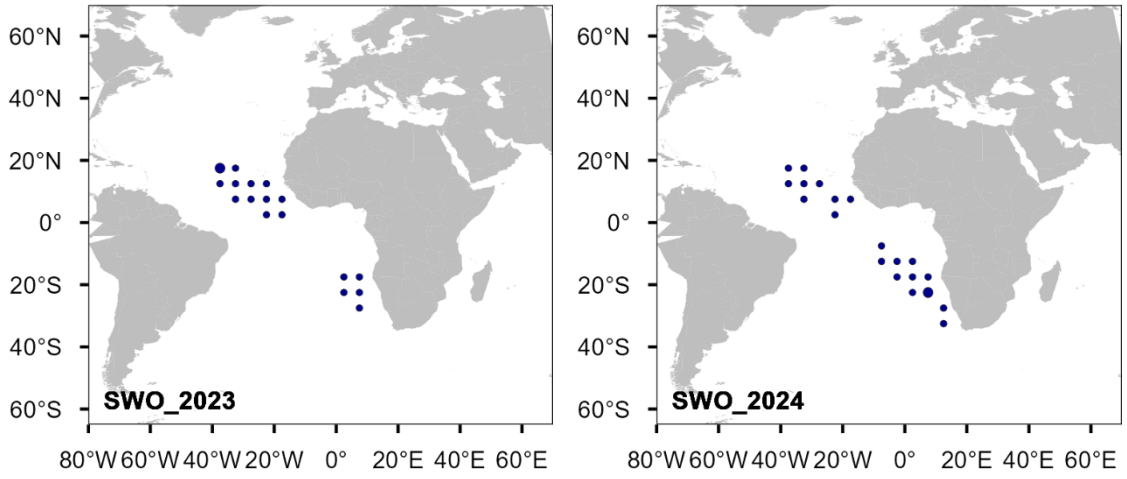


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of swordfish catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

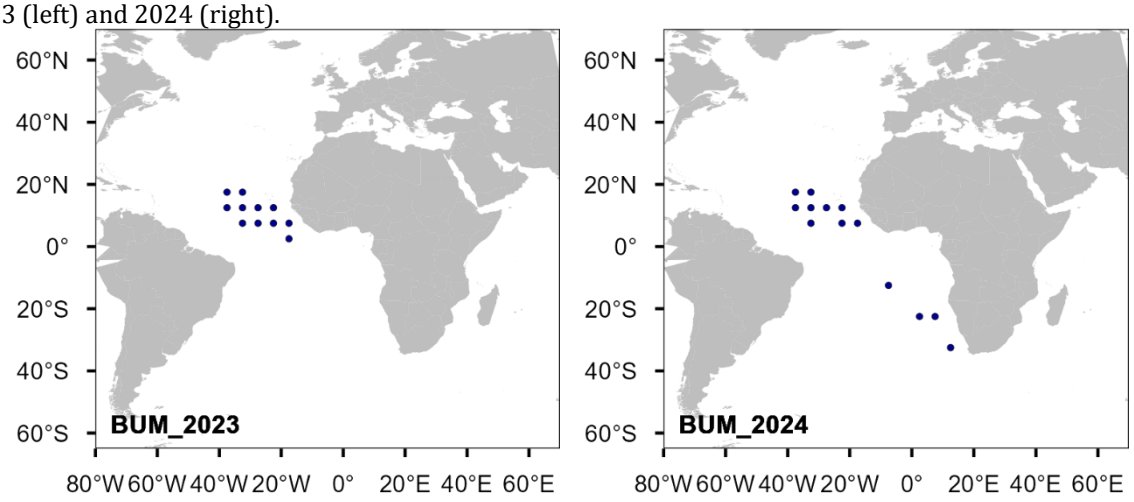


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of blue marlin catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

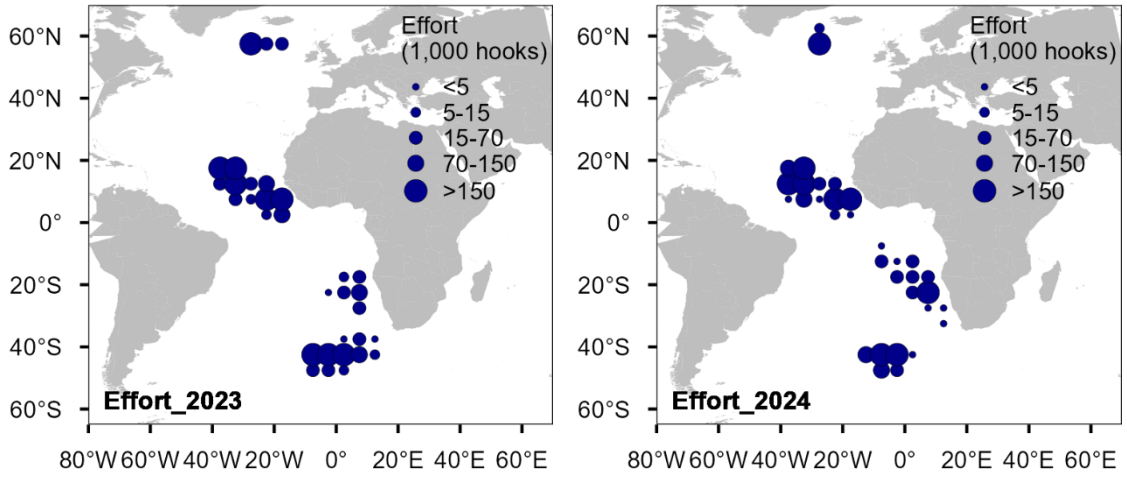


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of fishing effort (No. of hooks) by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

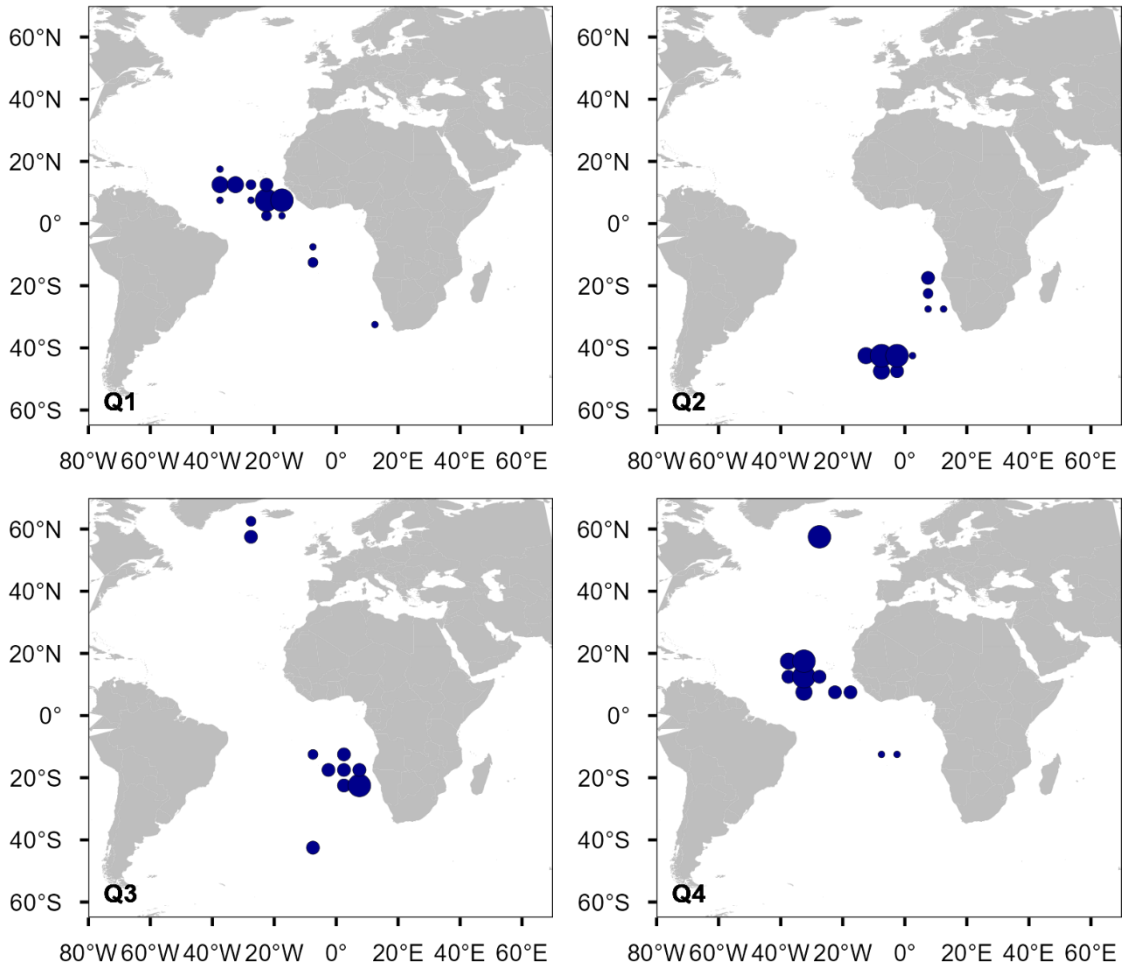


Figure 9. Quarterly distributions of (No. of hooks) by Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean for 2024.

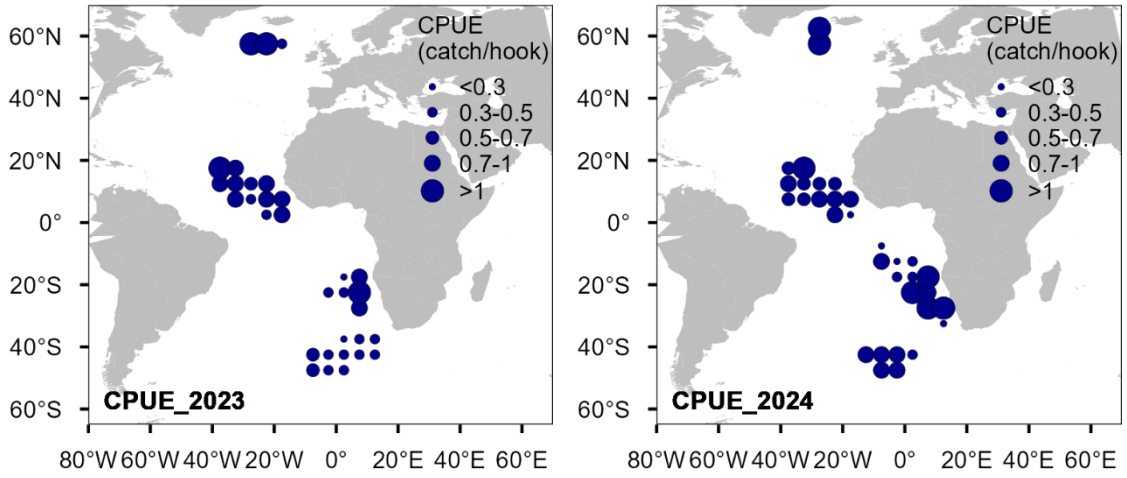


Figure 10. Geographic distribution of the Korean longline nominal CPUE (catch/No. of hooks) in the Atlantic Ocean, 2023 (left) and 2024 (right).

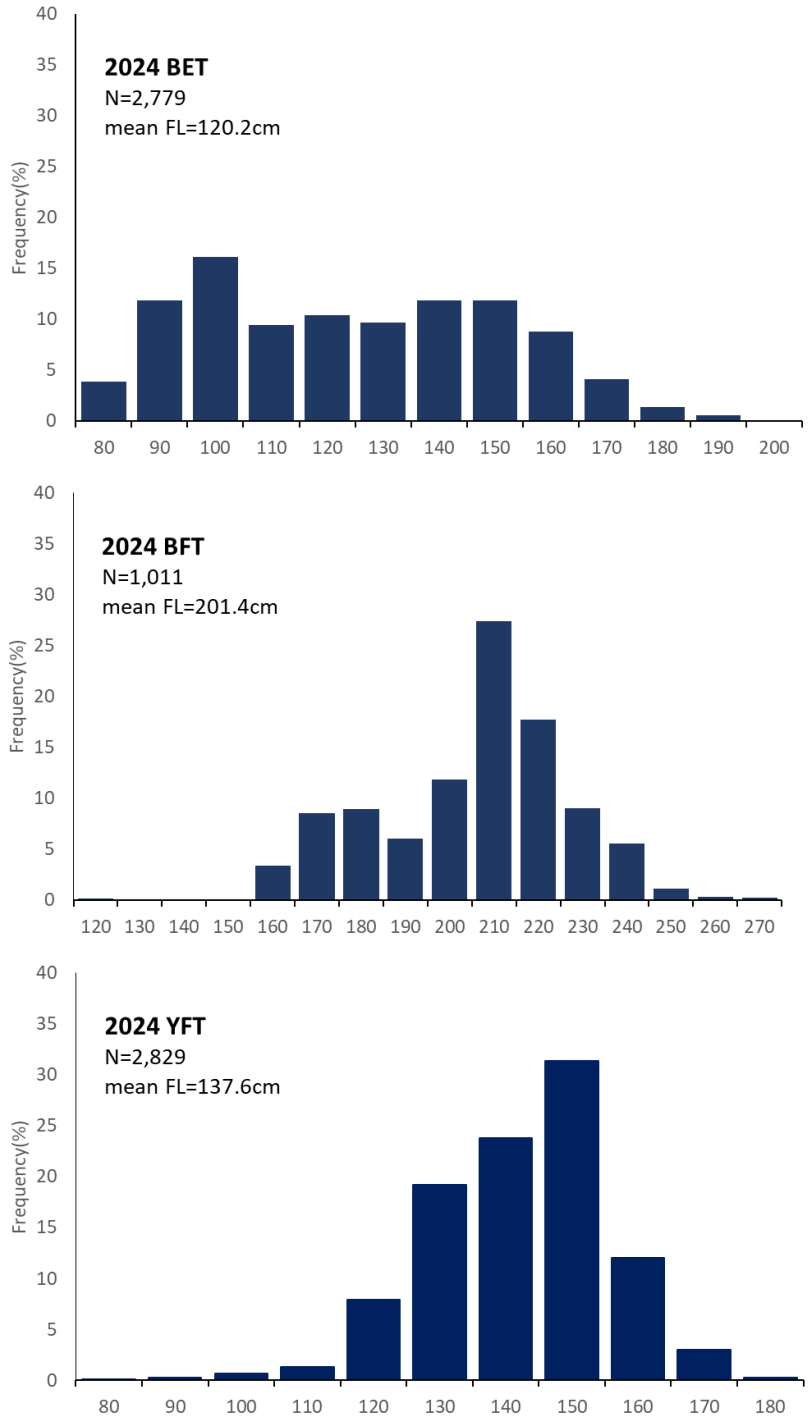


Figure 11. Length frequency of major species of tunas caught by the Korean tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2024.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LIBERIE
INFORME ANNUAL DE LIBERIA

SUMMARY

This report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025, and is organized into three main sections: Section 1, which details Information on Fisheries, Research, and Statistics; Section 2, focusing on General Management Information; and Section 3 dedicated to Online Reporting. During the reporting period, nominal catch data were submitted to ICCAT on 4 July 2025, reflecting Liberia's commitment to transparency and international fisheries reporting standards. To ensure the sustainable management of Liberia's tuna fisheries, several key management measures have been implemented. These include the introduction of a more comprehensive access agreement guideline governing foreign tuna fishing fleets operating in Liberian waters, aimed at regulating fishing activities and safeguarding national interests. Liberia has also strengthened its Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) systems, mandating the use of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) on all tuna fishing vessels to enhance real-time tracking and compliance. Additionally, a minimum observer coverage rate of 15% has been established, requiring tuna companies to deploy trained fisheries observers onboard their vessels. These observers play a critical role in collecting biological and fisheries data, verifying catch reports, and ensuring adherence to conservation regulations. Furthermore, all tuna vessels are required to submit daily catch reports and maintain detailed logbooks, which are reviewed by NaFAA's Research and Statistics Department to support effective fisheries management and policy development. These measures collectively aim to promote responsible fishing practices, improve data accuracy, and reinforce Liberia's commitment as a Contracting Party to ICCAT, contributing to the long-term sustainability of its valuable tuna resources.

RÉSUMÉ

This report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025, and is organized into three main sections: Section 1, which details Information on Fisheries, Research, and Statistics; Section 2, focusing on General Management Information; and Section 3 dedicated to Online Reporting. During the reporting period, nominal catch data were submitted to ICCAT on 4 July 2025, reflecting Liberia's commitment to transparency and international fisheries reporting standards. To ensure the sustainable management of Liberia's tuna fisheries, several key management measures have been implemented. These include the introduction of a more comprehensive access agreement guideline governing foreign tuna fishing fleets operating in Liberian waters, aimed at regulating fishing activities and safeguarding national interests. Liberia has also strengthened its Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) systems, mandating the use of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) on all tuna fishing vessels to enhance real-time tracking and compliance. Additionally, a minimum observer coverage rate of 15% has been established, requiring tuna companies to deploy trained fisheries observers onboard their vessels. These observers play a critical role in collecting biological and fisheries data, verifying catch reports, and ensuring adherence to conservation regulations. Furthermore, all tuna vessels are required to submit daily catch reports and maintain detailed logbooks, which are reviewed by NaFAA's Research and Statistics Department to support effective fisheries management and policy development. These measures collectively aim to promote responsible fishing practices, improve data accuracy, and reinforce Liberia's commitment as a Contracting Party to ICCAT, contributing to the long-term sustainability of its valuable tuna resources.

RESUMEN

This report covers the period from 1 January to 31 December 2025, and is organized into three main sections: Section 1, which details Information on Fisheries, Research, and Statistics; Section 2, focusing on General Management Information; and Section 3 dedicated to Online Reporting. During the reporting period, nominal catch data were submitted to ICCAT on 4 July 2025, reflecting Liberia's commitment to transparency and international fisheries reporting

standards. To ensure the sustainable management of Liberia's tuna fisheries, several key management measures have been implemented. These include the introduction of a more comprehensive access agreement guideline governing foreign tuna fishing fleets operating in Liberian waters, aimed at regulating fishing activities and safeguarding national interests. Liberia has also strengthened its Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance (MCS) systems, mandating the use of Vessel Monitoring Systems (VMS) on all tuna fishing vessels to enhance real-time tracking and compliance. Additionally, a minimum observer coverage rate of 15% has been established, requiring tuna companies to deploy trained fisheries observers onboard their vessels. These observers play a critical role in collecting biological and fisheries data, verifying catch reports, and ensuring adherence to conservation regulations. Furthermore, all tuna vessels are required to submit daily catch reports and maintain detailed logbooks, which are reviewed by NaFAA's Research and Statistics Department to support effective fisheries management and policy development. These measures collectively aim to promote responsible fishing practices, improve data accuracy, and reinforce Liberia's commitment as a Contracting Party to ICCAT, contributing to the long-term sustainability of its valuable tuna resources.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The exploitation of tuna and tuna-like species has become a significant source of revenue for Liberia's fishing sector, contributing to both economic growth and food security. During the reporting period, 30 tuna vessels—primarily purse seiners along with 7 support vessels, operated under private tuna companies. In addition, 650 artisanal canoes, locally known as "Fanti canoes," target tuna and tuna-like species across 111 fish landing sites situated along Liberia's nine coastal counties. These artisanal vessels, typically ranging from 20 to 40 meters in length and powered by outboard motors between 9 and 40 horsepower, employ fishing methods such as set gillnets and hook-and-line techniques. The catches from these boats are landed locally, supporting coastal communities and small-scale fishers.

Liberia's coastal waters are rich in a variety of tropical tuna and tuna-like species, including major commercial species such as Bigeye, Yellowfin, Skipjack, and Albacore, alongside numerous other tuna-like species like billfishes and smaller tunas. As a flag state and Contracting Party to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), Liberia recognizes its responsibility to implement effective management and conservation measures to ensure the sustainability of these valuable resources. Despite this, Liberia currently lacks industrial-scale tuna vessels flying its flag, which limits its capacity to fully exploit and benefit from its abundant tuna stocks.

Looking forward, Liberia aims to develop its industrial tuna fishery sector to better harness these resources in a sustainable manner. This would not only increase revenue generation but also create employment opportunities and strengthen the country's position in regional and international tuna markets. Meanwhile, Liberia continues to prioritize compliance with international conservation standards and to support artisanal and semi-industrial fisheries that form the backbone of its coastal fishing communities.

1.2 Research and statistics

The Research and Statistics Department of the National Fisheries & Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA) is the primary department responsible for collecting comprehensive data and information on Liberia's marine fisheries, including aquaculture and inland fisheries. To ensure the accuracy and reliability of this data, fisheries observers, inspectors, and enumerators have undergone extensive training focused on biological data collections, catch and effort data collection at landing sites, and species identification.

Fisheries observers receive specialized training both locally and internationally to prepare them for deployment on tuna vessels, where they collect critical fisheries and biological data. All licensed company vessels operating in Liberian waters are required to maintain an active Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) compatible with the Faria Watch Dog system. Additionally, a minimum of 15% observer coverage from Liberian Scientific Observer Program is mandated on these vessels to ensure transparent monitoring.

Dockside inspectors conduct thorough inspections of all licensed tuna vessels at Liberian ports or designated foreign ports. These inspections include the collection of detailed catch data such as species composition, length frequency, and total catch landed, which contributes to port sampling efforts essential for stock assessment and management.

Data collection efforts within the artisanal fisheries sector have significantly improved, particularly due to enhanced training of enumerators in species identification and reporting protocols. This progress has strengthened the quality of production data submitted to international bodies.

The 2024, production data from Liberia's artisanal fisheries was reported to ICCAT on July 4, 2025. **Table 1** below shows the production report for foreign-flag vessels operating in Liberian waters for the year 2024:

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Liberia fully implements all conservation and management measures established by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), despite currently lacking any industrial tuna fishing vessels flying its flag. Tuna and tuna-like species are primarily targeted or caught as bycatch by artisanal and semi-industrial canoes and boats operating within Liberian waters. These smaller-scale fisheries play a crucial role in the national tuna sector, contributing significantly to local livelihoods and the domestic fish supply.

Looking ahead, Liberia aspires to develop and operate an industrial tuna fishery to more effectively harness its abundant tuna resources. This ambition reflects the country's commitment to sustainable fisheries management and economic growth, aiming to expand its role within the regional and global tuna markets. In pursuing this goal, Liberia is focused on aligning its industrial tuna operations with ICCAT's strict conservation protocols to ensure responsible resource utilization and long-term viability.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

The implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures is a top priority for fisheries management in Liberia. The country is committed to fully complying with all ICCAT regulations to ensure the sustainable use and long-term conservation of tuna and tuna-like species within its waters. This commitment reflects Liberia's dedication to responsible fisheries governance and its obligations as a Contracting Party to ICCAT.

However, as a developing nation, Liberia faces challenges in effectively enforcing these measures due to limited human resource capacity and technical expertise. To address this, the country is actively working to strengthen its institutional and human resource capabilities through targeted training, capacity-building initiatives, and international partnerships. By investing in the development of skilled fisheries professionals and enhancing monitoring, control, and surveillance systems, Liberia aims to improve its ability to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures effectively and contribute meaningfully to regional fisheries sustainability.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-08-27		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-07-04		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-04		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-07-04		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-07-04		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2025-07-04		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		N/A. Liberia did not conduct scientific tagging surveys.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		N/A, no conventional tag was released or recovered.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		N/A. Liberia did not release or recover any electronic tag.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		N/A, Liberia has no flag vessels.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2025-08-27		
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		N/A, no information was collected.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		N/A, no vessel was authorized during the reporting period.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not operate BFT fishery.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have flagged tuna vessels. However, we intend to expand our fisheries by attracting tuna vessels.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have flagged tuna vessels. However, we intend to expand our fisheries by attracting tuna vessels.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have flagged tuna vessels. However, we intend to expand our fisheries by attracting tuna vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have flagged tuna vessels. However, we intend to expand our fisheries by attracting tuna vessels.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have flagged tuna vessels. However, we intend to expand our fisheries by attracting tuna vessels.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have flagged tuna vessels. However, we intend to expand our fisheries by attracting tuna vessels.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have flagged tuna vessels. However, we intend to expand our fisheries by attracting tuna vessels.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A, Liberia only collected catch and effort data for ALB and submitted the catch data to ICCAT Secretariat on July 4, 2025. We did not conduct any biological study.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A, Liberia only collected catch and effort data for ALB and submitted the catch data to ICCAT Secretariat on July 4, 2025. We did not conduct any biological study.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A, Liberia only collected catch and effort data for ALB and submitted the catch data to ICCAT Secretariat on July 4, 2025. We did not conduct any biological study.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A, Liberia only collected catch and effort data for ALB and submitted the catch data to ICCAT Secretariat on July 4, 2025. We did not conduct any biological study.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		N/A, Liberia only collected catch and effort data for ALB and submitted the catch data to ICCAT Secretariat on July 4, 2025. We did not conduct any biological study.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have tuna flagged vessels. However, tuna is landed by artisanal canoes. No dead and live discards of marlins/ roundscale spearfish was estimated for the reporting period.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		The artisanal data collection program information was previously sent to the ICCAT Secretariat. Liberia has 32 data collectors assigned in the nine coastal counties at various landing sites.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Liberia conduct refresher training December of every year for its artisanal data collectors. There is a pending training at the end of the year specifically on species identification.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		N/A, no research and or biological sampling was conducted on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		N/A, no North Atlantic blue sharks were reported or caught and landed by artisanal fishermen.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		N/A, not reported during the reporting period.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		N/A, no North Atlantic shortfin mako was reported.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		N/A, Liberia has no flagged tuna vessels, and the ICCAT monitored Sharks were not report in artisanal catch. However, they have been trained to identify and release ICCAT listed sharks species alive.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Liberia has 32 data collected along the nine coastal counties of Liberia to collect catch and effort data including sharks.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		N/A, no sighting was reported.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Information previously sent to ICCAT	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		N/A, no interaction was reported.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes		N/A, Liberia does not have pelagic vessels.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		N/A, no action was taken.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		N/A, no action was taken.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		SWO-N is caught as a bycatch for artisanal canoes and is not released live and discarded. It is landed for human consumption and the weight and length collected by artisanal data collectors.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-08-27		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-08-27		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-07-04		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Liberia did not enter into any charter arrangements during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Liberia did not enter into any charter arrangements during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes	2025-08-04		
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes	2025-08-04		
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes	2025-08-04		
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2016-04-01		
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2025-08-12		
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		transshipment@nafaa.gov.lr/ fmc@nafaa.gov.lr	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		fmc@nafaa.gov.lr	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		The Freeport of Monrovia is the designated port for Liberia flag fishing vessels. However, Liberia does not have any flag tuna vessel.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		Advance notification is required by the 2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law to fmc@nafaa.gov.lr.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		There was no report of denial of entry or denial of use of port during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		There was no potential non-compliance or apparent infringement during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		There was no potential non-compliance or apparent infringement during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		There was no potential non-compliance or apparent infringement during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Liberia signed MoUs on MCS and PSMA implementation with Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal and Ghana in 2023 for inspections of its vessels.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		N/A. Liberia has no flag tuna vessels.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		No access agreements were change during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes	2025-08-27		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		Liberia had no flag vessels fishing for tuna and tuna-like species during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No review was carried out doing the reporting period.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Sport and recreational boats are licensed every year and are required to report their catches to the department of research and statistics at the National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA).	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		No Liberian flag vessels were reported to engage in IUU fishing during the period of reporting.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No IUU allegations were received.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		N/A. Liberia has no IUU listed vessel.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		N/A. Liberian were not involved in IUU activities during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2025-07-04		
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		N/A. There were no non-compliance issues reported.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		N/A. There were no non-compliance issues reported.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		N/A. No sightings were reported during the reporting period	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		N/A. No sightings were reported during the reporting period.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		The National Fisheries and Aquaculture Authority (NaFAA) and the Liberia Coastguard (Ministry of Defense) including the Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA) are responsible for at sea inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Austin Saye Wehye, Director of Research and Statistics, awehye@nafaa.gov.lr	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		No activities were carried out during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2020-09-16		2025-08-12
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		N/A. No observer incidents reports were received during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		N/A. No fishing gear was lost or retrieved during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		N/A. No fishing gear was lost or retrieved during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		Francis B. Boimah, Director of MCS, fboimah@nafaa.gov.lr	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		N/A. No supply declarations were received.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		N/A. No EMS programs were implemented.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		N/A. No EMS programs were implemented.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		N/A. Liberia has recorded on incidents of fisheries observers onboard fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	Yes		N/A. Liberia has recorded on incidents of fisheries observers onboard fishing vessels.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		N/A. Liberia does not have any recorded presence of Bluefin tuna within its Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ), as the species is typically found in temperate waters and is not known to inhabit the tropical waters of the West African subregion. As such, Bluefin tuna is not a target species in Liberia's fisheries and is absent from both artisanal and industrial catch records. Furthermore, Liberia is not involved in the farming or ranching of Bluefin tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		N/A. Liberia has no flag vessels. Vessels that obtained access are listed below: No Vessel Name Flag State IMO # Call Sign 1 Albacora CARIBE Panama 8716825 H9HB 2 MONTELAPE El Salvador 8021775 YSC 2004 3 MONTECELO El Salvador 7409152 YSC 2216 4 EGALABUR Belize 9710995 V3OI5 5 XIXILI Senegal 7413828 6WMG 6 GRANADA Senegal 8102907 6WLH 7 WESTERN KIM Senegal 8003242 6WLN 8 MONTEFRISA NUEVE El Salvador 7409176 YSC 3216 9 OREINTAL KIM Senegal 7827495 6WNE 10 PONT SAINT LOUIS Senegal 8222422 6WLC 11 SEA DEFENDER Senegal 8996190 6WNF 12 PANOFI DISCOVERER Ghana 9565352 9GIL 13 PANOFI PATH FINDER Ghana 9568861 9GIK 14 PANOFI	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					FORE RUNNER Ghana 9568859 9GIJ 15 PANOFI MASTER Ghana 8976815 9GIH 16 CAP ATLANTIQUE Senegal 9083653 6WOU 17 PANOFI GRACE GHANA 9517276 9GFA2 18 PANOFI QUEEN GHANA 9097329 9GFB2 19 SYDNEY SOFIA Panama 9857030 6426 20 PANOFI COMMANDER Ghana 9097379 9GCY2 21 ATLANTIC QUEEN Ghana 9223227 9GHE 22 DICHA UNO Belize 8029026 V3GL 23 IRIS QUEEN GHANA 8210493 9GBU2 24 IRIS-'J' GHANA 8214310 9GJD 25 PLAYA DE LAIDA BELIZE 9719812 V3WV6 26 BAO WIN Belize 7360320 V3U14 27 BOA LUCKY Belize 7809273 V3UB4 28 JC GLORIA Belize 8988818 V3WC5 29 PLAYA DE LAGA BELIZE	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					9719800 V30W6 30 SEA BREEZE Senegal 7817323 6WQY	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		No Vessel Name Flag State IMO # Call Sign 1 Albacora CARIBE Panama 8716825 H9HB 2 MONTELAPE El Salvador 8021775 YSC 2004 3 MONTECELO El Salvador 7409152 YSC 2216 4 EGALABUR Belize 9710995 V3OI5 5 XIXILI Senegal 7413828 6WMG 6 GRANADA Senegal 8102907 6WLH 7 WESTERN KIM Senegal 8003242 6WLN 8 MONTEFRISA NUEVE El Salvador 7409176 YSC 3216 9 OREINTAL KIM Senegal 7827495 6WNE 10 PONT SAINT LOUIS Senegal 8222422 6WLC 11 SEA DEFENDER Senegal 8996190 6WNF 12 PANOFI DISCOVERER Ghana 9565352 9GIL 13 PANOFI	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					PATH FINDER Ghana 9568861 9GIK 14 PANOFI FORE RUNNER Ghana 9568859 9GIJ 15 PANOFI MASTER Ghana 8976815 9GIH 16 CAP ATLANTIQUE Senegal 9083653 6WOU 17 PANOFI GRACE GHANA 9517276 9GFA2 18 PANOFI QUEEN GHANA 9097329 9GFB2 19 SYDNEY SOFIA Panama 9857030 6426 20 PANOFI COMMANDER Ghana 9097379 9GCY2 21 ATLANTIC QUEEN Ghana 9223227 9GHE 22 DICHA UNO Belize 8029026 V3GL 23 IRIS QUEEN GHANA 8210493 9GBU2 24 IRIS-'J' GHANA 8214310 9GJD 25 PLAYA DE LAIDA BELIZE 9719812 V3WV6 26 BAO WIN Belize 7360320 V3U14 27 BOA LUCKY Belize 7809273 V3UB4 28 JC GLORIA Belize 8988818	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					V3WC5 29 PLAYA DE LAGA BELIZE 9719800 V30W6 30 SEA BREEZE Senegal 7817323 6WQY	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No IUU investigation was carried out during the reporting period.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		No special ICCAT statistical programs were implemented.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		No special ICCAT statistical programs were implemented.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		No quarterly catches were reported.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		Liberia has no flag vessels in fishing of tuna and like fishing activities. However, the 2019 Fisheries and Aquaculture Management and Development Law provide for developing FAD management plan before Liberian flag tuna vessel engage in fishing activities.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		Liberia currently has no flag tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Liberia currently has no flag tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Liberia currently has no flag tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Liberia currently has no flag tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Liberia currently has no flag tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Liberia currently has no flag tuna fishing vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes	2025-07-04		
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Liberia currently has no flag tuna fishing vessels.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Liberia did not implement ICCAT statistical document programs during the reporting period.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Liberia did not implement ICCAT statistical document programs during the reporting period.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO, it is caught as bycatch by Artisanal vessels.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO, it is caught as bycatch by Artisanal vessels.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO, it is caught as bycatch by Artisanal vessels.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO, it is caught as bycatch by Artisanal vessels.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2025-09-12	Liberia has developed North swordfish Fisheries Management Plan and will be submitting to ICCAT on September 12, 2025.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO, it is caught as bycatch by Artisanal vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO, it is caught as bycatch by Artisanal vessels.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO, it is caught as bycatch by Artisanal vessels. Therefore, no tagging program was implemented.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO, it is caught as bycatch by Artisanal vessels.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO, it is caught as bycatch by Artisanal vessels.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO, it is caught as bycatch by Artisanal vessels. No authorization was issued.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO, it is caught as bycatch by Artisanal vessels. No authorization was issued	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO, it is caught as bycatch by Artisanal vessels.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO, it is caught as bycatch by Artisanal vessels.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO, it is caught as bycatch by Artisanal vessels.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes		Liberia does not have any vessel targeting MED-SWO, it is caught as bycatch by Artisanal vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Liberia does not have authorized flag vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		Liberia does not have authorized flag vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		Liberia does not have authorized flag vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Liberia does not have authorized flag vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Liberia does not have authorized flag vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes		No sport/ recreational vessels were authorized to catch Med-ALB. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Liberia does not have authorized flag vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Liberia does not have authorized flag vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore. ALB is a bycatch in the Artisanal fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2025-08-08		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		No claim to exemption has been submitted by Liberia.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-08-08		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		No monthly landing report was submitted. SHK is not a targeted species in Liberia.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations	Yes		No interactions were reported.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Liberia does not have tuna vessels nor any type of pelagic fishing vessels.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Liberia does not have tuna vessels nor any type of pelagic fishing vessels.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Liberia does not have tuna vessels nor any type of pelagic fishing vessels.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		Liberia does not have tuna vessels nor any type of pelagic fishing vessels.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		No pilot electronic statistical document systems were implemented.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		No information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs were submitted by Liberia.	

Table 1. 2024 tuna and tuna-like species catch in Liberia waters.

Species	*1*	*2*	*3*	*4*	*5*	*6*	*7*	*8*	*9*	*10*	*11*	*12*	*Grand Total*	*% of Abundance Catch*
ALB		0	0	0	4						0	9	13	0.18
BET	0	16	16	169	14	5	4	3	3	20	18	44	312	4.42
BSKJ	0	48	186	20	36	0		0	0	0	0	0	290	4.10
FRI		0	0	14			0			1	0	28	43	0.61
LTA		0	0	0			0			1	0	0	1	0.01
MELVA									0	4			4	0.06
Others	0	2	9	21.4	11	42	0	1	1	0	35	15	137.4	1.94
Ravil	35	25			50						0		110	1.56
SKJ	17	209	682	1348	341	225	101	212	17	80	97	363	3692	52.25
SODA							5	2		0	0	2	9	0.13
YFT	63	423	487	856	221	9	80	42	8	70	64	132	2455	34.74
Grand Total	**115**	**723**	**1380**	**2428.4**	**677**	**281**	**190**	**260**	**29**	**176**	**214**	**593**	**7066.4**	**100.00**

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBYA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA LIBYE
INFORME ANUAL DE LIBIA

SUMMARY

RÉSUMÉ

RESUMEN

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Bluefin tuna

1.1.2 Atlantic bonito (BON)

1.1.3 Little tunny (LTA)

1.1.4 Sword fish (SWO)

1.1.5 Albacore (ALB)

1.2 Research and statistics

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Closed season and catch limits

2.1.2 Prohibitions of length and weight

2.1.3 Prohibition of catch shark, turtle and sea birds

2.1.4 Vessel Monitorng system (VMS)

2.1.5 Licensing and Fishing Method

2.1.6 Observers

2.1.7 Inspection Schemes and Activities

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-11		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2024-09-11		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2024-09-11		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2024-09-11		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		No size samples were taken.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		No samples were taken.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Libya has no tagging program.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Libya has no tagging program.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Libya has no tagging program.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No		No data were collected.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		No information regarding 16-14.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		No data were provided.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Libya has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Libya Has no farm facilities to make such procedures.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		No samples were taken.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		No data was collected.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		No researches have been conducted.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No updates regarding this item.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Libya is not part of this program.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Libya is not part of the scientific research program.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		This CPC does not authorize fishing for tropical species.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		This CPC does not authorize fishing for tropical species.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		This CPC does not authorize fishing for tropical species.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		No methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlines (residual catches).	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		No fisheries in Libya.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		No plan presented yet.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		No sampling or research conducted.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		This species is not fished in Libya.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		No fishing activities catching North Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-N).	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of sharks (residual catches).	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		No Data collection program was established yet.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Identification guide distributed to vessels.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		No reports.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No incidental catches of sea birds reported by scientific observers.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes		The data available emanates from fish market reports which do not include discard reporting.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		This administration is presently in the process of elaborating said plan.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		This administration is presently in the process of elaborating said plan.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		This CPC does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2024-09-11		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2024-09-11		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-24		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		This CPC is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Libya is Not involved in any transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Libya is Not involved in any transhipment at port.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		No at-sea transhipment is permitted by this CPC.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		This CPC has no carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments either at-sea or in-port.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		No pelagic long line vessels are permitted to tranship.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		There is no fish landing on the Libyan ports.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Not submitted as no such landings envisaged.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign fishing vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		This CPC has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		No such agreements signed by Libya.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or private companies.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2024-05-09		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes	2024-05-09		
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by this CPC in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Libya did not request for removal of vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		This CPC has no relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes	2024-11-03	CPC Libya Responded on Compliance summary table in ICCAT meeting under COC308 Paper and submitted it to ICCAT Secretariat.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		This CPC has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		This CPC has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		This CPC has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2024-05-12		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No reports sent.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No lost gears retrieved or reported.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No reports regarding Lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		This CPC does not have such contacts.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		This CPC does not have supply declarations.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		No such program is implemented in Libya.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		No such program is implemented in Libya.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes	2024-05-12	EAP Plan sent to ICCAT on 12-05-2024.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		No incidents were reported or serious injury.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		No BFT farms in Libya In 2024.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		No BFT farms in Libya In 2024.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2024-02-12		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		no modifications on the fishing plan was made.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		Reg No.(35) of 2023 adopted the ICCAT recommendations.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2024-09-11	Task 1 and Task 2 for the year 2024 was sent on 11-09-2024.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2024-05-09		
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2024-05-19		
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes	2024-05-20		
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		VMS messages were sent regularly in accordance with ICCAT Recs. and during all season.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		This CPC does not participate in the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		This CPC does not participate in the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		This CPC does not participate in the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		This CPC does not participate in the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transhipment of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow landing of BFT-E.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Five reports were sent.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Two reports were sent.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2024-07-11		
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		No report sent.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2024-09-11		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2024-05-27		
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2024-05-27		
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		No changes since last submission March 2021.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Libya has no tagging programme.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Libya has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		This CPC is not involved in trading BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		This CPC does not have such contact points.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		This CPC does not authorize fishing for tropical species.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Libya does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		No tropical fisheries in Libya.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		No tropical fisheries in Libya.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		No tropical fisheries in Libya.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		No tropical fisheries in Libya.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		No tropical fisheries in Libya.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		No tropical fisheries in Libya.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		No tropical fisheries in Libya.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		No tropical fisheries in Libya.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		This CPC does not import or re-export any Swordfish.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		This CPC does not catch or trade any Swordfish.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targeting MED-SWO	No		No vessels registered.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		No sports recreational vessels authorized to catch MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		No permits for harpoons or longline were issued.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		This CPC does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		This CPC does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		No reports were sent.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Libya didn't participate in tagging program.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		No inspection vessel.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		No Inspectors or agencies to provide.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Libya does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		No inspection reports from JIS were received.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		No Plan was sent.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		No Mediterranean albacore fishery is carried out.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		No North albacore fishery is carried out.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		No North albacore fishery is carried out.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		This CPC does not authorize any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No data were collected.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No data were collected.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		No new data to report.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		This CPC makes no claim for exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		No new data to report.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		No landing were recorded.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		No Interactions were reported.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2024-09-11		
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		This CPC does not have an NPOA for seabirds and does not have a longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		This CPC does not operate any fishery for tuna or tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area and hence can take no by-catch.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		No reports.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		This CPC had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAURITANIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA MAURITANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE MAURITANIA

SUMMARY

En Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces parties contractantes qui ont atteint en 2024 environ 45 thoniers (24 senneurs, 3 canneurs et 18 palangriers) débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités hauturières de petits pélagiques. Les statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche hauturière a atteint, en 2024, 21186 tonnes (soit une augmentation de 152% par rapport à l'année 2023) composée essentiellement de Sarda sarda *avec une contribution de 58% contre 30% pour Euthynnus sp et 12% pour* Auxis thazard*. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière piroguière réalisés en 2024 a atteint 6669 tonnes. Il est à noter que les débarquements des thonidés pêchés par la senne tournante en Mauritanie se font généralement la nuit ce qui n'est pas couvert par le système de suivi actuel. Un programme de suivi axé sur ces pêcheries devrait être envisagé pour renforcer la collecte des données sur les thons mineurs et tropicaux pendant les horaires qui n'ont pas couvert par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). En fin plusieurs programmes de recherches axés sur l'étude de certaines espèces des thons ont été lancés par l'IMROP en 2016 et 2017 avec l'appui financier de l'ICCAT. Depuis 2018, la collecte des données statistiques sur les thonidés mineurs sont réalisés dans le cadre des programmes de suivi habituel de l'IMROP. En absence d'un appui spécifique sur la collecte des données biologiques, la collecte des données biologiques en vue d'étudier les structures des tailles et les paramètres de croissance mais le développement des approches de reconstitution des captures de ces espèces restent limites pendant la période de 2018-2024. La délégation Mauritanienne de l'ICCAT a transmis une requête à l'ICCAT depuis 2018 pour renforcer le suivi des pêcheriez et les prises accessoires de ces espèces de thons mais aucune suite n'a été donnée à cette demande.*

RÉSUMÉ

En Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces parties contractantes qui ont atteint en 2024 environ 45 thoniers (24 senneurs, 3 canneurs et 18 palangriers) débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités hauturières de petits pélagiques. Les statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche hauturière a atteint, en 2024, 21186 tonnes (soit une augmentation de 152% par rapport à l'année 2023) composée essentiellement de Sarda sarda *avec une contribution de 58% contre 30% pour Euthynnus sp et 12% pour* Auxis thazard*. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière piroguière réalisés en 2024 a atteint 6669 tonnes. Il est à noter que les débarquements des thonidés pêchés par la senne tournante en Mauritanie se font généralement la nuit ce qui n'est pas couvert par le système de suivi actuel. Un programme de suivi axé sur ces pêcheries devrait être envisagé pour renforcer la collecte des données sur les thons mineurs et tropicaux pendant les horaires qui n'ont pas couvert par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). En fin plusieurs programmes de recherches axés sur l'étude de certaines espèces des thons ont été lancés par l'IMROP en 2016 et 2017 avec l'appui financier de l'ICCAT. Depuis 2018, la collecte des données statistiques sur les thonidés mineurs sont réalisés dans le cadre des programmes de suivi habituel de l'IMROP. En absence d'un appui spécifique sur la collecte des données biologiques, la collecte des données biologiques en vue d'étudier les structures des tailles et les paramètres de croissance mais le développement des approches de reconstitution des captures de ces espèces restent limites pendant la période de 2018-2024. La délégation Mauritanienne de l'ICCAT a transmis une requête à l'ICCAT depuis 2018 pour renforcer le suivi des pêcheriez et les prises accessoires de ces espèces de thons mais aucune suite n'a été donnée à cette demande.*

RESUMEN

En Mauritanie, les espèces de thons hauturiers sont ciblées uniquement par des flottilles étrangères travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux et opérant sous le régime de licence libre. Les flottilles de ces parties contractantes qui ont atteint en 2024 environ 45 thoniers (24 senneurs, 3 canneurs et 18 palangriers) débarquent leur production dans des ports étrangers. Les espèces de thons côtiers sont pêchées accessoirement par les unités hauturières de petits pélagiques. Les statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche hauturière a atteint, en 2024, 21186 tonnes (soit une augmentation de 152% par rapport à l'année 2023) composée essentiellement de Sarda sarda *avec une contribution de 58% contre 30% pour Euthynnus sp et 12% pour* Auxis thazard*. Les captures débarquées par la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière piroguière réalisés en 2024 a atteint 6669 tonnes. Il est à noter que les débarquements des thonidés pêchés par la senne tournante en Mauritanie se font généralement la nuit ce qui n'est pas couvert par le système de suivi actuel. Un programme de suivi axé sur ces pêcheries devrait être envisagé pour renforcer la collecte des données sur les thons mineurs et tropicaux pendant les horaires qui n'ont pas couvert par le Système de Suivi de la Pêche Artisanale et Côtière (SSPAC). En fin plusieurs programmes de recherches axés sur l'étude de certaines espèces des thons ont été lancés par l'IMROP en 2016 et 2017 avec l'appui financier de l'ICCAT. Depuis 2018, la collecte des données statistiques sur les thonidés mineurs sont réalisés dans le cadre des programmes de suivi habituel de l'IMROP. En absence d'un appui spécifique sur la collecte des données biologiques, la collecte des données biologiques en vue d'étudier les structures des tailles et les paramètres de croissance mais le développement des approches de reconstitution des captures de ces espèces restent limites pendant la période de 2018-2024. La délégation Mauritanienne de l'ICCAT a transmis une requête à l'ICCAT depuis 2018 pour renforcer le suivi des pêcheriez et les prises accessoires de ces espèces de thons mais aucune suite n'a été donnée à cette demande.*

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

En Mauritanie la pêche est pratiquée par des flottilles hauturières, artisanales et côtières, nationales et étrangères. La gestion des pêches relève du Ministère des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime. Depuis l'année 2016, l'accès à la ressource est régi par un système de quotas accordés par ce dernier. On distingue actuellement deux régimes d'accès qui sont le régime d'acquisition réservé aux flottilles nationales et le régime de licence libre qui s'adresse aux navires de pêche étrangers travaillant dans le cadre d'accords bilatéraux.

La recherche est la mission principale de l'Institut Mauritanien des Recherches Océanographiques et des Pêches (IMROP), basée à Nouadhibou. Il joue à ce titre le rôle d'outil d'aide à la décision pour le Ministère de Tutelle qui est le Ministère des Pêches et de l'Economie Maritime.

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport dresse d'une part un aperçu global sur l'activité de la pêche de thons en Mauritanie (**Tableau 1**) et d'autre part donne une description détaillée des prises accessoires de la flottille artisanale, côtière et hauturière ciblant les petits pélagiques. Jusqu'à 2015 la Mauritanie ne disposait pas d'une flottille thonière pour les pêches des grands pélagiques côtiers et hauturiers. Deux palangriers Mauritaniens ont effectué deux marrées dans la zone durant l'année 2016. En 2017,2018 et 2019 et 2024 aucun bateau national n'a pris de Licence thoniers.

En ce qui concerne, la pêcherie thonière travaillant dans la ZEE mauritanienne et les zones adjacentes au large, trois (3) espèces de thons hauturiers font l'objet d'une exploitation, exclusivement par des flottilles étrangères opérant dans le cadre d'accord de pêche. Les flottilles observées au cours des trois dernières années sont majoritairement originaires de l'union européenne (Espagne et France), du japon et du Sénégal, et ne débarquent pas en Mauritanie.

Le nombre des thonidés (senneurs, canneurs et palangriers) travaillant dans le cadre des accords bilatéraux a atteint 52 navires en 2016 et 47 navires en 2017 et 57 en 2018. Trente un (31) navires ont travaillé dans le cadre de l'accord de pêche UE-Mauritanie signé en 2015 dont 21 navires de nationalité espagnole et 10 français. Les thonidés ayant travaillé dans la zone utilisent trois types d'engins de pêche : la canne, la palangre et la senne. La flottille de l'UE était composée de 6 canneurs, 5 palangriers et 21 senneurs. Le fichier de License pour es deux dernières années n'ont pas été transmis à l'IMROP. Une actualisation du nombre d'autorisation de License thons sera faite dans les prochains rapports.

En 2024, le nombre des bateaux a atteint environ 45 navires travaillant dans le cadre des accord bilatéraux.

Les prises de la flottille thonière sont composées majoritairement des trois principales espèces des thons tropicaux : le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) (SKJ) qui domine largement les prises, (94 % des prises de ce groupe en moyenne sur les vingt dernières années) suivi par l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) (YFT) et enfin le patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) (BET). Depuis 2019, l'IMROP reçoit la capture journalière des bateaux de l'UE travaillant la zone Mauritanienne dont le service statistique est en train de constituer une base de données pour mieux exploiter ces données.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

La recherche dans le domaine des pêches est confiée à IMROP qui compte actuellement 259 personnes dont plus de 150 scientifiques (chercheurs, ingénieurs et techniciens) répartis entre les 4 départements de recherches, implantés dans trois différentes villes. Il regroupe en son sein 17 spécialités différentes nécessaires à la bonne conduite des ses programmes de recherche (évaluation des stocks, biologie et écologie des espèces, océanographie physique et chimique, géologie, sciences sociales, statistique et informatique….).

L'IMROP dispose de deux navires de recherche (un bateau hauturier de 36 m et un Catamaran côtier de 17 m) qui lui permettent de prospecter l'ensemble de la ZEE mauritanienne. Il conduit chaque année quatre campagnes de prospection (2 démersales et 2 pélagiques) en vue de suivre l'état de la ressource halieutique. Ces campagnes se limitent pour le moment aux profondeurs en deçà de 500 mètres. Elles ne couvrent que partiellement la zone de distribution des thons hauturiers.

Il mène également des missions mensuelles de l'évaluation de l'état de l'environnement marin à travers un suivi des paramètres hydro-chimiques.

Du fait que la Mauritanie n'a adhéré à l'ICCAT que récemment, l'IMROP n'a pas développé un programme de recherche spécialisé dans ce domaine dans ses plans quinquennaux antérieurs. En revanche dans son nouveau plan quinquennal 2023-2027, ces ressources font l'objet d'une attention toute particulière notamment par la constitution d'une équipe de modélisateurs et de statisticiens. Plus globalement et pour des besoins scientifiques et conformément à sa mission, l'IMROP met en œuvre un certain nombre de système de collecte de données et de suivi des pêcheries y compris celles des thons.

Les données statistiques sur l'effort et les captures de la pêche hauturière et côtière sont obtenues à l'aide des données consignées dans des journaux de pêche qui sont obligatoires depuis 2015 pour l'ensemble de la flottille pontée. Ces données sont saisies dans une base gérée par les Gardes Côtes Mauritaniennes, structure civile affilée au Département des Pêches. Elles sont ensuite transmises à l'IMROP qui les intègre à sa base de données puis les compile et en produit les statistiques de l'effort et des captures de la pêche industrielle.

L'IMROP a mis en place à son niveau d'autres systèmes de collecte de données complémentaires. Il est doté d'un corps d'observateurs scientifiques qu'il déploie régulièrement sur les flottilles actives en Mauritanie. Une base de données créée à cet effet est gérée par les services de l'IMROP. Il est à noter que les flottilles thonières ne font pas encore l'objet de suivi par le programme d'observation en mer de l'IMROP.

Pour ce qui est de la pêche artisanale et la pêche côtière, l'IMROP conduit depuis 1980 un système de suivi des activités de la pêche artisanale. Ce système a connu deux temps importants. Un premier système basé sur le comptage matin et soir des embarcations visualisées au niveau des points de débarquement pour estimer l'effort de pêche du jour a été mis en œuvre jusqu'en 2005. A partir de 2006, il a été remplacé par un second système qui tient compte de la très forte dynamique de la pêche artisanale et côtière. Quatre principales enquêtes sont réalisées dans le cadre du ce système :

- Enquête retour de mer durant laquelle, tous les jours ouvrables, les enquêteurs collectent les données sur les caractéristiques des embarcations qui débarquent ce jour, l'origine géographique du produit débarqué, les caractéristiques de la sortie et procèdent à des mensurations d'échantillons.

- Recensement mensuel du parc actif catégorisé dans chaque site de pêche,

- Enquêtes lot auprès des usines où les enquêteurs, pour chaque lot enquêté, prélèvent le nom scientifique de l'espèce, sa catégorie ou taille, son poids total, le nombre d'individus de cette espèce, les fréquences de taille de l'échantillon.

- Récupération des registres des usines où pour chaque usine et par mois, les enquêteurs prélèvent la catégorie d'achat (espèces/catégories), l'origine (Pêche Artisanale (PA), Pêche côtière (PC) et la Pêche Hauturière (PH)) et le poids total.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

A partir de 2015, la Mauritanie a élaboré et mis en œuvre une nouvelle réforme de son secteur des pêches ; introduisant ainsi le paradigme du système de gestion par quota. Ce système repose sur les connaissances scientifiques les plus récentes et fiables disponibles, permettant de définir un TAC global, puis par groupes d'espèces ou espèces qui sont ensuite répartis par opérateur.

D'ores et déjà, au niveau de la pêcherie des thons un gap d'information existe quant au suivi du niveau de l'exploitation des différents groupes de la pêcherie thonière aussi bien en termes d'espèces capturées accessoirement par les opérateurs non minus de concession sur le thon (licence thon) qu'en termes de quantité (données agrégées au niveau du journal de pêche et autre déclaration de débarquement).

Cette situation constatée et signalée par nos services de gestion chargés du suivi régulier de l'exploitation des concessions de droit d'usage allouées dans le cadre de la nouvelle réforme du système de gestion, constitue une insuffisance qui pourrait impacter la durabilité de la pêcherie des thon.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Pour respecter les exigences de l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration et les réponses sur les données et en absence d'une flottille nationale active dans la zone mauritanienne, les données des captures ont été fournies sur la base de déclarations dans les systèmes d'informations de l'IMROP. Aucune capture n'a été déclaré en 2024 pour les espèces sous quota. Les prises accessoires de la flottille non thonière sont déclarés dans les tableaux récapitulatives.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2025-09-25		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui		Pas de flottille nationale en 2024.	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui		2025-04-13	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui		Pas de flottille.	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Non		Pas de flotille	
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Non		Pas de flottille ni un programme de marquage en 2024.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Pas de flottille ni programme de marquage en 2023.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Pas de flottille ni programme de marquage en 2024.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Non		Pas de flottille ni programme de marquage en 2024.	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Non		N'est pas concerné en absence d'une flottille.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		N'est pas concerné.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à exploiter des pêcheries pélagiques opérant à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Non		Non concerné.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Oui		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Non		Pas de flottille nationale en 2023 et en absence d'un programme orienté vers les istiopheridés les rejets n'ont pas été estimé.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Non		Pas de pêche observé par les enquêteurs en 2024.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Non		La Mauritanie se conforme avec la règlementation internationale sur l'application des plans visant à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non		Pas de capture observé en 2023.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Pas de capture observé en 2024.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Oui		Pas de capture observé en 2024.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Non		Pas de capture observé en 2024.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Non		Pas de capture observé en 2024.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Non		Pas de capture observé en 2024.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Oui		Pas de capture observé en 2024.	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non		Pas de capture observé en 2024.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non		Pas de capture observé en 2024.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Non		Pas de capture observé en 2024.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Non		Pas de capture observé en 2024.	
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Non		Pas de capture observé en 2024.	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les libérations vivantes de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Non		Pas de capture observé en 2024.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2025-09-25		
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui	2025-04-13		
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2025-04-13		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2024.	2025-09-25
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		NA La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2024.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non		Pas de transbordement en 2024.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		Pas de transbordement en 2024.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Pas de transbordement en 2024.	
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2024.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2024.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non		Pas de transbordement en 2024.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2024mais la Garde des côtes assurent le suivi des rapports d'inspection portuaires.	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2024 et les navires thoniers devaient envoyés un message à l'avant avant toute demande de débarquement.	
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non		Pas de débarquement ou demande en 2024.	
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2024.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non		Pas de débarquement en 2024.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		La garde côte établie des rapports pendant les inspections.	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		Pas d'infraction constatée en 2024.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		Pas de flottille ni débarquement des navires thoniers en 2024.	
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Non		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non		Non concernés.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Pas de flotille thonière.	
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2024.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Non		Pas de pêche INN signalées en 2024 pour le cas des thons.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non		Pas de pêche INN constaté pour le cas des thons.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non		Pas de demande.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Non		Pas de navires impliqués dans la pêche INN en 2024.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		La Mauritanie n'avait pas des unités ciblant les thons en 2024.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non		Mon concerné.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Non		La Mauritanie dispose un corps d'observation mais l'embarquement en 2024 n'a pas été effectué.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non		Pas d 'embarquement en 2024.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Pas de pêche de thons rouge en Mauritanie.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non		Pas concerné.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		Pas programme d'échange.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Non		Non concerné.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Non		Pas d'incidents.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Pas de récupération en 2024.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Pas de récupération en 2024.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Non		NA	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		Pas de declaration.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Pas de flottille de thons en 2024.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Pas des programmes nationaux de EMS.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Non		Non concerné.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN46	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant des observateurs et entraînant des blessures graves, des décès, ou dans le cas d'un observateur disparu ou présumé être tombé par-dessus bord, y compris toute action corrective prise par la CPC de pavillon	Non		Pas d'incidents en 2024.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2024).	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Non concerné (pas d'élevage de thons rouge en 2024).	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2023).	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2024).	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2024).	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2024).	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2024).	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge au cours de la période d'allocation de quota précédente	Non		Pas de prise en 2024.	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2024).	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2024).	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2024).	
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Non		Pas de flottilles de thons.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2024).	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2024).	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Pas de visite des ports.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Non		Pas de transbordements.	
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Non		Pas de pêche de madragues.	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		Pas de pêche.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2024).	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		Pas concerné.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non		Pas de pêche de thons rouge.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		Pas de pêche de thons.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		Non concerné.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non		Non concerné (pas de pêche de thons rouge en 2024).	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2024.	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2024.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2024.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2023.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Non		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2024.	
	M:TRO11	Plans / Déclarations de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2024.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2024.	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2024.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2024.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2024.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Non		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2024	
	M:TRO19	Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturée comme prise accessoire cette année-là	Non		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2024.	
	M:TRO20	Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir	Non		Pas de navires ciblant les thons tropicaux en 2024.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Pas d'implication dans des programmes sur l'espadon.	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Pas de pêche sportive en 2024.	
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Pas d'inspection des navires de thons en 2024.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non concerné.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non concerné.	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Pas de prise accessoires de germon.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non concerné.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Non concerné.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui		Pas de pêche des istiophoridés.	
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		Non concerné.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui		Toutes les captures des espéces de requins feront un suivi particulier au pays mais pas de pêche signalée pour les requins majeurs en 2024 par la flotte nationale.	
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Pas de pêche en 2024.	
	M:SHK09	Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne.	Oui		Non concerné.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui		La Mauritanie signale toutes les prises accessoires dans son rapport annuel à l'ICCAT.	
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Non		Pas de flottille en 2024.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Non		Non concerné.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Non		Non concerné.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non		Pas de programmes électroniques.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		Les recommandations de l'ICCAT sont bien suivi au niveau du Ministère.	

Tableau 1. Nombre des thoniers pêchés dans la zone Mauritanienne par type d'engins.

Type de pêche	*Nombre 2024*
Cannes	3
Palangres	18
Senne	24
Total général	**45**

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEXICO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MÉXIQUE
INFORME ANUAL DE MÉXICO

SUMMARY

*El presente informe detalla un panorama actualizado de la actividad pesquera dirigida al atún aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, se detallan las especies capturadas de manera incidental, destacando el cumplimiento de la normatividad nacional vigente y la implementación de las recomend aciones y resoluciones emitidas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA). La pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México se lleva a cabo por embarcaciones de mediana altura que utilizan al palangre como arte de pesca, su captura incidental incluye al barrilete o listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), atún aleta azul del Atlántico (*Thunnus thynnus*), así como especies de tiburones, otros peces, marlines y especies afines. El marco normativo que regula esta pesquería en México se sustenta principalmente en la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (LGPAS), la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, la cual establece las disposiciones para el aprovechamiento sustentable de especies de túnidos mediante embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Esta norma es objeto de revisión periódica, con el objetivo de incorporar las regulaciones más recientes adoptadas por la CICAA. En México, la autoridad responsable de la formulación y aplicación de políticas públicas en el ámbito de la pesca y acuacultura es la Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER), a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuacultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA), cuyo mandato es fomentar el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola en México, así como del Instituto Mexicano de Investigación en Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (IMIPAS) que tiene a su cargo la generación de investigación científica y la recopilación sistemática de estadísticas relacionadas con la pesca de atún con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del programa de observadores a bordo.*

RÉSUMÉ

*El presente informe detalla un panorama actualizado de la actividad pesquera dirigida al atún aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, se detallan las especies capturadas de manera incidental, destacando el cumplimiento de la normatividad nacional vigente y la implementación de las recomend aciones y resoluciones emitidas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA). La pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México se lleva a cabo por embarcaciones de mediana altura que utilizan al palangre como arte de pesca, su captura incidental incluye al barrilete o listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), atún aleta azul del Atlántico (*Thunnus thynnus*), así como especies de tiburones, otros peces, marlines y especies afines. El marco normativo que regula esta pesquería en México se sustenta principalmente en la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (LGPAS), la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, la cual establece las disposiciones para el aprovechamiento sustentable de especies de túnidos mediante embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Esta norma es objeto de revisión periódica, con el objetivo de incorporar las regulaciones más recientes adoptadas por la CICAA. En México, la autoridad responsable de la formulación y aplicación de políticas públicas en el ámbito de la pesca y acuacultura es la Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER), a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuacultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA), cuyo mandato es fomentar el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola en México, así como del Instituto Mexicano de Investigación en Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (IMIPAS) que tiene a su cargo la generación de investigación científica y la recopilación sistemática de estadísticas relacionadas con la pesca de atún con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del programa de observadores a bordo.*

RESUMEN

*El presente informe detalla un panorama actualizado de la actividad pesquera dirigida al atún aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, se detallan las especies capturadas de manera incidental, destacando el cumplimiento de la normatividad nacional vigente y la implementación de las recomend aciones y resoluciones emitidas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA). La pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México se lleva a cabo por embarcaciones de mediana altura que utilizan al palangre como arte de pesca, su captura incidental incluye al barrilete o listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), atún aleta azul del Atlántico (*Thunnus thynnus*), así como especies de tiburones, otros peces, marlines y especies afines. El marco normativo que regula esta pesquería en México se sustenta principalmente en la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (LGPAS), la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, la cual establece las disposiciones para el aprovechamiento sustentable de especies de túnidos mediante embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Esta norma es objeto de revisión periódica, con el objetivo de incorporar las regulaciones más recientes adoptadas por la CICAA. En México, la autoridad responsable de la formulación y aplicación de políticas públicas en el ámbito de la pesca y acuacultura es la Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural (SADER), a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuacultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA), cuyo mandato es fomentar el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola en México, así como del Instituto Mexicano de Investigación en Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (IMIPAS) que tiene a su cargo la generación de investigación científica y la recopilación sistemática de estadísticas relacionadas con la pesca de atún con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del programa de observadores a bordo.*

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

El palangre tipo americano es el único arte de pesca que utiliza México para la captura dirigida al atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) en el Golfo de México. Éste consiste en una línea principal de monofilamento llamada "línea madre" constituida de nylon (4.0−4.5mm), la cual está sostenida en sentido horizontal por una serie de flotadores con líneas de monofilamento verticales, llamados "orinques", la longitud del palangre en promedio es de 35 km en promedio para el periodo 1993-2024. De la línea madre penden a intervalos regulares otras líneas con especificaciones semejantes a las de los orinques, denominados "reinales", cada una con anzuelo en el extremo. La carnada utilizada está integrada por tres especies de peces y moluscos en su condición de carnada viva y carnada congelada, tanto las características del palangre como del uso de la carnada pueden variar en función de las estrategias de pesca. Cabe mencionar que la flota palangrera también utiliza accesorios de señalización y localización como radio boyas (dos a cuatro) al inicio, mitad y final del palangre, banderines en cada sección, flotadores y luces en inicio y final del palangre.

El IMIPAS a través de la Dirección de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico (DIPA) se encarga de la compilación e integración de los informes de los viajes de pesca de los observadores nacionales del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y de Protección de Delfines (PNAAPD) que pertenece al Fideicomiso de Investigación para el desarrollo del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y Protección de Delfines y otros en torno a especies Acuáticas Protegidas (FIDEMAR), y cuya actividad se ha mantenido con una cobertura del 100% en 2024, en seguimiento y cumplimiento a lo establecido en la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014.

El esfuerzo pesquero de la flota palangrera mexicana del Golfo de México durante 2024 registró la actividad de 19 barcos con que realizaron 141 viajes en los que se efectuaron 1,862 lances en 3,762 días de pesca con un intervalo de 14 a 40 días/viaje de pesca, y en los que se calaron 986,009 anzuelos.

El número de viajes por barco fue de 7.42, el número de días por barco fue de 198.00, el número de lances por barco fue de 98.00, el número de anzuelos por barco fue de 51,895.21 el número de anzuelos por lance fue de 529.54, el número de días por viaje fue de 26.68.

La distribución geográfica del esfuerzo ejercido durante 2024 ha continuado con una amplitud en el Golfo de México, particularmente con mayor esfuerzo pesquero en anzuelos en el suroeste de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) de México, frente a las costas del Estado de Veracruz.

Para la representación por trimestre se registraron en el primer trimestre 236,635 anzuelos (24.1%) en el segundo trimestre 191,557 anzuelos (19.4%), en el tercer trimestre 332,585 anzuelos (33.7%) y en el cuarto trimestre 225,232 anzuelos (22.8%). En lo que respecta al número de lances en el primer trimestre se registraron 455 lances (24.4%), el segundo 353 lances (19.0%), en el tercero 622 lances (33.4%) y el cuarto 432 lances (23.2%). Cabe mencionar, que con respecto al año 2023, se observa un incremento del esfuerzo pesquero (anzuelos y lances) en el primer trimestre y una reducción para el segundo, tercero y cuarto trimestre.

Durante 2024 se registró una captura embodegada de 481 t de atún aleta amarilla, 35 t de marlín azul, 16 t de atún aleta azul, 17 t de pez vela, 20 t de pez espada, 7 t de otras especies de peces, 3 t de otros tiburones y menos de una tonelada de otros peces picudos (**Tabla 1**).

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

El IMIPAS a través de la DIPA ha mantenido en mejora continua el Sistema de Información de Atún del Golfo de México (SIA), que ha facilitado la integración y el manejo de la información que genera el programa de observadores de FIDEMAR, lo que ha permitido dar seguimiento al conocimiento biológico-pesquero de las especies que conforman la captura incidental, además su utilización ha servido para dar atención a los compromisos internacionales ante la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) por parte de México como miembro activo desde 2002. Dentro de los compromisos se encuentra el proveer de información estadística relacionada con captura (Tarea I), esfuerzo (Tarea II) y estructura de tallas (Tarea II) y las reuniones intersesionales del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS). La cobertura de observadores a bordo continúa con el 100% en los viajes vía la pesca.

Durante 2024 se proporcionaron datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de la pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México a la Secretaria de CICAA. En correspondencia con las recomendaciones de CICAA sobre atún aleta azul o atún del Atlántico, pez espada, patudo, marlín blanco y marlín azul. Asimismo, se continuó con el programa de pelágicos mayores, con el objetivo de asegurar la sostenibilidad de los pelágicos mayores en las pesquerías en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe.

Se participó en las diversas Reuniones intersesiones del Grupo de especies durante 2024 en formato en línea, así como en las Reuniones intersesiones del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS). Asimismo, se mantuvo en relación a los compromisos adquiridos por México en el marco de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA), particularmente al envío de las capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT), en seguimiento al párrafo 14 de las Recs. 21-01/22-01, y de desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte o tiburón mako (SMA) en seguimiento al párrafo 11 de las Recs. 21-09/22-11. Por otra parte, se emitió la información correspondiente sobre la aplicación de la recomendación sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT.

Asimismo, se participó en el Taller de ICCAT en la región del caribe (atlántico occidental) para la mejora de la recopilación y comunicación de datos estadísticos sobre las pesquerías (artesanales) de pequeña escala (Ciudad de Panamá (Panamá), 19-23 de febrero de 2024). También se participó de manera virtual en la reunión de preparación de datos de aguja azul del atlántico del 11 al 15 de marzo de 2024. Del 08 al 12 de abril de 2024 se participó en la Reunión de preparación de datos del atún aleta amarilla, en la que se presentó el documento SCRS/2024/047, "Revision of historical catch statistics of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) caught by the Mexican fishing fleet in the Gulf of Mexico". Del 24 al 26 de abril de 2024 se participó en el Taller sobre ecorregiones, en el que se analizaron diversos componentes biológicos, pesqueros, relacionados con su distribución espacial, para la definición de la propuesta de ecorregiones en el Océano Atlántico. Del 27 al 31 de mayo de 2024 se participó en la Reunión del Subcomité de

Ecosistemas y Captura Fortuita, se llevó a cabo la presentación del documento SCRS/2024/101, "Interacción de tortugas marinas en la pesca del atún con palangre en el golfo de México y Mar Caribe". Del 08 al 12 de julio de 2024 se participó en la Reunión de evaluación del stock de rabil, en la que se llevó a cabo el análisis de los resultados de los modelos, asimismo se dio continuidad al proceso de evaluación de estrategias de ordenación (MSE) para túnidos tropicales (rabil, barrilete y patudo), y se presentó el documento SCRS/2024/119 "Revision of historical catch statistics of bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*) and skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) caught by the mexican fishing fleet in the gulf of mexico". Del 16 al 21 de septiembre de 2024 se llevó a cabo la participación en las "reuniones de los grupos de especies", particularmente en el Subcomité de Estadísticas, en el que se llevó a cabo la presentación del documento SCRS/2024/181 "Historic shark catches by the mexican longline fishing fleet in the gulf of mexico". Del 23 al 27 de septiembre de 2024 se participó en la "Reunión del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS)". Del 9 al 10 de noviembre de 2024 se participó en la Tercera Reunión Intersesiones de la Subcomisión 1, y del 11 al 18 de noviembre de 2024 se llevó a cabo la participación en la 24a Reunión Extraordinaria de la Comisión, que tuvo lugar en Chipre.

Respecto al atún rojo, se continuó el desarrollo de la actualización del índice multinacional de palangre pelágico de abundancia relativa del atún rojo en el Golfo de México en colaboración con científicos del Gobierno de los Estados Unidos, cuyo compromiso fue acordado en el marco de la reunión bilateral MexUS Golfo de 2020. Por otra parte, el IMIPAS llevo a cabo el fortalecimiento del ordenamiento y manejo sustentable de la pesquería de atún con palangre en el Golfo de México mediante la actualización y mejora de las estadísticas pesqueras, con el fin de garantizar la conservación del recurso y la estabilidad de los niveles de explotación.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Las medidas de conservación de ICCAT fueron implementadas durante el año 2O24, y en las que el mantenimiento de la cobertura de observadores a bordo de las embarcaciones palangreras mexicanas ha permitido un seguimiento puntual. No obstante, y en el caso particular de las recomendaciones que involucran a los elasmobranquios se observó que debe existir un reforzamiento en cuanto al uso de una codificación por especie, particularmente para los tiburones martillos, tiburones puntas negras y tiburones zorros.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Existe preocupación sobre la existencia de algunas dificultades respecto a la implementación regulatoria para algunas medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión que involucran algunas especies de tiburones. En consecuencia, se iniciarán mejoras respecto a la implementación de codificación para algunas especies de elasmobranquios, para su adecuada gestión, y la emisión de normatividad, que involucra un trabajo coordinado entre Gobierno, Programa de observadores, así como del sector pesquero.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

La información correspondiente a México sobre los requisitos de comunicación de información sobre investigación y estadística y comunicación de información sobre ordenación se reportaron en tiempo y forma a través del Sistema Integrado de Gestión en Línea (IOMS), tal como lo señala la Recomendación 22-17 de CICAA.

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2025-09-12		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		N/A. México no ha llevado a cabo actividades de marcado convencional. No obstante, en 2024 no se registró ninguna recuperación de marca convencional.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		N/A. México no ha llevado a cabo actividades de marcado electrónico. No obstante, en 2024 no se registró ninguna recuperación de marca electrónica.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo investigación sobre Sargassum pelágico.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		N/A, dado que México no pesca en el área del Mediterráneo.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		N/A. México no utiliza cámaras estereoscópicas para obtener datos de talla de atún rojo, ya que la información es obtenida por observadores a bordo en el 100% de los viajes de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		N/A. México no utiliza cámaras estereoscópicas para obtener datos de talla de atún rojo, ya que la información es obtenida por observadores a bordo en el 100% de los viajes de pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México. No obstante, México no lleva a cabo actividades en jaulas.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	Sí	2025-09-12	Las actividades de investigación del atún rojo del oeste se llevan a cabo de forma bilateral, particularmente con miras a futura evaluación de stock del atún rojo del oeste.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	Sí	2025-09-12	Las actividades de investigación del atún rojo del oeste se llevan a cabo de forma bilateral, particularmente con miras a futura evaluación de stock del atún rojo del oeste.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	Sí	2025-09-12		

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		N/A. México no emite planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		N/A. México no emite el número de DCP plantados por mes y cuadriculas, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		N/A. México no emite información sobre buques de apoyo, el número de días pasados en el mar, asociado a PS/BB, dado que la actividad de pesca únicamente utiliza el arte de pesca de palangre la cual no está asociada a la utilización de DCP en el Golfo de México.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí	2025-07-07		

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		N/A. México no emite el número de DCP plantados por mes y cuadriculas, dado que la actividad de pesca con palangre no está asociada a esa actividad de pesca en el Golfo de México.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		N/A. México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		N/A. México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		N/A. México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		N/A. México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		N/A. México no captura atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí	2025-09-12		
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	Sí	2025-09-12		
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	Sí	2025-09-12		

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		N/A. De acuerdo a la ubicación geográfica del Golfo de México, el área de muestreo y existencia/áreas estadísticas para el tiburón azul del Atlántico sur no corresponde a la zona de pesca de México, por lo que no se han emprendido acciones y no se han presentado datos.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo estimación, dado que cuenta con el 100% de cobertura de observadores a bordo en los viajes de pesca.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí	2025-09-12	Toda información de identificación se encuentra contenida en los manuales de observadores a bordo, sin embargo a manera de respaldo se cuenta con las guías de identificación de ICCAT.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí	2025-03-06		

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Sí	2025-07-07		
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí	2025-09-12	México no ha implementado métodos alternativos para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí	2025-09-12	México a través del IMIPAS lleva a cabo un seguimiento puntual de la captura incidental con datos provenientes del programa de observadores a bordo, cuyas proporciones entre pesca dirigida e incidental se siguen manteniendo de acuerdo a lo recomendado en la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014.	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	Sí	2025-09-12	México no estima por contar con el 100 % de cobertura de observadores a bordo, es decir conocemos puntualmente de cada viaje, cuantos descartes se obtienen tanto vivos como muertos.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2025-12-09		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2025-12-09		
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2025-07-28		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		N/A. México no realiza Fletamento de buques.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		N/A. México no realiza Fletamento de buques.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		N/A. México no realiza transbordos.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		N/A. México no realiza transbordos.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		N/A. México no realiza transbordos.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		N/A. México no realiza transbordos.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		N/A. México no realiza transbordos.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí	2025-09-04		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí	2025-09-04		
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí	2025-09-04		
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí	2025-09-04		
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		N/A. Sin registros.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí	2025-09-12		
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	Sí	2025-09-12		
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Sí	2025-09-12		
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		N/A. México no cuenta con buques implicados en la pesca IUU.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		N/A. México no cuenta con alegaciones de buques implicados en la pesca IUU.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		N/A. En México no se tiene buques implicados en pesca IUU.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		N/A. En México no se tiene buques implicados en pesca IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		N/A. No existen registros sobre este tema.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		N/A. México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		N/A. México no detecto ningún caso de incumplimiento.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras partes.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		N/A. México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		N/A. México no participa en actividades de inspección con otras Partes.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		N/A. No existe un Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		N/A. No existe un Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para la recuperación de observadores.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		N/A. No se han registrado pérdidas de artes de pesca.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		N/A. No se han registrado pérdidas de artes de pesca.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		N/A. México no ha realizado avistamientos de buques.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		N/A. México no cuenta con buques que suministren.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		N/A. México por el momento no cuenta con un Programa EMS.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		N/A. México por el momento no cuenta con un Programa EMS.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		N/A. México por el momento no cuenta con Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP).	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	No		N/A. Sin registros.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no cuenta con granjas de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		N/A. México no pesca atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		N/A. México no lleva a cabo la actividad de engorda de atún en el Golfo de México, debido a las condiciones oceanográficas no son idóneas para llevar a cabo esa actividad.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		N/A. México no realiza la actividad de pesca del atún rojo en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	Sí	2025-07-07		
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca dirigida del atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca dirigida del atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		N/A. México no captura BFT en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		N/A. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		N/A. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		N/A. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		N/A. México no participa en el programa conjunto de inspección internacional.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		N/A. En México no se realizan transbordos de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca en esta área.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		N/A. México no captura BFT en el Atlántico Este y Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	Sí	2025-01-07	Se envió en tiempo y forma un total de 12 informes mensuales correspondientes al año 2024.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		N/A. Sin embargo, México informa la captura incidental anualmente.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Sí	2025-09-12	Se implementó la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 (2014/04/16), la cual establece que las capturas incidentales de atún aleta azul o rojo únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen como mínimo un peso de 30 kg o bien, una longitud de 115 cm.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	Sí	2025-08-08		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	Sí	2025-08-08		
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	Sí	2025-08-08		
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	Sí	2025-09-12	La NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 (2014/04/16), establece que todos los embarques de atún aleta azul (Thunnus thynnus) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, además de los documentos que se acrediten su legal procedencia, deberán usar el programa electrónico de documentación de captura de atún rojo (eBCD) de la CICAA.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		N/A. México no cuenta con programas de marcado con marcas de cola.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		N/A. México no realiza la captura de atún rojo del este.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		N/A. Los datos ya se encuentran registrados en el sistema de CICAA.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		N/A. No se realizan transferencias. No se cuenta con granjas.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		N/A. México no participa en el proyecto piloto de REM.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí	2025-09-12		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2025-07-07		
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		N/A. No se cuenta con registros de actividades de IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí	2025-03-26		
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2025-08-08		
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí	2025-01-07		
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	Sí		N/A. México no realiza pesca con DCP.	
	M:TRO11	Plan / Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		N/A. México no excedió 1,000 toneladas durante 2024.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí	2025-01-30	Se enviaron a la Secretaría un total de 12 reportes mensuales durante 2024.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		N/A. México no rebasó el 80% de la captura anual.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		N/A. México no rebasó el 80% de la captura anual, así como no realizó utilización de los límites de captura.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2025-09-12		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	Sí	2025-09-12		
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	Sí	2025-09-12		
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	Sí	2025-09-12		
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	Sí	2025-03-26		
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2025-08-08		
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no cuenta con buques que dirijan la pesca al pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		N/A. México no cuenta con permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No		N/A. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí	2025-09-02		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		N/A. México no implementó ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte en 2024.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No		N/A. México no implemento ningún programa de marcado para pez espada del Norte.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		N/A. No se participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	Sí	2025-09-12		
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		N/A. México no realiza la pesca del pez espada del sur.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		N/A. La captura de pez espada por México no ha rebasado los límites establecidos por la Secretaria.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		N/A. México no realiza la pesca de pez espada del Sur.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		N/A. No se participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no realiza actividades de pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no cuenta con buques autorizados en el Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca dirigida de atún blanco del norte.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca dirigida de atún blanco del sur.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		N/A. México reporta capturas del atún blanco del norte, sin embargo no se cuenta con un límite máximo establecido, y las capturas son esporádicas y mínimas.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del sur.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		N/A. México no realiza pesca de atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí	2025-09-10		
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		N/A. México no solicito exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF en 2024.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2025-09-10		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	Sí	2025-01-30		
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco.	Sí	2025-09-12		
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí	2025-09-12		
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí	2025-09-12		
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí	2025-09-12		
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	Sí	2025-09-12		
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí	2025-09-12		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí	2025-09-12		

Tabla 1. Captura desembarcada de atunes y especies afines por la flota palangrera mexicana en 2024.

Código	*Captura (t)*	*Captura (ejemplares)*
YFT	481	14,819
BFT	16	279
BET	2	33
SKJ	3	589
BLF	1	61
ALB	0	0
WAH	7	488
BUM	35	620
SAI	17	1,014
SWO	20	375
WHM	9	403
FAL	3	46
SMA	1	21
THR	3	29
BSH	0	0
OCS	0	2
SPN	0	0
OTROa	7	847
OTROb	3	34
OTROc	0	9
TOTAL	612	19,669

Otro[a], otros peces; Otro[b], otros tiburones; Otro[c] otros peces picudos.

Apéndice 1

Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Datos y talla mínima

96-14 párrafo 1. Recomendación sobre el cumplimiento en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 1)

Los datos fueron reportados en tiempo y forma por México en la Tarea I, los cuales indican que no se excedieron los límites de captura incidental de atún rojo y del pez espada del Atlántico norte en 2024.

97-01. Recomendación para incrementar el cumplimiento de las regulaciones de talla mínima (Párrafo 2)

El 16 de abril de 2014 se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación la *"NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, Que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe"* misma que en su numeral 4.6 establece que las capturas que incidentalmente se obtenga de atún aleta azul o rojo *(Thunnus thynnus)* únicamente podrán retenerse si los organismos tienen, como mínimo un peso de 30 kilogramos o bien, una longitud furcal de 115 cm. Los ejemplares con peso o talla inferior a la establecida deben ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia.

Adicionalmente, el 23 de mayo de 2019, se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el "*ACUERDO por el que se establece la talla mínima de captura comercial para el pez espada (Xiphias gladius) en aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe*", en seguimiento a la recomendación "17-02 Recomendación de CICAA que enmienda la recomendación 16-03 sobre la conservación del pez espada del atlántico norte" regulación que para proteger al pez espada pequeño (*Xiphias gladius*), estableció una talla mínima de captura comercial de 125 centímetros de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla y un volumen de captura incidental de esa especie hasta un 15% (quince por ciento) de organismos inferiores a la talla mínima, sobre la captura total por desembarque.

Documentos estadísticos

01-21. Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el patudo (Párrafo 6)

México no realiza la captura dirigida de patudo en el área, sin embargo, su captura incidental se registra y es reportada oportunamente a la Comisión.

01-22. Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el pez espada (Párrafo 6)

México no realiza exportación de pez espada, no obstante, los datos estadísticos son presentados anualmente en Tarea 1 y Tarea 2 a la Comisión.

Medidas relacionadas con especies individuales

15-05. Recomendación para un mayor reforzamiento del plan de recuperación de las poblaciones de aguja azul y aguja blanca

En México, no existe una pesquería comercial dirigida a dichas especies, sin embargo, su captura se lleva a cabo de manera incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla con palangre, lo que ha implicado el seguimiento del pez espada y los marlines por semestre, particularmente, sobre sus valores de captura en peso y número de ejemplares, contribuyendo con ello a disminuir la presión por pesca ejercida sobre las citadas especies. El 10 de mayo de 2019 fue publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el "Acuerdo por el que se establece el volumen de captura para el aprovechamiento del marlín azul (*Makaira nigricans*) y el marlín blanco (*Tetrapturus* spp), en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe para

el año 2019", establece un volumen de captura total de 70 toneladas de marlín azul (*Makaira nigricans*) y 25 toneladas de marlín blanco (*Tetrapturus* spp) para el año 2019, a distribuirse entre la captura incidental de la flota de palangre atunero y la flota deportivo-recreativa en las aguas de jurisdicción federal en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, con base a lo estipulado en las recomendaciones de la CICAA. Adicionalmente, la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables (LGPAS), en su artículo 68, las especies marlín, pez vela, pez espada, sábalo o chiro, pez gallo y dorado en todas sus variedades biológicas, dentro de una franja de cincuenta millas náuticas, contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial, se encuentran destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo-recreativa (en dicha franja).

También se establece que no podrán realizarse actividades de pesca distintas a las de investigación, sobre las especies destinadas a la pesca deportivo-recreativa en las áreas de reproducción que establezca la Secretaría mediante disposiciones reglamentarias. En este sentido, en el Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, existen 6 Acuerdos Regulatorios de Zonas de Refugio Pesquero (5 en Quintana Roo y 1 en Yucatán) donde se prohíbe completamente la pesca deportivo-recreativa o esta solo puede ser desarrollada bajo el esquema de "captura y libera", lo que implica la sobrevivencia de los organismos.

Asimismo, la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, establece en el numeral 4.4 una tasa anual de captura incidental para pez espada, pez vela, atún rojo, marlín (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no mayor al 20% de la captura nominal obtenida durante un año calendario de dicha pesquería, lo cual contribuye a la recuperación de estas poblaciones. Para los efectos de esta disposición, todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluación de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente.

En el numeral 4.7, se establece que las especies de marlín (géneros *Makaira y Tetrapturus*); pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que, al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

Otra de las medidas adoptadas por México para conducir a la recuperación de las especies de aguja blanca y azul es la penalización del comercio de dichas especies capturadas en la pesca deportivo recreativa, esto con fundamento en el Artículo 55 fracción IX de la LGPAS en el que se establece que la Secretaría (actualmente la Secretaría de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural, SADER) procederá a la revocación de la concesión o permiso, cuando sus titulares comercialicen, bajo cualquier título jurídico, las capturas de la pesca deportivo-recreativa.

03-04. Recomendación sobre el pez espada del mediterráneo

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en dicha área.

17-02. Recomendación de ICCAT para la conservación del pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 11)

De acuerdo a la Recomendación 23-04, que remplaza la recomendación 22-03 que amplía y enmienda la recomendación 17-02 para la conservación del pez espada del atlántico norte, y en la que México tiene un límite de captura anual de 200 t para los años 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 y 2024, la cual no ha sido superada en 2024. Esta pesquería se encuentra regulada por la LGPAS y la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, las cuales regulan el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Por otra parte, existe el "Acuerdo por el que se establece la talla mínima de captura comercial para el pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) en aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación, el 23 de mayo de 2019, donde se establece una talla mínima de captura comercial de 125 centímetros de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla (LJFL), equivalente a 25 kilogramos en peso vivo, para los organismos de pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) capturados en aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. Los ejemplares con talla inferior a la establecida, deberán ser liberados en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. A la par, también se establece un volumen de captura incidental de hasta un 15% (quince por ciento) de organismos de pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) inferiores a la talla mínima, sobre la captura total por desembarque.

06-08. Resolución sobre la pesca de atún rojo en el Océano Atlántico. (Párrafo 1)

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en la zona al norte de 10°N y entre 30° W y 45°W.

05-05. Recomendación para enmendar la recomendación [Rec. 04-10] sobre la conservación de tiburones capturados en asociación con las pesquerías que son competencia de ICCAT

México ha tomado las medidas normativas necesarias para requerir que los pescadores utilicen integralmente la totalidad de las capturas de tiburones, como lo establece la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento (DOF 14/02/07) en el numeral 4.2.1. que indica que todos los ejemplares de tiburón deben ser retenidos a bordo de las embarcaciones de pesca comercial para su aprovechamiento integral. Asimismo, anualmente se comunica información sobre la implementación de estas medidas y se ha realizado seguimiento de la captura incidental de tiburones en el Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México a través del PNAAPD.

Asimismo, y con relación a la pesquería de túnidos con palangre en el Golfo de México, regulada por la NOM-023 de Túnidos con palangre, se le hace saber que actualmente está en proceso la publicación del Acuerdo regulatorio denominado "Acuerdo por el que se establecen diversas disposiciones sobre la pesca incidental de tiburones en la pesca de túnidos por embarcaciones mayores con palangre en el Golfo de México, Mar Caribe y en la zona del convenio de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA)".

07-06. Recomendación suplementaria sobre tiburones. (Párrafo 4)

En México las regulaciones pesqueras que promueven el aprovechamiento responsable y sostenible, con enfoque ecosistémico, de las especies de tiburones y rayas que ocurren en las aguas de jurisdicción federal, incluyen en primera instancia el aprovechamiento sostenible de los tiburones que se encuentra regulado a través de la NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, dentro de la cual se enuncia no aumentar el esfuerzo pesquero sobre el recurso la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente, además implementa medidas de protección a especies de tiburones que se encuentra en condiciones de protección a nivel internacional como el caso del tiburón ballena *(Rhincodon typus*), tiburón peregrino (*Cetorhinus maximus*), tiburón blanco *(Carcharodon carcharias)* pez sierra (*Pristis perotteti, P. pectinata y P. microdon*) mantarraya gigante (*Manta birostris, Mobula japanica, M. thurstoni, M munkiana,, M hypostomata y M. tarapacana*). Cualquier ejemplar de estas especies capturado incidentalmente deberá de ser regresado al agua. Estas especies no podrán ser retenidas, vivas, muertas, enteras o alguna de sus partes y, en consecuencia, no podrá ser objeto de consumo humano ni comercialización.

Además de forma complementaria a la NOM-029-PESC-2006, la SADER (antes SAGARPA) publicó por medio de un Acuerdo por el que se establece una veda permanente para la pesca de tiburón blanco (*Carcharodon carcharias*) en aguas de jurisdicción federal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos publicado el 27 de enero de 2014 en el Diario Oficial de la Federación.

Por otra parte, se cuenta con la ficha de tiburones de la Carta Nacional Pesquera (CNP), publicada el 26 de julio de 2022, y en la que se establece como estrategias y tácticas de manejo que no se debe incrementar el esfuerzo pesquero y se deben respetar las épocas de veda, además reitera como recomendación de manejo, no expedir nuevos permisos de pesca comercial, excepto en el caso de que se sustituyan embarcaciones o renueven permisos, y cuyo estatus de la pesquería indica que tanto en los tiburones grandes como los cazones, la biomasa se encuentra por debajo de la biomasa que generaría el Rendimiento Máximo Sustentable (RMS), pero no se encuentran por debajo de los niveles en los que se considerarían stocks en deterioro por lo que se considera que estás poblaciones están siendo explotadas al máximo sustentable.

09-07. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación de los tiburones zorro capturados en asociación con las pesquerías en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT

A efecto de reducir la mortalidad por pesca sobre las poblaciones de tiburón zorro (*Alopias* spp.) se estableció en el numeral 4.3 de la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, un límite máximo permisible de 34 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra es revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería. México en 2024 inició los trabajos para las mejoras de manejo y la conservación del tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias* spp.), mediante la instrumentación de codificación por especie de tiburones por parte del IMIPAS, así como del control de las estadísticas de captura obtenidas a través del programa de observadores a bordo y de los reportes de las bitácoras de los propios productores. Con ésta información se espera contar con avances sustantivos para el establecimiento de la línea base para la protección de las mismas.

Asimismo, y con relación a la pesquería de túnidos con palangre en el Golfo de México, regulada por la NOM-023 de Túnidos con palangre, se le hace saber que actualmente está en proceso la publicación del Acuerdo regulatorio denominado "Acuerdo por el que se establecen diversas disposiciones sobre la pesca incidental de tiburones en la pesca de túnidos por embarcaciones mayores con palangre en el Golfo de México, Mar Caribe y en la zona del Convenio de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA)".

10-06. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre marrajo dientuso del Atlántico capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1) (DGOPA)

México comunica en los datos de Tarea I el seguimiento de la captura incidental del tiburón mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) del Atlántico norte en la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México. Asimismo, en cuanto a las recomendaciones de la CICAA, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la actualización de la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, en el numeral 4.8 que señala que las especies de tiburones y rayas sujetos a régimen de protección especial o en veda permanente, deberán ser devueltos íntegros al agua, independientemente de que se encuentren vivos o muertos. En México, el aprovechamiento de la especie *Isurus* oxyrinchus (tiburón mako o "marrajo dientuso" según la denominación ICCAT) está regulado por la NOM-029-PESC-2006 Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento (DOF 14/02/2007).

Asimismo, y con relación a la pesquería de túnidos con palangre en el Golfo de México, regulada por la NOM-023 de Túnidos con palangre, se le hace saber que actualmente está en proceso la publicación del Acuerdo regulatorio denominado "Acuerdo por el que se establecen diversas disposiciones sobre la pesca incidental de tiburones en la pesca de túnidos por embarcaciones mayores con palangre en el Golfo de México, Mar Caribe y en la zona del Convenio de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) ".

10-08. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre peces martillo (familia Sphyrnidae) capturados en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 3, 5, 6)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto inducir al aprovechamiento responsable de elasmobranquios y la conservación de otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.
Asimismo, y con relación a la pesquería de túnidos con palangre en el Golfo de México, regulada por la NOM-023 de Túnidos con palangre, se le hace saber que actualmente está en proceso la publicación del Acuerdo regulatorio denominado "Acuerdo por el que se establecen diversas disposiciones sobre la pesca incidental de tiburones en la pesca de túnidos por embarcaciones mayores con palangre en el Golfo de México, mar caribe y en la zona del Convenio de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA)".

13-11. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre captura fortuita de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT. (Párrafo 8)

Se incluyeron dichas medidas en el proceso de actualización de la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe. En su numeral 4.8 de la regulación establece que cualquier ejemplar de tortuga marina que pudiera ser atrapado durante las operaciones de pesca, deberá ser liberado en las mejores condiciones de sobrevivencia, quedando prohibida la retención a bordo de ejemplares vivos, muertos o de algunas de sus partes. En 2025 se trabajará intensamente para emitir documentos sobre la interacción de tortugas marinas en la pesca del atún con palangre en el Golfo de México, para referenciar el óptimo proceso sobre la liberación de las tortugas marinas que sean capturadas vivas de forma fortuita, así como procedimientos técnicos para reducir la captura fortuita de tortugas y garantizar una cuidadosa manipulación de todas las tortugas que sean liberadas, con el fin de contribuir a su supervivencia.

11-08. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación del tiburón jaquetón capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la NOM-029-PESC-2006, Pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas. Especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. Asimismo, se incluyeron dichas medidas en la NOM-029-PESC-2006 y en la actualización de la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, en el numeral 4.8 que señala que las especies de tiburones y rayas sujetos a régimen de protección especial o en veda permanente, deberán ser devueltos íntegros al agua, independientemente de que se encuentren vivos o muertos.

Asimismo, y con relación a la pesquería de túnidos con palangre en el Golfo de México, regulada por la NOM-023 de Túnidos con palangre, se le hace saber que actualmente está en proceso la publicación del Acuerdo regulatorio denominado "Acuerdo por el que se establecen diversas disposiciones sobre la pesca incidental de tiburones en la pesca de túnidos por embarcaciones mayores con palangre en el Golfo de México, Mar Caribe y en la Zona del Convenio de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA)".

11-09. Recomendación de ICCAT para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en la pesquería de palangre de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

La recopilación de datos de captura embodegada, captura liberada viva y captura descartada muerta se realiza a través del programa nacional de observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso. Dentro de los registros del Programa de observadores, no se ha observado y registrado la presencia de aves marinas en las maniobras de pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el Golfo de México en 2024.

Otros

05-11. Resolución de ICCAT sobre Sagassum pelágico (Párrafo 1)

No aplica.

General

12-07. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre un sistema ICCAT para unas normas mínimas para la inspección en puerto (Párrafo 7)

México no tiene embarcaciones que entren, desembarquen o transborden sus capturas en puertos que no sean los propios en el área regulada por esta Comisión. De tal manera que, durante el año 2024, no fueron expedidos permisos para el desembarque de productos pesqueros, por parte de embarcaciones pesqueras extranjeras, en puertos mexicanos situados en el territorio nacional adyacente al Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, de ahí que, durante dicha anualidad, no tuvo verificativa inspección alguna para tal efecto.

La ausencia de tales permisos, aunado a todas y cada una de las verificaciones practicadas por personal de este órgano administrativo desconcentrado a embarcaciones pesqueras detectadas en las aludidas aguas de jurisdicción federal, efectuadas para comprobar el cumplimiento de las disposiciones previstas por la legislación pesquera nacional, dan cuenta de la inexistencia de transbordos de especies capturadas por embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera mexicana, así como de desembarcos de productos obtenidos de la pesca, por parte de embarcaciones de bandera extranjera.

La LGPAS establece disposiciones para reglar las descargas en puertos, las cuales establecen que los interesados en descargar en puertos extranjeros, con embarcaciones de matrícula y bandera mexicanas, deberán cumplir para ello los requisitos que establezcan el reglamento de esta Ley y los Tratados o Acuerdos Internacionales de los que México sea parte, así como con los requisitos y permisos que para este efecto los países les requieran. Los permisos respectivos los expedirá la Secretaría únicamente a personas de nacionalidad mexicana.

Cabe destacar, que el 17 de marzo de 2023 fue publicado en el Diario Oficial de la Federación (DOF) el Decreto por el que se aprueba la adhesión al Acuerdo sobre medidas del Estado Rector del Puerto (AMERP), comprometiéndose México a la implementación efectiva al mismo; contribuyendo a prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada.

99-07. Resolución sobre la mejora de estadísticas de las pesquerías de recreo (Párrafo 2)

México destina exclusivamente nueve especies de forma exclusiva a la pesca deportiva dentro de una franja costera de 50 millas medidas desde la línea a partir de la cual se mide el Mar Territorial: 6 de ellas pertenecen a los denominados "Picudos" (contándose 4 especies distintas de Marlín; Pez Vela y Pez Espada) y 3 especies afines (sábalo o chiro; pez gallo y dorado), dentro de una franja de 50 millas náuticas contadas a partir de la línea de base desde la cual se mide el mar territorial. Se continúa trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página web de la CONAPESCA https://www.gob.mx/conapesca, donde se puede encontrar información sobre número de permisos por entidad federativa, por embarcación, el valor de los permisos, permisos por periodo de tiempo y categoría de embarcación, entre otros datos.

Por otra parte, se han tenido avances importantes en el fomento y regulación de la pesca deportivo-recreativa, actualmente la totalidad de los trámites para obtener un permiso de pesca se realiza totalmente por medios electrónicos. Los prestadores de servicios turísticos de pesca deportivo recreativa están obligados a presentar bitácoras de pesca donde informen las incidencias de la operación, así como el número de ejemplares capturados. Asimismo, mediante programas de observadores a bordo se realiza el seguimiento de una parte representativa de esta actividad, con objeto de contar con elementos para la toma de decisiones administrativas y regulatorias.

05-08. Resolución sobre anzuelos circulares (párrafo 1-2)

México lleva a cabo la promoción para el uso de anzuelos circulares (16/0), con objeto de que sean utilizados en los lances que se efectúan con palangres pelágicos, considerando su adecuada selectividad y la reducción en la captura incidental. A nivel nacional el uso de anzuelos circulares en pesquerías de palangre pelágico ha sido propuesto como un método para reducir la captura incidental de tortugas marinas y otras especies prioritarias para la conservación, así la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014 establece en su numeral 4.2 que la pesca comercial de túnidos con el sistema de palangre, únicamente podrá realizarse

mediante el uso de embarcaciones mayores, operando un palangre atunero de superficie a la deriva por embarcación. Las características del palangre autorizado son las siguientes: a) longitud máxima de 60,000 m, b) 100% de anzuelos circulares No. 16/0, c) Un máximo de 800 anzuelos por palangre.

01-18. Resolución acerca del alcance de la pesca IUU

A nivel nacional existen diversas disposiciones encaminadas a combatir tanto la pesca ilegal como la pesca IUU. De manera permanente existe la disposición de utilizar la guía de pesca para regular la movilización de los productos pesqueros dentro del territorio mexicano. Así como el incremento de las acciones de inspección y vigilancia en aguas de jurisdicción nacional, a través de las embarcaciones de la CONAPESCA, auxiliados con las unidades de superficie de la Secretaría de Marina (SEMAR) -Armada de México.

Como parte de la política pública en materia pesquera y acuícola y a fin de dar cumplimiento al Programa Nacional de Pesca y Acuacultura, se cuenta con estrategias y acciones puntuales, dentro de las cuales se destaca la Inspección y Vigilancia sobre "Verificar el estado de derecho en materia de pesca y acuacultura, para garantizar el cumplimiento de las disposiciones en materia de pesca, de conformidad con la legislación nacional, así como con los acuerdos internacionales vigentes de los que México es parte contratante", buscando con esto prevenir la pesca ilegal e inducir el uso sustentable de los recursos marinos.

Entre las acciones que se realizan se incluyen los recorridos marítimos, que permiten controlar y verificar las pesquerías que se desarrollan en las aguas marinas de jurisdicción federal, que es en donde la flota atunera palangrera doméstica del Golfo de México concentra sus actividades. Lo cual hace posible detectar la incursión de buques extranjeros sin autorización para pescar dentro de la ZEE de nuestro país.

La ventaja de las inspecciones en el mar, en comparación con las que se realizan en puerto, es que permiten supervisar las características de los equipos de pesca y su manipulación, la revisión de la documentación requerida para la actividad (permiso o concesión, bitácora de pesca, certificado de matrícula), la revisión ocular del producto pesquero almacenado a bordo y la verificación de los sistemas utilizados para el manejo del descarte de atunes y captura incidental.

Otras actividades que se llevan a cabo es la verificación documental y la verificación del producto en los puertos de descarga, lo cual consiste en la comprobación del registro de su captura, a través de los avisos de arribo y de las inspecciones en los centros de acopio, así como la revisión de las guías de pesca y demás documentos con los que se acredite la legal procedencia de los embarques de producto en tránsito dentro del territorio nacional, y tratándose de embarques de exportación de atún aleta azul o rojo *(Thunnus thynnus)*, la comprobación a través del "Certificado de Exportación".

03-16. Recomendación para adoptar medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada

El 30 de diciembre de 2020, se publicó en el Diario Oficial de la Federación el Programa Nacional de Pesca y Acuacultura 2020-2024, en el cual se establecen diversas estrategias en materia de inspección y vigilancia, destacando las de: Llevar a cabo verificaciones previas de cumplimiento normativo, y Aplicar el uso de tecnología para la vigilancia (Sistema de Monitoreo de Embarcaciones Pesqueras). Con base en lo anterior, durante el año 2023 tuvo verificativo la ejecución de múltiples actos de autoridad, destacando la realización de recorridos acuáticos en aguas de jurisdicción federal del Golfo de México y Mar Caribe, efectuados en coordinación con la SEMAR-Armada de México con la finalidad de prevenir, disuadir y sancionar la realización de actos sancionados por la Ley General de Pesca y Acuacultura Sustentables, entre los cuales se encuentra el trasbordo de productos pesqueros sin contar con el permiso correspondiente. Lo anterior, apoyado en el Sistema de Localización y Monitoreo Satelital de Embarcaciones Pesqueras previsto por la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-062-SAG/PESC-2014 (vigente), de conformidad con el Artículo 125 de la LGPAS.

03-12. Recomendación respecto a los deberes de las Partes contratantes y partes, entidades o entidades pesqueras no contratantes colaboradoras en relación con sus barcos que pescan en la zona del Convenio ICCAT

Los barcos bajo la bandera de México cumplen con las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión, a través de la LGPAS se controla a los barcos autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del convenio, se ha establecido que las actividades de pesca comercial requieren la expedición de un permiso y/o concesión, previo cumplimiento de los requisitos que se establezcan en esta Ley y en sus disposiciones reglamentarias. De tal manera que el concesionario o permisionario deberá tener siempre a bordo el documento que demuestre que la embarcación está autorizada para operar, la cual deberá tener matrícula y bandera mexicana y estar registrada en el Registro Público Marítimo Nacional, en los términos de la Ley de Navegación, así como en el Registro Nacional de Pesca y Acuacultura (RNPyA). Las embarcaciones pesqueras que establezca el reglamento de la presente Ley deberán llevar un libro de registro que se denominará bitácora de pesca. Asimismo, se tiene establecido y mantiene actualizado un registro de barcos de pesca autorizados a enarbolar su bandera y autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del Convenio.

05-09. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de comunicar las estadísticas (Párrafo 3)

México ha facilitado a la CICAA las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo con las observaciones relativas a la fuente de información y trabaja continuamente para la aplicación de medidas correctivas a través del trabajo directo entre el programa de observadores a bordo, el sector productivo y el sector gubernamental. A efectos de fortalecer el trabajo de mejora de estadísticas en 2025 se llevará a cabo la revisión de las estadísticas de pesca provenientes de la pesca con palangre en el Golfo de México, lo que permitirá contribuir y dar cumplimiento ante la Comisión.

16-15. Recomendación sobre un programa para el transbordo. (ANEXO 3 Párrafo 6)

El control de los transbordos en el mar se lleva a cabo conforme a lo establecido en el Artículo 73 y 41 Fracción XV de la LGPAS, a través de la Secretaría, mediante el otorgamiento de permisos para descargar en puertos extranjeros o transbordar especies capturadas por embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera mexicana, siempre y cuando los interesados proporcionen, adjunta a la solicitud del permiso y presenten información del número y fecha de la concesión, permiso al amparo del cual se realizó la captura; las especies y su volumen a descargar o transbordar; la fecha y lugar de traslado o transbordo; los datos que identifiquen la embarcación a la que se transbordarán los productos, y el puerto de destino final. Cabe mencionar, que, a pesar de que dicho supuesto está contemplado en la ley, a la fecha es obligatorio para todo titular de un permiso o concesión el realizar el arribo de la captura en puerto.

De igual manera el Artículo 74 de la LGPAS se establece que se requiere permiso para la descarga en puertos mexicanos, que realicen embarcaciones pesqueras de bandera extranjera, de productos pesqueros vivos, frescos, enhielados o congelados provenientes de la pesca comercial.

10-10. Recomendación de ICCAT para establecer normas mínimas para los programas de observadores científicos de buques pesqueros (Párrafo 5)

México ha proporcionado a la Comisión en tiempo y forma los informes sobre el programa nacional de observadores a bordo, describiendo cada uno de los apartados solicitados, así como la proporción de material adjunto (manual, fichas, guías de identificación, etc.).

11-10. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre recopilación de información y armonización de datos sobre captura fortuita en las pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1 C y 1 E)

La recopilación de datos de captura y descartes se realiza a través del programa nacional de observadores a bordo, quienes tienen el objetivo de recabar información sobre las operaciones de pesca y tipo de capturas por zonas y fechas, a efecto de contribuir a un mayor conocimiento de la pesquería y a la administración del recurso, así como al cumplimiento de las obligaciones contraídas en el contexto internacional de manejo de la pesquería.

Por otro lado, las acciones emprendidas para reducir los descartes en la pesquería son el establecimiento de un límite máximo permisible de 34 unidades de esfuerzo pesquero para la pesquería de túnidos con palangre, cuya cifra será revisada periódicamente con base en los resultados de la investigación científica y tecnológica sobre el desarrollo de la pesquería según lo establecido en el numeral 4.3 de la NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, así mismo para cada embarcación se ha autorizado una tasa anual de captura incidental de atún azul o rojo *(Thunnus thynnus*), marlin (de los géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus),* pez espada *(Xiphias gladius*), pez vela *(Istiophorus albicans*) y tiburones, en conjunto, no debe ser mayor del 20% de su captura nominal (captura total que incluye los peces liberados vivos), obtenida durante un año calendario. Para verificar esta disposición todos los viajes se computarán en el año de la fecha de su inicio y la evaluac ión de la captura nominal e incidental se realizará semestralmente, conforme a lo establecido en el numeral 4.4 de la Norma.

Dentro del mismo contexto una de las medidas adoptadas para reducir la captura fortuita en la pesquería de túnidos con palangre se encuentra contenida en el numeral 4.7 de la Norma NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, donde se establece que las especies de marlin *(*géneros *Makaira* y *Tetrapturus)*; pez vela *(Istiophorus albicans*) y pez espada *(Xiphias gladius)* que durante las operaciones de pesca de túnidos sean capturadas de manera fortuita, deben ser liberadas en buenas condiciones de sobrevivencia. Única y exclusivamente podrán retenerse los ejemplares de dichas especies que, al traerlos al costado del barco, ya se encuentren muertos.

11-15. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre penalizaciones aplicables en caso de incumplimiento de las obligaciones en materia de comunicación (Párrafo 1)

México ha mantenido una mejora continua sobre los procedimientos en materia de comunicación para las especies capturadas incidentalmente, particularmente sobre tiburones.

11-16. Recomendación de ICCAT sobre acuerdos de acceso (Párrafo 5)

No se ha registrado ninguna actividad al respecto.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MOROCCO
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MAROC
INFORME ANUAL DE MARRUECOS

SUMMARY

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 48 730,71 TM au cours de l'année 2024 contre 35 873,93 TM au cours de l'année 2023 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 35,84 %. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le listao, les thonidés mineurs, et les requins. La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Département de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Sur le plan scientifique, l'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique -INRH-, à travers ses Centres Régionaux (au nombre de six), couvrant tout le littoral marocain, a renforcé la collecte de données biologiques des principales espèces (thon rouge et l'espadon). Le Centre Régional de l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte et d'analyse de toutes ces données. Au cours de ces dernières années, d'autres espèces ont commencé à être suivies, notamment celles des thonidés tropicaux (thon obèse entre autres) les thonidés mineurs, et les requins pélagiques notamment dans les zones situées au Sud du Royaume du Maroc. Un grand progrès a été ainsi enregistré en matière de collecte de données statistiques et biologiques, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche 2, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 48 730,71 TM au cours de l'année 2024 contre 35 873,93 TM au cours de l'année 2023 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 35,84 %. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le listao, les thonidés mineurs, et les requins. La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Département de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Sur le plan scientifique, l'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique -INRH-, à travers ses Centres Régionaux (au nombre de six), couvrant tout le littoral marocain, a renforcé la collecte de données biologiques des principales espèces (thon rouge et l'espadon). Le Centre Régional de l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte et d'analyse de toutes ces données. Au cours de ces dernières années, d'autres espèces ont commencé à être suivies, notamment celles des thonidés tropicaux (thon obèse entre autres) les thonidés mineurs, et les requins pélagiques notamment dans les zones situées au Sud du Royaume du Maroc. Un grand progrès a été ainsi enregistré en matière de collecte de données statistiques et biologiques, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche 2, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

RESUMEN

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 48 730,71 TM au cours de l'année 2024 contre 35 873,93 TM au cours de l'année 2023 en termes de volume, soit une augmentation en volume de 35,84 %. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le listao, les thonidés mineurs, et les requins. La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches

(Département de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Sur le plan scientifique, l'Institut National de Recherche Halieutique -INRH-, à travers ses Centres Régionaux (au nombre de six), couvrant tout le littoral marocain, a renforcé la collecte de données biologiques des principales espèces (thon rouge et l'espadon). Le Centre Régional de l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte et d'analyse de toutes ces données. Au cours de ces dernières années, d'autres espèces ont commencé à être suivies, notamment celles des thonidés tropicaux (thon obèse entre autres) les thonidés mineurs, et les requins pélagiques notamment dans les zones situées au Sud du Royaume du Maroc. Un grand progrès a été ainsi enregistré en matière de collecte de données statistiques et biologiques, tel qu'en témoignent la série de documents scientifiques, ainsi que des bases de données de la Tâche 2, soumises par les chercheurs marocains aux différentes réunions scientifiques du SCRS, à des fins d'évaluation de stocks de thonidés.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

1.1.1 Exploitation des thonidés

Au Maroc, les principales espèces de thonidés exploitées par les flottilles marocaines sont les suivantes :

- Thon rouge,
- Espadon,
- Thon obèse,
- Listao,
- Albacore,
- Germon,
- Thonidés mineurs (bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, etc.)
- Requins et d'autres espèces de thonidés.

Ces espèces sont exploitées par un armement national diversifié, constitué de navires de pêche armés à la senne, à la palangre et à la ligne à main. Des madragues sont également mises en service pour l'exploitation du thon rouge. Les débarquements sont effectués au niveau des ports, des villages de pêcheurs et des points de débarquement aménagés le long des côtes nationales en atlantique et méditerranée.

1.1.2 Zones de pêche

Le thon rouge, le thon obèse et les thonidés mineurs sont principalement pêchés sur la côte atlantique marocaine. Quelques unités artisanales et côtières capturent accessoirement le thon rouge en Méditerranée marocaine principalement durant la période juin - octobre. Des espèces de thonidés mineurs sont également capturées en Méditerranée marocaine.

L'espadon et le germon sont capturés essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu'au Cap Blanc.

Quant au thon obèse et l'albacore, ils sont pêchés en Atlantique au moyen de navires côtiers et artisanaux, dans les eaux de la ZEE marocaine et par un senneur autorisé hors ZEE.

Pour ce qui est des requins capturés en association avec les espèces de thonidés, leurs principales zones de pêche se situent au niveau des côtes atlantiques.

1.1.3 Techniques de pêche

Les thonidés et espèces apparentées sont pêchées essentiellement par quatre (4) techniques de pêche :

La madrague :

Cet engin cible principalement le thon rouge et rarement les thonidés mineurs comme espèces accessoires. En 2024, 18 madragues ont été autorisées à opérer dans les eaux nationales de la façade Atlantique. Habituellement, la période d'activité des madragues se situe entre les mois d'avril et juillet de chaque année.

Ligne à main et palangre de surface :

Ces deux engins sont utilisés principalement par une importante communauté de pêcheurs artisanaux au moyen de centaines de barques artisanales (petits métiers) opérant au niveau du Détroit de Gibraltar et le long des côtes méditerranéennes et atlantiques. Ces unités de pêche ont de longueurs inférieures à 7m et un tonnage TJB < 3 tonneaux.

La ligne à main et la palangre de surface capturent de grandes tailles de thon rouge et parfois même le thon obèse dans les zones sud du Maroc. Cette activité est presque continue durant toute l'année.

L'espadon est principalement capturé par la palangre dérivante de surface. D'autres espèces sont également capturées accessoirement par ces engins, notamment les thonidés mineurs et les espèces de requins.

Senne tournante :

Cette technique de pêche est utilisée par les senneurs (dénommés aussi sardiniers) qui ne pratiquent la pêche aux thonidés que de manière occasionnelle et accidentelle. L'activité se pratique essentiellement en Atlantique, et les espèces capturées, notamment des thonidés majeurs, sont d'un poids et d'une taille inférieurs aux individus capturés par d'autres techniques de pêche comme la madrague.

Il est à souligner que la pêche à la senne tournante réalise des quantités importantes de prises accessoires constituées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs et de thonidés tropicaux (notamment la listao).

Elle est également pratiquée par cinq navires de type thonier, spécialisés dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée.

Un senneur est également mobilisé dans le cadre du plan développement de la pêcherie des thonidés tropicaux pour cibler le thon obèse, ainsi que d'autres espèces de thonidés tropicaux, dans les eaux internationales.

1.1.4 Engraissement des thonidés

Parmi les cinq (05) établissements d'engraissement de thon rouge vivant, quatre (04) fermes ont été autorisées au titre de l'année 2024. Ces fermes dénommés « BLUE FARM »/ AT001MAR00002, « LA LEVANTADA »/ AT001MAR00003, « PESBAK FISH »/ AT001MAR00004 et « ATLANTIC TUNA FARM »/ AT001MAR00005 enregistrés sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet, ont été opérationnelles avec une capacité totale d'engraissement de 6 000 TM.

Les fermes marocaines ont été approvisionnées à partir de thon rouge vivant provenant des madragues dont le transfert et la mise en cage ont été réalisées en présence d'un observateur régional ICCAT.

Les opérations de mise à mort du thon rouge vivant après engraissement dans les 04 fermes « BLUE FARM », « LA LEVANTADA », « PESBAK FISH » et « ATLANTIC TUNA FARM » ont été réalisées en présence de l'observateur régional ICCAT et l'observateur national.

Les déclarations de mise en cage et le rapport d'élevage avec un taux de croissance provisoire ont été transmises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais requis conformément aux dispositions et exigences de l'ICCAT.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

1.2.1 Déclaration des statistiques Tâche 1 et 2 et 3

La collecte de données statistiques de pêche et d'effort, se fait pratiquement d'une manière exhaustive, à travers les structures administratives des pêches (Département de la Pêche Maritime et l'Office National des Pêches), implantées tout au long des côtes atlantique et méditerranéenne du Maroc. Un contrôle se fait également en aval par l'Office des Changes, en ce qui concerne les exportations des produits de la pêche. Les données de prises par taille des Principales espèces de thonidés sont basées sur l'échantillonnage de 20% minimum des captures en mer ou à terre. Un récapitulatif des données Tâche 1, 2 et 3 communiquées, est présenté aux **tableaux 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 8 et 9**.

1.2.2 Données de capture de la pêche sportive et récréative en Méditerranée

Aucune capture d'espèces de thonidés par la pêche sportive n'a été enregistrée en 2024.

1.2.3 Echantillon de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport

Pour les madragues, aucune mortalité accidentelle de thon rouge n'a été déclarée durant les opérations de transfert et de transport de thon rouge des madragues vers les cages d'engraissement. En conséquence aucun échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge n'a pu être réalisé.

1.2.4 Echantillons de taille de thon rouge prélevés pendant les transferts dans les cages associées aux déclarations de report des fermes

En 2024, les données de taille/poids de 3189 individus de thon rouge destinés à l'engraissement, soit plus de 20% de la capture totale en effectif, ont été estimées par la caméra stéréoscopique lors des opérations de mis en cage. Ces données ont été saisies dans les formulaires ST04-SZ, ST05-CS et ST06-FM et communiquées au secrétariat ICCAT dans les délais requis.

La longueur à la fourche des individus mis en cage variait entre 156 cm et 276 cm SFL avec une longueur moyenne d'environ 219 cm.

1.2.5 Activités de recherche

En 2024, l'Institut National de Recherche halieutique (INRH) a continué ses activités de recherche dédiées aux thonidés et espèces apparentées, aussi bien dans le cadre du projet JCAP, qu'au sein du SCRS, en vue d'améliorer les connaissances sur l'exploitation, la biologie, la structure ainsi que l'état des stocks des thonidés en particulier l'espadon, le thon rouge et la bonite à dos rayé. Ces activités ont abouti à des documents scientifiques présentés par les scientifiques marocains lors des réunions intersession et des réunions annuelles des groupes d'espèce.

Aussi, et conformément à la recommandation 22-08, le Maroc a continué son suivi scientifique visant la mise à jour des taux de croissance de thon rouge engraissé dans les fermes d'engraissement. Toutes les données de suivi ont été soumises au secrétariat pour la mise à jour des analyses sur les taux de croissance. Il a également poursuivi en 2024 la deuxième phase de l'étude pilote sur l'expérimentation du système automatique pour l'estimation de la longueur de thon rouge mis en cage dans le cadre du projet JCAP. Les résultats préliminaires ont été présentés à la réunion du groupe d'espèces sur le thon rouge.

Conformément à la même recommandation, il a été également procédé à l'échantillonnage d'environ 892 spécimens de thon rouge engraissé lors des opérations de mise à mort dans les trois fermes d'engraissement de thon rouge en Atlantique durant aout et septembre 2023.

Au cours de l'année 2023, le Maroc a aussi poursuivi sa collaboration et implication dans les projets de recherche ICCAT. Ainsi pour la huitième année consécutive, le Maroc contribue au projet de recherche ICCAT sur les thonidés mineurs (SMTYP), et ce à travers la collecte, le traitement et l'analyse des données biologiques de la bonite à dos rayé, exploitée au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, en vue d'estimer les paramètres de croissance, la taille de première maturité et la structure génétique des stocks pour des fins d'évaluation des stocks de cette espèce au sein de la zone de convention de l'ICCAT.

1.2.6 Résumé des principaux résultats du programme observateur scientifique

En application de la Rec. 16-14, un programme d'observateur scientifique a été mis en place depuis 2018 pour suivre la flottille palangrière réfrigérée ciblant l'espadon et opérant au large de la côte atlantique sud marocaine. L'objectif est de collecter les données biologiques et les données sur les opérations de pêche dirigées vers l'espadon. D'autres informations sont également collectées et concernent les prises accessoires et les rejets, notamment des espèces de requins taupe bleu et peau bleu.

Ce programme a été temporairement interrompu durant 2020 et 2021 suite aux restrictions sanitaires et sécuritaires liées à la Pandémie COVID-19. Toutefois, les embarquements réalisés durant ces année-là complétés avec des enquêtes ont permis de collecter des données sur les zones de pêche, les rejets des prises accessoires des requins taupe bleu et peau bleu ainsi que sur leur composition en taille. Depuis 2022 les données relatives à ce programme ont été régulièrement collectées et transmises au secrétariat par le biais du formulaire ST09 avant les délais requis. Conformément à la recommandation ICCAT 16-14, le Maroc a présenté à la réunion du sous-comité sur les statistiques une estimation des rejets totaux des prises accessoires de cette pêcherie en particulier pour le requin taupe bleu.

Concernant les flottilles artisanales ciblant ou pêchant accessoirement les thonidés, le Maroc a mis en œuvre son approche alternative approuvé par le SCRS en 2023 pour la collecte des données d'observateur. L'approche méthodologique a été approuvée par le SCRS et sera mis en œuvre depuis 2024 pour l'estimation des rejets totaux et les prises accessoires dans ces pêcheries.

1.2.7 Prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer & taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer

Les principaux résultats issus des enquêtes menées sur le terrain auprès des marins pêcheurs opérant à bord des palangriers artisanaux ciblant les thonidés et espèces voisines, montrent que :

- Les deux principales espèces de tortues pêchées accidentellement sont la Tortue Caouane (*Caretta caretta*) et la Tortue Luth (*Dermochelys coriacea*). Cette dernière est nettement la plus dominante avec environ 70% de la capture totale en effectif.

- Quand la tortue est prise vivante par leurs hameçons, les pêcheurs procèdent au décrochage immédiat de l'hameçon de l'animal et à sa remise dans l'eau et ce conformément aux guides de la FAO sur les bonnes pratiques pour la manipulation des espèces protégées capturées de manière accidentelle au cours d'activités de pêche. D'après les résultats d'enquêtes menées auprès des pêcheurs, 100% des tortues relâchées sont libérées vivantes.

- Concernant les oiseaux de mer, aucune information n'est actuellement disponible sur les prises accidentelles de ces espèces, bien que les pêcheurs signalent que ces derniers sont souvent observés dans le ciel, qu'ils ne sont jamais pris par leurs engins de pêche.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

2.1.1 Limites de taille minimale

Conformément aux Recommandations de l'ICCAT, le Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche maritime interdit la capture des poissons sous-taille et ce, aux termes d'un arrêté ministériel, modifiant et complétant l'arrêté du 03 octobre 1988 fixant la taille marchande minimale des espèces pêchées dans les eaux marocaines.

2.1.2 Limitation de l'effort de pêche

En application de la note circulaire 3887 du 18 août 1992, les investissements en matière de construction navale ont été suspendus depuis cette date afin d'assurer une compatibilité entre effort de pêche et niveau de l'état des stocks. Par ailleurs, le Dahir n°1-16-54 du 27 avril 2016 portant promulgation de la loi n°59-14 relative à l'acquisition, la mise en chantier et la refonte des navires de pêches, d'apporter certaines modifications techniques aux navires de pêche actifs.

Pour la pêcherie du thon rouge, le Maroc souscrit pleinement aux dispositions des recommandations ICCAT 22-08/23-08 en matière de limite de la capacité des madragues au 1er juillet 2008.

2.1.3 Suivi, contrôle et inspection des activités de la pêche

Autorité de contrôle compétente du Royaume du Maroc, relevant du Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche maritime, responsable de la mise en œuvre du présent plan de suivi, de contrôle et d'inspection	
Direction du Contrôle des Activités de la Pêche Maritime	
Liste des points de contact	
Nom et prénom	Adresse électronique
CHAFAI ELALAOUI NADIR	CHAFAI.ELALAOUI@mpm.gov.ma
BOUAAMRI MOUNIR	bouaamri@mpm.gov.ma
KECHA YOUSSEF	youssef.kecha@mpm.gov.ma

Les modalités de suivi, contrôle et observations de pêche interviendront conformément à la réglementation nationale et aux recommandations ICCAT en vigueur matérialisées par la méthodologie de contrôle et de surveillance des activités de la pêche du thon rouge de 2024.

Cette méthodologie rentre dans le cadre de la mise en application du plan national de contrôle des activités de la pêche maritime. Elle inclut des mesures pour se conformer aux dispositions ICCAT en matière de contrôle et inspection, notamment celles des Recommandations 22-08/23-08. Ainsi, cette méthodologie comporte les mesures relatives aux actions suivantes :

Notification préalable des débarquements :

- Tenue de registres pour le suivi des notifications préalables de l'entrée au port soumises par tous les navires de capture, de transformation et auxiliaires ayant à bord des prises équivalentes ou supérieures à trois poissons ou une tonne ;

Suivi et contrôle des débarquements :

- Le suivi et le contrôle systématique des débarquements de la flottille côtière et artisanale avec obligation de pesée effective avant la première vente et respect du système de documentation des captures mis en place au niveau national. Ce système de documentation national permet le contrôle par recoupement systématique direct entre la déclaration des captures au débarquement et les données de la première vente et permet un outil supplémentaire de vérification pour la validation des actes du processus eBCD ;

Suivi et contrôle des opérations de mise à mort dans les madragues et fermes d'engraissement :

- Le suivi et le contrôle des opérations de mise à mort au niveau des madragues et des fermes d'engraissement notamment à l'aide de la présence d'observateurs régionaux et/ou nationaux conformément aux dispositions des recommandations 22-08/23-08 ;

Suivi et contrôle des opérations de transfert et mise en cage du thon rouge vivant :

- Le suivi et le contrôle des opérations de transfert de thon rouge et des opérations de mise en cage dans les fermes d'engraissement, sont appuyés notamment par la présence d'observateurs régionaux et/ou nationaux conformément aux dispositions des recommandation 22-08/23-08, l'enregistrement des opérations de transfert en utilisant des caméras conventionnelles et l'enregistrement des opérations de mise en cage en utilisant des caméras conventionnelles et des caméras stéréoscopiques, conformément aux conditions énumérées dans les Recommandations 22-08/23-08;

Contrôles aléatoires dans les fermes d'engraissement :

- Des Contrôles aléatoires d'au moins 10% du nombre de cages dans chaque ferme après la fin des opérations de mise en cage. Ces contrôles se font sur le système de traçabilité interne mis en place par la ferme d'engraissement et aussi par opération de transfert suivie à l'aide d'une caméra de contrôle pour la vérification du nombre de thon rouge transféré ;

VMS :

- La surveillance par VMS des navires de pêche assujettis effectuée par le FMC du Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche maritime avec une disponibilité en ligne à temps réel des données de position pour l'administration régionale des pêches maritimes (les Délégations des Pêches Maritimes) ;

Documentation des captures de thon rouge :

- L'instauration d'un processus de communication et d'enregistrement des informations de capture, de transfert et de mise en cage, notamment via la mise en application du programme de documentation des captures eBCD ;

Inspection au port :

- L'application des dispositions relatives aux mesures d'inspection au port des navires étrangers, et le respect des engagements internationaux du Royaume du Maroc auprès de la Commission Internationale pour la Conservation des Thonidés de l'Atlantique.

Surveillance en mer :

- La surveillance en mer est aussi assurée par les autres autorités habilitées dans le cadre des attributions conférées par la règlementation nationale.

Mesures relatives au scellement des cages :

- Le Royaume du Maroc appliquera les mesures relatives au scellement des cages de thon rouge conformément aux dispositions des recommandations 22-08/23-08.

Programme d'inspection internationale conjointe (paragraphes 228-231 / 229-232) :

Le Royaume du Maroc compte cinq navires de capture de thon rouge qui pourraient exercer en dehors de la ZEE nationale, il ne détachera pas de navire d'inspection.

Il est à signaler que ces cinq navires embarqueront des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT, conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

2.1.4 Données commerciales

Au niveau des exportations, des recoupements sont effectués avec les services de l'Office des changes, organisme étatique chargé d'édicter les mesures relatives à la réglementation des opérations de change. Il autorise à titre général ou particulier les transferts à destination de l'étranger et en veillant au rapatriement des avoirs obligatoirement cessibles (recettes d'exportations de biens et services), et de l'administration des douanes qui sont sous la tutelle du Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances afin de vérifier l'authenticité des quantités déclarées à l'exportation et les croiser avec le montant des devises rapatriées.

Toutes ces procédures ont été mises en place pour renforcer davantage les dispositifs de contrôle des opérations commerciales des espèces thonières.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Pour répondre aux exigences de l'ICCAT, certaines difficultés sont rencontrées. Il s'agit principalement de :

- Les données disponibles sont limitées et ne permettent pas un traitement et une analyse optimale des informations collectées;
- Le nombre réduit des observateurs handicape la bonne mise en œuvre du Programme National d'Observation Scientifique à bord ;
- L'espace limité à bord des navires de petites dimensions ciblant les thonidés mineurs, le thon rouge et l'espadon constitue une contrainte pour l'embarquement d'observateurs scientifiques. Cette situation a conduit le Royaume à développer une approche alternative, validée par le SCRS, permettant notamment d'estimer les données de rejets dans ces pêcheries.

Par ailleurs, il y a un besoin de formation et de renforcement des capacités en matière de collecte et d'analyse des données, d'identification des espèces, d'échantillonnage biologiques, de qualification des scientifiques pour pouvoir accomplir leurs tâches scientifiques à bord.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2025-07-21		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2025-07-10		2025-07-16
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2025-07-10		2025-07-16
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2025-07-10		2025-07-16
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui	2025-07-10		2025-07-16
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2025-07-10		2025-07-16
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Non		Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Non		Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		Aucun marquage n'a été réalisé au niveau national ni dans le cadre de GBYP.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui	2025-07-10	Données envoyées ST09 à la date susmentionnée.	2025-07-16
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui		Document SCRS.	2025-09-11
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par la mer de Sargasse.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à exploiter des pêcheries pélagiques opérant à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Non		Le Maroc n'opère ce type de pêcheries.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui	2025-04-01	Doc SCRS/2025/073.	
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Oui	2025-07-10		2025-07-16
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui	2025-07-10		2025-07-16

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Oui		Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock Ouest de Thon rouge.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Oui		SCRS/2025/064.	
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non		Maroc n'a pas participé au projet GBYP.	
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Non		Aucun projet de recherche scientifique n'a été mis en œuvre.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui	2025-02-12		
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui	2025-07-10		2025-07-16
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui	2025-07-10		2025-07-16
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui	2025-07-10		2025-07-16
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas encore testé EMS.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui	2025-07-10		2025-07-16
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Oui	2025-07-10	Données communiquées depuis la première année du développement de cette pêcherie.	2025-07-16
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille ciblant le germon en Méditerranée.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille ciblant le germon en Méditerranée.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille palangrière ciblant le germon en Méditerranée.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille palangrière ciblant le germon en Méditerranée.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Non		Le Maroc ne dispose pas d'une flottille palangrière ciblant le germon en Méditerranée.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Oui		SCRS/2023/132, SCRS/2024/169	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Non		La pêche de makaire est interdite depuis 2018.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Non		Le Maroc déclare les prises de requins par espèce.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu	Non		Depuis Janvier 2022, le Maroc a interdit la pêche du requin taupe bleu.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui	2025-07-10		2025-07-16
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Non		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie de l'Atlantique Sud, et n'exploite pas les stocks de cette zone.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Oui	2025-02-24	SCRS/2024/170	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		SCRS/2023/132, SCRS/2024/169, SCRS/2024/170	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui		SCRS/2023/132, SCRS/2024/169, SCRS/2025/214	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Non		Aucune interaction avec ces espèces n'a été signalée.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non		Aucun guide d'identification n'est actuellement disponible sur les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui	2025-07-21	L'Information disponible figure dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêcherie thonière.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui	2025-07-21	L'Information disponible figure dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêcherie thonière. Toute éventuelle prise accidentelle des oiseaux de mer sera consigné moyennant le formulaire ST-09 et déclarée à ICCAT.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui	2024-09-10	Doc SCRS/2024/169, SCRS/2025/214.	
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui	2025-07-21	Information disponible est incluse dans le rapport national.	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les libérations vivantes de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Oui		SCRS/2024/170, SCRS/2024/169.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2025-07-21		
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui	2025-07-21		
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2025-07-10		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non	2025-09-11	Le Royaume du Maroc n'autorise pas les navires LSPLV à transborder en mer dans la zone de convention ICCAT et ne compte pas de navires transporteurs qui peuvent effectuer des transbordements en mer.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non	2025-09-11	Le Royaume du Maroc n'a enregistré aucun transbordement au port réalisé par les navires battants pavillon marocain.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer.	
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de charges autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures)	Non		Le Maroc n'autorise pas les palangriers pélagiques à transborder en mer dans la zone de convention ICCAT.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui	2025-02-11		
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui	2020-08-13		
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui	2025-02-11		
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui	2025-02-11		
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		Le Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a refusé l'entrée dans ses ports à aucun navire de pêche étranger.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non		Le Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas constaté d'infraction lors des inspections menées dans ses ports.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		Le Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas constaté d'infraction lors des inspections menées dans ses ports.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		Le Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu aucun rapport d'inspection au port concluant une infraction apparente.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non	2025-09-11	Le Royaume du Maroc n'a conclu aucun accord/arrangement bilatéral ou multilatéral prévoyant un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs destiné à promouvoir la coopération, échanger des informations et former les inspecteurs de chaque Partie sur les stratégies et les méthodologies d'inspection visant à promouvoir l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui	2025-09-11		
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui	2025-07-04		
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui	2025-07-04		
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2025-01-15		2025-04-08
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas d'informations pertinentes à transmettre à ce propos.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêcherie.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas d'informations pertinentes à transmettre à ce propos.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non		Liste IUU (Par. 3 de la Rec. 21-13) non encore reçue pour pouvoir faire des commentaires.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas de navire qui figure sur la liste IUU finale.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas d'informations pertinentes à transmettre à ce propos.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer concernant les mesures commerciales.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas d'informations pertinentes à transmettre à ce propos.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu de la part du Secrétariat aucune information sur des allégations de non application au titre de la recommandation 08-09.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a procédé à aucune transmission au secrétariat de l'ICCAT étant donné qu'il ne dispose pas, à ce jour, d'informations pertinentes à transmettre.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui	2025-08-25		
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas participé jusqu'à présent, à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection dans le cadre de la Rés. 19-17.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas participé jusqu'à présent, à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection dans le cadre de la Rés. 19-17.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas participé jusqu'à présent, à l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection dans le cadre de la Rés. 19-17.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui	2020-12-30		

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		Aucun incident impliquant les observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT en mission d'observation à bord des navires, madragues et fermes marocaines n'a été enregistré en 2025.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucune opération de récupération des engins de pêche perdus, autres que les palangres n'a été enregistrée en 2025.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucun engin de pêche n'a été déclaré perdu en 2025.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui	2023-05-08		
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Non		Toutes les opérations de ravitaillent en mer se font en présence de l'observateur régional.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas encore mis en place de programme de surveillance électronique (EMS) dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc n'a pas encore mis en place de programme de surveillance électronique (EMS) dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui	2020-12-30	le Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs s'applique également aux autres membres de l'équipage (Voir GN35).	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN46	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant des observateurs et entraînant des blessures graves, des décès, ou dans le cas d'un observateur disparu ou présumé être tombé par-dessus bord, y compris toute action corrective prise par la CPC de pavillon	Non		Aucun incident n'a été enregistré.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui	2025-05-23		
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui	2025-06-23		
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non		Le Maroc n'autorise pas le report du poisson resté en cages.	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		1er rapport transmis le 2025-05-29 / 2ème, 3ème et 4ème rapport transmis le 2024-05-30/ 5ème rapport transmis le 2025-06-17.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui	2025-02-03		2025-03-11
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui	2025-02-13		
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui	2025-02-13		
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui	2025-05-29		
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Oui	2024-07-08		
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge au cours de la période d'allocation de quota précédente	Oui	2025-07-10		
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui	2025-04-11		
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui	2025-03-19		2025-06-24

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui	2025-04-21		
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		Oui, applicable.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Non		Durant la saison 2025, le Royaume du Maroc a autorisé uniquement 5 navires à pêcher le thon rouge en dehors de la ZEE nationale, et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signalé que ces navires ont embarqué des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Durant la saison 2025, le Royaume du Maroc a autorisé uniquement 5 navires à pêcher le thon rouge en dehors de la ZEE nationale, et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signalé que ces navires ont embarqué des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Durant la saison 2025, le Royaume du Maroc a autorisé uniquement 5 navires à pêcher le thon rouge en dehors de la ZEE nationale, et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signalé que ces navires ont embarqué des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Durant la saison 2025, le Royaume du Maroc a autorisé uniquement 5 navires à pêcher le thon rouge en dehors de la ZEE nationale, et ne détache pas de navires d'inspection. Il est à signalé que ces navires ont embarqué des observateurs régionaux de l'ICCAT conformément aux dispositions des recommandations de l'ICCAT.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui	2025-02-11		
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui	2025-02-11		
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui	2025-05-07	1er rapport: 2025-05-07/ 2ème rapport: 2025-05-21/ 3ème rapport: 2025-06-05 / 4ème rapport: 2025-06-17/ 5ème rapport: 2025-07-02 / 6ème rapport: 2025-07-17/ 7ème rapport: 2025-08-01 8ème rapport: 2025-09-08 9ème rapport: 2025-09-08	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		Le Maroc ne fait pas partie des CPC qui pêchent le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Non		Le quota du Maroc n'a pas encore été entièrement utilisé.	
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm	Non		Cette exigence concerne le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest et le Maroc fait partie de la zone Atlantique Est et Méditerranée.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui	2025-09-11		
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui	2025-01-28	Dates d'envoi des demandes de mise à jour : - 28/01/2025 - 12/02/2025 - 18/03/2025 - 23/07/2025	
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui	2024-08-30		
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		Le Maroc a utilisé le système eBCD pendant la saison de pêche de thon rouge 2024, et ce, pour tous les segments intervenant dans cette pêcherie.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		Le Maroc n'a pas de programmes d'apposition de marques sur la queue du BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas relevé que des navires ne figurant pas sur le Registre ICCAT des navires de capture du thon rouge ont capturé du E-BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		Toutes les données ont été saisies directement par l'administrateur CPC ; à l'exception des données dont il n'a pas la main pour les introduire. Ces dernières sont introduites par le Secrétariat.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui	2025-04-21		
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		Le Maroc ne compte pas de navires de transformation.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui	2025-01-02		2025-04-03

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui	2025-07-21		
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		Le Département de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a reçu aucune notification sur une éventuelle infraction en vertu du par. 51 de la recommandation 22-01 (par. 62 de la recommandation 24-01).	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui	2025-03-28	Deux transmissions : 1. Données du 2éme semestre 2024, envoyé à l'ICCAT en date du 28/03/2025 ; 2. Données du 1er semestre 2025, envoyé à l'ICCAT en date du 11/09/2025.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui	2025-01-28	Dates d'envoi des demandes de mise à jour : - 28/01/2025 - 12/02/2025 - 18/03/2025 - 23/07/2025	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2025-01-16	3ème rapport trimestriel du 2024: 2024-10-03/ 4ème rapport trimestriel du 2024: 2024-01-16/ 1er rapport trimestriel du 2025: 2025-04-16 et 2ème rapport trimestriel du 2025: 2025-07-18	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Oui	2025-02-12		
	M:TRO11	Plans / Déclarations de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2025-02-12		

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui	2025-02-11	Rapport du mois de janvier: 2025-02-11/ Rapport du mois de février: 2025-04-08/ Rapport du mois de mars: 2025-04-08/Rapport du mois d'avril : 2025-05-07/Rapport du mois de mai : 2025-05-29/Rapport du mois de juin: 2025-07-03/Rapport du mois de juillet : 2025-08-01/ Rapport du mois d'août : 2025-09-08	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas encore atteint 80% de sa limite de capture.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas atteint sa limite de capture.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas fixé de limite de prise accessoire.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas fixé de limite de prise accessoire.	
	M:TRO19	Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturée comme prise accessoire cette année-là	Oui		La quantité totale des thonidés capturés comme prise accessoire en 2025 (jusqu'au septembre 2025) est 25 tonnes.	
	M:TRO20	Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir	Oui		Le Maroc a fixé 5% comme limite maximale de prises accessoires.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Il n'y a pas eu d'importation déclarée ou détectée d'espadon congelé.	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui	2025-01-28	Dates d'envoi des demandes de mise à jour : - 28/01/2025 - 12/02/2025 - 18/03/2025 - 23/07/2025	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2025-01-05		2025-05-13
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêches sportives/récréatives dans la Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non		Le Maroc ne délivre pas de permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2025-09-08		
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui	2025-09-08		
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui	2025-02-11		
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui	2025-01-16	3ème rapport trimestriel du 2024: 2024-10-16/ 4ème rapport trimestriel du 2024: 2024-01-16/ 1er rapport trimestriel du 2025: 2025-04-16 et 2ème rapport trimestriel du 2025: 2025-07-10	
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Non		Le Maroc n'opère pas de pêche sportive /récréative de l'espadon en Méditerranée.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		860 navires	
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Le Maroc n'exploite pas l'espadon de l'Atlantique sud.	
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas fixé de limite de prise accessoire.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Le Maroc n'exploite pas l'espadon de l'Atlantique sud.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Non		Le Royaume du Maroc ne compte pas de navires de capture prenant part à des activités de pêche dirigées sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée hors ZEE (eaux internationales) et ne détache pas de navire d'inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2025-03-14		
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui	2025-01-05		
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires autorisés à pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de limite de prise accessoire maximum de Germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Le Maroc n'exploite pas le germon de l'Atlantique sud.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à pêcher le germon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		Le Maroc pêche accessoirement le germon de Méditerranée.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2025-01-16	3ème rapport trimestriel du 2024: 2024-10-03/ 4ème rapport trimestriel du 2024: 2024-01-16/ 1er rapport trimestriel du 2025: 2025-04-16 et 2ème rapport trimestriel du 2025: 2025-07-10	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2025-09-08		
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Non		Depuis 2019, le Maroc a interdit définitivement la pêche des isthiophoridés et donc n'a demandé aucune dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2025-09-10		
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		Depuis 2022, le Maroc a interdit définitivement la pêche des requins taupe bleue.	
	M:SHK09	Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Oui	2025-07-21	Les données sur les éventuelles interactions entre la pêche à la senne et le requin baleine sont consignées dans les rapports annuels et déclarées au secrétariat conformément aux exigences ICCAT.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Oui	2025-07-21	Cf section 7 du chapitre II du rapport annuel.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui	2025-07-21	L'information disponible dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêcherie thonière.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Oui	2025-07-21	L'information disponible dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêcherie thonière.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Oui	2025-07-21	L'information disponible dans le rapport national du Maroc sur la pêcherie thonière.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non		Le Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de la Pêche Maritime du Royaume du Maroc n'a pas mis en œuvre un système électronique pilote de documents statistiques électroniques.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non		Le Maroc n'a pas soulevé d'objection à l'égard d'aucune recommandation ICCAT adoptée conformément aux procédures fixées par la Convention.	

Tableau 1. Répartition des quantités de thon rouge livrées aux fermes « BLUE FARM », « LA LEVANTADA », « PESBAK FISH » et « ATLANTIC TUNA FARM » au titre de l'année 2024.

Madrague	*N° ICCAT*	*BLUE FARM*		*LA LEVANTADA*		*PESBAK FISH*		*ATLANTIC TUNA FARM*	
		Poids (T)	***Nbre de pièces***	***Poids (T)***	***Nbre de pièces***	***Poids (T)***	***Nbre de pièces***	***Poids (T)***	***Nbre de pièces***
LA GARIFA	AT002MAR00003	143	714						
LOS CENIZOSOS	AT002MAR00004	142	708						
LAS CUEVAS	AT002MAR00012	142	706						
ES SAHEL	AT002MAR00011	142	702			34	173		
PUNTA NEGRA	AT002MAR00005	142	705						
BRIECH	AT002MAR00016	142	704						
PRINCIPE	AT002MAR00002			195	969				
CAP SPARTEL	AT002MAR00001			148	742				
JOLOT	AT002MAR00007			142	707				
KENITRA 1	AT002MAR00006			142	708				
KENITRA 3	AT002MAR00008			145	718				
MABROUKA	AT002MAR00017					126	630		
MANSOURIA	AT002MAR00013					122	653		
MANSOURIA 2	AT002MAR00014					162	778		
BOUKNADEL	AT002MAR00018					142	717		
GHARB	AT002MAR00015							142	711
KENITRA 2	AT002MAR00010					150	738		
TOTAL		**852**	**4239**	**868**	**4332**	**736**	**3689**	**142**	**711**

Tableau 2. Activité d'engraissement et mise à mort.

Nom de la ferme	*Mise en cage*		*Mise à mort*		*Taux de croissance*
	Qtité en (t)	*Nbre de pièces*	*Qtité en (t)*	*Nbre de pièces*	
BLUE FARM	852,00	4 239	1 431,05	4 239	67,96
LA LEVANTADA	868,15	4 332	1 454,77	4 332	67,57
PESBAK FISH	716,37	3 689	1 235,99	3 689	72,54
ATLANTIC TUNA FARM	142,00	711	239,09	711	68,37
Total	**2 578,52**	**12 971**	**4 360,90**	**12 971**	**69,12**

Tableau 3. Statistiques générales.

Espèces (code ICCAT)	*TOTAL ™ 2024*	
Espèce/Zone	*Atlantique*	*Méditerranée*
Albacore (YFT)	968,56	0,00
Germon (ALB)	120,00	10,00
Thon obese (BET)	1 502,73	0,00
Thon rouge (BFT)	3 245,72	373,15
Bacorette (LTA)	0,00	0,00
Listao (SKJ)	15 829,83	5,06
Bonite à dos rayé (BON)	19 622,74	20,94
Auxide (FRI)	3 306,59	33,85
Palomette (BOP)	177,60	3,36
Espadon (SWO)	886,85	896,47
Makaire blanc (WHM)	0,00	0,00
Makaire Bleu (BUM)	0,00	0,00
Makaire noir	0,00	0,00
Voilier de l'Atlantique (SAI)	0,00	0,00
Grand requin blanc (WSH)	0,00	0,00
Grand requin marteau (SPK)	0,00	0,00
Requin griset (SBL)	0,01	0,00
Requin HÂ(GAG)	1,16	0,00
Requin marteau commun(SPZ)	0,00	0,00
Requin marteau Halicorne(SPL)	0,00	0,00
Requin perlon(HXT)	0,00	0,00
Requin sombre(DUS)	0,02	0,00
Requin Taupe bleue(SMA)	0,00	0,00
Requin Peau bleue	1 644,00	0,00
Taupe commune (POR)	0,00	0,00
Autres squalidés et requins (SHK)	0,00	0,00
Autres thonidés	82,08	0,00
SOUS TOTAL (TM)	47 387,88	1 342,83
TOTAL GENERAL (TM)	**48 730,71**	

Tableau 4. Données statistiques des Pêcheries de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'Espadon (SWO).

BFT	*Engins*	*Volume*
Atl	Trap	2597,51
Atl	PS	648,21
Atl	LL	00
Atl	Gill	00
Méd	Hand (HL)	356,27
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	LL	16,88
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		3 245,72
Tot-Méd		373,15
Tot		3 618,87

SWO	*Engins*	*Volume*
Atl	Trap	00
Atl	PS	00
Atl	Gill	00
Atl	HL	00
Atl	LL	886,85
Méd	LL	896,47
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	Hand	00
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		**886,85**
Tot-Méd		**896,47**
Tot		**1 783,32**

Tableau 5. Données statistiques de la pêcherie des thonidés mineurs.

	Engins	*Bacorette (LTA)*	*B. Sarda (BON)*	*Auxide (FRI)*	*Palomette (BOP)*	***Total***
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Atl	Hand	0	14893,66	2085,58	55,87	17035,11
Atl	Gill	0	0	0,00		0,00
Atl	LL	0	0	486,69	28,98	515,67
Atl	PS	0	4 729,08	734,32	15,14	5490,29
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0
Méd	Hand	0	0	20,38	75,93	22,93
Méd	Gill	0	0	0,00	0	0,00
Méd	LL	0	16,06	5,08	24,07	21,94
Méd	PS	0	4,88	8,39	0	13,28
Tot-Atl		**0**	**19 622,74**	**3306,59**	**177,60**	**23106,93**
Tot-Méd		**0**	**20,94**	**33,85**	**3,36**	**58,15**
Total		**0**	**19 643,68**	**3340,44**	**180,96**	**23165,08**

Tableau 6. Données statistiques des autres espèces thonières.

	Engins	*Voilier (SAI)*	*Makaire bleu (BUM)*	*Albacore (YFT)*	*Germon (ALB)*	*Thon obèse (BET)*	*Listao (SKJ)*	*TOTAL*
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Atl	PS	0	0	403,52	0	179,55	995,16	**1 578,22**
Atl	Gill	0	0	0,00	0	0,00	0,00	**0,00**
Atl	Hand	0	0	117,77	120	390,60	14834,67	**15463,04**
Atl	LL	0	0	447,28	0	932,58	0	**1379,86**
Méd	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Méd	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	10	0	5.06	**15.06**
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Tot-Atl		0	0	968,56	120	1 502,73	15 829,83	18 421,12
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	10	0	5,06	15,06
Total		**0**	**0**	968,57	130	1 503,73	15 834,89	18 436,18

Tableau 7. Données statistiques des requins et squalidés.

	Engin	*Grand requin blanc (WSH)*	*Grand requin marteau (SPK)*	*Requin griset (SBL)*	*Requin HÄ (GAG)*	*Requin marteau commun (SPZ)*	*Requin marteau halicorne (SPL)*	*Requin perlon (HXT)*	*Requin sombre (DUS)*	*Requin taupe bleue (SMA)*	*Requin peau bleue (BSH)*	*Requin Taupe commune (POR)*	*Autres Squales & Requins*	***Total***
Atl	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Atl	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	563,24	0	0	**563,25**
Atl	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Atl	LL & Hand	0	0	0,01	1,16	0	0	0	0,02	0	1080,76	0	0	**1081,95**
Méd	LL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Méd	Gill	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Méd	PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Méd	Hand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Méd	Trap	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Tot-Atl		0	0	0,01	1,16	0	0	0	0,02	0	1644	0	0	**1645,20**
Tot-Méd		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	**0**
Total		**0**	**0**	**0,01**	**1,16**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0,02**	**0**	**1644**	**0**	**0**	**1645,20**

Tableau 8. Récapitulatif des données générales de captures par zones et par espèces (TM).

Espèce	*Atlantique*	*Méditerranée*	***Total***
Thon rouge	3 245,72	373,15	3 618,87
Thon obèse	1 502,73	0,00	1 502,73
Thon germon	120,00	10,00	130,00
Listao	15 829,83	5,06	15 834,89
Thon albacore	968,56	0,00	968,56
Makaire blanc	0,00	0,00	0,00
Makaire bleu	0,00	0,00	0,00
Espadon	886,85	896,47	1 783,32
Petits thonidés	23 106,93	58,15	23165,08
Autres thonidés	18 421,12	15,06	18 436,18
requins & Squalidés	1645,20	0	1645,20
TOTAL	**47 387,88**	**1 342,83**	**48 730,71**

Tableau 9. Récapitulatif des données Tâche 1 et 2 et 3 disponibles pour l'année 2023 (voir données détaillées sur support électronique en annexe à ce rapport).

Espèce/stock	*Type données*	*Code engin*
Thon rouge Atlantique Est (BFT)	- Données de prises nominales par zone - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	HL
	- Données de prises nominales par zone - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données de tailles de thon rouge vivant estimées par la caméra stéréoscopique - Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge engraissé - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	Trap
Espadon de la Méditerranée (SWO)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	LL
Espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille	LL
Albacore (YFT)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données sur les opérations sous DCP	LL&PS
Thon obèse (BET)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données sur les opérations sous DCP	LL&PS& HAND

Peau bleu (BSH) et taupe bleu (SMA)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données du programme d'observateur scientifique (ST09)	LLSWO
Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille	Hand
Listao (SKJ)	- Données de prises nominales - Caractéristiques des flottilles - Données mensuelles de capture/effort - Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille - Données mensuelles de prises par taille - Données sur les opérations sous DCP	Hand/PS

ANNUAL REPORT OF NAMIBIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NAMIBIE
INFORME ANUAL DE NAMIBIA

SUMMARY

The Namibian large pelagic sector has two commercial fishing sectors that target tuna and tuna-like species – the Large Pelagic Longline and the Tuna Pole-Line (baitboat) sectors. The most important large pelagic species commonly caught by this fishery are tuna (albacore Thunnus alalunga *and bigeye tuna* T. obesus*), swordfish* Xiphias gladius*, and large pelagic sharks (mostly blue* Prionace glauca *and shortfin mako* Isurus oxyrinchus*). As a member of ICCAT, Namibia strives to fully implement all ICCAT conservation and management measures. All fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) or International Organisations. Additionally, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed LSPLVs fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documentation. In 2024 Namibia continued to undertake research on all ICCAT species caught by vessels operating in Namibian waters. Data was obtained as follows: from the Logbooks supplied to fishing vessels; at landing sites by Fisheries Inspectors and biological data collected by Fisheries Observers onboard fishing vessels. These data were analyzed and submitted to ICCAT on 15 July 2025. The deployment of Fisheries observers onboard the large pelagic fishing fleet continued to ensure monitoring and surveilance as they are tasked to observe, monitor and report any violations at sea. A total off 43% of Fisheries observers were deployed during the 2024 fishing season. Namibia continued the deployment of Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours to ensure that there is a strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, which also include those that are adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMO's and International Organisations. Namibia also ratified to the FAO Port State Measures agreements in June 2017.*

RÉSUMÉ

The Namibian large pelagic sector has two commercial fishing sectors that target tuna and tuna-like species – the Large Pelagic Longline and the Tuna Pole-Line (baitboat) sectors. The most important large pelagic species commonly caught by this fishery are tuna (albacore Thunnus alalunga *and bigeye tuna* T. obesus*), swordfish* Xiphias gladius*, and large pelagic sharks (mostly blue* Prionace glauca *and shortfin mako* Isurus oxyrinchus*). As a member of ICCAT, Namibia strives to fully implement all ICCAT conservation and management measures. All fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) or International Organisations. Additionally, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed LSPLVs fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documentation. In 2024 Namibia continued to undertake research on all ICCAT species caught by vessels operating in Namibian waters. Data was obtained as follows: from the Logbooks supplied to fishing vessels; at landing sites by Fisheries Inspectors and biological data collected by Fisheries Observers onboard fishing vessels. These data were analyzed and submitted to ICCAT on 15 July 2025. The deployment of Fisheries observers onboard the large pelagic fishing fleet continued to ensure monitoring and surveilance as they are tasked to observe, monitor and report any violations at sea. A total off 43% of Fisheries observers were deployed during the 2024 fishing season. Namibia continued the deployment of Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours to ensure that there is a strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, which also include those that are adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMO's and International Organisations. Namibia also ratified to the FAO Port State Measures agreements in June 2017.*

RESUMEN

The Namibian large pelagic sector has two commercial fishing sectors that target tuna and tuna-like species – the Large Pelagic Longline and the Tuna Pole-Line (baitboat) sectors. The most important large pelagic species commonly caught by this fishery are tuna (albacore Thunnus alalunga *and bigeye tuna* T. obesus*), swordfish* Xiphias gladius*, and large pelagic sharks (mostly blue* Prionace glauca *and shortfin mako* Isurus oxyrinchus*). As a member of ICCAT, Namibia strives to fully implement all ICCAT conservation and management measures. All fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or those of other states, as well as conservation and management measures adopted by ICCAT and other Regional Fisheries Management Organisations (RFMOs) or International Organisations. Additionally, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed LSPLVs fishing vessels, when entering or leaving Namibia, are accompanied by the necessary documentation. In 2024 Namibia continued to undertake research on all ICCAT species caught by vessels operating in Namibian waters. Data was obtained as follows: from the Logbooks supplied to fishing vessels; at landing sites by Fisheries Inspectors and biological data collected by Fisheries Observers onboard fishing vessels. These data were analyzed and submitted to ICCAT on 15 July 2025. The deployment of Fisheries observers onboard the large pelagic fishing fleet continued to ensure monitoring and surveilance as they are tasked to observe, monitor and report any violations at sea. A total off 43% of Fisheries observers were deployed during the 2024 fishing season. Namibia continued the deployment of Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours to ensure that there is a strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, which also include those that are adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMO's and International Organisations. Namibia also ratified to the FAO Port State Measures agreements in June 2017.*

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

In Namibian waters the tuna longline (LL) fishery started in 1968 with a tuna pole-and-line fishery starting operations in the mid-seventies. After Namibia's Independence in 1990, a Namibian-controlled tuna pole-and-line fishery started in 1991 (mostly for albacore) by a fleet of about 30 local and foreign-owned vessels. After Independence foreign longliners continued fishing for tuna in Namibian waters under South African licenses. A foreign longline tuna fishery started in 1993 targeting bigeye tuna for the high-value sashimi market. In 1996, exploratory fishing for swordfish taken by surface longlining was initiated and since 1999 substantial numbers of this species are taken annually. The tuna pole-and-line and tuna longline right was later replaced by by a new right called Large Pelagic Fishing.

During the 2024 fishing season, 1 bait boat (BB) and 11 long line (LL) vessels operated inside and outside the Namibian EEZ. Most of the BB catches are usually made in the extreme south of Namibia while the LL catches are generally further offshore and sometimes outside the Namibian EEZ.

A summary of the catches landed by both the BB and LL vessels since 2020 is shown in **Table 1** below. **Table 1** outlines that there has been a substantial decrease in the number of vessels during the last year. The BB sector remained the same with one vessel being active, while there was a notable decrease in the number of LL vessels from 33 to 11. This subsequently meant that landings also decreased. For instance, Albacore (ALB) landings were 4856.44 mt in 2023 and have since substantially decreased the past year, with the 2024 fishing season having 458.32 metric tons (t) landed. Bigeye tuna (BET) landings have also shown a decrease from 619.00 metric tons (t) in 2023 to 32.31 metric tons (t) during the 2024 fishing season, while the Swordfish (SWO) landings also showed a decrease from 664.50 metric tons (t) (2023) to 259.97 metric tons (t) (2024).

1.2 Research and statistics

Namibia's large pelagic statistical data is collected in three ways:

1. Directly from the large pelagic fishing fleet, through logbook data which are supplied to the captains/masters/skippers of fishing vessels;
2. As landing data obtained from fishing companies; and
3. Biological data (RESDAT) collected at sea by Fisheries observers.

The data is then analysed, compiled and submitted through the relevant ICCAT reporting forms annually.

1.2.1 Logbooks

All fishing vessels are provided with logbooks and skippers are mandated to complete the logsheets for every fishing trip. The following information is noted on the logsheets:

- Vessel License No
- IRCS
- Captain's name
- Trip No
- Year and Month of the trip
- Logsheet Serial No
- Haul/Catch date & time (hours) with latitude and longitude position
- Effort (number of hooks/poles)
- Number of each species in the catch
- Captain's estimate of the catch (in kg) for each species
- Incidental catch information (name of species, number and condition (dead or alive)

The information obtained from these logsheets enables the calculation of catch per unit effort for each set during any specified period.

1.2.2 Biological data (RESDAT Form 1A, 2A and 2C)

Fisheries observers assist with the scientific data collection onboard commercial vessels. They are provided with Research Data (RESDAT) forms, which are designed by Fisheries Scientists to assist with the collection of biological data when at sea. These forms are designed in such a way to include all necessary information required for the relevant analysis and reporting purposes. RESDAT form 1A contains station information (- vessel information; samplers information; haul & set date, time and position; area information, gear information and weather information) and catch information (Total catch (kg) per species with the number sampled and weight (kg) sampled per species); form 2A is for length information (species code, length) and form 2C contains biological information (species code, length, sex, maturity, species weight, gonad weight, simple type).

1.2.3 Fisheries Observer Programme

Namibia deploys Fisheries Observers on all Namibian licensed fishing vessels, as well as on foreign chartered fishing vessels who operate within Namibia's EEZ and high seas (international waters). The deployment of Fisheries Observers on these vessels depends on the availability of space onboard vessels to accommodate them. The primary duties of Fisheries Observers are as follows:

- Observe compliance to fisheries legislations governing fishing operations
- Ensure correct and accurate logbook completion,
- Ensure accurate reporting of areas of operation, catches and quantities,
- Observe processing methods onboard fishing vessels to ensure that no discarding of commercial fish species takes place,
- Collect scientific data, such as species identification, length, sex and maturity information, and additional biological data needed (i.e. for age and growth purposes, genetic studies, dietary information) as required by the Ministry's research department.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

All Namibian licensed Large Pelagic vessels ensure that all products of tuna and tuna-like species are accompanied by necessary documentation when entering or leaving the country. Namibia validates documentation of vessels who operate under a charter arrangement by cross-checking with those on ICCAT record. Namibia also issues re-exporting certificates for foreign catches landed in her two ports (Luderitz and Walvis Bay).

The management measures which are in force in the large pelagic fishery are as follows:

1. ICCAT's catch documentation scheme,
2. TACs for Albacore and Swordfish,
3. Catch limit on Bigeye tuna as a bycatch in the Albacore fishery,
4. A sharing arrangement quota on Albacore,
5. Gear restrictions for long-line & bait boat vessels only
6. Requirement of value-added processing as a license condition for bait boat vessels and lastly,
7. A limited entry (number of licenses) for the long line fishery.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.2.1 Rec. 16-14: Implementation of Scientific Observer Programmes

Namibia do have a National Observer Program. The Fisheries Observer Agency's (FOA) mandate is to observe the harvesting, processing and handling of marine resources and to collect biological data onboard commercial fishing vessels. Fisheries observers were also tasked to observe the activities of fishing vessels at sea and report any violations for possible action to be taken against the culprits. Furthermore, Namibia had deployed Fisheries Inspectors both at sea onboard Fisheries Patrol vessels and in the harbours, to ensure strict compliance with the country's rules and regulations related to the exploitation of marine living resources, including those adopted by Namibia as part of its obligations to RFMO's and International Organisations. One of the challenges is the limited availability of trained Observers and scientists to collect and analyse the much needed biological and research scientific data from commercial fishing activities, especially from the shark fisheries. There is also limited capacity, both in terms of availability of resources and research vessels, to carry out dedicated scientific research on sharks and other ICCAT managed species and this is complicated by the fact that these species are highly migratory and trans-boundary.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		15/09/2025	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		15/07/2025	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		15/07/2025	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		15/07/2025	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		15/07/2025	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		15/07/2025	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Namibia has not conducted scientific tagging surveys inventories.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Namibia has not recorded any Conventional tagging declarations releases/recoveries.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Namibia has not recorded any tagging declarations releases/recoveries.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		15/07/2025	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		15/07/2025	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Namibia is not conducting pelagic Sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Namibia nor conducting fishing in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes		Namibia did not harvest Bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes		Namibia did not harvest Bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes		Namibia did not harvest Bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		Namibia did not harvest Bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		Namibia did not harvest Bluefin tuna.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		Namibia did not harvest Bluefin tuna.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		Namibia did not harvest Bluefin tuna.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		Namibia is not targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		Namibia is not allowing the usage of FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Namibia is not targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Namibia is not targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Namibia is not targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Namibia is not targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		Namibia is not allowing the usage of FADs.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		15/07/2025	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		15/07/2025	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		15/07/2025	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		15/07/2025	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		15/07/2025	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		15/09/2025	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		15/09/2025	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		15/09/2025	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		Namibia did not conduct any research and biological sampling on Shortfin Mako.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		Namibia is not fishing for North Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		07/07/2025	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		Namibia is not fishing for North Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		15/09/2025	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		Namibia is not conducting artisanal/small-scale fishing.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		15/09/2025	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		15/09/2025	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		15/09/2025	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes		15/09/2025	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Namibia is not conducting artisanal fishing.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		15/09/2025	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		15/07/2025	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

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

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes			
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes			
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes			
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes			
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes			
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes			
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes			
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes			
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes			
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes			
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes			
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes			
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes			
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes			
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes			
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes			
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes			
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes			
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes			
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes			
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes			
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes			
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes			
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes			
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes			
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes			
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes			
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes			
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes			
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes			
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	Yes			
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin farming.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin farming.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin farming.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin farming.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin farming.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin farming.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin join operations.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin join inspections schemes.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	Yes		Namibia is not participating in Bluefin harvesting at the moment.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Namibia not actively fishing for Tropical Tuna.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		Namibia not actively fishing for Tropical Tuna.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		No reports were submitted.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Namibia not actively fishing for Tropica Tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Submitted on 2/12/2011 and no changes made after that.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Namibia not actively fishing for Tropica Tuna.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	Yes		Namibia is now allowing FADs to be used.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes		Namibia not actively fishing for Tropical Tuna.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		Namibia not actively fishing for Tropical Tuna.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		Namibia not actively fishing for Tropical Tuna.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		Namibia not actively fishing for Tropical Tuna.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Namibia not actively fishing for Tropical Tuna.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Namibia not actively fishing for Tropical Tuna.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		301kg	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		30t	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes			
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes			
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes			
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes			
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes			
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes			
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	Yes			
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes			
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes			
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Yes			
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes			
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes			
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes			
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes			
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Yes			
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Yes			
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	Yes			
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes			
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes			
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes			
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes			
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes			
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes			
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes			
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes			

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes			
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes			
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes			
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes			
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Yes			

Table 1. Landings (mt) of tuna and tuna-like species caught by bait boat and longline vessels operating during the period 2020-2024.

Year	*BB*	*LL*	*ALB*	*SWO*	*BET*	*YFT*	*BSH*	*SMA*	*BUM*	*OIL*
2020	6	29	2165.7	789.8	567.62	0	0	0	0	0
2021	5	15	3412.63	622.5	367.22.	256	3237.3	637.5	9.85	131.3
2022	6	19	6745	1083	2184	378.22	4799	869.33	8.34	136.03
2023	1	33	4856.44	664.50	619.00	94.811	4394.31	522.00	9.8	61.774
2024	1	11	458.32	259.97	32.31	84.659	3188.00	250.88	10.63	20.509

Table 2. Level of Fisheries Observer coverage from July 2020 to June 2024.

Period	*Tuna P&L*		*Tuna Longline*	
	Fishing Trips	*Observer Trips*	*Fishing Trips*	*Observer Trips*
Jul 20 to Jun 21	36	32 (75%)	14	11
Jul 21 to Jun 22	44	37 (84.1%)	116	47(42%)
Jul 22 to Jun 23	6	1 (16.7%)	12	6(50%)
Jul 23 to Jun 24	17	0 (0%)	7	3 (43%)

ANNUAL REPORT OF NICARAGUA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NICARAGUA
INFORME ANUAL DE NICARAGUA

SUMMARY

La República de Nicaragua no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en el área de la Convención, debido a que aún no opera flotas pesqueras nacionales ni fletadas, no obstante, se cumple con la obligación de provisionar datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera.

RÉSUMÉ

La República de Nicaragua no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en el área de la Convención, debido a que aún no opera flotas pesqueras nacionales ni fletadas, no obstante, se cumple con la obligación de provisionar datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera.

RESUMEN

La República de Nicaragua no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en el área de la Convención, debido a que aún no opera flotas pesqueras nacionales ni fletadas, no obstante, se cumple con la obligación de provisionar datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

En Nicaragua no se han dado cambios en los reportes a la ICCAT respecto de la situación de las pesquerías que se desarrollan en nuestros espacios marítimos, el Instituto Nicaragüense de Pesca y Acuicultura (INPESCA) es la Autoridad nacional para la gestión técnica de las pesquerías que se ejercen en aguas nacionales e internacionales.

Esta labor incluye el manejo del Sistema Nacional de Estadísticas Pesqueras y Acuícolas, así como las investigaciones en estos rubros lo cual incluye la colecta y procesamiento de los datos de las pesquerías costeras que se realizan tanto en el Mar Caribe como en el Litoral Pacífico.

Nicaragua no reporta en este informe datos sobre sus pesquerías costeras ya que las especies objetivos de esas pesquerías no son especies bajo la jurisdicción de la ICCAT (especies ICCAT). Las pesquerías tradicionales de Nicaragua las componen especies de crustáceos tales como los camarones costeros (*Litopenaeus duorarum, Litopenaeus schmitti, Litopenaeus aztecus*) y son capturados principalmente por embarcaciones industriales con esloras desde 15.1 hasta 26 metros, y en menor medida por embarcaciones artesanales menores a los 15 metros de eslora. Pesca industrial y artesanal de la langosta del Caribe (*Panulirus argus*), moluscos como el Caracol rosado (*Lobatus gigas*) y pepino de mar (Holoturidae Spp.), tales como los pargos (Lutjanus Spp.) y meros (Epinephelus Spp.). Estas pesquerías no se encuentran enlistadas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT), por lo que sus datos no son objeto de reporte, sin embargo, son objeto de seguimiento por el Sistema Nacional de Estadísticas Pesqueras y Acuícolas del país, así como del monitoreo, control y vigilancia para garantizar el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación, entre ellas vedas, tallas mínimas, cuotas de captura, entre otras.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

En el país no se realizan investigaciones de las pesquerías de interés del ICCAT; tal y como se informa en la tabla resumen de requisitos científicos de la ICCAT, Nicaragua aún no posee flota para la pesca de túnidos tropicales y especies asociadas en el área de la ICCAT; no obstante, la captura de algunas especies pelágicas ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca artesanal costera de pargos y meros, la estadística de

desembarque es recopilada por los inspectores de pesca directamente en los centros de acopio y plantas de proceso, la información de los pelágicos capturados como fauna de acompañamiento no se clasifica a nivel de especies, los datos son reportados y se ingresan en la base de datos en el grupo de otras especies.

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

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Nicaragua no ha implementado otras medidas adicionales de conservación y ordenación en el marco de la ICCAT debido a que aún no opera flota para la pesca de túnidos tropicales y especies asociadas en el área de la Convención.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Nicaragua no ha tenido dificultades para la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación del ICCAT, haremos todos los esfuerzos para evitar incumplimientos en las medidas establecidas por la Comisión.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2025-09-30		2025-09-30
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2025-09-30		2025-09-30
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2025-09-30		2025-09-30
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2025-09-30		2025-09-30
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2025-09-30		2025-09-30
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención, y por tanto reporta cero captura).	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha realizado prospecciones para el marcado científico de atunes, ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		No aplicable, (Nicaragua no ha realizado declaraciones de marcado convencional, ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha realizado prospecciones para el marcado electrónico de atunes, ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha recopilado información en el marco de los observadores atuneros nacionales, ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha recopilado información en el marco de los observadores atuneros nacionales, ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha remitido información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico, ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha tenido buques pesqueros palangreros pelágicos y de arpón autorizados para operar en el área de Mediterráneo en años anteriores).	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene granjas para la crianza y engorde de atún rojo en jaulas, por lo tanto, no se aplica ninguna metodología de filmación para la estimación del crecimiento de estas especies).	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua no granjas para la crianza y engorde del atún rojo en jaulas, por lo tanto, no se aplica ninguna metodología de filmación para la estimación del crecimiento de estas especies).	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera ni observadores nacionales en buques que pescan el atún rojo).	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de	No		No aplicable.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	investigación sobre BFT-W			(Nicaragua no participa en los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre W_BFT.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua no participa en los programas de investigación donde se estimen los índices de abundancia y otros indicadores del estado de las pesquerías.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención, y no ha participado en actividades científicas de campo en el área de la ICCAT).	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha participado en programas de ningún instituto de investigación integrado en el área de la ICCAT).	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención, por lo tanto, no cuenta con planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces).	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la convención ni DCP que estén operando en la zona de la ICCAT).	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera ni buques de apoyo en el área de la Convención).	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los	No		No aplicable.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	programas de observadores internos (tropicales)			(Nicaragua actualmente no cuenta con un programa de observadores internos).	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua no ha remitido información sobre EMS ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua aún no tiene puertos habilitados para realizar descargas, por lo tanto, aún no cuenta con programas de muestreo en puerto.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera de aguja/marlín/peto en el área de la convención; no obstante, la captura de algunas especies pelágicas ocurre de manera incidental en la pesca artesanal de pargos y meros, las estadísticas de desembarque es recopilada por los inspectores de pesca directamente en los centros de acopio y plantas de proceso, la información de los pelágicos no se clasifica a nivel de especies, estos son reportados en la base de datos en el grupo de otras especies).	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		Nicaragua recopila información estadística de su pesquería artesanal por medio de sus inspectores de pesca directamente en centros de acopio y plantas de proceso, la información se obtiene por grupos de especie de acuerdo a su nombre común, la oficina central de estadísticas procesa la información de manera mensual y anual, según su procedencia y es publicada en los anuarios pesqueros y acuícolas del INPESCA.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		Nicaragua recopila información estadística de la pesca incidental de tiburones por medio de sus inspectores de pesca directamente en centros de acopio y plantas de proceso, la información se obtiene por grupos de especie de acuerdo a su nombre común, la oficina central de estadísticas procesa la información de manera mensual y anual, según su procedencia y es publicada en los anuarios pesqueros y acuícolas del INPESCA.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no realiza investigaciones ni realiza muestreos biológicos del marrajo dientuso).	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no realiza investigaciones ni realiza muestreos biológicos sobre el Tiburón Azul del Atlántico norte).	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no realiza investigaciones ni realiza muestreos biológicos sobre el Tiburón Azul del Atlántico sur).	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera que captura marrajo dientuso en el área de la Convención).	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no captura especies ICCAT en pesca artesanal en el área de la Convención).	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		Para la identificación de los tiburones, aves marinas, las tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos, Nicaragua utiliza diferentes guías de identificación, principalmente las guías de la FAO publicadas en su sitio web.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera ni programa de observadores en el área de la Convención).	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no realiza recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita a través de medios alternativos, solamente recopila a través de los inspectores de pesca descritos en el apartado S56).	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2025-09-30		2025-09-30
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2025-09-30		2025-09-30
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2025-09-30		2025-09-30
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera propia, ni fletada, en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera propia, ni fletada, en el área de la Convención).	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera propia, ni fletada, en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera propia, ni fletada, en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera propia, ni fletada, en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera propia, ni fletada, en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera propia, ni fletada, en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera propia, ni fletada, en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera propia, ni fletada, en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene puertos designados para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene puertos designados para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene puertos designados para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua no ha recibido buques de bandera extranjera en puertos nicaragüenses).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua no ha recibido buques de bandera extranjera en puertos nicaragüenses).	2025-09-30

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua no ha recibido buques de bandera extranjera en puertos nicaragüenses).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua no ha suscrito acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales para intercambio de observadores ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua no ha suscrito acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales para intercambio de observadores ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua no ha suscrito acuerdos de acceso o cambios ya que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua no realizado ningún resumen de actividades tomando en cuenta que no ha suscrito acuerdos de acceso o cambios).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera propia, ni fletada, en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera propia, ni fletada, en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No	2025-09-30	Nicaragua se encuentra en proceso de elaboración de la normativa para regular la pesca deportiva y recreativa, con el propósito de incentivar el desarrollo de la pesca deportiva y recreativa en el país.	2025-09-30
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua nunca ha tenido ningún buque en lista IUU de la ICCAT).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (No existen reportes de avistamientos).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota de atún rojo y actualmente no opera flota pesquera que realice pesca de esta especie en el área de la ICCAT).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni opera flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la Convención, por lo que no participa en los programas pilotos de intercambio de personal de inspección).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene un programa de observadores activos en el área de la ICCAT).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene un programa de observadores activos en el área de la ICCAT).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	No	2025-09-30	No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	2025-09-30
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene granjas para atún rojo).	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene granjas para atún rojo).	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene granjas para atunes, ni mantiene peces en jaulas).	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene peces en jaulas).	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no utiliza almadrabas).	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua no realiza esta actividad por lo tanto no realiza ajustes a los planes de capacidad de cría).	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		No aplicable No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene cuota ni flota pesquera para el atún rojo en el área de la ICCAT).	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, por tanto, reporta captura cero).	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, por tanto, reporta captura cero).	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, por tanto, reporta captura cero).	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no ha emitido documentos estadísticos).	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, por tanto, reporta captura cero).	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO11	Plan / Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, por tanto, reporta captura cero).	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, por tanto, reporta captura cero).	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, por tanto, reporta captura cero).	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención).	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, por tanto, reporta captura cero).	
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, por tanto, reporta captura cero).	
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, por tanto, reporta captura cero).	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no realiza capturas de especies ICCAT, en vista que actualmente no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, por tanto, reporta captura cero).	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no ha emitido documentos estadísticos) estadísticos).	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada de la zona en el Mediterráneo).	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera deportiva para el pez espada en el Mediterráneo).	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de arpón o palangre dirigida a los stock del pez espada del Mediterráneo).	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada de la zona en el Mediterráneo).	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del norte).	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene puertos autorizados ni flota pesquera en el Mediterráneo).	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada de la zona en el Mediterráneo, por lo tanto no elabora informes de capturas).	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene programa de marcado del pez espada, ya que aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT).	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua aún no tiene flota pesquera en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene inspectores ni flota pesquera en el Mediterráneo).	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del norte).	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del sur).	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del norte).	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera para el pez espada del sur).	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no envía informes de inspección por que no tiene flota pesquera en la zona de ICCAT)	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable. (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera en el Mediterráneo).	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atún blanco en el Mediterráneo).	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atún blanco en el Atlántico norte).	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atún blanco en el Atlántico sur).	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atún blanco en el Atlántico norte).	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atún blanco en el Atlántico sur).	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene buques deportivos/de recreo que operen en el área de la ICCAT).	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atún blanco en el Mediterráneo).	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera de atún blanco en el Mediterráneo).	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí		No aplicable (Nicaragua no tiene flota pesquera que capture las especies referidas en estas recomendaciones).	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no opera flota pesquera que capture las especies indicadas, por lo tanto no ha solicitado exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención).	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí		Nicaragua aún no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, razón por la cual no tiene un plan de medidas de conservación y ordenación de la ICCAT relacionada con los tiburones, no obstante, siendo país miembro de SICA-OSPESCA, Nicaragua cumple con las disposiciones establecidas por ese organismo para la conservación y ordenación de los tiburones, siendo estos, los siguientes: PAR-TIBURÓN 2011 y el	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					Reglamento Regional OSP-05-11 Para prohibir el aleteo del tiburón en los países de Centroamérica.	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, por tanto, reporta captura cero).	
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco.	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, por tanto, reporta captura cero).	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		No aplicable (Nicaragua no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención capturando especies ICCAT, razón por la que no se remite informe sobre la implementación de dichas Recomendaciones).	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención capturando especies ICCAT que tengan interacción con aves marinas, razón por la que no se remite informe sobre la implementación de las medidas de mitigación).	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No		No aplicable. (debido a que Nicaragua aún no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, no envía informes de acciones para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	No		No aplicable. Debido a que Nicaragua aún no opera flota pesquera en el área de la Convención, no envía informes de acciones sobre cercamiento de Cetáceos.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		No aplicable (Nicaragua no desarrolla ningún programa piloto de documento estadístico electrónico).	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		Nicaragua, en el período que se informa, no solicitó ninguna aclaración, ni realizó ninguna objeción a las recomendaciones de ICCAT.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF NORWAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NORVÈGE
INFORME ANUAL DE NORUEGA

SUMMARY

*Norway was allocated a quota of 368 tonnes of eastern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) for 2024. In addition to this, 5% of the unused quota from 2023, equating to 18,4 tonnes, was carried over to 2024. Thus, the total Norwegian quota in 2024 was 386,4 tonnes. Due to bad weather conditions, the quota was not exhausted. Numerous observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna continued to be made in 2024, along the Norwegian coast and in offshore waters from late June to November, with the majority of observations made in August and September. Norway made significant efforts to obtain biological, ecological, and genetic samples and data from Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in 2024. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on tuna and tuna-like species and aims to incorporate the data on these species into an ecosystem perspective.*

RÉSUME

*Norway was allocated a quota of 368 tonnes of eastern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) for 2024. In addition to this, 5% of the unused quota from 2023, equating to 18,4 tonnes, was carried over to 2024. Thus, the total Norwegian quota in 2024 was 386,4 tonnes. Due to bad weather conditions, the quota was not exhausted. Numerous observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna continued to be made in 2024, along the Norwegian coast and in offshore waters from late June to November, with the majority of observations made in August and September. Norway made significant efforts to obtain biological, ecological, and genetic samples and data from Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in 2024. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on tuna and tuna-like species and aims to incorporate the data on these species into an ecosystem perspective.*

RESUMEN

*Norway was allocated a quota of 368 tonnes of eastern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) for 2024. In addition to this, 5% of the unused quota from 2023, equating to 18,4 tonnes, was carried over to 2024. Thus, the total Norwegian quota in 2024 was 386,4 tonnes. Due to bad weather conditions, the quota was not exhausted. Numerous observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna continued to be made in 2024, along the Norwegian coast and in offshore waters from late June to November, with the majority of observations made in August and September. Norway made significant efforts to obtain biological, ecological, and genetic samples and data from Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in 2024. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on tuna and tuna-like species and aims to incorporate the data on these species into an ecosystem perspective.*

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

A total of 32 Norwegian vessels, including seven purse seiners, one longliner and 24 small-scale vessels, were authorised to fish for bluefin tuna in 2024. Three Norwegian purse seine vessels participated in the fishery, catching 104 tonnes, while ten of the small-scale vessels caught fish equivalent to a weight of 10,9 tonnes. In addition to this, 79 fishing teams participated in the recreational fisheries, landing a total of 17 tunas with a combined weight of 5,3 tonnes. As many as 34 of these teams were also a part of the catch-and-release project. In 2024, 3,2 tonnes were caught as bycatch. Altogether 152 tonnes of the Norwegian bluefin tuna quota was caught in 2024.

In 2024, the pilot project on short-term live storage did not take place. However, related activities were carried out focusing on key areas: fish identification, catch control, fish capture, fish transfer, and fish welfare. The knowledge gained is crucial to the pilot's success in 2025 and beyond.

1.2 Research and statistics

The documentation of the comeback and reestablishment of Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) in Norway has been published by Nøttestad et al. (2020). Reviews of the increasing number of scientific activities and studies conducted by Norway from the comeback in 2012 and onwards have been summarized by Nøttestad et al. (2025). A continuous and sharp increase in BFT observations in Norwegian waters have been made during the last decade. When calculating observations per unit effort (OPUE) there was a steep increase until 2020 followed by a stabilizing trend thereafter. In 2024, approximately >1000 sightings of various sized schools (1- >100s) of BFT were observed along the Norwegian coast and in offshore waters from August to November, with most observations made in September and October (Boge et al. in prep).

Norway conducted acoustic sonar field studies and experiments in combination with visual observations of BFT from 2020 to 2022 (Pena et al. 2022). Furthermore, standardized visual observations from a steadily increasing recreational fishery have been conducted for the six-year period 2019-2024 to obtain quantitative information on distribution, school size as well as behaviour and ecology of BFT in Norwegian waters (Boge et al. in prep). The long-term objective is to develop a fishery independent index on abundance from sonar mapping, visual observations, and biological sampling of adult BFT within Norwegian waters. Norway has also initiated a more systematic BFT stomach sampling program for quantitative diet analyses, primarily to explore the ecological role of BFT as a new top-predator and estimate predation pressure (N) on NEA mackerel in particular, due to the largely increased biomass of BFT in Norwegian waters during the last decade.

Norway also conducted dedicated field studies on satellite (PSATs) and conventional tagging from recreational tag and release fishery on BFT in Norway in 2024. The Institute of Marine Research (IMR) in Bergen, Norway, collaborated with ICCAT-GBYP and received five WC PSATs in 2024. In total, 6 BFT ranging from 240 cm to 293 cm (CFL) in length were tagged with PSATs and as well as 12 conventional spaghetti tags, and genetic samples were collected from these tagged specimens. All fish were tagged north of 60°N in 2024, which represent some of the northernmost e-tagging of BFT in the world (Ferter et al. 2025). BFT tagged with PSAT satellite tags spent on average 68 days in Norwegian waters, primarily from August to October, during their annual feeding migrations (Ferter *et al*. 2024.)

The Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries also contributes to facilitate and assist on various research areas on BFT as well as collaborate with the Institute of Marine Research in conducting research on ABFT. One peculiar and unexpected development in Norway is related to ABFT entering farming net pens along the coast of Norway and within fjords.

An increasing number of ABFT weighing up to 370 kg and caught as far north as >66°N, literally catching themselves inside Atlantic salmon farms along the coast of Norway (Nøttestad et al. 2025). There has been an increasing number of ABFT entering farming net pens in Norway after the recursion of ABFT from 2015 onwards. Number of incidents has been increasing from 1 incident in 2015 to 8 incidents in 2023, whereas 6 incidents were reported in 2024.

There have also been conducted new methodological experiments and dedicated trials related to the different stages of short-term live storage of Atlantic bluefin tuna in Norway from 2020 onwards (Sistiaga et al. 2024).

New multi-disciplinary research project WelTuna, led by IMR and funded by the Norwegian Research Council (NRC), was initiated in 2024. The project goal is to promote ethical capture & slaughter, sustainability and catch quality in an Atlantic bluefin tuna rod & line fishery by developing animal welfare conscious capture and handling practices. Safe and humane slaughtering of caged tuna is one of the most important challenges for the upscaling of BFT live storage.

Norway obtained biological, ecological and genetic samples and data from the majority of individual Atlantic bluefin tuna caught in directed fisheries and as bycatch in other fisheries (non-ICCAT fisheries) and in the recreational rod and reel fishery for BFT conducted in Norwegian waters in 2024. Sampling in Norwegian waters was conducted in September 2024, and these samples were taken from Norwegian purse seine vessels. Samples have also been taken from bycatches in other fisheries as well as samples from the rod and reel fishery in Norway. In total 101 large (>100 kg) Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT) were sampled along the coast and in the Norwegian Sea in 2024. A total number of 101 genetic samples, 99 spines (fin rays) and 79 pairs

of otoliths have been taken from large specimen in 2024 (ICCAT GBYP Phase 14, 2024). Because some of the BFT were sold with heads on also in 2024, it was not possible to extract the otoliths from more than 78% of the fish (Nøttestad *et al*., 2025).

Norway has contributed on various important topics particularly related to BFT, including contributions to the MSE process on Atlantic bluefin tuna.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Bluefin tuna is the only tuna species in ICCAT's Convention Area to which Norway is a coastal state. Norway has no long-distance fisheries for other tuna or tuna-like species in the Convention Area.

In light of the critical stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted regulations in 2007 prohibiting Norwegian vessels from fishing and landing bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. These regulations were repealed in 2014, and following ICCAT Recommendation 13-07, Norway opened up for a limited exploratory fishery for bluefin tuna in the Norwegian Economic Zone in 2014. Norway pursued the limited exploratory fishery in 2015 and 2016. For 2017 Norway was allocated a bluefin tuna quota of 52,48 tonnes, and the fishery has since been regulated as an ordinary fishery.

The 20 March 2009 Norway adopted a regulation relating to catch documentation for Atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*), bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*). The regulation that entered into force 6 April 2009, establishes a catch documentation scheme whereby the Norwegian Directorate of Fisheries will issue catch documents for bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish upon landing. Furthermore, when bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish landed in Norway is subject to domestic trade, the regulation stipulates that each consignment shall be accompanied by a valid catch document issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. The regulation further stipulates that import of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by catch documents validated by the responsible authority in the flag State. The importer shall immediately send a copy of the valid catch documents to the Directorate of Fisheries. This also applies to foreign vessels landing bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish in Norway. Furthermore, export of bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna or swordfish is prohibited unless the consignment is accompanied by a catch document validated by the Directorate of Fisheries. Re-exports shall be accompanied by valid catch documents and re-export documents issued by the Directorate of Fisheries. When issuing catch documents and re-export documents the Directorate of Fisheries shall use the relevant ICCAT documents. The Customs Authorities and the Directorate of Fisheries may carry out controls according to this regulation. Any wilful or negligent contravention of the regulation is subject to penalty in accordance with Norwegian law.

All fishing operations in waters under Norwegian fisheries jurisdiction are subject to resource control. This control is directed at the entire production chain, from the moment of capture in the sea, at the landing site, through storage and sale/export. Both Norwegian and foreign fishing vessels are subject to stringent controls in all Norwegian fishing waters. The Coast Guard annually performs around 2000 inspections of Norwegian and foreign vessels operating in Norwegian waters. Vessels over 10 meters are required to carry satellite transponders that permit their activities to be tracked 24 hours a day, all year round. Once catches have been landed, the landing data are crosschecked against the fishing rights of the vessel.

The number of Atlantic bluefin tuna catching themselves after penetrating Atlantic salmon farms along the coast of Norway, have been apparent during several years, including in 2024.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Norway did not encounter any difficulties with ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2024.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2024-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-07-08		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-08		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-07-08		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-07-08		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2025-07-08		
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2025-07-08		
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2025-07-08		
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2025-07-08		
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2025-07-08		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2019-02-15	This information is provided in Part II, Section 4 of the Norwegian Annual Report.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Norwegian vessels have no activity that impact pelagic Sargassum in the Convention area on the high seas. Hence, no data on pelagic Sargassum was collected.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Norwegian vessels are not authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries or harpoon fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Norway is not involved in farming of BFT. However, we did carry out a pilot project on live storage in 2023. The use of stereoscopical cameras is an important element of the project. The full report from the pilot project was prepared in advance of the ICCAT annual meeting in 2023. The paper was presented as PA2_604_ANNEX_1/202	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				3. In chapter 3.5 of the paper, it is noted that even though there is more work to be done regarding the placement of cameras, etc. "... the system provided high quality underwater images ... The length estimates gathered by the camera were fairly accurate: the camera estimated flat fork length range was 258 – 277 cm. The actual flat fork length measured post hoc was 269, 272 and 276 cm".	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Norway is not involved in farming of BFT. However, we did carry out a pilot project on live storage in 2023. The use of stereoscopical cameras is an important element of the project. The full report from the pilot project was prepared in advance of the ICCAT annual meeting in 2023. The paper was presented as PA2_604_ANNEX_1/2023. In chapter 3.5 of the paper, it is noted that even though there is more work to be done regarding the placement of cameras, etc. "... the system provided high quality underwater images ... The length estimates gathered by the camera were fairly accurate: the camera estimated flat fork length range was 258 – 277 cm. The actual flat fork length measured post hoc was 269, 272 and 276 cm.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2025-07-08		
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Not applicable. There are no Norwegian	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes	2025-02-05	ICCAT GBYP report Norway "Tagging of Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) with pop-up satellite archival tags (PSAT) in Norway during 2024" - Keno Ferter, Otte Bjelland, Jan Hinriksson, Martin Wiech, Leif Nøttestad - Institute of Marine Research, Bergen, Norway.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes	2025-02-05	ICCAT GBYP report Norway "Tagging of Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) with pop-up satellite archival tags (PSAT) in Norway during 2024" - Keno Ferter, Otte Bjelland, Jan Hinriksson, Martin Wiech, Leif Nøttestad - Institute of Marine Research, Bergen, Norway.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs in ICCAT fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in fisheries for tropical tuna.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels using FADs.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Blue and white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish do not occur in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch these billfishes neither in a directed fishery or as bycatch in other fisheries.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Blue and white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish do not occur in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch these billfishes neither in a directed fishery or as bycatch in other fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Norway had, for vessels targeting BFT in 2023, no specific plan to improve data collection for sharks on a species specific level. There has been zero bycatch of sharks in the Norwegian ICCAT fisheries.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Shortfin mako rarely appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels. Hence, no research has been undertaken by Norway on this species.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Norwegian vessels do not target blue sharks. This species is rarely found in our waters, hence, no scientific research has been conducted.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Norwegian vessels do not target blue sharks. This species is rarely found in our waters, hence, no scientific research has been conducted.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		Shortfin mako rarely appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		Shortfin mako rarely appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Southern Shortfin mako does not appear in Norwegian waters.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		According to paragraph 7 in rec 23-12, paragraph 5 does not apply to Norway: Paragraph 1-6 shall not apply to fishing vessels operating exclusively North of 40° N or South of 40° S (i.e., outside the core geographic range of whale shark in the Atlantic Ocean).	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		There has been zero by-catches of sharks, seabirds, turtles or marine mammals by Norwegian vessels targeting BFT.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		The vessels targeting BFT in 2024 had no interaction with sea turtles.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by	No		The vessels targeting BFT in 2024 had no	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually			interaction with seabirds.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		There was no artisanal fishery conducted by Norwegian vessels on ICCAT regulated species in 2024.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		The vessels targeting BFT in 2024 had zero by-catch. Norway has a general ban on discards.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		The vessels targeting BFT in 2024 had zero by-catch. Norway has a general ban on discards.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-14		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regards to tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regards to tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna or tuna-like species	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2013-06-27		
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Norwegian vessels fishing for BFT do not enter foreign ports.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2013-06-27		
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2013-06-27		
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		There has been no landing or transshipment of ICCAT managed species by foreign fishing vessels in Norwegian ports.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Norway has not entered into any bilateral agreement with any CPC regarding inspector exchange programmes to promote compliance with ICCAT management measures.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		There were no landings of ICCAT species from foreign vessels in Norwegian ports in 2024. There were also no transshipments from foreign vessels transshipping ICCAT species in Norwegian ports. Finally, there were no port denials and withdrawal of denials.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Norway has not entered into any access agreement with regards to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Norway has not entered into any access agreement with regards to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2024-06-10		
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes	2015-10-07		
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Norway has opened up for a very limited recreational fishery. Only teams that were approved for fishing were allowed to participate, and all team leaders were contacted and interviewed to make sure that they posessed the skills necessary for this type of fishery. In addition to this there is a separate crew pool where the people not	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					participating in a team is listed. All the recreational fishers, both the one in the crew pool and the teams, have been placed in groups depending on their skills. Group 1 consists of teamleaders, group 2 of people with a lot of skills - but not enough to become team leaders-, and group 3 of people with fishing skills, but where they don't possess a lot of knowledge, if any, about fishing for bluefin tuna. For security reasons, a group 1 and 2 member, or two group 1 members, must always be on board the vessel while fishing. The teams fill out a google form on every trip they make, and if they catch a bluefin tuna, they are to report to the Norwegian FMC immediately. The teams can only fish one bluefin tuna. When this fish has been caught, their season is over. Of the recreational teams, some teams have been "upgraded" to participate in the tag-and release fishery in accordance with Rec. 22-08 paragraph 44. These teams are in close contact with the institute of marine research as well In 2024, Norway issued fishing authorisations to 79 teams participating in a recreational fishery. 34 of these teams were also authorised to participate in a tag and	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					release fishery. We expect the number of vessels in 2025 to be somewhat similar. The tag and release fisheries follow the requirements in Rec. 22-08 paragraph 44.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding presumed IUU activities, as there has not been any IUU allegations brought against Norwegian vessels.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		There has not been IUU allegations brought against Norwegian vessels.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Norway does not have any vessels on the IUU list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No allegations and/or report concerning the engagement in IUU-fishing of any natural or legal persons subject to the Norwegian jurisdiction has been made in 2024.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		There is no relevant information to report regarding the Norwegian import and landing in 2024.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Norway has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Norway has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Norway has not made any sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		There has not been any report of sightings of Norwegian vessels.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Norway has not participated in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2022-05-20		
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		There were no reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP in 2023.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Norwegian vessels have not retrieved any lost fishing gear in the ICCAT fisheries.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Norwegian vessels have not lost any gear in ICCAT-fisheries since this provision came into force.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Norway has not yet reported on points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Norway does not have any carrier vessels providing supply services to other vessels involved in ICCAT fisheries.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Norway has not implemented an EMS program in its longline and/or purse seine fisheries.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Norway has not implemented an EMS program in its longline and/or purse seine fisheries.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Norway has not reported on a voluntary basis on the implementation of Res. 23-20. However, Norway would like to stress that labour standards in the Norwegian fisheries are of high importance. Consequently, Norway has ratified the ILO Work in Fishing Convention (C188).	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		There has been no reports on observer incidents in the Norwegian ICCAT fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		No farming of BFT taking place in Norway in 2024. However, in order to accurately fill out the relevant sections of the eBCD system in relation to the pilot project on live storage, Norway registered the owner of the storage cage as a farm company in a CP07 form 15. august 2023.	2024-09-19
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Norway does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2024-02-14		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2024-03-04		
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes	2024-08-20		
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2024-06-28		
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2024-06-10		2024-10-10
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2024-06-10		2024-10-10
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		There are no Norwegian vessels involved in joint fishing operations for BFT.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes	2024-08-16		
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		The Norwegian BFT vessels are operating in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction only.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Norway does not participate to the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Norway does not participate to the Join Inspection Scheme.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Norway does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Norway has not designated any port for transshipments, only for landings of bluefin tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2016-02-24		2023-02-15
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2025-08-12		2025-09-02
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Norwegian vessels do not fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Norway was not fully utilized in 2024, and the Norwegian fishery in 2025 had just started when this report was submitted.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		In 2021 two bluefin tunas less than 30kg/115 cm were caught in a river north in Norway. This is the only incident of such small tunas caught in Norway. Should we catch such small tunas again, Norway will make an effort to tag and release these tunas. The Norwegian Sea-Water regulations do, nevertheless, provide a prohibition against fishing for bluefin tuna less than 30 kg/115cm.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2009-04-29	Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013 and 29/06/2015.	2015-06-29
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2009-04-29		
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2009-05-08		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Norway did not have a tail tagging scheme in 2024.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Norway has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes	2024-06-10	Registration of the vessels targeting BFT in 2024 was forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat in the CP01-form. Updated information on exporters, importers, vessel representatives, etc. has subsequently been added directly in the eBCD system at time of changes.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Norway does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Norway is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		Norway does not authorize fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		Norway does not authorize fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-03-15		2025-09-15
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2009-04-29		2013-06-29
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch any tropical tuna (BET/YFT/SKJ).	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Norwegian vessels do not catch any tropical tuna. There are no Norwegian vessels deploying FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		There are no tropical tunas in Norwegian waters, hence Norwegian vessels do not catch tropical tunas, and there are no plans on establishing/increasing capacity in this fishery.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Norway does not catch any tropical tuna (BET/YFT/SKJ).	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Norway does not catch any tropical tuna (BET/YFT/SKJ).	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Norway does not have a quota for bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		There are no tropical tunas in Norwegian waters, hence this CPC does not take by-catch of tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Tropical tunas do not occur in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch these billfishes neither in a directed fishery or as bycatch in other fisheries. As a consequence, there are no established by-catch limits for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		There are no tropical tunas in Norwegian waters, hence Norwegian vessels do not catch tropical tuna as bycatch.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		There are no tropical tunas in Norwegian waters, hence Norwegian vessels do not catch tropical tuna as bycatch.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-03-15		2025-09-15
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2009-04-29		2015-06-29
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Norway does not authorise any of its vessels to catch MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Norway does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Norway does not have any sport/recreational vessels to operate for MED-SWO in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Norway does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED, and hence has no specific closed period.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Norway does not operate, nor has plans to operate, a SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Norway has not authorised any of its ports to receive landings or allow transhipment of SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Norwegian vessels are not authorized to fish for SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Norway does not tag and has not landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Norway does not authorize any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Norway does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Norway does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-N.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Norway does not authorize any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch SWO-S.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		SWO-N is rarely found in Norwegian waters, hence a by-catch limit is not established.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		SWO-S is not found in Norwegian waters, hence a by-catch limit is not established.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Norway does not authorize any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Norway does not operate or have plans to operate any fishery for SWO-MED.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Norwegian vessels are not authorized to fish for albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Norway does not authorize any of its vessels to catch ALB-N.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Norway does not authorize any of its vessels to catch ALB-N.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		N. ALB is rarely found in Norwegian waters, hence no by-catch limit is established.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		S. ALB is not found in Norwegian waters, hence no by-catch limit is established.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Norway does not authorize any vessels to catch MED-ALB for sport/recreational fishing.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Norwegian vessels are not authorized to fish for albacore.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Mediterranean albacore does not occur in Norwegian waters, hence there are no catches to report.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2021-09-21		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes	2021-09-15	These species are not found in Norwegian waters. Hence, Norwegian vessels do not catch marlins/SPF for local consumption.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-07		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Shortfin mako rarely appear in Norwegian waters and no by-catches have been made by Norwegian vessels.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		There has been no interactions with whale shark in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for bluefin tuna.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		There are no reports from the fisheries, or from the scientific community, on sea turtles in Norwegian waters. Norwegian waters are outside the area of distribution of sea turtles.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		There were no by-catches of sea birds in the Norwegian purse seine and longline fishery for BFT in 2024.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		There were no by-catches in the Norwegian fishery for BFT in 2024.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2024-09-13	Norway has not implemented this resolution as part of the national regulations, as it is in the fishermen's interest to avoid the encirclement of cetaceans when catching bluefin tuna. However, starting in 2025, the license issued to bluefin tuna purse seine vessels specifies that they are prohibited from setting a purse seine net on a school of tuna if a cetacean is sighted in or above the school. Furthermore, if a cetacean is unintentionally encircled in the purse seine net, the master of the vessel will be required to follow the steps outlined in paragraph 2 a) and b).	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		There is no pilot electronic statistical document system in Norway	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		Norway has no objection to any of the current ICCAT recommendations.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF PANAMA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU PANAMA
INFORME ANUAL DE PANAMÁ

SUMMARY

Las actividades pesqueras de Panamá en la Zona Económica Exclusiva del Mar Caribe son realizadas por embarcaciones artesanales o de pequeña escala, con dimensiones menores a los 12 metros de eslora no asociada con pesquería de la CICCA, mientras que en alta mar históricamente se ha desarrollado una importante pesquería de túnidos tropicales a través de buques de cerco y palangre con licencia de pesca internacional. La pesca artesanal en el Caribe panameño está asociada a los sustratos rocosos con capturas dirigidas principalmente a langosta espinosa del Caribe, Panulirus argus*, y en menor volumen a la extracción de pulpo, cangrejos y peces como pargo, corvina y chernas, para la cual se utiliza artes de pesca rudimentarios. Las actividades de la flota de servicio interior se desarrollan en la zona norte del país, muy cerca de la línea de costa, debido a una plataforma continental reducida. En cuanto a la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá ha mantenido un registro de buques de captura y de actividades relacionadas a la pesca que realizan sus actividades en el Océano Atlántico, estas mantienen las especificaciones de las dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies autorizadas, permitidas en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación en el área de la convención. Actualmente, la flota con licencia de servicio internacional de captura la conforman buques cerqueros que pescan principalmente atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*), patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), barrilete (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies afines como la melva y la bacoreta.*

RÉSUMÉ

Las actividades pesqueras de Panamá en la Zona Económica Exclusiva del Mar Caribe son realizadas por embarcaciones artesanales o de pequeña escala, con dimensiones menores a los 12 metros de eslora no asociada con pesquería de la CICCA, mientras que en alta mar históricamente se ha desarrollado una importante pesquería de túnidos tropicales a través de buques de cerco y palangre con licencia de pesca internacional. La pesca artesanal en el Caribe panameño está asociada a los sustratos rocosos con capturas dirigidas principalmente a langosta espinosa del Caribe, Panulirus argus*, y en menor volumen a la extracción de pulpo, cangrejos y peces como pargo, corvina y chernas, para la cual se utiliza artes de pesca rudimentarios. Las actividades de la flota de servicio interior se desarrollan en la zona norte del país, muy cerca de la línea de costa, debido a una plataforma continental reducida. En cuanto a la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá ha mantenido un registro de buques de captura y de actividades relacionadas a la pesca que realizan sus actividades en el Océano Atlántico, estas mantienen las especificaciones de las dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies autorizadas, permitidas en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación en el área de la convención. Actualmente, la flota con licencia de servicio internacional de captura la conforman buques cerqueros que pescan principalmente atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*), patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), barrilete (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies afines como la melva y la bacoreta.*

RESUMEN

Las actividades pesqueras de Panamá en la Zona Económica Exclusiva del Mar Caribe son realizadas por embarcaciones artesanales o de pequeña escala, con dimensiones menores a los 12 metros de eslora no asociada con pesquería de la CICCA, mientras que en alta mar históricamente se ha desarrollado una importante pesquería de túnidos tropicales a través de buques de cerco y palangre con licencia de pesca internacional. La pesca artesanal en el Caribe panameño está asociada a los sustratos rocosos con capturas dirigidas principalmente a langosta espinosa del Caribe, Panulirus argus*, y en menor volumen a la extracción de pulpo, cangrejos y peces como pargo, corvina y chernas, para la cual se utiliza artes de pesca rudimentarios. Las actividades de la flota de servicio interior se desarrollan en la zona norte del país, muy cerca de la línea de costa, debido a una plataforma continental reducida. En cuanto a*

*la pesca de servicio internacional, Panamá ha mantenido un registro de buques de captura y de actividades relacionadas a la pesca que realizan sus actividades en el Océano Atlántico, estas mantienen las especificaciones de las dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies autorizadas, permitidas en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación en el área de la convención. Actualmente, la flota con licencia de servicio internacional de captura la conforman buques cerqueros que pescan principalmente atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*), patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), barrilete (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies afines como la melva y la bacoreta.*

Sección 1: información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1.1 Generalidades

En 2024, los buques con bandera panameña realizaron actividades pesqueras en el área de la CICCA de dos maneras principales: (1) mediante buques artesanales o de pequeña escala que operan en el Mar Caribe, dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva de Panamá y no están asociados a las pesquerías de la CICCA; y (2) mediante buques cerqueros con licencia internacional que pescan en aguas internacionales dentro de la zona del convenio CICCA. Las actividades pesqueras se describen a continuación por tipo de flota.

La pesca artesanal en el Caribe se caracteriza por utilizar buques con dimensiones menores a los 12 metros de eslora y sus capturas se asocian principalmente a los sustratos rocosos. Se dirigen principal a la captura de la langosta espinosa (*Panulirus argus*), y con menor interés al pulpo, cangrejo y peces como pargo, corvina y chernas.

La flota con licencia de servicio internacional históricamente estuvo compuesta por buques de palangre y cerco. Dirigían sus capturas a los túnidos tropicales, y su actividad combinada se localizaba en la región central tropical del Océano Atlántico. Durante 2024 la actividad de pesca se limitó a la región tropical del Atlántico Este (**Figura 1**), puesto que solo operaron los buques cerqueros. Las capturas principales siguen siendo el barrilete (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*), patudo (*Thunnus obesus*), y especies afines como la melva y la bacoreta.

1.1.2 Característica y actividad de la flota

Durante el año 2024, Panamá realizó actividades de pesca en el Atlántico únicamente con dos buques de cerco, lo que representa una reducción del 89% respecto al 2023 debido al retiro de la flota de palangre y parte de los buques de cerco del registro de Panamá ante la CICCA (**Tabla 1** y **Figura 2**). Aunque, la disminución en las actividades de los buques palangreros comenzó a observarse desde 2021, no fue sino hasta 2024 que esta tendencia se observó también en los buques de cerco, reflejándose directamente en el volumen total de las capturas anuales y el esfuerzo reportadas por Panamá para el año 2024.

La **tabla 2** muestra las tendencias de las capturas de atunes de los últimos cinco años. Las capturas entre los años 2020-2023 se encontraban entre 23 y 28 mil toneladas. En 2024, los buques de cerco desembarcaron 9,148 toneladas de atún, un 60% y 68% menos que en 2023 y 2022, respectivamente. El listado constituyó el 72% de la captura total, seguido por atún aleta amarilla (16%), patudo (9%), melva (2%) y bacoreta (1%).

1.1.3 Esfuerzo de pesquero

El cálculo del esfuerzo de pesca de la flota panameña activa en el Océano Atlántico se obtiene principalmente de los cuadernos de pesca, que son de uso obligatorio para los buques con licencia de pesca Internacional.

Durante el 2024, el 100% del esfuerzo de pesca fue realizado por los buques de cerco. Por primera vez, no hubo buques activos de palangre, lo que resultó en un esfuerzo de pesca igual a cero para esta flota (**Figura 3**). En la **tabla 3** se muestra el esfuerzo de pesca total anual, expresado en número de lances por tipo de asociación. Los buques de cerco realizaron un esfuerzo total de 485 lances efectivos (46% menos que en 2023), 443 asociados a objeto flotante (FOB) y 42 sobre bancos libre.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

1.2.1 Sistemas de recopilación de datos estadísticos

La Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP) está a cargo de recopilar las estadísticas pesqueras y ha trabajado en la actualización y mejoras del sistema de recolección de datos para el seguimiento y reportes de capturas en las pesquerías de la CICCA.

Las siguientes son las principales fuentes de información utilizadas para la obtención de la estadística pesquera de los buques panameños:

- Registro de buques panameños de pesca internacional.
- Sistema de posicionamiento geográfico de monitoreo satelital (VMS): De uso obligatorio. Se mantiene una cobertura del 100% de los buques de pesca.
- Bitácoras de pesca o cuadernos de pesca: Reporta la actividad pesquera de los buques, con una cobertura del 100% de los buques pesqueros.
- Reporte de descarga: Presenta información de desembarque de todos los buques.
- Reporte de transbordo: Disponible solo para buques que realicen esta actividad.
- Notas de ventas o notas de recepción en planta: Información emitida por la industria, que incluye el peso total desembarcado por especie.
- Programa de observadores a bordo
- Programa de muestreo en Puerto

Dentro del sistema de recolección se incluye el registro de los datos, revisión, verificación y corrección de la información procedente de las actividades de cada marea de pesca realizada por los buques panameños de servicio internacional. Se realizan verificación cruzada entre el listado de buques autorizado, bitácoras de pesca y la actividad de los buques procedentes de las emisiones del sistema VMS, permitiendo tener información completa de la actividad pesquera de todos los buques de pesca.

También se realiza el análisis de los datos y la estimación de captura por especie y buque tomando como base las notas de venta y los reportes de descarga. Parte de este proceso de estimación implica la unificación de las unidades de medidas utilizadas en cada reporte y tipo de producto desembarcado (peso vivo o peso procesado) y la elevación de las capturas retenidas observadas en las bitácoras de pesca a los totales desembarcados por especie y zona de pesca.

Para seguimiento de las capturas de especies no retenidas se estableció el reporte de todas las especies descartadas o liberadas en las bitácoras de pesca, para todos los buques de pesca internacional. Esta información es complementada a través de los informes de los observadores a bordo disponibles.

Los datos de tallas en los buques de cerco son recopilados a través del programa de muestreo en puerto siguiendo el protocolo descrito por Bach *et al*. (2018) y complementados con los muestreos realizado a través del programa de observadores a bordo.

1.2.1.1 Mejoras en la recolección de datos estadístico de descarte y liberación [S:BIL03] [S:SHK01]

Conforme a la solicitud de la Rec. 19-05 que indica en el párrafo 16: "…las CPC presentarán al SCRS la metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares vivos y muertos" y Rec. 11-08 se detalla lo siguiente:

- Recolección de datos en buques de palangre:

Durante el segundo semestre del año 2022 fue requerido a todos los buques el registro de las especies descartadas o liberadas en sus bitácoras de pesca, por ser identificada como el mecanismo más eficaz como requisito obligatorio para toda la flota.

En 2024 se introducen modificaciones a las bitácoras de pesca para que se indique la condición de vivo o muerto, sin embargo, Panamá no tenía buques activos de palangre por lo que, el nuevo formato homologado no se ha utilizado en el Atlántico.

En 2025, a partir de los datos extraídos de las bitácoras de pesca fue actualizada las capturas descartadas de especies de picudos y tiburones prohibidos de retención para el año 2023 ya que se contaba con una cobertura de 100% de bitácoras de pesca para la flota de palangre para ese año.

Para inicio de 2026 se contempla la actualización de los formularios del programa de observadores a bordo en palangre que permitirá observaciones adicionales que no contemple el registro de bitácoras actuales.

- Datos de la Flota de cerco

Desde 2013 se ha mantenido un programa de observadores a bordo bien consolidado en la flota de cerco, donde la información de descarte es registrada y comunicada a la Secretaría de la CICCA anualmente a través de Tarea 3 (ST09-NatObProg).

Debido a la complejidad operativa y lo fluctuante de las capturas accesorias, no ha sido posible extrapolar en su totalidad el esfuerzo de la flota, a partir de los datos de descarte recolectado por los programas de observadores. Sin embargo, se han realizado acercamiento con otras CPC de la flota tropical, para hacer pruebas de estimaciones. Se ha valorado el uso de "Bycatch Estimation Tool" desarrollada por la CICCA como una herramienta potencial para este fin.

1.2.1.2 Sistema de recolección de datos estadísticos en buques artesanales o de pequeña escala de la Zona Económica Exclusiva [S:BIL04] [S:BYC04]

Panamá tiene una pesca artesanal o de pequeña escala muy reducida en el Mar Caribe y está limitada a zonas muy cercana a la costa, a causa de la autonomía de sus embarcaciones, con eslora menor a los 12 metros y puntal no mayor a los 1.5 m y usualmente movilizadas con remos o motores fuera de borda. Debido a que no se permite la retención de peces picudos por ninguna flota dentro de la Zona Económica exclusiva de Panamá, no es una especie que se observe en esta flota. Cabe destacar que las pesquerías desarrolladas por la flota de servicio interior no están asociadas con túnidos tropicales.

La recolecta de datos está a cargo de la Autoridad pesquera y se enfoca en colectar datos de desembarque en los puertos o desembarcaderos. Se utiliza un formato de reporte de datos que incluye datos generales de la embarcación, actividad de pesca, tipo de arte de pesca utilizado, especies descargadas y un cuestionario de interacción con mamíferos marinos, aves y picudos. Esta información es recolectada por un inspector o personal técnico de Autoridad de pesca.

1.2.2 Investigaciones

No se tiene investigación en curso sobre estas especies regulada en la zona de convenio.

1.2.3 Programa de observadores a bordo

El programa de observadores a bordo de la pesquería de cerco durante el 2024 mantuvo una cobertura del 100% del total de los buques activo. Los datos preliminares indican un total de 451 lances observados, 408 sobre FOB y 43 sobre bancos libre (**Tabla 4**). Entre la información registrada se reportó la liberación de un total de 3,790 individuos, de estos 757 fueron descartados muertos y 3,033 vivos (datos preliminares de formulario ST09) y representa una disminución respecto al año anterior, lo que puede estar relacionado con la disminución del esfuerzo pesquero en este año.

Sección 2: ***Implementación sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación***

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

- Panamá desde 1997, estableció la obligación de obtener una licencia para naves que pesquen en la alta mar o en la Zona Económica Exclusiva. A finales del mismo año, se estableció la obligatoriedad de obtener una Licencia de Pesca previa a la inscripción en el registro de la Marina Mercante.

- Ley No. 7 de 10 de febrero de 1998, que crea la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, con distintas competencias de la administración pública y dicta otras disposiciones.

- Para el año de 1998, Panamá se adhirió como Parte Contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999 mediante la Resolución Administrativa Nº 101-99 del cuatro (4) de agosto de mil novecientos noventa y nueve (1999) se exige a todos los buques de pabellón panameño de servicio internacional, la instalación y uso de un sistema de localización satelital (VMS).

- Ley No. 44 de 23 de noviembre de 2006, se crea la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP) y se introduce una nueva definición de embarcación pesquera, que acoge las embarcaciones de transporte de pescado o barcos de carga y a los buques de apoyo.

- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008, se hace extensiva la obligación a todas las naves de pesca mayores de 6 TRB, norma que entró a regir en el año 2009. Hoy, la instalación y uso de VMS es un pre-requisito para obtener la licencia de pesca. También, en noviembre de 2008 fue aprobado el Código Marítimo de Panamá, allí se establece como pre-requisito para inscribir una nave de pesca en el registro de la Marina Mercante, el obtener una licencia de pesca, quedando limitada y altamente regulada la inscripción de embarcaciones pesqueras bajo la bandera panameña.

- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 96 de 12 de noviembre de 2009, que crea la Comisión Interinstitucional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR sobre buques de pesca dedicados a la captura, transporte y transbordo de recursos acuáticos, así como los buques que apoyan la pesca, como un cuerpo asesor y consultivo especializado en todos los asuntos relacionados a políticas y medidas sobre la pesca INDNR de buques registrados en la Marina Mercante de Panamá.

- Decreto Ejecutivo No. 98-A de 17 de noviembre de 2009, por el cual se aprueba el Plan de Acción Nacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR

- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 003 de 18 de noviembre de 2009, por el cual se adopta el Código de Conducta para la pesca responsable de la FAO y sus anexos, así como también se adopta el plan de acción internacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR. Panamá se asegurará de que los GBP incluidos en el registro de ICCAT no tengan antecedentes de pesca INDNR o, si los tienen, asegurarse de que los nuevos armadores proporcionen pruebas suficientes que demuestran que los anteriores armadores y operadores no se benefician, ni tienen interés legal o financiero alguno en dichos buques y que no ejercen ningún tipo de control sobre los mismos, o bien que, teniendo en cuenta todos los hechos pertinentes, por lo tanto que los GBP no realizan ni están asociados con actividades de pesca IUU, siendo ciudadanos o entidades legales situadas en el territorio de las CPC del pabellón, de tal modo que se puedan emprender actividades de control o acciones punitivas.

- Ley No. 43 de 14 de septiembre de 2016, por el cual se aprueba el Acuerdo sobre Medidas del Estado Rector del Puerto de la FAO, para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca INDNR.

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

- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 059 de 7 de octubre de 2019, que crea el Comité Técnico de Cumplimiento de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá para asegurar el cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación de las OROP y normas domésticas.

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

- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 105 de 23 de diciembre de 2019, por el cual se dispone la realización de inspecciones a bordo de la flota pesquera de servicio nacional e internacional panameña.

- Resolución ADM/ARAP Nº 002 de 7 de enero de 2020, se adopta el plan nacional de inspección y control basado en el riesgo para todos los buques pesqueros de bandera nacional, incluyendo el suministro de productos pesqueros a las plantas de transformación. Además, crea la Unidad de Control y Seguimiento, que incluye herramientas sistemáticas para prevenir la pesca INDNR y proporciona alertas de las actividades realizadas por los buques panameños.

- Actualmente, se ha reforzado la cooperación entre agencias e instituciones con la firma de acuerdos de cooperación con la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá, Global Fishing Watch, la Cámara Marítima, entre otros, para garantizar la aplicación integral y coherente del acuerdo de medidas del Estado rector del puerto.

- Ley No. 204 de 23 de marzo de 2021 permite que Panamá tome las acciones y medidas internas necesarias en cumplimiento con el párrafo 5 de la Rec. 21-14, incluyendo las acciones sancionatorias y punitivas, de conformidad con la legislación nacional lo cual ha sido divulgado, y consideraciones más profundas están siendo desarrolladas en la reglamentación de dicha ley, abarcando a los GBP de Panamá incluidos en el registro de ICCAT con el fin de mejorar el cumplimiento por parte de dichos buques de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT. Por ende, Panamá solo autoriza a las GBP capacitadas para cumplir con los requisitos y responsabilidades establecidos con arreglo al Convenio y las medidas de conservación y ordenación para operar en la zona del Convenio, incluyendo la permanencia a bordo de los certificados válidos del registro del buque y una autorización válida para pescar y/o transbordar; según sea el caso.

- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes.

- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 018 de 09 de marzo de 2022 - Transmisión de datos VMS al Centro de Control y Seguimiento Pesquero (CSP) de la ARAP por buques de Pabellón Extranjero que ingresan a las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Panamá.

- Decreto Ejecutivo N° 13 de 1 de noviembre de 2023 que reglamenta la Ley 204 de 2021 que regula la pesca y la acuicultura en la República de Panamá y dicta otras disposiciones.

- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 036 de 04 de julio de 2023, por medio del cual se establecen medidas y criterios de asignación sobre la Recomendación ICCAT 22-01 sobre el programa plurianual de conservación y ordenación para los Túnidos Tropicales.

- Circular Técnica 031-2022. Comunicación sobre documentos requeridos en el marco de la nueva recomendación de ICCAT sobre la Rec. 21-15.

- Circular Técnica 031-2023. Comunicación sobre la adopción de la Recomendación de ICCAT 22-01 sobre el programa plurianual de conservación y ordenación para los túnidos tropicales

- Circular Técnica 050 -2023 Comunicación sobre el cumplimiento en el reporte de las especies objetivo, no objetivo y capturas incidentales en la IATTC e ICCAT, y las actividades de transbordados realizadas en áreas no reguladas por OROP.

- Circular Técnica 053-2023. Comunicación sobre Cumplimiento en el reporte de las Actividades de transbordos y desembarque de los buques de pesca y actividades relacionadas a la pesca panameños de servicio internacional.

- Circular Técnica 057-2023. Sobre Procedimiento de ordenación y protocolo para la gestión del atún blanco del AN. Rec. 21-04.

- Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 048 de 30 de agosto de 2023, por la cual se establece e-LAND, cómo plataforma oficial de requisitos para el registro de desembarques de buques de pabellón nacional, dedicados a la pesca y actividades relacionados a la pesca, en puertos de terceros países, así como para el registro de desembarques de buques de pabellón extranjero en puertos nacionales autorizados. CIRCULAR TÉCNICA N° 062-2023.

- Resolución ADM/ARAP No.050 de 01 de septiembre de 2023, publicada en gaceta oficial No.29867 el 13 de septiembre de 2023, se implementa el uso obligatorio de la plataforma e-Catch para la presentación de los requisitos y validación de los Certificados de Captura. CIRCULAR TÉCNICA N° 063-2023 y N° 078-2023.

- Resolución ADM/ARAP N°051 de 01 de septiembre de 2023, que establece los requisitos para realizar transbordos de los buques panameños de servicio internacional.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 064-2023 el Cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones de la ICCAT 21-09 y 22-11, sobre la Conservación del stock del marrajo dientuso del Atlántico Norte y Atlántico Sur capturado en la Zona del Convenio de la ICCAT, en base a la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes y futuras.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 066-2023 el Cumplimiento de las recomendaciones de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT): 16-11 Medidas de ordenación para la conservación del pez vela del Atlántico, 19-05 Programa de recuperación para el pez aguja azul y pez aguja blanca, 22-03 Conservación del pez espada del Atlántico Norte, 22-04 Conservación del pez espada del Atlántico Sur, en base a la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes y futuras.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 071-2023 las Buenas prácticas para el marcado e identificación de buques pesqueros.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 074-2023 el Cumplimiento de la Recomendación 23-05 de la ICCAT, sobre Medidas de Conservación y Ordenación, que incluye procedimiento de Ordenación y protocolo de circunstancias excepcionales, para la gestión del recurso Atún blanco del Atlántico Norte, en base a la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes y futuras.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 077-2023 el Cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones de la ICCAT 23-10 y 23-11, sobre Medidas de Ordenación para la Conservación del Tiburón Azul del Atlántico Norte y Atlántico Sur capturado en asociación con pesquerías gestionadas por ICCAT, en base a la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes y futuras.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 079-2023 el Cumplimiento de las recomendaciones de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT, por sus siglas en inglés) sobre tiburones: 04-10 Conservación de tiburones, 07-06 Recomendación suplementaría sobre tiburones, 09-07 Conservación de los tiburones zorro, 10-07 Conservación de los tiburones oceánicos, 10-08 Recomendación sobre los peces martillo (familia Sphyrnidae), 11-08 Conservación sobre el tiburón jaquetón, 15-06 Conservación del marrajo sardinero, en base a la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 049 del 5 de octubre de 2021, adoptó de forma doméstica, todas las Recomendaciones ICCAT vigentes y futuras.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 080-2023 el Cumplimiento de la Resolución ADM/ARAP No.013 de 29 de febrero de 2024 promulgada el 06 de marzo de 2024, Por la cual se adopta la Recomendación 21-14 de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT) y se establecen las disposiciones para cubrir las contribuciones al presupuesto anual de dicha Comisión.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 081-2023 el uso obligatorio del formato homologado de bitácora de pesca para el reporte de datos de captura para la flota pesquera con arte de pesca de palangre.

- Se comunica a la flota por medio de la Circular técnica N° 082-2023 donde se comunica el cumplimiento de la Resolución ADM/ARAP 079 del 26 de diciembre de 2023, se establecieron los requisitos para realizar trasbordos, para buques de pesca y de actividades relacionados con la pesca de pabellón nacional de servicio internacional.

- Resolución ADM-ARAP No.033 de 20 de junio de 2023. Requisitos para el desembarque en Puertos Autorizados y No Autorizados.

- Resolución ADM-ARAP No.034 de 21 de junio de 2023. Lista de Puertos Autorizados. CIRCULAR TÉCNICA N° 059-2023.

- Resolución ADM/ARAP No.027 de 10 de mayo de 2024, promulgada en la Gaceta Oficial No. 30034 del día 20 de mayo de 2024, se realizaron adiciones que modifica la Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 015 de 21 de mayo del 2019 que reglamentan los programas de observadores a bordo.

Sobre los requerimientos de cumplimiento, para la cual se solicita responder en el informe anual, se detalla lo siguiente:

- Informe de Panamá sobre la Implementación de la Recomendación 22-12. Párrafos 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes de conformidad con las directrices FAO [M: BYC01]

Panamá ha adoptado la Recomendación 22-11 y mantiene el compromiso de aplicar todas las medidas vinculantes.

Sobre nuestra flota, actualmente no tenemos buques palangreros activos en el registro de ICCAT, no obstante, en caso de que esta pesquería se reactive, deben implementar métodos para reducir la captura fortuita y aumentar la supervivencia posterior a la liberación de las poblaciones de tortugas marinas amenazadas y en peligro dentro de la zona del Convenio, así como el cumplimiento de cobertura de observadores a bordo de la flota y la comunicación de los datos establecido en las Rec. 11-10 y Rec. 16-14

La flota de cerco panameña aplica las medidas de mitigación requeridas. Todos los dispositivos de concentración de peces (DCP) se fabrican con materiales biodegradables y no enmallantes, de acuerdo con lo establecido en el Anexo 5 de la Recomendación 24-01. Adicionalmente, esta flota deberá evitar cercar tortugas marinas, liberarlas en caso de ser enmalladas y utilizar equipos y métodos adecuados para su liberación. La recopilación de datos sobre interacciones con tortugas marinas se realiza a través del programa de observadores a bordo. Estos datos se comunican al SCRS.

Además, Panamá ha adoptado las recomendaciones ICCAT relacionadas con recopilación de información y armonización de datos sobre capturas fortuitas y descartes en las pesquerías de la ICCAT, así como las resoluciones para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en las pesquerías de palangre de la ICCAT. También, se ha diseñado un sistema de recopilación de datos que se detalla en la sección 1.2 [M: BYC03] [S: BYC05].

- Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15 [M: BYC04]

El tiburón ballena fue declarada en Panamá como especie de especial protección nacional en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Panamá, mediante Decreto Ejecutivo N°9 de 21 de abril de 2009, por el cual se protege al tiburón ballena, se prohíbe su pesca, captura y comercialización en la República de Panamá y se dictan otras disposiciones.

Por otra parte, la Resolución ADM /ARAP N.º 049 de 5 de octubre de 2021, adopta la recomendación ICCAT 23-15 sobre cercamiento de cetáceos.

Sección 3: Comunicación en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2025-09-11		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2025-07-08		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2025-07-08		
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2025-07-08		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2025-07-08		
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2025-07-08		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí	2023-07-08		
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí	2023-07-21		
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad. Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a buques a pescar atún rojo.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	Sí	2025-02-14		
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	Sí	2025-07-08		
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	Sí	2025-07-08		
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí	2025-07-08		
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Not yet implemented/deployed the EMS on large scale fishing vessels targeting tropical tunas.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí	2025-07-08		
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	Sí	2025-07-08		
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí	2025-09-11		
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		La regulación domestica no permite la captura, posesión o comercialización de picudos. Estos son exclusivos para la pesca deportiva en modalidad de captura y liberación.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		Se reportó información en las tareas 1 y 2.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		No se realizó investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	No		Panamá no emprende trabajos de investigación de esta naturaleza.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		Panamá no realizó trabajos de investigación sobre tiburón azul.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones	No		Panamá no autorizan a sus buques a capturar y retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte. Además Panamá, no tiene capturas medias anuales de 1 t entre 2018-2020. En cuanto, a las pesquerías artesanales, Panamá tiene pesquerías rudimentarias, donde no se puede capturar esta especie.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos	No		Panamá no mantiene captura medias anuales mayores a 1t de (SMA-S).	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		No hay reporte de interacción con tiburón ballena.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí	2022-09-10		
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí	2025-08-07		
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		Panamá no tiene pesquería de palangre activa en la ICCAT.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No	2025-09-11	La captura artesanal que representa aproximadamente el 5% en el Caribe se dedica a la pesca de supervivencia para la captura de langosta, moluscos y peces no asociados a pesquerías de la ICCAT.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí	2025-09-11		
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	No		Panamá no captura pez espada del Norte.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2025-09-11		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2025-09-11		
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2025-07-29	Referencia ICCAT E25-08604.	
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		No aplica. Panamá no ha fletado ningún buque.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		No se efectúa dicha actividad.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	Sí	2025-08-26		
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	Sí	2025-08-26		
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	Sí		Panamá autoriza a cada buque a enviar la plantilla de declaración de transbordo una vez culminada la actividad en un plazo de 24 horas.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	Sí		Panamá envía de forma recurrente a la secretaria la información de buques de transporte autorizados, ya sean nuevos, renovaciones o modificaciones bajo la plantilla CP01.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		Panamá no mantiene flota de palangre activa desde 2024.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	Sí	2022-08-16		
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	Sí	2022-08-16		
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Sí	2022-08-16		
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	Sí	2022-08-16		
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		N/A. No se ha denegado el uso de puertos.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		N/A. No se dieron indicios de un potencial incumplimiento o de una presunta infracción en buques extranjeros.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		N/A. No se dieron indicios de un potencial incumplimiento o de una presunta infracción en buques extranjeros.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		N/A. No se dieron indicios de un potencial incumplimiento o de una presunta infracción en buques extranjeros.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		No se han hecho acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñados para promover la cooperación, sin embargo, se han firmado memorandos de entendimiento con algunas CPC con la finalidad de llevar a cabo un intercambio de información más adecuado.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		No se realizaron inspecciones en puerto a buques registrados en a ICCAT.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		N/A. No hay acuerdos de acceso y cambios.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		N/A. No hay acuerdos de acceso y cambios.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí		Panamá envía de forma recurrente a la secretaria la información de buques mayores de 20m o superiores.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		Panamá no tiene información actualizada que comunicar.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		Esta CPC no cuenta con pesquerías deportivas o de recreo en la zona del Convenio ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		Panamá no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Panamá no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestas actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		N/A. No se presentó solicitud.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		NA	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		Panamá no tiene información que comunicar al respecto.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		Panamá no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		Panamá no tiene información que comunicar sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		No se reportó avistamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		No se reporto avistamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		Panamá no realiza esta actividad.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		N/A. Panamá no participa en el programa.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		N/A. Panamá no participa en el programa.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	Sí	2021-01-04		
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Este CPC no embarca observadores regionales de ICCAT.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		N/A. No hay reporte de artes de pesca perdidos o recuperados.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		N/A. No hay reporte de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	Sí		Panamá comunica a la Secretaría sus puntos de contactos.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	Sí		Panamá envía de forma recurrente a la Secretaría la información de declaración de suministro.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Panamá no ha implementar programa EMS en pesquerías de palangre y/o cerco para cumplir los requisitos de ICCAT en materia de recopilación de datos científicos y/o control del cumplimiento.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Panamá no ha implementado programas nacionales de EMS.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		Panamá no ha implementado un programa EMS en sus pesquerías de cerco.	
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	No		No se ha presentado incidente.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		N/A. Panamá no participa en actividades de cría en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		N/A. Panamá no participa en actividades de cría en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		N/A. Panamá no realiza esta actividad.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		N/A. Panamá no participa en esta actividad.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		N/A. Panamá no opera en granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		N/A. Panamá no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		N/A. Panamá no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		N/A. Panamá no pesca atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		N/A. Panamá no pesca, ni cría atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	No		N/A. Panamá no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		N/A. Panamá no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	Sí		Panamá envía de forma recurrente a la secretaria la información de buques de transporte autorizados, ya sean nuevos, renovaciones o modificaciones bajo la plantilla CP01.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		Panamá no ha realizado ninguna operación de pesca conjunta en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	Sí		Panamá envía de forma recurrente la información de los buques BFT/Others.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		Panamá no participa en el Programa de inspección conjunta.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Panamá no participa en el Programa de inspección conjunta.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Panamá no participa en el Programa de inspección conjunta.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Panamá no participa en el Programa de inspección conjunta.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		Panamá no pesca atún rojo en el Atlántico Este + Mediterráneo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		NA. Panamá no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		N/A. Panamá no pesca atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		N/A. Panamá no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		N/A. Panamá no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		N/A. Panamá no pesca atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		Panamá no ha importaron o exportaron atún rojo durante el periodo del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre del año 2024.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		Panamá no exportan o reexportan atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		Panamá no exportan o reexportan atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		Panamá no exportan o reexportan atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		Las CPC tiene programas de marcado con marcas de cola.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		Esta CPC no cuenta con buque de captura de atún rojo de ningún stock.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	Sí		Los datos se han registrado directamente en el sistema.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		Esta CPC no autoriza granjas de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	Sí	2022-02-01		
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí		Panamá envía de forma recurrente a la Secretaría la información de buques, plantilla CP01.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2025-07-08		
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		N/A. No hay investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		NA. Panamá no importó patudo congelado.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2024-08-12	CICAA Ref. #: E25-08171.	2025-07-16
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí		Se enviaron los 4 informes trimestrales.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	Sí	2025-02-14		
	M:TRO11	Plan / Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2025-02-14		
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí		12 informes enviados.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		Panamá no llego a capturar el 80% de su límite.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		Esta CPC no alcanzó su límite de captura.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		Panamá no permiten la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		Panamá no permiten la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	No		Panamá no tiene establecido captura fortuita para TT.	
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	No		Panamá no tiene establecido capturas fortuitas para TT.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		No hubo importación de pez espada.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí	2024-08-12	CICAA Ref. #: E25-08171.	2025-07-16
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo.	

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

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		Esta CPC no tiene capturas fortuitas de pez espada del norte a bordo.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		Esta CPC no tiene capturas fortuitas de pez espada del sur a bordo.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Las CPC no participa en el Programa conjunto ICCAT de inspección internacional.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no opera, en pesquería dirigida al pez espada del Mediterráneo.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ningún buque a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		Esta CPC no autorizó ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del norte.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques de 20 m o más a capturar atún blanco del sur.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		Sin límites de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		Sin límites de captura fortuita de atún del sur a bordo.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Esta CPC no autoriza a ninguno de sus buques deportivos/recreativos a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11	Sí	2025-09-02	E25-09810.	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		Esta CPC no solicita la exención para liberar ejemplares vivos de BUM/WHM/SPF.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2025-09-10	E25-10184.	
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		Panamá prohíbe retener a bordo, transbordar, y desembarcar marrajo dientuso del norte y del sur capturado en asociación con las pesquerías de la ICCAT. Más detalles en la nota DCI-070-2024 del 29 de abril de 2024.	
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco	No		No se han reportado interacción con tiburón ballena en operaciones de cerco.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí	2025-09-11	Información presentada en el informe anual.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		Panamá no mantiene pesquerías de palangre para este periodo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí	2025-09-11	información presentada en el informe anual.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	Sí	2025-09-11	información presentada en el informe anual y hoja de comprobación de tiburones.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Esta CPC no ha implementado un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		Esta CPC no ha presentado ninguna objeción a ninguna de las Recomendaciones del año previo.	

Tabla 1. Característica de los buques panameños con licencia de pesca internacional y su actividad de pesca en el Océano Atlántico desde 2020 a 2024 (Datos de Tarea 1 FC).

Años calendario	*Número de buques con licencia*					
	Palangre <20 m LOA		*Cerco >20 m LOA*		*Palangre >20 m LOA*	
	Total	*Activos*	*Total*	*Activos*	*Total*	*Activos*
2020	*12*	*12*	*6*	*4*	*22*	*22*
2021	12	5	6	4	22	20
2022	12	2	6	4	22	15
2023	12	0	6	4	22	15
2024	0	0	2	2	0	0

Tabla 2. Capturas desembarcadas en peso (t) de atún del Atlántico por arte de pesca y especie de los últimos cinco años (Datos de tarea 1 NC).

Año	*Pesquería de cerco*						*Pesquería de palangre*						**TOTAL**
	ALB	*BET*	*YFT*	*SKJ*	*FRI*	*LTA*	*ALB*	*BET*	*YFT*	*SKJ*	*FRI*	*LTA*	
2020	0	1,183	8,213	10,666	941	2	207	465	2,163	0	0	0	**23,840**
2021	0	940	8,408	10,969	1,152	406	200	219	1,304	0	0	0	**23,598**
2022	0	1,138	10,904	13,836	648	200	193	202	1,110	0	0	0	**28,232**
2023	0	1,174	7,936	12,374	349	385	176	157	632	0	0	0	**23,184**
2024	0	827	1,422	6,593	176	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	**9,148**

Tabla 3. Esfuerzo de pesca en número de lances totales y efectivos por tipo de lance en la pesquería de cerco desde el 2024 (Datos preliminares de Tarea 3 NatObProg).

Tipo de lance	*Número de lances*					
	Realizados			*Efectivos*		
	2022	*2023*	*2024*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
FOB	785	716	464	770	694	443
Bancos libres	400	245	61	323	204	42
TOTAL	**1185**	**961**	**525**	**1093**	**898**	**485**

Tabla 4. Resumen de cobertura de los observadores a bordo en buques de cerco sobre el número total de lances realizado durante el 2024 (Datos preliminares de Tarea 3 CE).

LOA	*Número lances observados*		*Número lances realizados*		*% cobertura sobre lance*	
(m)	*FOB*	*Bancos libres*	*FOB*	*Bancos libres*	*FOB*	*Bancos libres*
>20	408	43	464	61	88	70
TOTAL	**408**	**43**	**464**	**61**	**88**	**70**

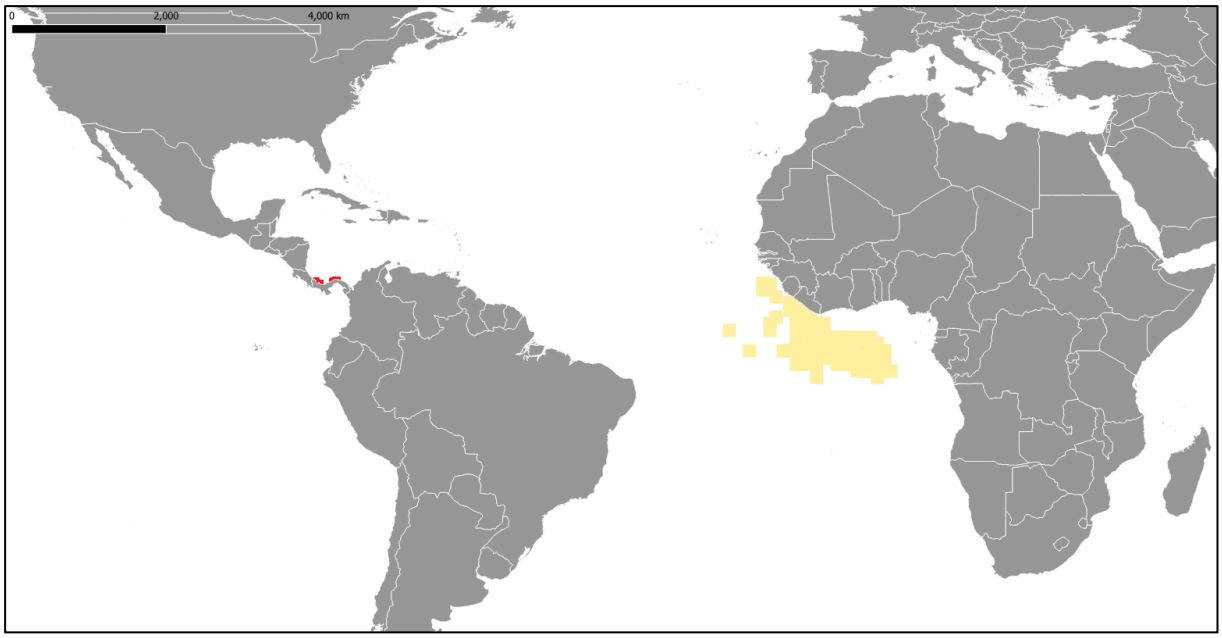


Figura 1. Distribución de buques panameños en el Atlántico y el Caribe. El color amarillo muestra zonas de pesca de atún en 2024 por buques con licencia internacional. El rojo indica áreas de pesca de los buques artesanales.

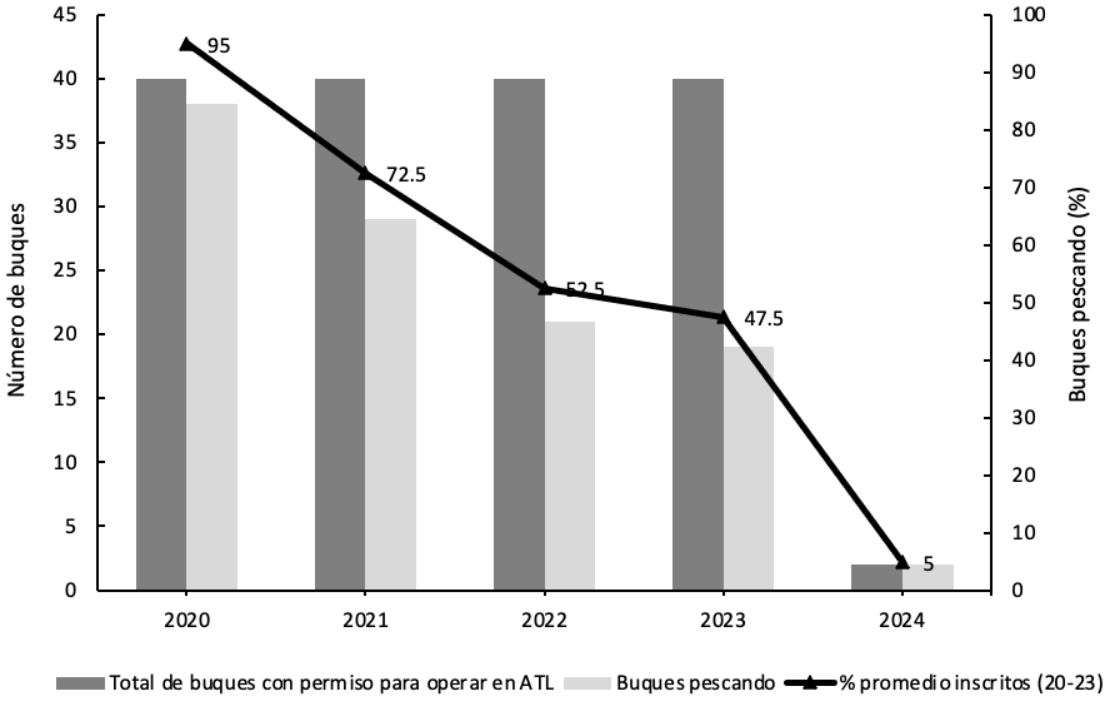


Figura 2. Número total de buques pescando activos (cerco y palangre) en relación con el número total de buques pesqueros con licencia para operar en el Océano Atlántico durante los últimos cinco años, 2020-2024 (Tarea 1 FC).

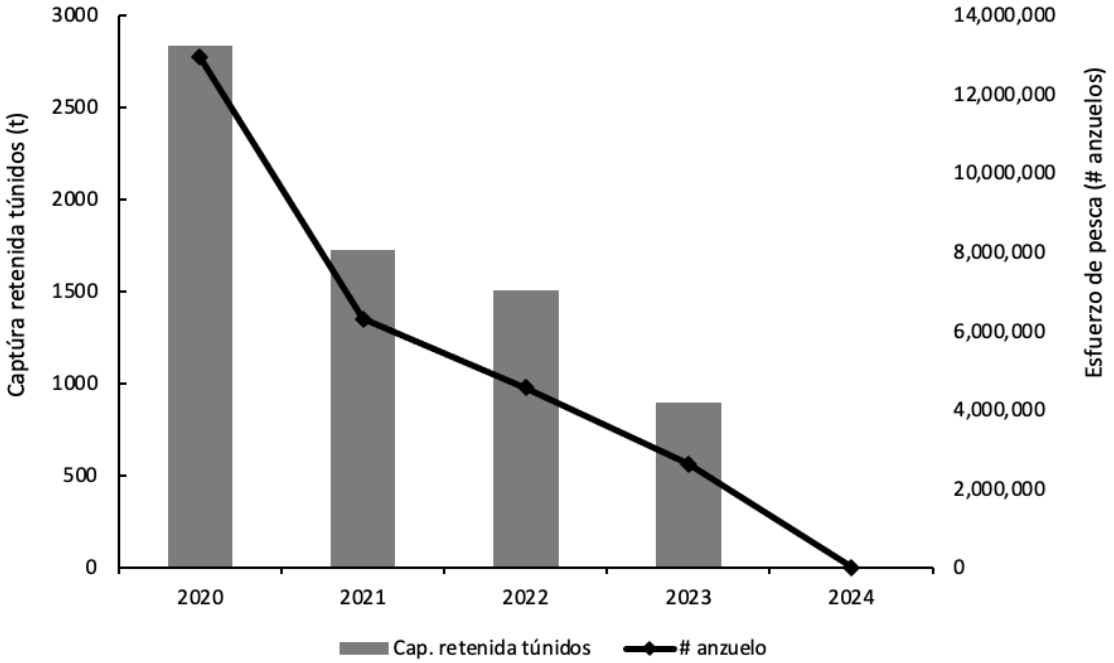


Figura 3. Esfuerzo de pesca de la pesquería de palangre en número de anzuelos y la captura retenida en peso (t) de atunes del Atlántico del periodo 2020-2024. (Datos Tarea 2 CE).

ANNUAL REPORT OF PHILIPPINES
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES PHILIPPINES
INFORME ANUAL DE FILIPINAS

SUMMARY

The Philippines has been strengthening the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks as evidenced by its involvement in various Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO). Although the Philippines has remained inactive in the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) Convention area from the year 2015 to the present, it still supports the ICCAT statistical program for bluefin, bigeye, and swordfish and provides financial support to the ICCAT Regional Observer Program. The Philippines, as a member of ICCAT, continues its strong commitment to the effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area.

RÉSUMÉ

The Philippines has been strengthening the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks as evidenced by its involvement in various Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO). Although the Philippines has remained inactive in the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) Convention area from the year 2015 to the present, it still supports the ICCAT statistical program for bluefin, bigeye, and swordfish and provides financial support to the ICCAT Regional Observer Program. The Philippines, as a member of ICCAT, continues its strong commitment to the effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area.

RESUMEN

The Philippines has been strengthening the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks as evidenced by its involvement in various Regional Fisheries Management Organizations (RFMO). Although the Philippines has remained inactive in the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tuna (ICCAT) Convention area from the year 2015 to the present, it still supports the ICCAT statistical program for bluefin, bigeye, and swordfish and provides financial support to the ICCAT Regional Observer Program. The Philippines, as a member of ICCAT, continues its strong commitment to the effective management, conservation, and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The Philippine fishing industry contributed over 1.0% to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2024, with a Gross Value Added (GVA) of more than ₱201,978 million in the fishing and aquaculture sector (PSA, 2025). Moreover, the fisheries production by volume in 2024 is approximately 4,058,692.66 MT, with 868,324.12 is from commercial fisheries, 969,030.31 are from municipal fisheries, and aquaculture with more than 2,221,338.23 (PSA, 2025). According to the World Bank (2023), the sector provides employment to over 1.6 million Filipinos, representing approximately 4% of the national labor force. It also supplies about 50% of the country's dietary protein intake. Additionally, the Philippines is recognized as a major tuna producer in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO).

Also, in 2024, the foreign trade performance of the fishery industry gave a net surplus of 1,190,542, 000 US dollars (PSA, 2024). Tuna remained as the top export commodity with a collective volume of 130,708MT for fresh/chilled/frozen, smoked/dried, and canned tuna products valued at US $479 million. Canned tuna, though, constitutes bulk of tuna products being exported.

In general, tuna exports decreased by 19% in terms of volume and decreased by 8% in terms of value (PSA, 2023).

Chilled/frozen fish comprised the bulk of the total import in terms of value. Tuna, mackerel and Salmonidae and cuttlefish are the major import fish commodities in 2024. Tuna has the largest import share of 34% with an import value of US $286million. Other fishery imports include mackerel 11%, Salmonidae 5%, cuttlefish 7% and roundscad 7% (PSA, 2024).

Tunas are being caught by a variety of gears such as purse seine and ring net, aside from long line, hook and line, and handline. In the ICCAT area, only the longline is being used as a gear for catching tunas. However, for the past several years, the Philippines did not have any active nor authorized fishing vessels in the ICCAT convention area.

1.2 Research and statistics

The statistics for tuna in the Philippines are gathered by the Philippine Statistics Authority. Notwithstanding, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources conducts an annual review of its tuna statistics together with the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission to obtain more appropriate statistics for its Science Committee, as the reportorial system for PSA is a little different from that of the Tuna RFMOs. In view of the provisions of the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998, Philippine fishing vessels are required to submit fish caught reports every month and failure to do so will mean the suspension or non-renewal of their Commercial Fishing Vessel and Gear License (CFVGL). Moreover, landing surveys are conducted in major landing sites in the country by enumerators under our National Stock Assessment Program (NSAP). The Philippines is also involved in the Philippines Data Collection Project (PDCP) of the Western and Central Pacific Tuna Commission (WCPFC) which aims to strengthen the data collection system to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks by setting a standard data collection and verification for the tuna fisheries in the region. 1Every May of every year, there is a joint Philippines/WCPFC Annual Tuna Fisheries Catch Estimates Review Workshop. The system being utilized in this activity is the same that is applied for all other tuna RFMO data. Tuna catch data from other RFMOs are periodically submitted.

The Philippines is also a participant in the Regional Observer Program of ICCAT to monitor the transshipment of catches on the high seas and is contributing a sizable amount to its implementation.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Through the amended Philippine Fisheries Code (Republic Act Number 8550), the Philippines continues to implement relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures as well as Philippine fisheries laws and regulations. The amendments of the Philippine Fisheries Code (Republic Act Number 8550) are for the purpose of elevating the level of penalties to reflect more current international levels of sanctions and new developments that are consistent with our international commitments. These would mean the application of the Port State Measures Agreement among others. All of these are for the purpose of implementing our Flag State, Port State, and Coastal State obligations.

All fishing vessels are required to secure a Commercial Fishing and Gear License (CFVGL) before they are allowed to fish in Philippine waters. Moreover, if they plan to fish outside Philippine waters they are also required to secure an International Fishing Permit before they are allowed to fish. All these fishing vessels are also required to keep a daily record of fish catch and spoilage, landing points, gear, species, quantity, and value of fish caught and those off-loaded for transshipment, sale, and/or disposal. These reports are submitted to the BFAR for record and validation. Failure on their part to submit this requirement is a ground for suspension or non-renewal of the CFVGL and International Fishing Permit.

The Philippine Fisheries Code also provides the establishment of a monitoring, control, and surveillance system [MCS] to ensure that the fisheries and aquatic resources in Philippine waters and adjacent waters and also in the other Oceans where our fishing vessels are operating are judiciously and wisely utilized and managed on a sustainable basis. On October 19, 2009, in observance of the Fish Conservation Week

celebration, the BFAR launched a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). The Philippine Vessel Monitoring System is now in place and in operation. The system has the capability to track Philippine-flagged vessels operating in the ICCAT, WCPFC, and IOTC. Likewise, BFAR required commercial fishing vessel owners to submit a Vessel Tracking Agreement Form (VTAF) authorizing BFAR to monitor and track their respective vessels. The Vessel Operation Center (VOC) with its operation of the VMS/Integrated Marine Environment Monitoring System (IMEMS) is capable of tracking/monitoring Philippine Flagged Vessels operating in Philippines waters, waters under the jurisdiction of other coastal states, and in international waters.

Moreover, the Philippines has been implementing the Philippine Tuna Management Plan which provides management measures such as control of fishing capacity where there is an existing moratorium on the acquisition of new fishing vessels targeting tunas except when these are for replacement of old fishing vessels, regulation on the catching of immature fish through mesh size regulation, regulation on Fish Aggregating Devices (FAD) by limiting the number per catcher fishing vessel, etc. This Philippine Tuna Management Plan is now subject to review because of newer conservation and management measures approved by Tuna RFMOs of which the Philippines is a member.

The Philippines under its Fisheries Code and other subsequent issuances recognizes the prohibition in the catching of sharks, turtles, and other species that have been listed under CITES. Fishing vessels authorized to fish in other RFMO convention areas comply with the provisions and applicable strategies to mitigate and avoid such mortalities of sharks, turtles, and other species.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

None as of the moment because the Philippines has had no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to the present.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2025-09-19	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		2025-08-18	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2025-08-18	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		2025-08-18	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		2025-08-18	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No		No Domestic Observer Program data to report (programs under implementation).	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither on farming operations.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean neither on farming operations.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not involved on BFT PS fishing activities in the Mediterranean (thus no observed program).	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		No fishing activities in the BFT western Atlantic (BFT-W) stock.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		No fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No support vessels on PS/BB tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas).	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		No fishing activities targeting tropical tunas (BET/YFT/SKJ).	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		No Port Sampling programme on vessels fishing for tropical tunas (no vessels targeting tropical tunas).	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not deploy FAD in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		No fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management. The Philippines does not implement EMS.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2025-09-19	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2025-09-19	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2025-09-19	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		2025-09-17	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT area of Competence since 2015 to present.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Not applicable. This CPC had no catches of any species currently under ICCAT quota / catch limit management.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present. No actions were taken against nationals involved in IUU activities.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Competence since 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Not applicable. This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Not applicable. This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Not applicable. This CPC is currently not interested in participating in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not yet implemented Electronic Monitoring Systems.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not yet implemented Electronic Monitoring Systems.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not yet implemented Electronic Monitoring Systems.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not yet implemented Electronic Monitoring Systems.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch BFT-E.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to operate in activities pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		This CPC does not authorize other fishing vessel to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT-E.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have any fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not operate any BFT-W fishery or have any opportunity to take any BFT-W as by-catch.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading BFT.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not import or re-export any BET from ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not catch or trade any BET from ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not catch any BET from ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise fishing for tropical species in the ICCAT Area of Convention.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Not applicable. This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO This CPC is not involved in catching or trading SWO.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any vessels to fish for ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not authorise any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch MED-ALB.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-M).	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2025-08-18	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2025-09-19	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not have an NPOA for seabirds and has not longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		Not applicable..This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no active fleet in the ICCAT Area of Convention from 2015 to present.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF RUSSIA[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RUSSIE
INFORME ANUAL DE RUSIA

SUMMARY

In 2024-2025, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in the catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a by-catch. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in the process of establishing at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2024-2025. In Russia, work related to research of tunas and other species of tuna fishery is carried out by the Atlantic branch of the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography "VNIRO" ("AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrad. This institution collects fishery and biological statistics, analyzes collected data, carries out operative fishery monitoring, prepares proposals and recommendations required for tuna fishing vessels operation. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on "Tropical Tunas" as well as Panel 2 on "Northern Temperate Tunas". Research carried out in 2024-2025 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2024-2025, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in the catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a by-catch. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in the process of establishing at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2024-2025. In Russia, work related to research of tunas and other species of tuna fishery is carried out by the Atlantic branch of the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography "VNIRO" ("AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrad. This institution collects fishery and biological statistics, analyzes collected data, carries out operative fishery monitoring, prepares proposals and recommendations required for tuna fishing vessels operation. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on "Tropical Tunas" as well as Panel 2 on "Northern Temperate Tunas". Research carried out in 2024-2025 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

RESUMEN

In 2024-2025, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in the catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a by-catch. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in the process of establishing at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2024-2025. In Russia, work related to research of tunas and other species of tuna fishery is carried out by the Atlantic branch of the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography "VNIRO" ("AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrad. This institution collects fishery and biological statistics, analyzes collected data, carries out operative fishery monitoring, prepares proposals and recommendations required for tuna fishing vessels operation. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on "Tropical Tunas" as well as Panel 2 on "Northern Temperate Tunas". Research carried out in 2024-2025 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

[1] Bandurin K.V., Nesterov A.A., Kolomeiko F.V. Atlantic branch of VNIRO (AtlantNIRO), 5, Dm.Donskoy Str., Kaliningrad 236022, Russia, e-mail: atlantniro@vniro.ru, nesterov@atlant.vniro.ru, kolomeyko@atlant.vniro.ru.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

In 2024, trawl fishing vessels caught 64.29 t of bullet tuna *Auxis rochei*, 151.73 t of frigate tuna *Auxis thazard*, 186.93 t of Atlantic black skipjack *Euthynnus alletteratus*, 0.05 t of oceanic skipjack *Katsuwonus pelamis* and 2032.00 t of Atlantic bonito *Sarda sarda* as a by-catch in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (ECA). There are 2435.00 t of tunas in total.

According to preliminary figures, in the first half of 2025 in the ECA, trawl vessels caught 40.42 t of bullet tuna, 95.14 t of frigate tuna, 117.17 t of Atlantic black skipjack and 1854.29 t of Atlantic bonito. There are 2107.02 t of tunas in total.

1.2 Research and statistics

In 2024, AtlantNIRO observers sampled biological material on tunas aboard trawlers in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (area BIL94B according to the ICCAT classification). Fish length, weight, sex and maturity stages of gonads as well as stomach fullness were measured. Species from the group "Small Tunas" occurred in trawls as a bycatch, individually or up to several tons. The material on bullet tuna, frigate tuna, atlantic black skipjack, oceanic skipjack and Atlantic bonito was collected in amount of 5870 specimens for length measurements, 1855 specimens for biological analyses.

Bullet tuna occurred in by-catches within the area of 16º07´- 28º10´ N in January and in May-December. Fish length varied from 22.0 up to 38.0 cm, the mean length was 30.1 cm (the straight fork length SFL was used for the calculation). During the mentioned period partially spawned, mature (44%) tuna specimens dominated in the by-catches.

Frigate tuna occurred in the by-catches within the area of 8º56´-20º10´ N in September-December. Fish length varied from 22.0 up to 45.0 cm, the mean length was 25.1 cm (the straight fork length SFL was used for the calculation). During the mentioned period immature (64%) tuna specimen were observed in the by-catches.

Atlantic black skipjack occurred singular in the catches within the area of 16º37´-16º38´ N in July, in October and December. Fish length varied from 30.0 up to 34.0 cm. The mean length was 32.5 cm (the straight fork length SFL was used for the calculation).

Oceanic skipjack occurred singular in the catches within the area of 18º47´-25º07´ N in January, June and in November-December. Fish length varied from 32.0 up to 54.0 cm. The mean length was 43.6 cm (the straight fork length SFL was used for the calculation). Species were presented by immature (42%) tuna specimens.

Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the area of 09º27´-28º38´ N in January and from April to December. The catches contained 20.0-66.0 cm specimens. The mean length made up 40.4 cm (the straight fork length SFL was used for the calculation). The proportion of partially spawned, mature was 33% tuna specimens.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

In 2024-2025, Russia did not carry out a specialized tuna and tuna-like species fishery. Small tunas and Atlantic bonito occasionally occurred as a by-catch during trawling for small coastal pelagic species. Trawlers and transport vessels of Russia were registered in ICCAT Record of Vessels for legitimate operating in the Convention area.

During fishery in the areas where tunas and tuna-like species are supposed to occur in by-catches, the ICCAT requirements and recommendations concerning restrictions on tuna fishery and a ban on fishery of quoted species were fully observed in accordance with special Orders of the Federal Agency for Fishery of the Russian Federation after the ICCAT annual meetings.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

In 2024, Russia did not carry out the specialized fishery for tunas in the Atlantic Ocean. Tunas from the group “Small Tunas” occasionally occurred in trawl catches during target fishing for other species (horse-mackerel, mackerel, sardine and other species). In 2024, the catch of tunas was 2435.00 t.

Difficulties are encountered in collecting scientific materials by observers on board fishing trawlers.

1. In 2024-2025, Russia did not have specialized tuna fishing vessels (purse seine, longline, pole and line) engaged in harvesting the ICCAT species (tunas, swordfishes, sharks and sea turtles). In this regard, the quantity of the ICCAT species in the total catch is extremely limited, since trawls conditionally suitable for catching large fish, served as a fishing gear. Tunas from the group “Small Tunas” occasionally occurred in trawl catches during target fishing for other small species (horse-mackerel, mackerel, sardine and other species). The catch of tunas from the group “Tropical Tunas” is represented by a small number (singular) of skipjack as a by-catch. Large tunas from this group were absent, as well as tunas of the group "Temperate Waters". Swordfishes and sharks are presented in by-catch of trawlers in single specimens.

2. In the absence of specialized fishing for tunas and with periodic by-catch (by trawl) of tunas (group “Small Tunas”) in small quantities (sometimes singly) at certain periods, it is not possible to provide monthly data for some tuna species.

In order to more fully collect by-catch materials, two observers per vessel are sent to Russian fishing vessels. The work schedule of observers at sea is optimized for a more complete and efficient use of working time.

Section 3: Online reporting

The data of Part 1: Research and Statistics reporting has been provided directly through the IOMS into the ICCAT Integrated Online Management System (IOMS) as required by Recommendation 24-17.

The data of Part 2: Management reporting has been provided directly through the IOMS into the ICCAT Integrated Online Management System (IOMS) as required by Recommendation 24-17.

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-12	2025-09-12	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-07-14	2025-07-14	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-14	2025-07-14	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-07-14	2025-07-14	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-07-14	2025-07-14	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2025-07-14	2025-07-14	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Russia does not carry out the specialized fishery for fish species in the Convention area after 2009. Small tunas and sharks occur in the trawl by-catch. Appropriate data on these species are annually submitted to the ICCAT in the form of datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3. In this regard, S:GEN07 has no concern with Russia or it is partially related with it (2025-07-14). There are no scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2025-07-14	Specialized fishing and tagging do not carry out (2025-07-14).	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2025-07-14	Specialized fishing and tagging do not carry out (2025-07-14).	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2025-07-14	2025-07-14	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2025-07-14	Observers covered 13% fishing days of trawl fisheries (2025-07-14).	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		There are no fishery vessels in the region.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		There is no fishery in the Mediterranean.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No tuna production under farm conditions.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		No tuna production under farm conditions.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		There is no fishery and BFT observer programs.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		There is no fishery and BFT-W research programs.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		There is no specialized fishery and information resulting from GBYP.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Russia does not carry out the fishery for bluefin tuna, neither farms it nor participates in relevant scientific programs.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		FADs (fish aggregating devices) are not used. Specialized fishery for tropical tunas is not carried out.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		FADs (fish aggregating devices) are not used.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No specialized fishery and support vessels.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-07-14	(2025-07-14) Observer data on fish by-catch in trawls. Submitted to the ICCAT. Observers cover 14% of the time of the trawlers work.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		No specialized fishery of tunas. Russian trawl fishing vessels do not use electronic monitoring systems.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Data are not collected in ports. Data are collected by observers at sea.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		FADs are not used in the trawl fishery.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		There are no specialized artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Not specialized fishery. Sharks are rarely encountered in the trawler by-catch. Data are collected in accordance with the observer program (Appendix 1 of the Annual report).	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2025-07-14	2025-07-14 (Appendix 2 of the Annual report).	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2025-07-14	2025-07-14 (Appendix 2 of the Annual report).	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There were no South Atlantic blue sharks in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2024.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No	2025-07-14	2025-07-14	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2018-2024.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. There is no specialized artisanal and small-scale fisheries. There were no South Atlantic shortfin mako in the by-catches of Russian trawlers in 2023.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		In identifying by-catch species, observers onboard the trawlers use the «ICCAT By-catch Coordination Study» that includes identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		There is no ICCAT fishery in Russia. In 2024 observers did not encounter sea turtles in the trawl catches.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes		In 2024 Russia did not conduct longline and purse seine fisheries for tunas. Observers did not encounter seabirds in the trawl catches.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		There is no ICCAT artisanal fishery in Russia.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2025-07-14	(2025-07-14) Observers onboard the vessels record species of fish by-catch. Data are collected on the number of by-catch by species, length and biological state of species.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		There is no specialized fishery.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-12	2025-09-12	2025-09-12
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-07-14	(2025-07-14) In 2024, during trawl fishing of the Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as a by-catch. A specialized (purse-seine) fleet did not operate in 2010-2024. A purse-seine specialized fishing for tunas of a tropical group is planned in 2026. Issues aimed at resuming of this type of fishery are being resolved. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia carried out in 2024-2025 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-05	05.08.2025	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		There are no charter vessels. Not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		There are no charter vessels. Not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		There is no specialized tuna fishery and transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		There is no specialized tuna fishery and transhipment in-port.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		There is no specialized tuna fishery and transhipment at sea.	

Group	Req № (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2024-12-10	Carrier vessels are included in the ICCAT Record of Vessels (2024-12-10). The tasks of the vessels are not defined.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		There are no LSPLVs vessels and any modifications of vessels are permitted to tranship.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2022-04-13	List of Russian ports was submitted to the ICCAT on 2022-04-13. Russian ports are located in the inland waters (the Baltic and Black Seas) afar from fishing areas. Foreign vessels fishing for tuna did not enter the ports in 2024.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2022-04-13	List of Russian ports was submitted to the ICCAT on 2022-04-13. Russian ports are located in the inland waters (the Baltic and Black Seas) afar from fishing areas. Foreign vessels fishing for tuna did not enter the ports in 2024.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2022-04-13	(2022-04-13) Russian ports opened for foreign vessels. The Baltic Sea: Kaliningrad, Saint-Petersburg, Vyborg. The Black Sea: Sochi, Tuapse, Feodosia, Sevastopol, Novorossiysk, Kerch, Anapa, Yalta (Executive order of the Russian Federation Government dated 29 September, 2014 № 1912-p).	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2022-04-13	(2022-04-13) 72 hours.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No information about Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No information about vessels entries to the ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No information about vessels entries to the ports.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No information about vessels entries to the ports.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		There is no Russian specialized tuna fishery. Foreign countries and their vessels did not have any requests relating to the port inspection. No vessels entries to the ports.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		Foreign countries and their vessels did not have any requests relating to the port inspection. No information about vessels entries to the ports.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		There were no agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		There were no agreements.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2023-12-26	In 2024 there were 16 authorised vessels in the ICCAT Record of Vessels. There are 16 currently authorised vessels in the ICCAT Record of Vessels. Information on vessels is available in the "Active Vessels".	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		There is no Russian specialized tuna fishery. Russian vessels have their fishing activities in compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		There is no sport and recreational fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		No information regarding any presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels and additional information to report.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		There are no vessels involved in IUU Fishing. No information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		There is no Russian specialized ICCAT fishery. There are no import and landing data to report.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No data on non-Compliance. No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No allegations of non-compliance.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		There were no sightings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No received reports on vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		There are no specialized fishery vessels. No national authority responsible for at-sea inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		There are no specialized fishery vessels. There is no POC for program implementation.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		There are no specialized fishery vessels and no activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		There is no ICCAT fishery.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken .	No		There is no ICCAT fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		There is no information about lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		There is no information about lost fishing gear not retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No points of contacts have been designated specifically for vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Carrier vessels are included in ICCAT Record of Vessels (2023-12-28), but there is no ICCAT fishery.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		There is no ICCAT fishery.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		There is no ICCAT fishery.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		There is no Russian specialized ICCAT fishery, but Russia implemented the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO's) Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries provides that "States should ensure that fishing facilities and equipment as well as all fisheries activities allow for safe, healthy and fair working and living conditions and meet internationally agreed standards adopted by relevant international organizations"; Russia implemented the International Labour Organization's (ILO) five Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work."	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	Yes		There have been no such incidents or reports.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		There is no specialized farming fishery.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		There is no specialized farming fishery.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		There is no specialized caged fishery.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		There is no specialized caged fishery.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		There is no specialized fishery (traps).	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		There was no a plan.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		There is no specialized farming fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		There was no modified specialized fishery, fishing plans or individual quotas.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		There is no specialized fishery of bluefin tuna and related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		There is no bluefin tuna fishery or other operations pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		There is no specialized fishery and vessels.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		There is no specialized BFT fishery and vessels.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		No Joint Fishing Operations to operate for BFT.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		There is no specialized fishery BFT or other operations pertaining to BFT.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		There is no specialized fishery and Joint Inspection Scheme plans (BFT).	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		There is no specialized fishery of BFT.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		There is no specialized fishery BFT and no authorized ports to allow vessels to carry out transhipment and landing of BFT.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		There is no specialized fishery (including traps).	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		There is no specialized fishery of bluefin tuna and activities pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		There is no specialized fishery and activities pertaining to BFT.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		There is no specialized fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2025-09-12	2025-09-12	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Russia is not involved in catching or exporting of BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2018-01-22	Russia is not involved in catching or exporting of BFT (2018-01-22).	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Submitted as required 2018-01-22. Russia is not involved in catching or trading BFT. eBCD Contact point: Atlantic branch of «VNIRO» («AtlantNIRO»).	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Russia does not participate in the BFT fishery.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		Russia has no information about vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not applicable since there has been no problem on data registration in eBCD system. The required data has been entered directly through the eBCD system at https://etuna.iccat.int/	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		There is no specialized farming fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		There is no specialized BFT fishery and vessels.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		There were no Russian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2023, 2024. There is no specialized fishery.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		There were no Russian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ in 2023, 2024. There is no specialized fishery.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No data of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Russia does not import or re-export BET.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Russia does not catch or export BET and all swordfish.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		There is no specialized Tropical Tunas fishery.	

Group	Req № (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		There is no specialized fishery. Russia does not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		There is no specialized Tropical Tuna fishery and plans for 2024.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		There is no specialized fishery of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT).	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		There are no specialized fishery and bigeye tuna catches.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		There are no specialized fishery and bigeye tuna catches.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Maximum by-catch limit for bigeye per trip onboard is set of not more than 5% by species for vessels (not authorized to fish for tropical tunas) and the bycatch is accounted for within the CPC' catch limit (trigger threshold) 1575 t (Rec. 24-01).	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		There is no Russian specialized tuna fishery. Small tunas occur in the trawl by-catch. Observers onboard the vessels record species of fish by-catch. Data are collected on the number of by-catch by species, length and biological state of species (2025-07-14). Also for controlling all catches by all vessels the National system for monitoring of aquatic biological resources and fishing vessels in Centre for Fisheries Monitoring and Communications (CFMC https://cfmc.ru) is used.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		There is no Russian specialized tuna fishery. Small tunas occur in the trawl by-catch. SKJ was caught in the amount of 50 kg in 2024.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Maximum by-catch limit for bigeye per trip onboard is set of not more than 5% by species for vessels (not authorized to fish for tropical tunas) and the bycatch is accounted for within the CPC' catch limit (trigger threshold) 1575 t (Rec. 24-01).	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		There is no specialized fishery or SWO trading.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		There is no specialized fishery or SWO trading.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		There is no specialized fishery of MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		There are no sport/recreational vessels to catch Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		There are no harpoons or longline fishery in the Mediterranean for 2022-2024.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		There is no fishery of Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		There is no fishery of North swordfish.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		There is no specialized fishery of Med-SWO and authorised ports.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		There is no specialized fishery of Med-SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		There is no specialized fishery and tagging program.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		There is no specialized fishery and inspection vessels.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		There are no specialized fishery inspectors [and agencies].	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		There is no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		There is no specialized fishery and vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery and inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		There is no specialized fishery and fishing plan.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		There is no specialized Mediterranean albacore fishery and no list of Vessels.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		There is no specialized fishery and no list of Vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		There is no specialized fishery and no list of Vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery and by-catch of N. ALB.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery and by-catch of S. ALB.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		There is no sport and recreational fisheries of Med-ALB.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		There is no specialized fishery of Mediterranean albacore.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		There is no specialized fishery of Mediterranean albacore.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2025-08-05	(2025-08-05) There is no specialized fishery and any dead discards of Billfish.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		There is no specialized fishery, so no catch of BUM/WHM/SPF.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-08-05	(2025-08-05) There is no specialized fishery and any dead discards of sharks.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		There is no specialized fishery and no landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		There is no specialized fishery and purse seine operations.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Russia does not carry out longline and purse-seine fisheries in the Convention area and hence can take no by-catch. Based on the observer data, turtles did not occur in the trawl by-catches in 2024.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Russia does not carry out longline and purse-seine fisheries in the Convention area and hence can take no by-catch. Based on the observer data, seabirds did not occur in the trawl by-catch in 2024.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery. Information about by-catch in trawls is represented in datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3 (2025-07-14). The corresponding steps are described in Billfish Check Sheet and Shark Implementation Check Sheet.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		There is no specialized ICCAT fishery.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot ICCAT electronic statistical document system has been implemented (except ICCAT eBCD and IOMS).	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Yes		There are no objections to ICCAT Recs. After 2009 Russia does not carry out the specialized fishery for fish species of the Convention area. Small tunas and sharks occur in the trawler by-catch. Relevant data on these species are annually submitted to the ICCAT in the form of datasets Task 1, Task 2, Task 3. In this regard, many recommendations have no relation to Russia or can be partially related to it. Russia did not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.	

Appendix 1

Program of Russia's scientific research works carried out by observers in the ICCAT Convention area in 2018-2026

Justification

Tuna fishing is one of the most profitable among other types of fishing. This is due to the high consumer qualities of tunas and significant market price. The total catch of tunas by all Countries fishing in the Atlantic Ocean, has varied between 764 000 and 855 000 t in the last five years. Yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas as well as the Small Tunas Species Group are the most dominant species. Purse seine fishing accounts for 75% of the catch of these species.

The scale of the catch of tunas by Russia in the eastern tropical Atlantic has been small since 2008. During trawl fishing for small pelagic fish tunas occur as a by-catch. The annual by-catch does not exceed 10 000 t. At the same time, according to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) and expert estimates of the Atlantic branch of VNIRO (AtlantNIRO), the total residual resource for the Tropical Tunas Species Group (mostly skipjack tuna) is not less than 90 000 t. The current catch of these species is estimated at 424 000 - 504 000 t (451 000 t in 2023).

Small tunas (frigate tuna, bullet tuna, Atlantic black skipjack, etc.) make up a large reserve for fishing which amounts to 400 000 t with the existing catch up to 171 000 t (106 000 t in 2023).

Currently, it is the International Commission (ICCAT) which assesses the stocks of Atlantic tunas and developments fisheries management measures. Russia is a founder of the Commission and since 1977 it has been its member. In accordance with the current ICCAT recommendations, Russia has the right to tuna fishing. However, Russia does not currently conduct a specialized tuna fishery and forms a purse seine fleet to renew tuna fishing in the Eastern Atlantic.

Thus, the relatively stable state of the fishery resources of the Tropical Tunas and Small Tunas Species Groups in the Atlantic Ocean, the stable legislative and legal position of Russia in the ICCAT and the existing reserve in the fishing effort suggest favourable environment for expanding fisheries.

Purpose of the work

Purpose of the work is to provide fishery resources and defend the interests of the Russian fisheries in the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean, the EEZs of the coastal States by collecting biological and fishery information on tunas and tuna-like species, assess the state of stocks of most dominate tuna species that form the basis of the fishery, the maximum sustainable catch as well as possible catch by the national tuna fleet. It is also the compliance with the obligations imposed by the ICCAT Convention to Contracting Parties of the Commission.

List of the main species under study:

1. Yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*)
2. Bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)
3. Oceanic skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*)
4. Atlantic black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletteratus*)
5. Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*)
6. Frigate tuna (*Auxis thazard*)
7. Bullet tuna (*Auxis rochei*)
8. Sharks
9. Swordfish and billfishes
10. Bycatch species (bony fishes, turtles, seabird, marine mammals)

Sources of informational support

- 4-12 Russian fishing trawlers operating year-round. Observers collect biological and fishery information onboard trawl vessels;

- Research vessels (RVs) of the Atlantic branch of VNIRO (AtlantNIRO) (tuna by-catches in trawls). Works are carried out by the Scientific Group. Information on the occurrence of tunas and tuna-like species, fishery and biological parameters;

- Fishery and biological information on tunas received by AtlantNIRO through Vessel Daily Reports.

Content of works

- Processing fishery information on catch volumes, fishing effort, catch per unit of effort, catches by age, species composition of catches.

- Processing samples collected at sea (age, maturity stages of gonads, nutrition).

- Statistical processing biological information on size and age composition of catches, physiological state of tunas. Calculating biological parameters.

- Estimating abundance and biomass of tunas on the basis of the production models.

- Studying inter-annual variability in the distribution of aggregations of tunas as target species of trawl fishing based on data from national and foreign fisheries.

Works are carried out according to the manual "Methodological justification of search, fishing and biological research of tunas, billfishes and sharks in the Atlantic Ocean" (AtlantNIRO, Kaliningrad, 1985. – p. 1 – 152) and the ICCAT Field Manual (http://www.iccat.int/en/ICCATManual.html).

Expected results

1. Tables in the ICCAT format based on the results of collecting scientific samples of tunas as target species. Tables on conversion of fishery data based on scientific materials by areas, squares of 1 by 1 degrees, fish species, months, quarters, fish length.

2. National annual report of Russia based on materials from observers and scientific groups worked within the ICCAT Convention area.

3. Annual estimates of tuna abundance indices based on fishery data. Biomass estimates of dominate tuna species using mathematical models of exploited populations.

4. Characteristics of the development of hydrometeorological and oceanological processes involved in the formation of tuna aggregations based on satellite, vessels observations and other sources of information.

5. Ecological and population parameters determining the characteristics of the distribution and behavior of tuna fishes.

6. Main patterns of variability of abundance and distribution of tuna populations as well as nature of the fishery.

7. Recommendations for tuna fishing by the Russian fleet in the high seas and exclusive economic zones of coastal States of the Atlantic Ocean.

Based on the results of the observers' work in 2024, statistical data on the appearance of sharks and their biological condition in trawl by-catches in the Central-Eastern Atlantic are presented in table 1. Statistical data is sent to ICCAT in the datasets Task 1, 2, 3.

Appendix 2

Table 1. Observer data on sharks by-catch by the Russian trawlers and some parameters of sharks in 2024

Species (English name)	*Species (Latin name)*	*Months*	*Measurement / Analysis*	*Coordinates*	*Fish length TL from to cm*	*Mean length TL cm*
Bigeye thresher	*Alopias superciliosus*	1, 5, 6, 10	6/4	18º18´ - 22º43´ N	185-303	238.3
Shortfin mako	*Isurus oxyrinchus*	5, 6, 7, 11, 12	30/30	16º56´ - 22º28´ N	98-275	173.2
Blue shark	*Prionace glauca*	1, 5, 6, 10	6/5	18º45´ - 28º39´ N	98-239	175.7
Bronze hammerhead shark	*Sphyrna lewini*	5, 6, 7, 8	18/16	18º45´ - 20º03´ N	54-381	204.4
Smooth hammerhead	*Sphyrna zygaena*	4, 5, 10, 12	11/5	17º16´ - 20º33´ N	76-165	126.5
Great hammerhead	*Sphyrna mokarran*	5	1/1	17º56´ - 18º00´ N	300	300.0
Spined pygmy shark	*Squaliolus laticaudus*	11	1/0	28º02´ - 28º03´ N	23	23.0
Roughskin dogfish	*Centroscymnus owstonii*	9	2/0	19º17´ - 20º13´ N	30-46	38.5

ANNUAL REPORT OF SENEGAL
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SÉNÉGAL
INFORME ANUAL DE SENEGAL[1,2]

SUMMARY

*En 2024, trois (3) canneurs et sept (7) senneurs de la pêche industrielle thonière ont exploité essentiellement les thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique notamment l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*) et le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). En outre, certains engins de la pêche artisanale capturent aussi de façon ciblée et ou accessoire les poissons porte-épée (marlins et voilier), les thons majeurs, les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau bonite, bonite à dos rayé, auxide etc.) et les requins. Les prises totales de thonidés tropicaux des engins des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais s'élèvent autour de 41289,5 t (70993 t tonnes en 2023). La capture totale des canneurs sénégalais est estimée à 818 t en 2024 (2500 t en 2023). Les prises de thons tropicaux des senneurs sénégalais de 2024 sont estimées à 40471,5 (68493 t en 2023). Les efforts de pêche déployés en 2024 par les flottilles thonières industrielles sont de 198 jours de mer et 198 jours de pêche pour les canneurs et 2001 jours de pêche et 1952 jours de mer pour les senneurs sénégalais. Concernant la pêche artisanale, les prises de toutes espèces confondues en 2024 sont estimées à 20533 t.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En 2024, trois (3) canneurs et sept (7) senneurs de la pêche industrielle thonière ont exploité essentiellement les thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique notamment l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*) et le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). En outre, certains engins de la pêche artisanale capturent aussi de façon ciblée et ou accessoire les poissons porte-épée (marlins et voilier), les thons majeurs, les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau bonite, bonite à dos rayé, auxide etc.) et les requins. Les prises totales de thonidés tropicaux des engins des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais s'élèvent autour de 41289,5 t (70993 t tonnes en 2023). La capture totale des canneurs sénégalais est estimée à 818 t en 2024 (2500 t en 2023). Les prises de thons tropicaux des senneurs sénégalais de 2024 sont estimées à 40471,5 (68493 t en 2023). Les efforts de pêche déployés en 2024 par les flottilles thonières industrielles sont de 198 jours de mer et 198 jours de pêche pour les canneurs et 2001 jours de pêche et 1952 jours de mer pour les senneurs sénégalais. Concernant la pêche artisanale, les prises de toutes espèces confondues en 2024 sont estimées à 20533 t.*

RESUMEN

*En 2024, trois (3) canneurs et sept (7) senneurs de la pêche industrielle thonière ont exploité essentiellement les thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique notamment l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*) et le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*). En outre, certains engins de la pêche artisanale capturent aussi de façon ciblée et ou accessoire les poissons porte-épée (marlins et voilier), les thons majeurs, les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau bonite, bonite à dos rayé, auxide etc.) et les requins. Les prises totales de thonidés tropicaux des engins des canneurs et senneurs sénégalais s'élèvent autour de 41289,5 t (70993 t tonnes en 2023). La capture totale des canneurs sénégalais est estimée à 818 t en 2024 (2500 t en 2023). Les prises de thons tropicaux des senneurs sénégalais de 2024 sont estimées à 40471,5 (68493 t en 2023). Les efforts de pêche déployés en 2024 par les flottilles thonières industrielles sont de 198 jours de mer et 198 jours de pêche pour les canneurs et 2001 jours de pêche et 1952 jours de mer pour les senneurs sénégalais. Concernant la pêche artisanale, les prises de toutes espèces confondues en 2024 sont estimées à 20533 t.*

[1] Fambaye Ngom Sow, Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) LNERV, Hann BP 2241 Dakar E-mail: famngom@yahoo.com

[2] Mamadou Seye, Direction des pêches Maritimes. E-mail: mdseye@gmail.com

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

Au Sénégal, la pêche est un secteur d'activité qui occupe une place très importante dans l'économie. Cette activité est pratiquée par les flottilles industrielles et artisanales. Les thonidés et espèces apparentées font partie des ressources exploitées par La gestion des ressources hauturières revêt un grand intérêt pour le Sénégal. Le Sénégal pays membre de l'ICCAT, adhère pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation pour une gestion rationnelle et adéquate des ressources thonières. Le présent rapport présente les actions menées en 2024 dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

1.1 Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1.1 La pêche industrielle thonière

En 2024 les prises totales de thonidés majeurs et autres espèces de la pêche industrielle thonière s'élèvent à *41289,5* t (**Tableau 1**). Les canneurs sénégalais en 2024 est estimée à 818 t dont 616 t d'albacore 77 t de listao,125t de BET. La capture totale des canneurs de 2023 a connu une forte baisse de 67 % par rapport à celle de 2023 (2500 t).

Les prises totales des senneurs sénégalais en 2024 sont estimées à *40471,5* t dont 38950,5 t de thons tropicaux (14488 t de YFT, 22961 t de SKJ et 315,5 t de BET) et 2707 t constitué d'autres espèces (1186 t LTA, 16 t BUM, 70 SAI , 225 BFT et 1210 t autres captures accessoires). et les captures sous objets flottants (FOB) (29635 t) représentent 73% de la capture totale et celles sous bancs libres estimées à 10837 t (27%) (**Tableau 2**). Le listao reste toujours l'espèce dominante dans la capture totale des senneurs.

.

En 2024, l'effort de pêche déployé par les canneurs sénégalais est de 198 jours de mer et 198 jours de pêche. On note qu'ils ont été faiblement actifs à cause de leur difficulté d'approvisionnement de l'appât vivant depuis l'instauration de l'Aire Marine protégée de Gorée. L'effort de pêche des senneurs a diminué en 2024 par rapport à 2023. En effet, en 2024 ils ont effectué 2001 jours de mer et 1952 jours de pêche contre 2688 et 2646 en 2023 (**Tableaux 4**). Les senneurs ont réalisé un total de 14 83 coups sous bancs objets dont 1420 coups positifs et 63 coups nuls et 568 sous bancs libres avec 419 calées positives et 149 calées nulles. Les **Figures 1 et 2** montrent la distribution spatiale des captures et de l'effort en 2024 des canneurs sénégalais et des senneurs sénégalais dans l'Atlantique respectivement.

1.1.2 Les prises des pêcheries artisanales

Les prises de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées et de requins des pêcheries artisanales utilisant la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et les filets en 2023 ont été estimées à 6982 t (**Tableau 4**). On note une forte réduction des captures (88%) par rapport à 2022 (13114 **t**). La thonine est l'espèce dominante dans les prises (3670 t) suivi de la bonite à dos rayé (2469 t), du listao (1163 t), du thazard blanc (434 t), du voilier (310 t), de l'albacore (254 t), de l'auxide (212 t), de l'espadon (54t), des marlins (33 t) et du thon obèse (19 t). Les prises de requins des pêcheries artisanales sont dominées par l'espèce *Mustelus mustelus* avec 441 t et la famille des Sphyrnidae (182 t).

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

1.2.1 Recherche

Au Sénégal, le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) est la structure nationale en charge de la Recherche halieutique, océanographique et aquacole. Il assure la recherche sur les ressources thonières et espèces apparentées au Sénégal. Les scientifiques du centre de recherche sont impliqués dans plusieurs programmes de recherche mis en place par l'ICCAT tels que le Programme de Recherches annuel sur les thonidés mineurs SMTYP» portant sur les thonidés mineurs, les activités relatives à la biologie des thonidés mineurs, programme de recherche intensive des istiophoridés (EPBR), sur la collecte des échantillons et l'étude de la croissance (lecture d'âge et l'estimation des paramètres de la croissance) à travers les pièces dures et sur la génétique. Les scientifiques du CRODT sont toujours activement impliqués de recherche dans les activités sur les thonidés tropicaux (activités d'extension du programme marquage des thons tropicaux de l'Atlantique (AOTTP) à savoir la sensibilisation et récupération des marques, l'apposition des fausses marques, la récupération des marques, le paiement des récompenses et la lecture d'âge des poissons à partir des otolithes et épines des thons tropicaux et les istiophoridés qui sont toujours réalisés au Sénégal.

1.2.2 Les statistiques

1.2.2.1 Pêcheries Industrielle

Senneurs et canneurs : Thons tropicaux

Les statistiques des thoniers nationaux et étrangers (EU et autres) ciblant les thonidés tropicaux de l'Atlantique et qui utilisent le port Autonome de Dakar pour débarquer et/ou transborder leurs produits de pêche sont toujours suivies par l'équipe du CRODT basée au bureau du CRODT au port de Dakar Il s'agit du recueil des statistiques relatives aux captures et effort de pêche à travers les carnets de pêche repose sur une enquête détaillée journalière, auprès des patrons thoniers lors de chaque débarquement, complétée par des informations de diverses sources (Douane, usines, armements, Direction des pêches maritimes, la Direction de l'Industrie et de la Transformation des produits de la pêche, la Direction de la Surveillance et de la Protection des Pêches, etc.).

L'échantillonnage multi spécifique des thonidés tropicaux est également réalisé par les enquêteurs du CRODT lors des débarquements des canneurs et senneurs au port autonome de Dakar. La gestion des données se fait en partenariat avec l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) et l'Institut Espagnol d'Océanographie (IEO). Le CRODT a en charge reçoit un appui financier de l'IEO et l'IRD pour le suivi des activités de leurs navires thoniers senneurs et canneurs débarquant et/ou transbordant au port de Dakar.

Embarquement des observateurs sénégalais sur les senneurs sénégalais

L'embarquement sur les navires de pêche à la senne est effectué par les observateurs qui sont des agents de la Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches (DPSP). Ils ont réalisé 34 embarquements sur un total 88 marées soit un taux de 39 %. Les données collectées en 2024 par les observateurs à bord des senneurs battant pavillon du Sénégal ont été traitées, compilées et soumises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT (ST03 form).

1.2.2.2 Les pêcheries artisanales : Thons mineurs, requins et istiophoridés

Le système d'enquête développé et mis en place par le CRODT depuis les années 70 permet de collecter des statistiques de la pêche artisanale au niveau des principaux sites de débarquement situés le long du littoral sénégalais (surtout Grande Côte, Dakar, Petite Côte Ces statistiques de la pêche artisanale sont collectées par des enquêteurs qui sont appuyés par des aides de plage suivant un protocole d'échantillonnage établi scientifiquement par le CRODT.

Il s'agit d'enquête au débarquement visant à recueillir des données de capture et d'effort en nombre de sortie des pirogues sénégalaises, des données sur le prix au débarquement des espèces, les quantités de carburant achetées, consommées etc. Les espèces de thonidés et espèces apparentés sont prises en compte par le Système d'information du CRODT.

Le suivi des débarquements et l'échantillonnage des tailles des istiophoridés (le voilier-*Istiophorus albicans* et marlins) est toujours réalisé dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.

Depuis 2018, la collecte des échantillons biologiques sur les trois espèces d'istiophoridés (BUM, WHM et SAI) est menée au CRODT dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive sur les istiophoridés. Dans le cadre du consortium du EPBR, des prélèvements des trois premières épines anales, et des otolithes sont toujours effectués chez les poissons capturés par la pêche artisanale en vue de réaliser l'étude de la croissance des trois espèces.

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

La Loi (2015-18) portant Code de la Pêche maritime et ses textes réglementaires d'application fixent le cadre général de gestion des ressources halieutiques et ses dispositions permettent de faire observer les recommandations de gestion en vigueur dans les organisations de pêche thonière notamment l'ICCAT celles sous le mandat de l'ICCAT.

Des dispositions particulières de lutte contre la pêche INN sont contenues dans ce Code, notamment celles relatives à l'application des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port, de l'Etat du pavillon et des recommandations pertinentes de l'ICCAT. La transposition continue des recommandations de l'ICCAT dans la législation nationale permet de compléter les bases juridiques de la pêche aux thonidés et espèces apparentées par les navires de pavillon sénégalais et faciliter leur application au niveau national.

Le Sénégal a adopté le plan de lutte contre la pêche illégale non déclarée et non règlementée (INN) pour une couverture complète en matière de contrôle et de lutte contre la pêche INN.

Un journal de pêche institué par arrêté en mars 2017, fixe les conditions dans lesquelles les informations sur les captures sont consignées dans le journal de pêche en conformité avec les exigences de l'ICCAT. Afin de rendre le suivi des captures plus fluide, les navires thoniers nationaux senneurs et un canneur (8 navires) disposent d'une couverture complète par un système électronique de déclaration des captures et dont l'extension sera effective aux autres navires (autres canneurs nationaux).

En termes de Schéma d'inspection, les inspections et les contrôles sont réalisées :

- Au port de Dakar : par une équipe d'inspection journalière au port de pêche de Dakar et les stations côtières au niveau des sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.
- Par les vedettes, les patrouilleurs de la Marine nationale et les pinasses des stations côtières par moyen aérien avec les aéronefs des éléments français au Sénégal et de l'Armée de l'Air sénégalaise.
- Par les senseurs (VMS –AIS-RADAR) : Ces différents senseurs permettent de suivre toutes les activités des navires dans la ZEE du Sénégal et ou au-delà. Ils aident aussi à la prise de décision avant toute certification de capture des produits destinés à l'exportation
- Au niveau des usines de traitement du poisson : par une équipe qui effectue des visites inopinées pour inciter au respect de la réglementation en matière de protection et de surveillance des pêches.
- A travers des missions conjointes, réalisées dans le cadre de la coopération, pour couvrir les besoins en surveillance avec plusieurs pays limitrophes, avec l'implication des inspecteurs de la sous-région et un très bon niveau d'échange d'expérience.
- Toutes ces inspections et contrôles sont réalisés sur la base d'un manuel de procédures, en conformité avec les lois et règlements en vigueur au Sénégal.

Le suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers est toujours assuré par l'équipe mise en place au port par le Centre de Recherches océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye.

Ce travail est complété par les informations provenant de diverses sources (Direction des Pêches maritimes, Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance des Pêches, armateurs).

Des échantillonnages multi-spécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et en pêche artisanale. Grace aux fonds du programme de recherches « *Istiophoridés*, », l'échantillonnage des captures, de l'effort et des tailles est mené dans les centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.

M: GEN17: Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port

La CPC n'a pas conclu d'accord bilatéraux d'inspection au Port.

M:GEN19* : Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées.

Aucun navire étranger n'a péché au Sénégal dans la cadre d'accord d'accès.

M: GEN23: Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives.

L'arrêté N°37691 du 20 décembre 2023 a été pris afin d'encadrer la pêche sportive et de loisir. Il prévoit des dispositions en matière d'autorisations, de déclarations et d'interdiction de débarquement et de commercialisation.

M: GEN42: Rapport annuel sur les activités d'inspection au port.

Dans la pêche industrielle, globalement un suivi des activités de suivi, contrôle et surveillance avec des patrouilles maritimes, aériennes et un régime d'inspection permanente à quai sont en vigueur. Ainsi, tous les navires thoniers touchant le port de Dakar sont systématiquement inspectés. Un suivi des activités de certains navires thoniers est réalisé avec l'embarquement d'observateurs à bord.

En outre, les opérations de pêche des navires battant le pavillon national et en activité dans des zones économiques exclusives de pays tiers et en Haute mer sont suivis avec le VMS.

Pour les navires étrangers, l'application des dispositions relatives à l'inspection et au contrôle des navires conformément aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port (AMREP) sont assurées. Il s'agit de la notification d'entrée au port dans un délais de 72 h et de l'autorisation préalable, ainsi que de la vérification de l'autorisation de pêche, la demande d'entrée au port, l'autorisation de débarquement, la fiche de contrôle des captures, l'autorisation de transbordement, l'inscription au registre des navires.

Des inspections journalières des navires de pêche sont effectuées au port de pêche de Dakar et les stations côtières au niveau des sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale. Depuis 2016, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre effective des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port, une brigade de veille fonctionnelle 24 heures sur 24 est opérationnelle au niveau du port de pêche de Dakar.

Au niveau de la pêche artisanale, le Sénégal intervient de manière ponctuelle sur les activités de cette pêcherie car il est constaté une extension des opérations de pêche vers les espèces couvertes par l'ICCAT. C'est pourquoi la surveillance participative avec une forte implication des acteurs de pêche est en train d'être mise en œuvre. Au niveau des pêcheries artisanales, le concept de surveillance participative est de mise avec la sensibilisation des acteurs de la pêche sur les bonnes pratiques et une meilleure mise en œuvre des mesures de gestion.

M: GEN43: Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS);

Un programme national de système de surveillance électronique (EMS) n'est mis en œuvre.

M : GEN44 : Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EAP)

Plan d'urgence déployé.

M: BFT25: Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.

Pas d'activités dans la pêcherie de thon rouge.

M: TRO17: Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord.

Pas de limite définie.

M: TRO18: Mesures prises pour garantir l'application des paragraphes 43 et 55 des Rec. 22-01 et 24-01, respectivement.

Mise en place d'un système de déclaration des captures de thonidés à bord des senneurs et canneurs. La répartition annuelle du thon obèse en fonction des navires actifs.

M: TRO19 : Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturés en tant que prise accessoire cette année-là.

Pas de captures de prises accessoires.

M: TRO20: Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir

Pas de limite définie.

M: SWO17: Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord.

Pas de limite définie.

M: SWO18: Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord

Pas de limite définie.

M:ALB: ALB06: Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord

Les navires ne ciblent le germon.

M:ALB: ALB07: Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord

Les navires ne ciblent le germon.

M:SHK: SHK09: Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne

Aucune interaction relevée.

M:BYC: BYC01: Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragr. 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et mesures pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.

La recommandation 22-12 a été transposée par l'arrêté n° 02226 du 29 janvier 2024 qui fixe les mesures d'atténuation des prises accessoires et de réduction de la mortalité des tortues. Elles visent à réduire la mortalité des tortues avec l'adoption d'hamecons circulaires par les palangriers, un taux de couverture scientifique pour les palangriers et les senneurs, des dispositions en matière de déclaration ainsi que des protocoles de remise à l'eau.

M:BYC03: Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.

Les mesures spécifiques portent sur la formation des capitaines et des marins sur les bonnes pratiques concernant les prises accessoires et les rejets.

M:BYC04 : Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15

Néant.

M:SDP01 : Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques

Il n'existe pas encore un programme pilote de documents statistiques.

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Des difficultés d'ordre administratif, de gestion et techniques peuvent être évoquées pour une bonne observation des règles de gestion de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit de :

- la stabilité du personnel dédié aux activités de l'ICCAT ;
- la transposition de l'ensemble des recommandations pertinentes dans le cadre juridique de la pêche du Sénégal qui est un processus continu ;
- l'implication de plusieurs services administratifs nécessite une synergie et une coordination qui se mettent en place progressivement ;
- les bases de données disponibles qui n'offrent pas un traitement optimal des informations ;

- la formation continue des observateurs pour mettre en œuvre le programme national d'observateurs scientifiques ;
- besoins de formation et de renforcement des capacités en matière de collecte des données, d'identification des espèces, d'échantillonnage biologique, de mise à niveau pour pouvoir accomplir les tâches scientifiques à bord.

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui		15/09/2025	
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui		15/07/2025	
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui		15/07/2025	
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui		15/07/2025	
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui		Pas encore du à un problème technique.	
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui		Pas encore du à un problème technique.	
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Oui		Des fausses marques des opérations de salage sur les thons tropicaux sont envoyées au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		Idem.	
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Oui		Pas de marque électroniques apposées ou récupérées par le Sénégal.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui		15/07/2025	
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui		L'embarquement des observateurs est effectif sur les navires thoniers senneurs et toutes les informations collectées ont été soumises à travers le formulaire ST09.	
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Oui		Le Sénégal n'est pas concerné par le Sargassum pélagique	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à exploiter des pêcheries pélagiques opérant à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Oui		Le Sénégal n'est pas concerné.	
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui		Le Sénégal n'est pas concerné.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Oui		Le Sénégal ne dispose pas d'échantillons de taille issus des caméra stéréoscopiques. Il n'est pas concerné.	
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui		Le Sénégal n'est pas concerné.	
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a pas de programme de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Oui		Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de pêcheries ciblant le thon rouge.	
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Oui		Nous allons soumettre un document SCRS portant sur l'échantillonnage biologique du thon rouge capturé fortuitement par un Senneur sénégalais.	
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Oui		Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de navire opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un instit.	
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui		Pas encore du à un problème technique.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui		15/07/2025	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui		Le Sénégal n'a plus de navire de support.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui		15/072025	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de systèmes de surveillance électronique.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui		Pas encore du à un problème technique.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Oui		Toutes les données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP sont soumises avant la date butoir depuis 2020.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Oui		Le Sénégal n'est pas concerné.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Oui		Le Sénégal n'est pas concerné.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Oui		Le Sénégal n'est pas concerné.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Oui		Le Sénégal n'est pas concerné.	
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Oui		Le Sénégal n'est pas concerné.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Oui		Le système d'enquête développé et mis en place par le CRODT depuis les années 70 permet de collecter des statistiques de la pêche artisanale au niveau des principaux sites de débarquement situés le long du littoral sénégalais. Les statistiques de la pêche artisanale sont collectées par des enquêteurs qui sont appuyés par des aides de plage suivant un protocole d'échantillonnage établi scientifiquement par le CRODT. Il s'agit d'enquête au débarquement visant à recueillir des données de capture et d'effort en nombre de sortie des pirogues sénégalaises, des données sur le prix au débarquement des espèces, les quantités de carburant achetées, consommées etc. Les espèces de thonidés et espèces apparentés sont prises en compte par le Système d'information du CRODT. Le suivi des débarquements et l'échantillonnage des tailles des istiophoridés est toujours réalisé dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Oui		Le document SCRS portant sur le système de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales du Sénégal a été soumis au Sous comité des statistiques depuis 2013 (STYP) et présenté lors des ateliers de renforcement des capacités des correspondants statistiques de de l'ICCAT des CPC de l'Afrique de l'ouest en 2010 et 2023. SCRS/2013/176 Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 70(6): 2926-2940 (2014)	2023-06-12
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Oui		Pour la pêche artisanale c'est le SCRS/2013/176 Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 70(6): 2926-2940 (2014). En plus il Les mesures spécifiques portant sur la formation des capitaines et des marins sur les bonnes pratiques concernant les prises accessoires et les rejets. et aussi a formation des observateurs à bord des thoniers. Enfin, le Sénégal vient de signer par le Ministre de la pêche un arrêté de transposition (0293108) portant mesures applicables pour la gestion et la conservation des requins et des raies, par les navires bénéficiaires de licence au Sénégal et les navires battant pavillon sénégalais pêchant en haute.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu	Oui		Aucune recherche et échantillonnage biologique sur le requin taupe bleu n'est mener au Sénégal.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Toutes les informations si elles existent sont contenues dans le rapport annuel et dans les formulaires statistiques de l'ICCAT.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Oui		Idem.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Oui		Les quantités sont connues en se basant sur les carnets de pêche et les rapports des observateurs.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui			
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui		Le même système de collecte et la même méthodologie décrits en 2013 qui sont valables pour toutes les espèces.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Oui		Aucune information interaction sur les requins baleines n'a été signalé.	
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui		Nous utilisons les guides d'identifications existants disponibles (ICCAT, FAO, CSRP,Birdlife, etc). Ces documents sont distribués aux agents de pêche responsable de la collecte des données.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui		Aucune information.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui		La recommandation 22-12 a été transposée par l'arrêté n°02226 du 29 janvier 2024 qui fixe les mesures d'atténuation des prises accessoires et de réduction de la mortalité des tortues. Elles visent à réduire la mortalité des tortues avec l'adoption d'hameçons circulaires par les palangriers, un taux de couverture scientifique pour les palangriers et les senneurs, des dispositions en matière de déclaration ainsi que des protocoles de remise à l'eau.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui		La recommandation 22-12 a été transposée par l'arrêté n°02226 du 29 janvier 2024 qui fixe les mesures d'atténuation des prises accessoires et de réduction de la mortalité des tortues. Elles visent à réduire la mortalité des tortues avec l'adoption d'hameçons circulaires par les palangriers, un taux de couverture scientifique pour les palangriers et les senneurs, des dispositions en matière de déclaration ainsi que des protocoles de remise à l'eau.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui		La recommandation 22-12 a été transposée par l'arrêté n°02226 du 29 janvier 2024 qui fixe les mesures d'atténuation des prises accessoires et de réduction de la mortalité des tortues. Elles visent à réduire la mortalité des tortues avec l'adoption d'hameçons circulaires par les palangriers, un taux de couverture scientifique pour les palangriers et les senneurs, des dispositions en matière de déclaration ainsi que des protocoles de remise à l'eau.	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les libérations vivantes de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Oui		Les estimations sont faites à partir des carnets de pêche.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2025-09-11	2025-08-25	
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui	2024-09-16		2025-08-25
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2025-08-08		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Oui		La CPCP n'affrète pas de navires.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Oui		La CPC n'a pas d'accord d'affrétement en 2024.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Oui		La CPC ne disposes de grands palangriers et ne participe pas au ROP transbordement.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Oui		La CPC ne réalise pas de transbordements au port.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de grands palangriers actifs et ne fait pas de transbordements en mer.	
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navires de charge.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de palangriers actifs et ne participe pas au ROP transbordement.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui		2022-02-01	2022-02-01

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui	2021-09-15	2021-09-15	
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui		2022-02-01	2022-02-01
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui		72 h	2022-02-01
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Oui		Aucun refus notifié.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Oui		Aucune infraction notée et aucun rapport d'inspection au port contenant des constations de non application potentielle ou d'inaction transmis.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Oui		Aucune mesure prise, aucune infraction notée.	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Oui		Pas d'infraction constatée.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Oui		La CPC ne participe pas à des accords/d'arrangements bilatéraux /ou multilatéraux sur un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui		Néant.	
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Oui		Aucun accord d'accès modifié et aucun nouvellement signé.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Oui		La CPC n'a pas délivré aucune autorisation d'accés à ses eaux à un navire (thonier) étranger.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		2025-05-09	2025-05-09
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui		Pas d'informations déclarées.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Oui		"Les pêches récréatives et sportives de thonidés tropicaux et espèces apparentées au Sénégal doivent être gérées avec les permis de pêche sportive et de pêche de loisirs prévus dans le cadre réglementaire de la pêche maritime du Sénégal (décret de 2016). La pêche sportive est regroupée autour d'une fédération nationale de la pêche sportive qui suit les activités de ses membres. Un arrêté de réglementation de la pêche sportive et de loisirs a été adopté.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Oui		Aucun rapport soumis concernant des activités IUU de navire d'autres pavillon.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Oui		2025-03-28	2024-11-13
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Oui		Aucune demande effectuée.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Oui		Aucune infraction notée.	2024-11-17
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Oui	2025-04-23		2025-04-29
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Oui		Aucune donnée transmise par le Sénégal.	
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Oui	2025-03-28	La CPC n'a reçu aucune allégation de non application pour 2024. Pour 2025 le PNC n'existe pas.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Oui		Aucune observation de navire effectuée.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Oui		Aucune mesure prise.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de madrague.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas d'une pêcherie de thon rouge.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Oui		La CPCP ne participe pas à aucun programme.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui		La CPC n'a pas déployé de plan d'urgence.	
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Oui		Pas d'incident relevé.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Pas d'engin récupéré, signalé.	
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Oui		Aucune signalisation de non récupération d'un engin effectuée.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui		Néant.	
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionnement	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navire de charge. Aucune déclaration effectuée.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Aucun programme existent.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Aucun programme existent.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		Aucun plan d'action d'urgence.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN46	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant des observateurs et entraînant des blessures graves, des décès, ou dans le cas d'un observateur disparu ou présumé être tombé par-dessus bord, y compris toute action corrective prise par la CPC de pavillon	Oui		Aucun incident concernant les navires de pavillon sénégalais.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui		Aucune ferme de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui		Pas d'élevage de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Oui		Aucune ferme de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui		Aucune ferme de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de madrague.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui		Pas de plan de pêche et de gestion capacité soumis.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui		Pas d'activités d'élevage de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui		Pas de plan de pêche et de gestion capacité soumis.	
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Oui		La CPC n'exploite pas le thon rouge.	
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge au cours de la période d'allocation de quota précédente	Oui	2025-07-15	Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de quota mais a effectué des captures fortuites de 225 t de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui		Aucun navire ne cible le thon rouge.	
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui		Aucun autre navire de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui		Aucune opération de pêche conjointe.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas navires de thon rouge.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui		La CPC ne participe à des programmes d'inspection conjointe.	
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		Aucun navire d'inspection.	
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Aucune liste d'inspecteur ou d'agence pour le BFT.	
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		La CPC ne participe à des programmes d'inspection conjointe.	
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui	2018-09-27		2022-02-01
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui	2018-09-27		2022-02-01
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui		Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de madragues.	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Oui		Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de quota de thon rouge mais bénéficie d'un tonnage de 5 t à capturer à des fins scientifiques.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui	2025-01-16	Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de quota de thon rouge. Cependant une pêche fortuite de 225 t de thon rouge a été effectuée le 27/12/2024 en Guinée Bissau au delà du tonnage de 5 t alloué pour des motifs scientifiques.	
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Oui		Aucune le Sénégal n'exploite et ne cible pas le thon rouge.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui		La CPC ne participe pas à BCD.	
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui		La CPC ne participe pas à BCD.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui		La CPC ne participe pas BCD.	
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Oui		La CPC ne participe au BCD.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Oui		Le Sénégal ne participe pas au BCD.	
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Oui		Aucun.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Oui		Aucune donnée.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui		Aucun.	
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Oui		Aucune activité de transformation dans le cadre du REM.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Oui	2024-01-31		
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Oui	2025-07-15		
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Oui		Aucune activité IUU relevée en 2024.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui	2025-04-29		
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		Néant.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Oui		Pas transmises.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Oui	2022-01-28	Utilisation générale de DCP biodégradables.	
	M:TRO11	Plans / Déclarations de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Oui	2025-02-13		2025-03-06
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Oui		Néant.	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Oui		80% de la limite n'a pas été atteinte.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Oui		L'intégralité de la limite n'a pas été atteinte.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Oui		Une limite de captures accessoires de thonidés tropicaux pas définie.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Oui		Pas limite de captures accessoires de thonidés tropicaux définie.	
	M:TRO19	Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturée comme prise accessoire cette année-là	Oui		Pas de prises accessoires de thonidés tropicaux effectuées.	
	M:TRO20	Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir	Oui		Une limite maximale de prise accessoires de thonidés tropicaux pas définie.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui	2025-04-29		2025-04-29
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui		Pas de changement relevé.	2021-12-29
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La CPC n'a pas de pêcherie d'espadon de Méditerranée.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La CPC ne disposes pas de navire opérant en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navire opérant en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navire opérant en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui	2025-08-25		2025-08-25
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navire opérant en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navire opérant en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		La CPC ne dispose pas de navire opérant en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui		La CPCP ne participe pas à des inspections de navires en Méditerranée.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui		Néant.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2024-01-31		2024-01-31

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2024-01-31		
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Aucune limite définie.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Aucune limité fixée.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		La CPC ne participe pas au JIS.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui		La CPC n'exploite pas l'espadon de Méditerranée.	
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Oui		Aucun navire ne cible le germon de Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Aucune autorisation spécifique de navire de plus de 20 m pour le germon de l'Atlantique.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		Aucune autorisation de navire de plus 20 m pour le germon de l'Atlantique sud.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		Pas de prise accessoire navire autorisé pour le germon de l'AN.	
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		Pas de prise accessoire navire autorisé pour le germon de l'Atlantique Sud.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Aucun navire de pêche sportive/récréative autorisé.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Aucune prise de germon de Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Oui		Pas de prise de germon de Méditerranée.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2019-09-09		2022-03-17
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Oui		Aucune dérogation demandée.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2017-10-13		2025-08-25
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Aucun débarquement de requin taupe bleu.	
	M:SHK09	Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne.	Oui		Aucune interaction signalée.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	Oui	2023-09-21	"Tortues marines: les tortues marines sont strictement interdites à la capture, la détention et le débarquement par la loi sur la pêche maritime. Des ateliers de formation et de sensibilisation ont été tenues pour les capitaines et membres d'équipage et parties prenantes sur les bonnes pratiques de la	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
					pêche sous DCP pour limiter ses impacts sur les tortues marines. En 2022, les recommandations ICCAT 10-09 et 13-11 ont été transposées en arrêtés et notifiés aux armements. La transposition de la recommandation ICCAT 22-12 est en cours. Des protocoles de remise à l'eau sont adoptés à bord des navires dont la remise à l'eau qui est systématique en application de l'interdiction stricte de la capture, la détention et le débarquement de ces espèces "	
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui		Oiseaux marins : les mesures d'atténuation portent essentiellement sur la sensibilisation aux bonnes pratiques pour minimiser les interactions avec les oiseaux. Le Sénégal ne dispose pas de pêcheries.palangrière de navires de plus de 20 m.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Oui		Aucun programme pertinent mené.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Oui		Néant.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		Pas de programmes pilotes effectifs.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		Pas d'informations ou de clarifications soumises.	

Tableau 1. Prises totales par espèce des canneurs et senneurs de 2024.

Espèces	*YFT*	*SKJ*	*BET*	*LTA*	*SAI*	*BUM*	*BFT*	*Autres*	*Total*
Canneurs	616	77	125						818
Senneurs	14488	22961	315,5	1186	70	16	225	1210	40472
Total	**15104**	**23038**	**440,5**	**1186**	**70**	**16**	**225**	**1210**	**41289,5**

Tableau 2. Prises par espèce selon les types de bancs des senneurs sénégalais en 2024.

Type de Banc	*YFT*	*SKJ*	*BET*	*LTA*	*SAI*	*BUM*	*BFT*	*Autres*	*Total*
Bancs libres	7216	3214	29,5	151		1	225		**10837**
Bancs objets	7272	19747	286	1035	70	15		1210	**29635**
Total	**14488**	**22961**	**316**	**1186**	**70**	**16**	**225**	**1210**	**40472**

Tableau 3. Efforts en Jours de mer et jours de pêche et nombre de calées des senneurs sénégalais de 2023.

Type de bancs	*Nb calées positives*	*Nb calées nulles*	*Nb calées total*	*Jours de mer*	*Jours de pêche*
Objets	1420	63	1483	2001	1952
Libres	468	149	568		

Tableau 4. Prises (en tonnes) de petits thonidés, d'istiophoridés, thons majeurs et requins des pêcheries artisanales de 2024.

Espèces	*Quantités (t)*
Auxis thazard	*3977*
Eutynnus alletteratus	*4354*
Sarda sarda	*6572*
Katsuwonus pelamis	*4381*
Istiophorus albicans	*454*
Xiphias gladius	*16*
Scomberomorus tritor	*372*
Thunnus obesus	*135*
Makaira nigricans	*35*
Thunnus albacares	*60*
Carcharhinidae	*16*
Sphyrnidae	*14*
Sphyrna spp	*147*
Total	**20533**

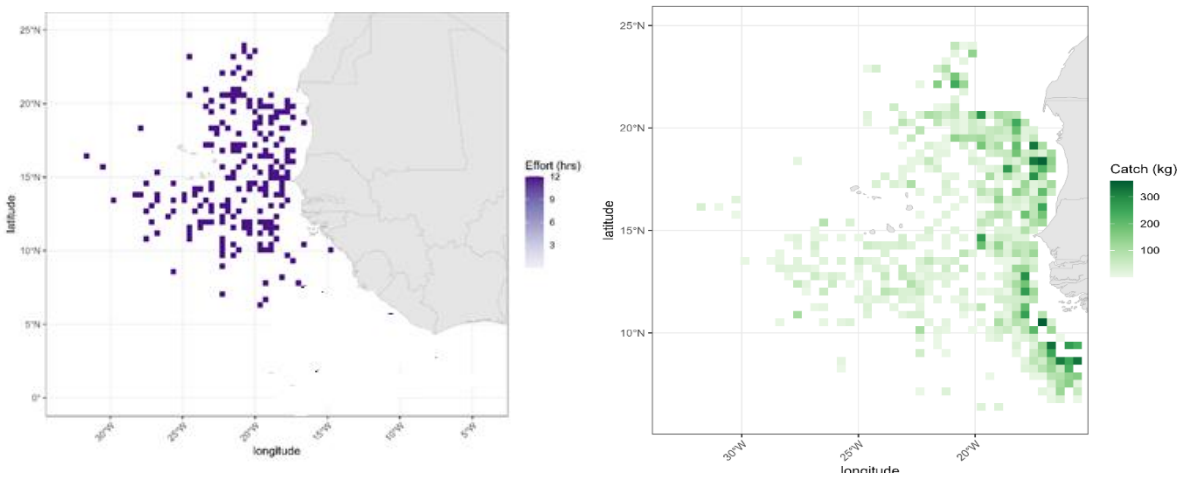


Figure 1. Distribution spatiale de l'effort de pêche et des captures des canneurs sénégalais en 2024.

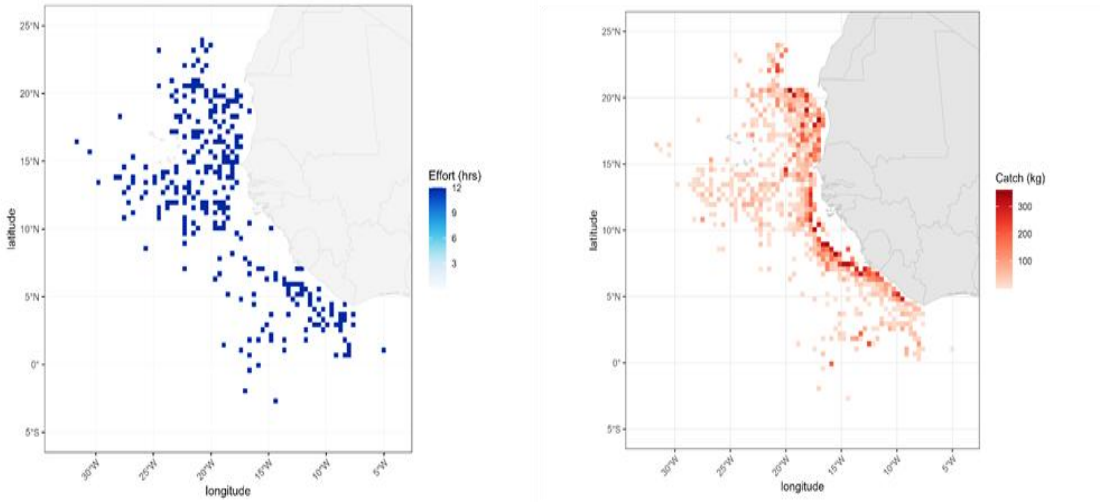


Figure 2. Distribution spatiale de l'effort de pêche et des captures des senneurs sénégalais en 2024.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SIERRA LEONE
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SIERRA LEONE
INFORME ANUAL DE SIERRA LEONA

SUMMARY

Sierra Leone does not have Tuna Vessels flying her flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels has never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis. However, about 42 tuna vessels, many of which are purse seiners, mostly from Spain and France, were given access license to catch tuna and tuna-like species within the EEZ of Sierra Leone. These vessels exploited mainly the Skipjack, Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna within the Atlantic Ocean. Other tuna and tuna-like species exploited were Atlantic black skipjack. Sierra Leone does not have observers on board these fleets to collect data. However, catch information are submitted to Sierra Leone through emails by the captains of these vessels. Pre-license inspections on these vessels are conducted in Abidjan and Dakar ports. Regarding the industrial trawl vessels, the tuna catch reported as a by-catch, has not been classified into the various categories of species (YFT, BET and SKJ). Therefore, we cannot submit the data as individual bycatch species at this moment. Plan has been made to train at-sea observer onboard industrial trawl vessels to start collecting data by species types. For the artisanal tuna and tuna-like species data, plans are ongoing for data collection which will start later this year if the required fund is available.

RÉSUMÉ

Sierra Leone does not have Tuna Vessels flying her flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels has never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis. However, about 42 tuna vessels, many of which are purse seiners, mostly from Spain and France, were given access license to catch tuna and tuna-like species within the EEZ of Sierra Leone. These vessels exploited mainly the Skipjack, Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna within the Atlantic Ocean. Other tuna and tuna-like species exploited were Atlantic black skipjack. Sierra Leone does not have observers on board these fleets to collect data. However, catch information are submitted to Sierra Leone through emails by the captains of these vessels. Pre-license inspections on these vessels are conducted in Abidjan and Dakar ports. Regarding the industrial trawl vessels, the tuna catch reported as a by-catch, has not been classified into the various categories of species (YFT, BET and SKJ). Therefore, we cannot submit the data as individual bycatch species at this moment. Plan has been made to train at-sea observer onboard industrial trawl vessels to start collecting data by species types. For the artisanal tuna and tuna-like species data, plans are ongoing for data collection which will start later this year if the required fund is available.

RESUMEN

Sierra Leone does not have Tuna Vessels flying her flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels has never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis. However, about 42 tuna vessels, many of which are purse seiners, mostly from Spain and France, were given access license to catch tuna and tuna-like species within the EEZ of Sierra Leone. These vessels exploited mainly the Skipjack, Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna within the Atlantic Ocean. Other tuna and tuna-like species exploited were Atlantic black skipjack. Sierra Leone does not have observers on board these fleets to collect data. However, catch information are submitted to Sierra Leone through emails by the captains of these vessels. Pre-license inspections on these vessels are conducted in Abidjan and Dakar ports. Regarding the industrial trawl vessels, the tuna catch reported as a by-catch, has not been classified into the various categories of species (YFT, BET and SKJ). Therefore, we cannot submit the data as individual bycatch species at this moment. Plan has been made to train at-sea observer onboard industrial trawl vessels to start collecting data by species types. For the artisanal tuna and tuna-like species data, plans are ongoing for data collection which will start later this year if the required fund is available.

Section 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

1.1. Annual fisheries information

The fisheries sector is an important component in the Government's strategic vision to reduce poverty through enhancement of means of livelihoods. The sector contributes significantly to food security, employment and economic growth through revenue generation. The fisheries sector is comprised of marine, inland and aquaculture fisheries. The fishing industry consists of the industrial and artisanal or canoe fisheries. In the industrial fisheries sub-sector, Sierra Leonean fishing companies either alone or through joint-ventures with foreign partners participate in trawler fishing. Fishing license fees are based on the Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) of the vessels for shrimp and fish trawlers, and cubic capacity of fish hold for tuna vessels. Each fishing license shall be valid for not more than one year.

1.2 Research and statistics

The Statistics, Research and Policy Division of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources is responsible for the Management, Development and Conservation of the fisheries data collection in Sierra Leone. Industrial fishing vessels are monitored to ensure compliance of the fisheries legislation. Catch and effort data on industrial and artisanal fisheries are compiled and analyzed for rational utilization of the resources. The total catch recorded for tuna species in 2023 through emails sent by the captains of tuna vessels is 26,929.35mt. With regards to the disaggregation by species, yellow fin was the most dominant of 14,946.34mt, accounting for 55.50 percent of the total production. Skipjack and Bigeye recorded 11,696.5mt and 286.55mt, representing 43.43% and 1.06% respectively. However, this data has not been reported to ICCAT because, Sierra Leone is not a flag state. Information on FAD (fish Aggregating Devices) have not been recorded.

Observers are deployed onboard industrial fishing vessels to collect and record catch data on logbooks; in addition, they send daily catch and effort data to the Statistics Division through the Radio Room Officers in the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. A database programme (IFDAS) has been developed to analyze data. There are also Dock Observers at major landing sites that collect catch landing for the Statistics Unit. Fisheries personnel that supervise transshipment activities, collect data on the quantity of fish transshipped and that landed for sale in local markets. Sampling for statistical data is continuous throughout the license period of every fishing vessel.

Researches carried out in Sierra Leone waters by the Norwegian fisheries research vessel, Dr. *Fridtj of Nansen* in 2006, 2007, under the auspices of a regional "Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project", (GCLME). The stock was estimated to be around 300,000mt. A transboundary fisheries survey conducted in the sub-region by the Norwegian fisheries research vessel, Dr. *Fridtj of Nansen* in 2017, 2019, and 2023 revealed that the stock level is encouraging of which the 2017 survey estimated a total biomass for the pelagic stock of 153 433mt and in 2019, the total biomass level by main groups in swept-area bottom-trawl around 38,500mt. FAO Regional Survey 2024 in the Gulf of Guinea shows that Sierra Leone has abundance fish stocks. The full report of the 2024 survey has not been released yet. In addition, in 2008, the Ministry in collaboration with the Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography (IMBO), Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone, with help of the EU-funded ISFM project conducted a comprehensive stock assessment. The biomass level was estimated to be 450,000mt

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Sierra Leone Territorial water is richly endowed in biodiversity with multispecies that are characteristics of marine tropical finfish, molluscs and some 200 species of fish that have been identified in the country's EEZ. However, species of finfish have been found to be relatively common with commercial importance. Management of the fisheries resources is based on data collection and analysis of statistical data, market data and biological data of both industrial and artisanal fisheries. For the past decades, the Ministry has put in place field-based monitoring activities that have been supporting the data collection efforts. 15 Tuna vessels have been provided with VMS and are remotely monitored in addition to AIS coverage mandated by IMO.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

A main difficulties encountered in the implementation and compliance with ICCAT management measures are observer coverage for data collection onboard tuna fishing vessels. Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board tuna vessels licensed to fish tuna and tuna-like species in Sierra Leone. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels has never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis. However, about 42 tuna vessels, many of which are purse seiners, mostly from Spain and France, were given access license to catch tuna and tuna-like species within the EEZ of Sierra Leone. Pre-license inspections on these vessels are conducted in Abidjan and Dakar ports. Regarding the industrial trawl vessels, the tuna catch reported as a by-catch, has not been classified into the various categories of species (YFT, BET and SKJ). Therefore, we cannot submit the data as individual bycatch species at this moment. Plan has been made to train at-sea observer onboard industrial trawl vessels to start collecting data by species types. For the artisanal tuna and tuna-like species data, plans are ongoing for data collection which will start later this year if the required fund is available.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-23	Sierra Leone does not have Tuna Vessels flying her flag. Therefore, tuna catch data submitted by Sierra Leone from the licensed industrial tuna vessels has never been included in the tuna data preparation for regional analysis. However, about 42 tuna vessels, many of which are purse seiners, mostly from Spain and France, were given access license to catch tuna and tuna-like species within the EEZ of Sierra Leone. These vessels exploited mainly the Skipjack, Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna within the Atlantic Ocean. Other tuna and tuna-like species exploited were Atlantic black skipjack. Sierra Leone does not have observers on board these fleets to collect data. However, catch information are submitted to Sierra Leone through emails by the captains of these vessels. Pre-license inspections on these vessels are conducted in Abidjan and Dakar ports. Regarding the industrial trawl vessels, the tuna catch reported as a by-catch, has not been classified into the various categories of species (YFT, BET and SKJ). Therefore, we cannot submit the data as individual bycatch species at this moment. Plan has been made to train at-sea observer onboard industrial trawl vessels to start	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				collecting data by species types. For the artisanal tuna and tuna-like species data, plans are ongoing for data collection which will start later this year if the required fund is available. Section 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics) 1.1: Annual fisheries information The fisheries sector is an important component in the Government's strategic vision to reduce poverty through enhancement of means of livelihoods. The sector contributes significantly to food security, employment and economic growth through revenue generation. The fisheries sector is comprised of marine, inland and aquaculture fisheries. The fishing industry consists of the industrial and artisanal or canoe fisheries. In the industrial fisheries sub-sector, Sierra Leonean fishing companies either alone or through joint-ventures with foreign partners participate in trawler fishing. Fishing license fees are based on the Gross Registered Tonnage (GRT) of the vessels for shrimp and fish trawlers, and cubic capacity of fish hold for tuna vessels. Each fishing license shall be valid for not more than one year. 1.2 Research and statistics The Statistics, Research and Policy Division of the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources is responsible for the	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				Management, Development and Conservation of the fisheries data collection in Sierra Leone. Industrial fishing vessels are monitored to ensure compliance of the fisheries legislation. Catch and effort data on industrial and artisanal fisheries are compiled and analyzed for rational utilization of the resources. The total catch recorded for tuna species in 2023 through emails sent by the captains of tuna vessels is 26,929.35mt. With regards to the disaggregation by species, yellow fin was the most dominant of 14,946.34mt, accounting for 55.50 percent of the total production. Skipjack and Bigeye recorded 11,696.5mt and 286.55mt, representing 43.43% and 1.06% respectively. However, this data has not been reported to ICCAT because, Sierra Leone is not a flag state. Information on FAD (fish Aggregating Devices) have not been recorded. Observers are deployed onboard industrial fishing vessels to collect and record catch data on logbooks; in addition, they send daily catch and effort data to the Statistics Division through the Radio Room Officers in the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources. A database programme (IFDAS) has been developed to analyze data. There are also Dock Observers at major landing sites that	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				collect catch landing for the Statistics Unit. Fisheries personnel that supervise transshipment activities, collect data on the quantity of fish transshipped and that landed for sale in local markets. Sampling for statistical data is continuous throughout the license period of every fishing vessel. Researches carried out in Sierra Leone waters by the Norwegian fisheries research vessel, Dr. Fridtj of Nansen in 2006, 2007, under the auspices of a regional "Guinea Current Large Marine Ecosystem Project", (GCLME). The stock was estimated to be around 300,000mt. A transboundary fisheries survey conducted in the sub-region by the Norwegian fisheries research vessel, Dr. Fridtj of Nansen in 2017, 2019, and 2023 revealed that the stock level is encouraging of which the 2017 survey estimated a total biomass for the pelagic stock of 153 433mt and in 2019, the total biomass level by main groups in swept-area bottom-trawl around 38,500mt. FAO Regional Survey 2024 in the Gulf of Guinea shows that Sierra Leone has abundance fish stocks. The full report of the 2024 survey has not been released yet. In addition, in 2008, the Ministry in collaboration with the Institute of Marine Biology and Oceanography (IMBO),	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				Fourah Bay College, University of Sierra Leone, with help of the EU-fu.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit data on fleet characteristic.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit Task 1 Nominal catch estimate.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit Task 2 catch and effort data.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state CPC.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state CPC.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state CPC and has not been involved in scientific tagging survey.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone has not been involved in any tagging survey.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Not applicable. Sierra Leone has not been involved in any tagging survey.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers on board tuna vessels.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers on board tuna vessels.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have information on sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate in the Med Sea.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in bluefin tuna fisheries.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Not applicable. Sierra Leone does not involve in bluefin tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		No information on FAD, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board to provide such information. However, there is a management plan in place for FAD deployment.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	Yes		No information on FAD, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board to provide such information.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board to provide such information.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board to provide such information.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not collect sample at port.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state and does not collect sample at port.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	Yes		No information on FAD, Sierra Leone does not have Observers on board to provide such information.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB-MD fisheries.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB-MD fisheries.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		No data or information on billfish and Sierra Leone is not a flag State.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes		No data or information on billfish and data collection in the artisanal sector is not effective for now due to a lack of funding.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Plans are ongoing to develop data collection for sharks at species specific level.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		Not applicable. Sierra Leone has not carried out any research on shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		No information, Sierra Leone has not been involved in such data collection.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Plans are ongoing to develop data collection for sharks on species specific level.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		No information, Sierra Leone has not involved in such data collection.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		No information available as of now as Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard licensed tuna vessels.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		No information available as of now as Sierra Leone does not have observers on board licensed tuna vessels.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes		No information available as of now as Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard licensed tuna vessels.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes		Data collection in the artisanal sector has not been effective for the past years due to lack of support.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		All fishermen have been trained to handle by-catch reduction and turtle excluder.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		All fishermen have been trained to handle by-catch reduction and turtle excluder.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-23	Submitted.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state. No information, Sierra Leone has not been involved in such data collection.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-09-23	Submitted.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		Not applicable because Sierra Leone has no charting arrangement with any country.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		Sierra.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers on board.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		No report of transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		No report of transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2025-09-22	Not applicable. No report of transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		No report of transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		MCS, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		Statistics and MCS Division of the Ministry.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		There is no designated port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone. Tuna vessels operating in the EEZ of Sierra Leone undergo inspections at the Ports of Dakar and Abidjan.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		here is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		here is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		here is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		There have been no reports of potential non-compliance by tuna vessels inspected in other ports on behalf of Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		There have been no reports of potential non-compliance by tuna vessels inspected in other ports on behalf of Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		Sierra Leone has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		There is no port for inspection of Tuna vessels in Sierra Leone.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		Sierra Leone has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		Sierra Leone has not entered into any such bilateral arrangements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country, only provides an access license to tuna vessels in her EEZ.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country, only provide access license to tuna vessels to in her EEZ.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		There are no sport or recreational fisheries carried out by in the Convention Area in Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		No information IUU fishing recorded.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		NO report on IUU.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		Not applicable to Sierra Leone, because no report of such.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measure.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		No information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measure.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		Sierra Leone has not received any reports of vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		Sierra Leone has not received any reports of vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		The Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, the Navy, Marine Police, Sierra Leone Maritime Administration, National Revenue Authority, Immigration Department, Port Health Division of the Ministry of Health and Sanitation are the National Authority responsible for at-sea inspection under the umbrella of the Joint Maritime Committee of Sierra Leone.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		The Head of Management Team and Head of MCS is the Designated point of Contact. Contact details: +23276619276.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		Sierra Leone has not participated in the pilot program but interested to do so in the future. Kindly furnish us with information on how to participate.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		Not applicable, no IUU activities were reported.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels. But intent to participate in the ICCAT Observer Program.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels. But intent to participate in the ICCAT Observer Program.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels to collect such date on gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone has no observers on board tuna vessels to collect such date on gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		No report on that.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes		No applicable, Sierra Leone has no observer onboard Tuna vessels to supply such declaration.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		Not applicable, no IUU activities were reported.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		All Tuna vessels license to Sierra Leone have AIS, and some with VMS.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		All Tuna vessels license to Sierra Leone have AIS, and some with VMS.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard tuna vessels to implement and action plan.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have an observer on board.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Sierra Leone does not operate BFT fisheries.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	No		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country to submit catch data on tropical tuna from tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country, but all tuna vessels giving access license are required to inform the ministry through the director of fisheries prior to the deployment of FAD.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country to submit catch data on tropical tuna from tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Sierra Leone is not a flag state country to submit catch data on tropical tuna from tuna fishing vessels.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state to submit list of tuna vessels fishing BET, YFT and SKJ.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Not applicable, Sierra Leone is not a flag state country and no data available on artisanal sector.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		No data at the moment on.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		No information.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		No data at the moment on SWO.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		Sierra Leone does not operate SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		Sierra Leone does not operate MED-SWO fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		Sierra Leone is not flag state country to implement this Recommendation 19-05 and 16-11.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard tuna vessels to implement this action.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		No data or information on shark, however, Sierra Leone Fisheries Act prohibits the landing of shark without the fins attached.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard tuna vessels to send report on this species.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		No information on seabirds. Sierra Leone does not have longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		No information on seabirds. Sierra Leone does not have longline fishery in the area to which the requirement pertains.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard tuna vessels to send report.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Sierra Leone does not have observers onboard tuna vessels TO implement this recommendation, however, Sierra Leone Fisheries and Aquaculture Act prohibits the landing of any endanger species (Cetaceans).	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		Not applicable, Sierra Leone has not operated any pilot electronic statistical document system.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		Sierra Leone had not lodged any objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Sierra Leone does not operate ALB fisheries.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes		The Sierra Leone Fisheries Act and Regulation provide that all cetaceans are protected by all vessels operators.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		Not applicable, Sierra Leone has not operated any pilot electronic statistical document system.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Yes		Sierra Leone had not lodged any objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L´AFRIQUE DU SUD
INFORME ANUAL DE SUDÁFRICA

SUMMARY

*South African large pelagic fisheries comprise a baitboat fleet (tuna pole-line) and a pelagic longline fleet (large pelagic longline). In 2024, the baitboat fleet comprised 89 active vessels of an average length of 16 m overall (LOA). The total baitboat effort of 5 362 catch days within the ICCAT Convention area represents an increase in effort of 17%, which resulted in an increase of albacore catches to 4 562 t. Fluctuating availability of yellowfin tuna in the inshore regions resulted in a 37% decrease in yellowfin tuna catches from 2023 to 2024 with 912 t caught. In 2024, 24 active longline vessels fished in the Atlantic. Since 2020 fishing effort has risen steadily, surpassing 1 200 thousand hooks, and reaching a recent peak of 1 849 thousand hooks in 2024, reflecting the increase in the number of active vessels in that year. Despite the increase in the number of active vessels in 2024, several were newly introduced to longline fishing, and this did not translate into higher catches. The 2024 longline catches were around 300t for bigeye, albacore and swordfish, whilst yellowfin had a sharp decline to 100t. Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) showed a healthy increase to from 71t in 2023 to 166t in 2024. Finally, shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) exceeded 100t for the first time since 2019 while blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) remained stable. Strategies to reduce shark targeting to direct effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch have been included in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery Policy and the measures have been effective. Furthermore, catch limits for blue and mako sharks were implemented for the ICCAT Convention area of 1000 t and 154 t respectively. In 2023 South Africa has complied with the ICCAT Recommendation 22-12, to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area. In 2024, the number of observed trips increased to 28 compared to the 20 trips in 2023. South African government scientists are working independently and in collaboration with scientists from other CPCs and NGOs to carry out research related to large pelagic species and topics related to the fishery and management thereof.*

RÉSUMÉ

*South African large pelagic fisheries comprise a baitboat fleet (tuna pole-line) and a pelagic longline fleet (large pelagic longline). In 2024, the baitboat fleet comprised 89 active vessels of an average length of 16 m overall (LOA). The total baitboat effort of 5 362 catch days within the ICCAT Convention area represents an increase in effort of 17%, which resulted in an increase of albacore catches to 4 562 t. Fluctuating availability of yellowfin tuna in the inshore regions resulted in a 37% decrease in yellowfin tuna catches from 2023 to 2024 with 912 t caught. In 2024, 24 active longline vessels fished in the Atlantic. Since 2020 fishing effort has risen steadily, surpassing 1 200 thousand hooks, and reaching a recent peak of 1 849 thousand hooks in 2024, reflecting the increase in the number of active vessels in that year. Despite the increase in the number of active vessels in 2024, several were newly introduced to longline fishing, and this did not translate into higher catches. The 2024 longline catches were around 300t for bigeye, albacore and swordfish, whilst yellowfin had a sharp decline to 100t. Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) showed a healthy increase to from 71t in 2023 to 166t in 2024. Finally, shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) exceeded 100t for the first time since 2019 while blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) remained stable. Strategies to reduce shark targeting to direct effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch have been included in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery Policy and the measures have been effective. Furthermore, catch limits for blue and mako sharks were implemented for the ICCAT Convention area of 1000 t and 154 t respectively. In 2023 South Africa has complied with the ICCAT Recommendation 22-12, to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area. In 2024, the number of observed trips increased to 28 compared to the 20 trips in 2023. South African government scientists are working independently and in collaboration with scientists from other CPCs and NGOs to carry out research related to large pelagic species and topics related to the fishery and management thereof.*

RESUMEN

*South African large pelagic fisheries comprise a baitboat fleet (tuna pole-line) and a pelagic longline fleet (large pelagic longline). In 2024, the baitboat fleet comprised 89 active vessels of an average length of 16 m overall (LOA). The total baitboat effort of 5 362 catch days within the ICCAT Convention area represents an increase in effort of 17%, which resulted in an increase of albacore catches to 4 562 t. Fluctuating availability of yellowfin tuna in the inshore regions resulted in a 37% decrease in yellowfin tuna catches from 2023 to 2024 with 912 t caught. In 2024, 24 active longline vessels fished in the Atlantic. Since 2020 fishing effort has risen steadily, surpassing 1 200 thousand hooks, and reaching a recent peak of 1 849 thousand hooks in 2024, reflecting the increase in the number of active vessels in that year. Despite the increase in the number of active vessels in 2024, several were newly introduced to longline fishing, and this did not translate into higher catches. The 2024 longline catches were around 300t for bigeye, albacore and swordfish, whilst yellowfin had a sharp decline to 100t. Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) showed a healthy increase to from 71t in 2023 to 166t in 2024. Finally, shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) exceeded 100t for the first time since 2019 while blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) remained stable. Strategies to reduce shark targeting to direct effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch have been included in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery Policy and the measures have been effective. Furthermore, catch limits for blue and mako sharks were implemented for the ICCAT Convention area of 1000 t and 154 t respectively. In 2023 South Africa has complied with the ICCAT Recommendation 22-12, to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area. In 2024, the number of observed trips increased to 28 compared to the 20 trips in 2023. South African government scientists are working independently and in collaboration with scientists from other CPCs and NGOs to carry out research related to large pelagic species and topics related to the fishery and management thereof.*

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1. Annual fisheries information

1.1.1 Tuna pole-line fishery

Prior to 2006, the pole and line fishery were managed under the category of commercial line fishing. Following the long-term rights allocation process in 2006, the Tuna Pole-Line fishery has been managed as a distinct entity. It operates throughout the year, but effort generally peaks along the west coast of South Africa: during May to June and November to December. The number of active vessels fishing within the ICCAT convention area has fluctuated between 89 and 99 vessels between 2017 and 2024. Of the 89 active vessels in 2024, 13 were larger than 20 m. The total fishing effort of the Tuna Pole-Line fishery in the Atlantic was 5 625 fishing days in 2022. This declined to 4550 fishing days in 2023, before rising again to 5362 days in 2024, representing a 17% increase in effort compared to 2023 (**Table 1**). The total reported annual pole fleet catch of the main target species albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fluctuates depending on the availability of fish nearshore within the vessels' operating range. Albacore decreased from 2016 to 2018, and has since had several good seasons of total landings exceeding 4 000 tons, with a 5 175t maximum in 2022, the highest catch in recent years. Whilst albacore catches in 2023 decreased, yellowfin stabilised from 2019 to 2022, with a substantial increase in 2023 by 326% to 1 455t. These catches in 2023 represent a boom in catches like that of 2014 (Table 1) when compared to the average catch of 742t from 2019-2024. Similarly, bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) catches have increased each year from 117t in 2021 to 226 in 2024. The Tuna Pole-Line fishery initially focused on targeting yellowfin tuna. However, catch levels have varied over time due to the inconsistent availability of this species in the nearshore waters around the Cape of Good Hope. In general, this fishery's reliance on tuna availability in the inshore regions greatly influences catch performance. Marlins (blue marlins *Makaira nigricans* and black marlins *Istiompax indica*), swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) and sharks are not permitted to be retained on board of commercial Tuna Pole-Line vessels.

1.1.2 Large pelagic longline fishery

The South African Large Pelagic Longline fishery was commercialized in 2005, with the issuing of 18 swordfish-directed and 26 tuna-directed fishing rights valid for 10 years. The Department of Forestry, Fisheries, and the Environment (DFFE) integrated 9 pelagic shark longline vessels in the tuna/swordfish longline fishery during the allocation of long-term fishing rights in 2005, where these rights holders were permitted to fish until March 2011 under exemption. In 2015, a decision was taken to no longer refer to the fleet as two different fishing strategies, tuna-directed and swordfish-directed, since the fishing behaviour of the local fleet has been shifting from exclusive swordfish targeting to include tunas and sharks. The fishery is now referred to as the Large Pelagic Longline fishery and includes vessels targeting tunas, swordfish and sharks as by-catch. South Africa allocated 62 new fishing rights in this fishery in 2017, for a period of 15 years.

In 2024, 24 active vessels fished in the Atlantic compared to 20 active vessels in 2023 (**Table 2**). These were exclusively domestic vessels ranging in size from 20-39m LOA. Since 2020 fishing effort has risen steadily, surpassing 1 200 thousand hooks, and reaching a recent peak of 1 849 thousand hooks in 2024, reflecting the increase in the number of active vessels in that year.

Despite the increase in the number of active vessels in 2024, several were newly introduced to longline fishing, and this did not translate into higher catches. The 2024 longline catches were around 300t for bigeye, albacore and swordfish, whilst yellowfin had a sharp decline to 100t. Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) showed a healthy increase to from 71t in 2023 to 166t in 2024. Finally, shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) exceeded 100t for the first time since 2019 while blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) remained stable (**Table 2**). Since 2017, progressively more stringent measures have been included in permit conditions to direct longline effort away from sharks and towards tuna. The 2024 permit conditions include limits to the total annual shark bycatch (blue shark and shortfin mako) to less 50% of the total catch. In 2024 South Africa has complied with ICCAT Recommendation 22-12, to reduce bycatch and increase post-release survival of threatened and endangered sea turtle populations within the Convention area. Longline vessels that deploy shallow sets (majority of the hooks fish at a depth shallower than 100 meters), must implement at least one of the two mitigation methods i.e., the use of only large circle hooks or the use of whole fish bait only.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Pole and line fishery

1.2.1.1 Logbooks

Each Rights Holder in the baitboat fishery records daily catches in the onboard logbook. The logbooks capture estimated dressed weight (species dependent) of all fish retained per day, the dressing method, the geographical coordinates (1 × 1 degree blocks), gear used, and bait used (live bait, fresh or frozen). Landed/factory weight of fish that are measured on scales is used for verification of estimated weights. The Department, the Industry Associations and Rights Holders continuously work to improve reporting by the baitboat fishery. An electronic logbook is currently under development, and when available for implementation will improve data collection, reporting and accuracy.

1.2.1.2 Observer coverage

Since baitboat vessels are small and the nature of the operation requires the vessel to maximise on crew (who work in pairs to catch and haul albacore), South Africa has not mandated vessels to accommodate human scientific observers and instead catches have been monitored in port during offloading. Two industry groups in this sector, which cover the entire fleet, achieved Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) certification in August and December 2024. The MSC certification process includes assessing and scoring external validation of evidence and information, and the adequacy of information through methods such as observer coverage. As such, this sector has voluntarily commenced with onboard human scientific observer coverage on suitable and willing vessels and their observer coverage currently is ~3% of fishing days.

1.2.2 Large pelagic longline fishery

1.2.2.1 Logbooks

Rights Holders in the large pelagic longline fishery are required to complete daily logs of catches, since 1997. The logbook records locations of catch, number of hooks, time of setting and hauling, bait used, number and estimated weight of retained species, and data reported on bycatch, including Endangered, Threatened and Protected (ETP) species such as seabirds, turtles and sharks. The Department, the Industry Associations and Rights Holders continuously work to improve reporting by the large pelagic longline fishery. To facilitate reporting all active vessels have been issued with identification guides on tunas, common bycatch species, sharks, billfish, seabirds and turtles. An electronic logbook is currently under development, and when available for implementation will improve data collection, reporting and accuracy.

1.2.2.2 Observer coverage(Rec 16-14)

Since 1998, South Africa has implemented an on-board observer programme for the tuna/swordfish pelagic longline fishery. Although the programme came to an end in March 2011, the foreign-flagged vessels, which fish under joint-venture charter agreement, are required to carry an observer for 100% of their trips, only one single set has been made by a foreign-flagged vessel fishing in the ICCAT area since 2013.

The target level of observer coverage is 10% for this fishery, measured in number of hooks. All vessels are required to take an observer aboard for at least one trip per quarter, to ensure spatio-temporal coverage. To address the challenge of achieving representative coverage across the three tRFMOs (ICCAT, IOTC, and CCSBT) and to better target non-compliance at the vessel level, South Africa is considering an approach that allocates observer coverage based on each vessel's previous activity and by requesting coverage during specific months. The number of observed trips in the Large Pelagic Longline Fishery had previously increased from just two trips in 2016 to 15 observed trips in 2017, which had resulted in an increase from 2% to 8.5% coverage of the longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic. The observed effort has fluctuated between 9% and 12% between 2018 and 2023 in the Atlantic, improving to 18% in 2024.

In 2024, the number of observed trips increased to 28 trips (16 of the 24 active vessels) compared to the 20 trips in 2023 and after a reduction to 12 and 13 trips in 2021 and 2022, respectively. To further improve the spatio-temporal observer coverage and reporting to the three RFMOs (ICCAT, IOTC and CCSBT), South Africa amended the Large Pelagic Longline Permit Conditions in 2018, requiring all Permit Holders to carry one or more scientific observers on board their vessel on a minimum of one fishing trip per quarter. DFFE is working more closely with the pelagic longline fishery to achieve 20% observer coverage of domestic fishing trips under normal fishing conditions.

South Africa recognises the importance of the observer programme in ensuring that vessels comply with bycatch (sharks, seabirds and turtles) mitigation measures and catch and size limits for target and bycatch species. Vessels that exceed a 60% shark bycatch limit per quarter will have to carry an observer on-board for the remainder of the fishing season.

Observers are trained in the protocols and implementation of CMMs of ICCAT, IOTC and CCSBT.

The observers collect all operational, catch (retained and discard), effort and length frequency data, and will collect biological material when required. The observers record data on the following forms:

- Form 1: Vessel and trip information sheet (IOTC Form I-GEN)
- Form 2D: Pelagic longline gear and operation information (IOTC Form 2-LL)
- Form 3D: Fishing effort pelagic long-line (IOTC Form 4-LL)
- Form 4: Marine mammal, sea turtle, and seabird incidental take form
- Form 6: Depredation
- Form 7: Fish biological sampling

The data collected by the observer is transcribed from paper forms to a MS Access database whilst at sea. The format of the database is standardized across multiple observer companies. The data and trip reports are submitted to the Fisheries Department on a regular database, where data are collated and merged.

1.2.3 Research

1.2.3.1 Stock assessment

South African government scientists, in collaboration with CPC scientists from NOAA, led the development and implementation of the open-source modelling framework JABBA (Just Another Bayesian Biomass Assessment). JABBA is widely used for stock assessments in ICCAT, including the 2017 Mediterranean albacore assessment (Winker and Parker 2017), the 2017 North and South Atlantic shortfin mako shark assessments (Winker et al. 2017a; Winker and Parker 2017a; Winker and Carvalho 2017); the 2017 ICCAT South Atlantic swordfish assessment (ICCAT, 2017c; Winker and Parker 2017b); the 2018 ICCAT blue marlin assessment (Mourato et al. 2019; the 2018 ICCAT bigeye tuna assessment (Winker et al. 2019); the 2019 white marlin assessment (Mourato et al. 2019) and the 2019 yellowfin tuna assessment (Sant'Ana et al. 2019).

In 2019, the Secretariat presented the materials for the inclusion of JABBA into the ICCAT stock assessment software catalogue (ICCAT software catalogue) to the Working Group of Stock Assessment Methods (WGSAM), which included documentation, source codes, user's manual, vignette, and references. The Group noted that JABBA has been widely applied in stock assessments of highly migratory species (sharks, tuna, and billfishes) around the world, is published as a peer-reviewed open-access publication (Winker et al., 2018) and distributed through the global open-source platform GitHub and is accessible free at https://github.com/JABBAmodel. After reviewing, the Group fully agreed to include JABBA in ICCAT software catalogue (https://github.com/ICCAT/software/wiki/2.8-JABBA).

In 2020, South Africa produced a standardised catch per unit effort (CPUE) index for albacore catches in the baitboat sector, which was included in the 2020 albacore assessment (Parker et al., 2020). JABBA was subsequently used as the model to assess south Atlantic albacore in 2020 with the aid of South African scientists (Winker *et al*., 2020 a,b).

In 2020, South African catch and length data for porbeagle shark were included in the preliminary sustainability assessment for fishing effects of pelagic longline fisheries on porbeagle sharks and identification of F-based biological reference points (Cortes *et al.*, 2020).

South Africa provided a standardized CPUE for swordfish from the longline sector in 2022 (Parker, 2022). This index was included in the 2022 stock assessment where the JABBA model was used to make management recommendations (Parker at al., 2022).

1.2.3.2 Seabird bycatch

A National Plan of Action for seabirds (NPOA-seabirds) was published in 2008, which aimed to reduce seabird mortalities below 0.05 seabirds.1000 hooks-1. Good collaboration with the fishing industry, researchers and managers, continual refining of mitigation measures, the implementation of stringent management measures through permit conditions, and close monitoring through the observer programme indicates that seabird mortalities have decreased. South Africa is in the process of reviewing and updating its NPOA-seabirds. The process will be completed before the end of the year.

1.2.3.3 Sea turtle bycatch

Rec. 22-12, paras:

- 1: the use of only large circle hooks or use of only finfish bait is in permit conditions (section 5.4)
- 2: the pelagic longline permit conditions include an annexure on the safe handling and release of turtles, which includes an infographic depicting the actions to take and the gear to use (net, de-hooker, wire cutters, line cutter, mouth gag).

- 4: No research has been conducted on mitigating bycatch and reducing bycatch mortality, and increasing post release survival of sea turtles.
- 5: a report on the pelagic longline fleet's interaction with turtles has been provided in using form ST09-DomObPrg. Mitigation measures reported on includes large circle hooks (ULCH), whole finfish bait (UWFB), and sea turtle promptly released (RUST).

South Africa's pelagic longline fleet uses opts to use large circle hooks.

1.2.3.4 NPOA-Sharks SA

The South African National Plan of Action for sharks (NPOA-Sharks SA) was finalised in 2013 and provided information on the status of chondrichthyans in South Africa and examined structure, mechanisms and regulatory framework related to research, management, monitoring and enforcement associated with shark fishing and trade of shark product in the South African context. This information was used to identify, group and prioritize issues particular to South African chondrichthyan resources that require intervention in the forms of specific actions, associated responsibilities and timeframes in an Action Table. It provided a guideline for identifying and resolving the outstanding issues around management and conservation of sharks to ensure their optimal, long term, sustainable use for the benefit of all South Africans. Following an internal review completed in 2018, the Minister of DFFE called for the review of the NPOA – Sharks SA by a Panel of International Experts. The Panel was mandated to provide an independent critical appraisal of the NPOA – Sharks SA and to provide comments specifically on the Action Table which forms the core of the NPOA – Sharks SA to update it. The expert panel comprised of experienced scientists and resource managers with proven expertise related to South African and/ or international fisheries management, bycatch mitigation, biodiversity assessment and development and implementation of policy. The Panel commended the external review process as a unique example of accountability and transparency, and found the NPOA – Sharks SA to be comprehensive, albeit too ambitious in both extent and timeframes.

Emanating from this review, after an extensive stakeholder consultation phase, the revised NPOA (NPOA-Sharks II) was completed in 2022. An implementation plan has been developed to ensure the completion of the NPOA Sharks II within stipulated time- frames. Research prioritisation, gap analyses and collation of information for 103 shark species have already been accomplished, and training programmes with simplified identification guides for compliance staff to improve shark identification have started.

South Africa has contributed to several projects on the life history, spatial distribution and movement of blue sharks in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. A recent project has shifted the focus from blue sharks to shortfin mako sharks. 19 juvenile shortfin mako sharks have been tagged with SPOT and PSAT tags in order to investigate the movement of these sharks in relation to the Agulhas shelf edge. This study aims to identify whether a short-fin mako nursery exists along the south coast of South Africa. One of the key research priorities involves investigating the movement of large pelagic sharks and fish between the Indian and Atlantic Ocean. Genetic samples of shortfin mako sharks have been collected for the South Atlantic Mako shark close kin project collaboration with CSIRO, Australia.

1.2.3.5 Electronic Monitoring (EM)

Operators in the baitboat and pelagic longline fleet have been funding and piloting electronic monitoring systems voluntarily on several vessels (4 in the baitboat and 3 in the pelagic longline). A number of challenges not uncommon in the trialing of EM have been experienced, e.g. camera placement, camera failure, power interruptions, radio frequency interference, data storage with hard drives, data retrieval, footage review, equipment installation and maintenance costs.

South Africa is in its infancy of forming an EM project implementation team, conducting stakeholder consultation, reviewing regulatory and policy legislation, assessing technical infrastructure requirements, and quantifying the budgeting and resource allocation requirements. South Africa's permit conditions do not require nor do they prohibit/restrict any EM observation devices.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Catch statistics (Rec 11-15)

All tuna pole-line/ rod and reel, large pelagic longline vessels are required to complete a daily logbook of all fishing activity and meets the standards described in the ICCAT Field Manual.

South Africa places significant emphasis on ensuring that close to 100% of catch records from all vessels are submitted to the Fisheries Department. Permit holders are legally required to submit monthly catch returns regardless of whether fishing took place to ensure that all fishing activity is fully accounted for throughout the season. Reported catch numbers and estimated weights from daily logbooks are systematically cross-checked against landing declarations of actual weights, allowing discrepancies to be identified and promptly addressed directly with the fisher concerned. Regular stakeholder engagement sessions are also held, during which common errors in the completion of logbooks are highlighted and corrective guidance provided. The catch statistics logbook itself is highly detailed, and fishers are routinely reminded of the importance of recording all catches, including shark species. In addition, the logbook template is regularly updated, with deliberate efforts made to incorporate the evolving data collection requirements of newly adopted ICCAT CMMs, where possible.

2.1.2 Minimum size limits

The Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also specify minimum weight limits for bigeye tuna (3.2 kg), bluefin tuna (6.4 kg), yellowfin tuna (3.2 kg). The swordfish minimum size limits of 125 cm LJFL and 25 kg mass were reduced to 119 cm LJFL and 18 kg to minimize dumping at sea.

As a result of the reduced swordfish size adopted in 2005, undersize swordfish (< 119 cm FL or < 18 kg dressed weight) are confiscated by the Fisheries Compliance Officer (FCOs)/Fishery Monitors (FM) who are required to monitor all discharges of longline vessels fishing on a South African permit.

2.1.3 Catch quotas

South Africa manages its fisheries in accordance with the catch quotas and retention allowances (e.g. south Atlantic albacore, south Atlantic swordfish, shortfin mako) allocated by ICCAT, ensuring that harvest levels remain within agreed limits.

2.1.4 Effort control

All fishing sectors targeting large pelagic species, except for the recreational sector, are managed by a TAE (with TAE = no of vessels) as determined by the Minister of DFFE.

2.1.5 Conservation of sharks, seabirds, turtles

Permit conditions prohibit the retention of thresher, oceanic whitetip, hammerhead, silky, porbeagle and whale sharks. South Africa has finalised and published a NPOA for shark in 2013 and updated and reviewed it in 2022. Most of the Management Measures that are contained therein, have been in place and implemented for several years to conserve shark populations. For example: shark catches are restricted to 50% of the weight of tuna and swordfish; skippers are encouraged to release sharks alive; skippers are required to carry dehooking devices on board the vessel; and no finning is allowed. South Africa has also unilaterally implemented a Precautionary Upper Catch Limit for sharks of 1 000 t for the Atlantic and Indian Ocean combined.

South Africa does not permit purse seine operations, so no interactions with whale sharks to report (Rec 23-12).

South Africa has adopted and enforces the provisions of ICCAT recommendations designed to reduce interactions with ETP species, and issues official guidelines to industry on best practices for their safe handling and release.

2.1.6 Statistical documents

Bigeye tuna and swordfish statistical documents have been issued since 2003 and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

2.1.7 Observer programme (Rec. 16-14)

Current Large Pelagic Longline Permit Conditions require Right Holders to deploy at least one scientific observer aboard their vessels for a minimum of one trip per quarter. Additionally, South Africa has mandated that, starting from the 2022/23 fishing season, observer coverage in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery must be increased to 20%, further strengthening oversight and sustainability efforts.

2.1.8 Vessel Monitoring System

Any pole, rod and reel, large pelagic longline vessel, irrespective of size, is required to have a functional VMS (as approved by DFFE) in place before a vessel is permitted to embark on any fishing trip.

2.1.9 General

- Vessels fishing on a South African catch permit are only allowed to discharge in South African ports.
- South Africa does not allow IUU vessels to enter its EEZ. Furthermore, no port services are made available to the vessels should they be allowed to enter in the case of *force majeure*. In addition, transhipments at sea are not permitted.
- Commercial tuna fishing vessels are authorised by the DFFE to fish for tuna and tuna-like species by means of a valid catch permit. A high seas vessel licence is required if the vessel is to fish on the high seas. The original copies of the permit and licence are required to be on board the vessel on all fishing trips. Fishing vessel call signs and names also must be marked in as stipulated in the permit conditions.

2.1.10 Inspection schemes and activities

Vessels, including foreign charter vessels, participating in the South African Large Pelagic Longline and tuna pole-line fishing sectors are required to notify the local FCO prior to all landings as stipulated in the permit conditions. These vessels are only allowed to discharge in designated ports. All pole-line and longline vessels are required to have a functional VMS, which reports to the DFFE's VMS Operations Centre. South Africa is in the process of improving its Vessel Monitoring Systems, which will bring about a more stringent monitoring and surveillance regime by applying the most advanced VMS technologies.

All longline discharges in South African waters are weighed at the quayside and are independently monitored and inspected by FCOs and FMs. The Statistical Document Programme for swordfish and bigeye tuna, established in 2003, continues to be robust. Onboard scientific observers play a critical role in ensuring that longline skippers comply with the relevant permit conditions.

South Africa prohibits transhipments at sea. However, transhipments in port are permitted, subject to obtaining a transhipment permit, which requires monitoring by a FCO or FM. As part of the application for this permit, the Permit Holder must provide detailed information to South African authorities, including vessel details, the quantity and species of fish to be transhipped, and the location of the catch.

Through collaboration with other national agencies such as the National Ports Authority and Customs and Excise, South Africa continues to enhance the effective implementation of these measures. South Africa maintains a full Port Inspection Scheme in line with the FAO's Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA), which the country ratified in 2015. This scheme requires foreign vessels to obtain an EEZ permit before entering and discharging at South African ports (Permit for foreign vessels entering South AFrica's Exclusive Economic Zone and designated ports).

Port access for foreign vessels is restricted to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and Durban harbours, where there is sufficient capacity to effectively monitor vessel activities. EEZ permits are issued only to authorized vessels, and vessels listed as Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated (IUU) are strictly prohibited from entering or discharging at any South African port.

To obtain an EEZ permit, skippers must submit the necessary Flag State authorization documents, details on the quantity and species of fish onboard, the gear type used, and the purpose of the port call. In cases of uncertainty, a letter of authorization from the Flag State is required to validate the discharge permit application. South Africa is committed to inspecting and monitoring 100% of foreign vessel discharges and transshipments at its ports, ensuring strict compliance with all regulatory measures.

The surveillance of South Africa's coastal waters is routinely conducted by Fisheries Patrol Vessels, ensuring the monitoring and enforcement of regulations within the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). These efforts are further bolstered through joint operations with the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and the South African Police Service (SAPS), enhancing the country's capacity to deter illegal activities.

In addition to maritime efforts, the Cape Town Port of Entry Control Centre is undergoing expansion to cover the Air Border Environment, with a third phase focusing on land border posts. This expansion aims to prevent the illegal export of fish and fish products to neighboring countries.

South Africa is also in the process of establishing the Border Management Authority (BMA), which will serve as the central authority managing all matters related to the country's ports of entry. The BMA is expected to significantly enhance the country's ability to combat illegal activities along its borders. The Border Management Authority Bill has been passed by the National Assembly and is currently awaiting concurrence from the National Council of Provinces.

2.1.11 Bycatch mitigation and reduction of discards (Rec 11-10)

South Africa has progressively strengthened its implementation of ICCAT's measures and guidance on bycatch mitigation. In 2007, the dedicated pelagic shark fishery was integrated into the tuna/swordfish fishery as part of efforts to phase out targeted shark fishing. Since then, increasingly stringent bycatch limits have been applied, including the requirement that shark catches may not exceed 50% of the total landed mass in any season. The use of wire traces has also been prohibited to further discourage shark targeting. For seabirds, South Africa enforces best-practice mitigation measures: longlines may only be set at night and must be accompanied by either line weighting or the deployment of one or more tori lines. Measures to reduce turtle interactions have been embedded in permit conditions, requiring vessels to use either large circle hooks or whole finfish bait. To improve post-release survival of unwanted and prohibited species, fishers are supplied with safe handling and release guidelines, and the live release of incidentally caught species is encouraged. Regular training for skippers in the application of these guidelines ensures that mitigation practices are not only adopted but consistently applied at sea.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

Noting serious capacity human resources capacity constraints, South Africa complied with all its data and reporting requirements to ICCAT.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-07-15	NF#E25-08102.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-15	NF#E25-08102.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-07-15	NF#E25-08102.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-08-15	NF#E25-08102.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		South Africa has not compiled catch-at-size estimations.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		No scientific tagging surveys in 2024.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		South Africa is in the process of compiling tagging data inventory, and declarations will be provided in the future.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		South Africa is in the process of compiling tagging data inventory, and declarations will be provided in the future.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2025-07-15	NF#E25-08102.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2025-09-15	Included in Annual Report (Scientific).	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		South Africa does not fish for pelagic Sargassum.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Support vessels are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-05-01	NF#E25-04535.	2025-07-15
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		South Africa did not participate in trials on electronic monitoring.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-07-15	NF#E25-08102.	2025-08-06
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Stratified upscaling of observer data, if applicable.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		South Africa does not have any artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries that interact with blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Sharks are identified to species specific level. All sharks must be landed with fins attached, which facilitates species identification. identification guides developed and distributed to fishers. Verifying fisher species identification against observer data will be conducted in future.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		No results to report.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2025-09-15	Information provided in Shark Implementation Check sheet.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic shortfin mako shark.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		Stratified upscaling of observer data, if applicable.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Artisanal/small-scale fisheries do not fish for any tuna and tuna like species, including pelagic sharks.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		South Africa does not have a purse seine fishery for tuna.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2025-09-15		

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2025-07-15	NF#E25-08102. Submitted on form ST09 in the absence of ST12.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2025-07-15	NF#E25-08102.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		South Africa does not have any artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries that interact with tuna and tuna-like species, as well as large pelagic sharks.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2025-09-15	Included in part 1 of Annual Report.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		South Africa does not fish or trade in SWO-N.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-19		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not charter any foreign flagged fishing vessel in 2024.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not charter any foreign flagged fishing vessel in 2024.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Not applicable. No South African flagged vessel transhipped in Port.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transhipment at sea.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		South Africa does not have any registered authorised Carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not have LSPLVs which were authorised to tranship to carrier vessels.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2015-04-29	No amendments have taken place. Contact details updated and report sent to the Secretariat on 2015-04-29.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2020-09-30	No amendments have taken place. Last updated on 2020-09-30.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2018-03-06	No amendments have taken place. Last updated on 2018-03-06.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2018-03-06	No amendments have taken place. Last updated on 2018-03-06.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Not applicable. No vessel was denied Port of Entry.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Not applicable. No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were detected.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Not applicable. No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were detected.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Not applicable. No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement were detected.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not have any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection in 2024.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes	2024-02-02	06/03/2024 23/03/2024 23/07/2024 06/09/2024 23/07/2024 26/07/2024 02/08/2024 06/08/2024 16/07/2024 07/10/2024 08/11/2024 01/10/2024 04/10/2024 04/10/2024 04/12/2024 31/10/2024 04/12/2024 18/11/2024	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2023-12-12	A full review was conducted on 2022-03-24	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		Not applicable. No changes from the previous years.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		The tuna recreational sector is restricted by a bag limit of 10 tuna per person per day as stipulated in the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998). The minimum size limits as stipulated by the Regulations in terms of the Marine Living Resources Act (1998) also applies to the recreational sector. No statistical system is in place to quantify catches made by the recreational fishery. Recreational fishes are not permitted to sell their catch.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		Nothing to comment on, except to note that South Africa has been requested to respond to an alleged importation of an alleged IUU fish from a Namibian vessel and this matter will be dealt with during the Compliance Committee meeting and a response will be provided to this end.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable. No South African tuna fisheries vessel was in the draft or final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		Not applicable. No South African natural or legal persons was involved in IUU activities relating to tuna and tuna like species.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	No		Not applicable. No relevant information to report on.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Not applicable. No data to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Not applicable. No findings were conducted as there were no allegations of non-compliance.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Not applicable. No vessels sightings were detected.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable. No vessels sightings were detected, as such, no actions taken.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT. In addition, South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT. In addition, South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT. In addition, South Africa did not participate in the pilot program.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Not applicable. Transshipment at sea is not permitted in South Africa, furthermore, South Africa does not fish for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Not applicable. Transshipment at sea is not permitted in South Africa, furthermore, South Africa does not fish for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable. No lost fishing gear were retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Not applicable. No lost fishing gear were retrieved.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Not applicable. No points of contact provided.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not have a registered Carrier vessel.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Not applicable. South Africa has not implemented an EMS programme in its longline fishery thus far.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Not applicable. South Africa has not implemented an EMS programme in its longline fishery thus far.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		South Africa is a member of the International Labour Organization (ILO). The country joined the ILO in 1919, shortly after the organization's founding. As a member, South Africa participates in the development and implementation of international labor standards and contributes to discussions and initiatives aimed at improving working conditions, social protection, and labor rights both domestically and globally.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		No observer incidents involving serious injury, death, missing or presumed fallen overboard, in 2024.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		57	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2025-07-15		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		Not applicable. No South African Large Pelagic Longline and/or Tuna Pole-line vessels were involved in IUU fishing.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not import frozen bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Last updated on 2022-09-21	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		2025-04-24; 2025-08-04	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Not Applicable: FADs are prohibited in South African tuna fisheries.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		Not applicable. South Africa's recent average BET catches are well less than 1000t.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		4	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not have a BET catch limit.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not have a BET catch limit.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		Not applicable. All South African authorised vessels are allowed to fish for tropical tunas.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		Not applicable. All longline and bait boat vessels operating in South Africa's large pelagic fishery are authorized to fish for yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack tunas.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		Not applicable. All South African authorised vessels are allowed to fish for tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		Not applicable. All South African authorised vessels are allowed to fish for tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Not Applicable. South Africa did not import swordfish in 2024.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Last updated on 2022-09-21.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Not applicable. South Africa did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		57	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		Not applicable. S.SWO is a target species in South Africa's tuna fisheries	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for North swordfish.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		57	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for North Atlantic Albacore.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		Not applicable. S. ALB is a target specie in South Africa's Tuna fisheries.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Mediterranean Albacore.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		Not applicable. Marlins (Black, Blue, Stripped and White) and sailfish are not retained on board the vessel in the ICCAT region.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		2025-01-14; 2025-04-25; 2025-09-05.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations	Yes	2025-09-15	Feedback contained in Annual Report (Rec23-12) and Shark Check Sheet.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2025-09-15	Feedback provided in the Annual Report (Scientific). Notification on turtle bycatch interactions submitted to ICCAT for the purpose of statistical reporting requirements on 2025-07-15. Turtle interactions are reported in logbooks by the longline fleet. Dehooking tools and procedures are specified in the Large Pelagic Longline permit conditions. The use of circle hooks is encouraged in the Large Pelagic Longline permit conditions.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		Feedback provided in the Annual Report (Scientific) (Rec11-10). South Africa manages pelagic sharks as a by-catch to the targeting tuna in the Large Pelagic Longline fishery. As such permit conditions prohibit the use of wire traces for all vessels (local and charter vessels). South Africa enforces a "fins naturally attached" policy, which requires that all sharks landed must have their fins naturally attached to their bodies. Several shark species are protected under South African law, and fishing for these species is prohibited. South Africa developed a National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks. Scientific observers are	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					placed on vessels to monitor shark catches, both targeted and incidental. South Africa collaborates with research institutions and international bodies to monitor shark stocks and develop conservation strategies.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		Not applicable. South Africa prohibits purse seine fishing in its tuna fisheries.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No applicable. Pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by South Africa.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		Not applicable. South Africa had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's Recommendations.	

Bibliography

Bosch, A. C., O'Neill, B., Siggi, G.O, Kerwath, S.E., Hoffman, L.C. 2016a. Heavy metals in marine fish meat and consumer health: a review. Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture 96. 1. 32-48.

Bosch, A. C., O'Neill, B., Siggi, G.O, Kerwath, S.E., Hoffman, L.C. 2016b. Mercury accumulation in yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) with regards to muscle type, muscle position and fish size. Food chemistry 190. 351-356.

Mourato B.L., Winker H., Carvalho F., Ortiz M. 2018. Stock assessment of Atlantic blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) using a Bayesian state-space surplus production model JABBA. SCRS/2018/091.

Coelho, R., Mejuto, J., Domingo, A., Yokawa, K., Liu, K.-M., Cortés, E., Romanov, E. V., da Silva, C., Hazin, F., Arocha, F., Mwilima, A.M., Bach, P., Ortiz de Zárate, V., Roche, W., Lino, P.G., García-Cortés, B., Ramos-Cartelle, A.M., Forselledo, R., Mas, F., Ohshimo, S., Courtney, D., Sabarros, P.S., Perez, B., Wogerbauer, C., Tsai, W.-P., Carvalho, F., Santos, M.N. 2017. Distribution patterns and population structure of the blue shark *Prionace glauca*) in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. Fish Fish. DOI: 10.1111/faf.12238.

Cortés E, Bowlby H, Carlson J, Coelho R, Domingo A, Forselledo R, Jagger C, Mas F, Parker D, Santos C, Semba Y, Taylor N, Zhang X. 2020. Preliminary sustainability assessment for fishing effects (SAFE) of pelagic longline fisheries on porbeagle sharks and identification of F-based biological reference points. Collective Volume of Scientific Papers. Inter-national Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) 77: 148–168.

Courtney D., Carvalho F., Winker H., Kell L. 2019. Examples of diagnostic methods implemented for previously completed North Atlantic Shortfin Mako Stock Synthesis model runs. SCRS/2019/088.

da Silva, C., Booth, A. J., Dudley, S., Kerwath, S.E., Lamberth, S.J., Leslie, R., McCord, M., Sauer, W., Zweig, T. 2015. The current status and management of South Africa's chondrichthyan fisheries. African Journal of Marine Science. 37(2):233–248. DOI: 10.2989/1814232X.2015.1044471.

da Silva, C., Winker, H., Parker, D., Wilke, C.G., Lamberth, S.J., S.E. Kerwath. 2018. Update and review of the NPOA for Sharks South Africa. IOTC-WPEB14-11_Rev1.

Jiménez S, Domingo A., Winker H., Parker D., Gianuca D., Neves T., Coelho R., Kerwath S.E. 2020. Towards mitigation of seabird bycatch: large-scale effectiveness of night setting and Tori lines across multiple pelagic longline fleets. Biological Conservation 247: article 108642.

Jolly, K.A., da Silva, C., Jarre, A., Attwood, C.G. 2012. Spatial and Temporal Patterns in blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) catch in South African longline fisheries. IOTC working party document. IOTC-2011-WPEB07-32.

Jolly, K.A., da Silva, C., Jarre, A., Attwood, C.G. 2013. Age, growth and reproductive biology of the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) in South African waters. African Journal of Marine Science 35:1, 99-109.

Kerwath SE, da Silva C, Kock A, Sink K, Domingues A, Sharma S, Langa Z, Pheeha S. 2020. Review of the South African National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks. Report prepared for the Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries.

Mourato B.L., Winker H., Carvalho F., Ortiz M. 2019. Stock Assessment of blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*) using a Bayesian State-Space Surplus Production Model JABBA. Col. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 75(5), 1003–1025.

Mourato B., Winker, H., Carvalho F., Ortiz, M. 2019. Developing of Bayesian state-space surplus production model JABBA for assessing Atlantic white marlin (*Kajikia albida*) stock. SCRS/2019/104.

Merino G., Murua H., Urtizberea A., Santiago J., Winker H., Walter J. (2018). Alternatives for the stock assessment for Atlantic bigeye using a biomass production model. SCRS/2018/100.

Merino G., Murua H., Urtizberea A., Santiago J., Winker H., Walter J. 2018. Continuity stock assessment for Atlantic bigeye using a biomass production model. SCRS/2018/099.

Parker, D., Winker, H., West, W.W., Kerwath, S.E. 2017. Standardization of the catch per unit effort for swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) for the South African longline fishery. SCRS/2017/138. 11 p.

Parker, D., Winker, H., Kerwath, S.E. 2017. Standardization of the catch per unit effort for yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) for the South African Tuna Pole and Line (Baitboat) fleet for the time series 2003-2016. SCRS/2017/206. 14 p.

Parker, D., Winker, H., West, W.W, Kerwath, S.E. 2017. Standardization of the catch per unit effort for bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) for the South African longline fishery. SCRS/2017/204. 14 p.

Parker D., Winker H., Kerwath S.E. 2020. Standardization of the catch per unit effort of albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) for the South African tuna pole-line (baitboat) fleet for the time series 2003–2018. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), meeting of the Albacore Species Group, 29 June–8 July 2020, online. ICCAT SCRS/ 2020/85.

Parker D. 2022. Standardized catch rates of swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) for the South African pelagic longline fishery (2004-2020). ICCAT, meeting of the Billfish Species Group, 21 March – 1 April 2022, online. ICCAT SCRS/ 2022/049.

Parker D, Kikuchi E., Bruno L., and Mourato B. 2022. Assessment of the South Atlantic swordfish (Xiphias gladius) stock Using JABBA. ICCAT, meeting of the Billfish Species Group, 20-28 June 2022, online. ICCAT SCRS/ 2022/117.

Sant'Ana, R., Mourato, B., Kimoto, A., Walter, J., Winker, H. 2019. Atlantic yellowfin tuna stock assessment: An implementation of Bayesian State-Space Surplus Production Models using JABBA. SCRS/2019/125.

Veríssimo A., Sampaio, I., McDowell, J.R., Alexandrino, P. Mucientes, G., Queiroz, N., da Silva, C., Jones, C.S., L.R. Noble. 2017. World without borders-genetic population structure of a highly migratory marine predator, the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*). Ecology and Evolution. DOI: 10.1002/3ce3.298.

Winker, H., Carvalho, F., Sharma, R., Parker, D., Kerwath, S. 2017. Initial results for North and South Atlantic shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) stock assessments using the Bayesian surplus production model JABBA and the catch-resiliance method CMSY. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT 74, 1836–1866.

Winker, H., West, W.W., Kerwath, S.E. 2017. Standardization of the catch per unit effort for albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) for the South African Tuna-Pole fleet for the time series 2003-2015. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 74(2): 716-728

Winker, H., Kerwath, S.E., Parker, D. 2017. Fishing the RFMO boundary: South African Shortfin Mako data. SCRS/P/2017/17.

Winker, H., Parker, D. 2017. CMSY and fitted SPMs: Lessons learned from Mediterranean Albacore with application to South Atlantic shortfin mako. SCRS/P/2017/021.

Winker, H., Carvalho, F., Kapur, M. 2018. JABBA: Just Another Bayesian Biomass Assessment. Fish. Res. 204, 275–288.

Winker H., Carvalho F., Sow F.N., Ortiz M. 2018. Unifying parameterizations between age-structured and surplus production models: an application to Atlantic blue marlin (*Makaira nigricans*). SCRS/2018/092.

Winker H., Kerwath S.E., Merino G., Ortiz M. 2019. Bayesian State-Space Surplus Production Model JABBA of Atlantic bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) stock. Col. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 75(7), 2129–2168.

Winker H. 2019. The Multivariate Normal (MVN) approach to capture uncertainty about the stock status within a two-dimensional Kobe-framework. SCRS/P/2019/020.

Winker, H. 2019. MVLN: A rapid approach for projections, too? Applications to North Atlantic Shortfin mako.SCRS/P/2019/035.

Winker, H., Kell, L., Fu, D., Sharma, R., Courtney, D., Carvalho, F., Schirripa, M., Walter, J. 2019. A rapid approach to approximate Kobe posteriors from Stock Synthesis assessment models with applications to north Atlantic shortfin mako. SCRS/2019/093.

Winker, H., Carvalho, F., Kerwath, S. 2019. Age-structured biomass dynamics of north Atlantic shortfin mako with implications for the interpretation of surplus production models. SCRS/2019/098.

Winker, H., Mourato, B., Chang, Y-J. 2019. Unifying parameterizations between age-structured and surplus production models: an application to Atlantic white marlin (*Kajika albida*) with simulation testing. SCRS/2019/103.

Winker, H., Mourato, B., Parker, D., Sant'Ana, R., Kimoto, A., Ortiz, M. 2020. Preliminary stock assessment of South Atlantic albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) using the Bayesian state-space surplus production model JABBA. Collective Volume of Scientific Papers. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) 77: 352–376.

Winker, H., Mourato, B., Parker, D., Sant'Ana, R., Kimoto, A., Ortiz, M. 2020. Preliminary stock assessment of South Atlantic albacore tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*) using the Bayesian state-space surplus production model JABBA. International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), meeting of the Albacore Species Group, 29 June–8 July 2020, online. ICCAT SCRS/2020/104.

Table 1. The total number of fishing days (effort), active vessels and total catch (tons) of the main species caught by the baitboat vessels in the ICCAT region, 2006 - 2024. ALB: albacore; YFT: yellowfin tuna; BET: bigeye tuna and SKJ: skipjack tuna.

	Total Effort		*Catch (t)*			
Year	*Fishing Days*	*Active Vessels*	*ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SKJ*
2006	3120	111	2160	962	1	0
2007	4142	118	3663	947	10	0
2008	3052	115	2083	347	8	4
2009	4431	123	4586	223	17	4
2010	4408	116	4087	177	8	1
2011	5001	118	3166	629	15	5
2012	5157	123	3483	162	12	8
2013	4114	107	3492	374	142	3
2014	4416	95	3620	1351	50	5
2015	4738	91	3898	885	57	2
2016	4908	98	2001	599	10	2
2017	3062	92	1640	235	22	7
2018	3751	92	2353	242	14	2
2019	4131	91	4149	447	98	3
2020	3975	97	3941	534	74	0.6
2021	3915	98	3508	213	122	1.1
2022	5625	95	5412	848	123	2
2023	4550	89	2341	1455	159	5.2
2024	5362	89	4562	912	226	2.3

Table 2. The total effort (in 1000 hooks), total number of active vessels and total catch (tons) for the main species caught in the longline fishery in the ICCAT region, 2006 – 2024. All species are reported in round weight. ALB: albacore; YFT: yellowfin tuna; BET: bigeye tuna and SWO: swordfish; SMA: Shortfin mako; BSH: Blue shark.

Year	*Total Effort*		*Catch (t)*					
	Hooks ('000)	*Active Vessels*	*ALB*	*YFT*	*BET*	*SWO*	*SMA*	*BSH*
2006	603	15	46	163	78	174	12	21
2007	1229	20	77	111	147	205	16	34
2008	870	18	107	38	200	142	8	25
2009	1056	19	151	87	159	205	26	7
2010	636	15	85	55	144	146	25	8
2011	749	18	84	121	125	97	139	257
2012	498	18	87	17	63	51	93	161
2013	968	16	116	70	294	171	177	179
2014	1203	17	101	161	282	152	369	544
2015	1187	16	132	142	143	218	487	402
2016	924	17	65	107	111	164	339	356
2017	1308	18	145	152	235	189	305	418
2018	1537	15	220	147	269	189	119	403
2019	1435	17	299	249	419	289	119	360
2020	1069	15	247	174	286	149	46	58
2021	1186	15	333	189	258	179	70	181
2022	1191	13	175	169	341	161	66	90
2023	1575	20	368	301	459	291	96	51
2024	1849	24	319	100	345	291	139	61

ANNUAL REPORT OF ST VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ST VINCENT ET LES GRENADINES
INFORME ANUAL DE SAN VICENTE Y LAS GRANADINAS

SUMMARY

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing state that explores all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization in a changing global environment. These efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards and St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) mechanisms with regards to its fishing fleet. These measures are geared towards ensuring the activities of the fishing fleet are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. During the 2023 reporting period, St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fishing fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprised small scale artisanal vessels operated by outboard engines that target multiple species including tuna and tuna like species within the exclusive economic zone.

RÉSUMÉ

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing state that explores all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization in a changing global environment. These efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards and St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) mechanisms with regards to its fishing fleet. These measures are geared towards ensuring the activities of the fishing fleet are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. During the 2023 reporting period, St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fishing fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprised small scale artisanal vessels operated by outboard engines that target multiple species including tuna and tuna like species within the exclusive economic zone.

RESUMEN

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island developing state that explores all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization in a changing global environment. These efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards and St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) mechanisms with regards to its fishing fleet. These measures are geared towards ensuring the activities of the fishing fleet are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. During the 2023 reporting period, St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fishing fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprised small scale artisanal vessels operated by outboard engines that target multiple species including tuna and tuna like species within the exclusive economic zone.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The fishing activities for 2024 were conducted by an artisanal fleet. This fleet comprises mostly of open engine powered canoes less than 10 metres in length known as pirogues and bow and stern. Species targeted by this fleet in 2024 included inter alia yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, albacore tuna, Skipjack tuna, blackfin tuna, white marlin and wahoo. All fishing activity was conducted in the EEZ of St. Vincent and the Grenadines with various gears being utilised. Only 1367 kg of fish was caught using longline gear. The species caught by longline gear were yellowfin tuna, blackfin tuna, white marlin and wahoo.

The persons conducting fishing were mostly male (at least 95%) and there are no known prevalent labour abuse issues.

1.2 Research and statistics

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG), a statistical data collection system has been implemented to monitor all marine fisheries. Data is collected from all landing sites using a cluster-stratified random sampling methodology. That is, all landing sites are clustered into zones and then divided according to their status of importance (primary, secondary, tertiary). A system of stratified cluster sampling is then used to estimate catch and fishing effort for twenty-one landing sites on mainland St. Vincent. All species-specific landings are then raised on a monthly basis to estimate total landings.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to work to improve the capabilities of national management agencies in the effective implementation of the provisions of the Agreement on Port State Measures to prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing. This includes inter alia capacity building and the development of a new Fisheries Act and subsidiary legislation.

The Fisheries Services continues to engage new entrants to the fishing industry with its education and information drive on the importance of safety at sea with a view to improve their knowledge, decreasing the number of fishing incidents at sea and to also foster a culture of safety within the fishing communities.

As an archipelagic state, the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines recognizes the contributions that the fisheries sector makes to the economy and the food and nutritional security of developing states. With an increased demand for fish and the increased efforts from fishers to meet this demand globally, fishing pressure on the marine capture fisheries has led to the degradation of some fish stocks. The key constraint faced in the implementation of conservation and management measures is a lack of capital to finance relevant initiatives; however, St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to implement activities towards the improvement of legislation, policies and procedures involving the marine space.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

The key constraint faced in the implementation of conservation and management measures is a lack of capital to finance relevant initiatives. Additionally, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is a small island development state with relatively small Government Departments. Hence, occasionally, there will be constraints in the availability sufficient personnel to complete tasks. Nonetheless, St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to implement activities towards the improvement of legislation, policies and procedures involving the marine space.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		CPC had only an artisanal fleet operating in 2024.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		CPC had only an artisanal fleet operating in 2024.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		CPC had only an artisanal fleet operating in 2024.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		CPC was not involved in a tagging survey in 2024.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		CPC was not involved in a tagging survey in 2024.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		CPC was not involved in a tagging survey in 2024.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No		CPC had only an artisanal fleet operating in 2024, hence no Observer was deployed.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		No Observer program in place. Only artisanal fleet with vessels less than 10 metres length in operation.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		CPC currently has no information on activities that impact pelagic Sargassum in the Convention area on the high seas, directly or indirectly, with particular emphasis in the Sargasso Sea.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		CPC does not carry out fishing activities in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		CPC has no purse seine and/or baitboat vessel fishing for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tunas in association with FADs.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		CPC has no purse seine and/or baitboat vessel fishing for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tunas in association with FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		CPC has no purse seine and/or baitboat vessel fishing for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tunas in association with FADs.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		CPC has no longline vessels flying their flag 20 meters length overall (LOA) or greater targeting bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack in the Convention area and has no purse seine vessels.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		CPC has no longline vessels flying their flag 20 meters length overall (LOA) or greater targeting bigeye, yellowfin and/or skipjack in the Convention area and has no purse seine vessels.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-09-15		
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		CPC has no purse seine and/or baitboat vessel fishing for bigeye, yellowfin and skipjack tunas in association with FADs.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		CPC does not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		CPC does not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		CPC does not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		CPC does not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		CPC does not catch Mediterranean albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		Only the artisanal fleet operated in 2024. All marlins are landed.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	Yes	2025-09-15		
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Plan to be sent, not sent as yet.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		CPC did not carry out research on shortfin mako in 2024.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		CPC did not carry out research on blue shark.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		CPC did not undertake scientific research on blue sharks in 2024.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2025-07-15		

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		CPC did not catch southern Atlantic stock shortfin mako in 2024.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		CPC had no artisanal/small-scale fishery catching southern Atlantic stock shortfin mako (SMA) in the southern Atlantic in 2024.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		CPC has no purse seiner vessel.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		CPC has not developed identification guides for ICCAT species.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		No interactions reported with the artisanal fleet.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		Only an artisanal fleet is in operation.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		There is no bycatch in the artisanal fishery.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		There is no bycatch in the artisanal fishery.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		Only the artisanal fleet is operating. There artisanal fleet does not catch swordfish.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		CPC was not involved in vessel chartering since last report.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		CPC was not involved in vessel chartering since last report.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		CPC was not involved in any transhipment since last report.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		CPC was not involved in any transhipment since last report.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		CPC was not involved in any transhipment since last report.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		CPC was not involved in any transhipment since last report.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		CPC was not involved in any transhipment since last report.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Designation of ports in progress.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Mrs. Jennifer Cruickshank-Howard Chief Fisheries Officer Fisheries Services	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Designation of ports in progress.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Designation of ports in progress.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Designation of ports in progress.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Designation of ports in progress.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No port inspections were conducted in 2024.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		No port inspections were conducted in 2024.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		There are no bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		No port inspection conducted in2024	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		CPC currently not a part of an access agreement.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		CPC currently not a part of an access agreement.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		There are no vessels 20m or greater.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No information to report.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		There are no sport and recreational catches of ICCAT managed species.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		There are no presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels 12 meters or greater LOA.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No IUU allegations have been brought against vessels of CPC.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		No vessel on final IUU list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		No IUU activities to report.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		No relevant information to report.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No information on vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		No information on vessel sightings.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Not participating in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		No regional observers requested.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No regional observers requested.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		No lost gears retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		No reports of lost gears.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		No point of contact provided.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		There were no carrier vessels providing at-sea supplies.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		No EMS implemented.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		No EMS implemented.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes	2025-09-15		

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		No Observers were deployed.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		CPC not involved in bluefin tuna fishing or farming.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	No		There is no vessel 20m length or greater.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2025-07-15		
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No vessels were investigated for IUU fishing.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		CPC does not import frozen bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		CPC does not export frozen bigeye tuna or swordfish.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Not complete as yet. To be sent subsequently.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		CPC did not have vessels that deployed drifting FADs.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		Catches of bigeye tuna have not exceeded 500 t within the two previous years.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		There is no large longline vessel (LOA 20m or greater).	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		There is no large longline vessel (LOA 20m or greater).	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		The CPC is a small harvester with no assigned catch limit.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		There is no large longline vessel (LOA 20m or greater).	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		There is no large longline vessel (LOA 20m or greater).	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		There is no large longline vessel (LOA 20m or greater).	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		There is no large longline vessel (LOA 20m or greater).	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		CPC does not import swordfish.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		CPC does not export frozen bigeye tuna or swordfish.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		CPC does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		CPC does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Yes		CPC does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes		CPC does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		CPC has nothing to report.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		CPC does not fish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		CPC does not fish in the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		CPCs does not tag landed Med-SWO caught in sport/recreational fisheries.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		CPC does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		CPC does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		CPC has no fishing vessel 20m length or greater.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		CPC has no fishing vessel 20m length or greater.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		CPC has no vessel that takes North Atlantic swordfish as bycatch in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		CPC has no vessel that catches S. SWO.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		CPC does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		CPC has no vessel that catches Mediterranean swordfish.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		PC has no vessel authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore as bycatch in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		CPC has no fishing vessel 20m length or greater.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		CPC has no fishing vessel 20m length or greater.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		CPC has no vessel that takes North Atlantic albacore as bycatch in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		CPC has no vessel that catches South Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		CPC has no vessel authorised to catch Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		CPC has no vessel authorised to catch Mediterranean albacore.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		CPC has no vessel authorised to catch Mediterranean albacore.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		CPCs has previously submit a billfish checksheet.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		Statement from Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago and Saint Vincent and the Grenadines regarding concerns about landing limits for blue marlin and white marlin/roundscale spearfish submitted to Panel 4 on 12/11/2024.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes	2025-03-05		
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations	No		CPC has no purse seine vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		The recommendation was implemented through the creation of new laws in 2023. The use of circle hooks only by longline fleet fishing in a shallow set manner and gear modifications have been legislated. There are legal provisions for the safe handling and release of sea turtles in a manner that maximizes the likelihood of their survival. The FAO guidelines were used as a guide in drafting new legislation. There were no interactions with sea turtles to report in 2024.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		There is no bycatch in the artisanal fleet. Only the artisanal fleet is operating.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		CPC does not have purse seine vessels.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		CPC has not piloted any electronic statistical document systems	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		CPC has not lodged an objection to an adopted Recommendation.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNISIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TUNISIE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÚNEZ

SUMMARY

En Tunisie, les plans de gestion et de conservation des thonidés et des espèces accessoires sont régis essentiellement par les dispositions de la loi N° 94-13 du 31 Janvier 1994 et de ses textes d'application. En 2024, comme pour les années précédentes, ces plans ont été soutenus par la mise en œuvre de tous les programmes de contrôle (programme des observateurs à bord) et les programmes d'inspection en mer et dans les ports notamment pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon. En préparation à la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2024, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 54 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2024. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert plus que 10 % de ses pêcheries thonières par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2024 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins, de requins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2024 ont atteint 2998.168 tonnes en totalité provenant des navires senneurs autorisées à pêcher le thon rouge et dont 2998 tonnes ont été mises en cages vivantes. Concernant la contribution au programme de recherche scientifique, la Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Ces activités sont définies tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS.

RÉSUMÉ

En Tunisie, les plans de gestion et de conservation des thonidés et des espèces accessoires sont régis essentiellement par les dispositions de la loi N° 94-13 du 31 Janvier 1994 et de ses textes d'application. En 2024, comme pour les années précédentes, ces plans ont été soutenus par la mise en œuvre de tous les programmes de contrôle (programme des observateurs à bord) et les programmes d'inspection en mer et dans les ports notamment pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon. En préparation à la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2024, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 54 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2024. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert plus que 10 % de ses pêcheries thonières par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2024 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins, de requins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2024 ont atteint 2998.168 tonnes en totalité provenant des navires senneurs autorisées à pêcher le thon rouge et dont 2998 tonnes ont été mises en cages vivantes. Concernant la contribution au programme de recherche scientifique, la Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Ces activités sont définies tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS.

RESUMEN

En Tunisie, les plans de gestion et de conservation des thonidés et des espèces accessoires sont régis essentiellement par les dispositions de la loi N° 94-13 du 31 Janvier 1994 et de ses textes d'application. En 2024, comme pour les années précédentes, ces plans ont été soutenus par la mise en œuvre de tous les programmes de contrôle (programme des observateurs à bord) et les programmes d'inspection en mer et dans les ports notamment pendant les périodes d'interdiction de la pêche de thon rouge et d'espadon. En préparation à la campagne de pêche de thon rouge 2024, la Tunisie a ajusté sa capacité de pêche conformément à la méthodologie adoptée par l'ICCAT (19-04). Sur la base de cette méthodologie, la Tunisie a établi un plan de pêche et a attribué des quotas individuels à 54 navires pour exercer la pêche au thon rouge en 2024. Dans ce contexte et dans le cadre de l'amélioration de la collecte des statistiques de prise de thon rouge et le suivi de la mise en œuvre des mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et les rejets dans les pêcheries thonières et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente, outre la documentation des captures, a couvert plus que 10 % de ses pêcheries thonières par des observateurs scientifiques. L'allocation de quotas pour la pêche de thon rouge et la perfection des engins ciblant l'espadon ont minimisé énormément les captures accidentelles sachant qu'en 2024 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines, d'oiseaux marins, de requins ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux et scientifiques. Les captures totales du thon rouge en 2024 ont atteint 2998.168 tonnes en totalité provenant des navires senneurs autorisées à pêcher le thon rouge et dont 2998 tonnes ont été mises en cages vivantes. Concernant la contribution au programme de recherche scientifique, la Tunisie effectue différentes activités de recherche sur le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Ces activités sont définies tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS.

Chapitre 1 : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

1.1 Informations annuelles sur les pêcheries

En 2024, le nombre de navires autorisées et qui ont pris part à la pêche de thon rouge a été de 54 navires. L'allocation des quotas individuels a été établie conformément à la méthodologie de l'ICCAT (niveaux de capture et fourchettes de longueur) de manière à ce que la capacité de pêche soit proportionnelle aux quotas alloués. Le pourcentage d'échantillonnage de thon rouge par caméra stéréoscopique dans les fermes tunisiennes est estimé à 23,3 %. Les tailles (SFL) sont à 95,2 % supérieures à 115 cm.

Concernant la pêche d'espadon, les navires de pêche côtière ont été autorisés à pratiquer la pêche d'espadon pendant la période : du 1er avril au 31 décembre de chaque année. La production enregistrée en 2024 pour la Tunisie a été de 798,515 tonnes.

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

Les observateurs scientifiques à bord des senneurs tunisiens pêchant le thon rouge durant la campagne de 2024 (25 mai- 1er juillet 2024), suite à leur suivi ont enregistrés la présence des différentes espèces. Les tortues (*Caretta caretta* et *Chelonia mydas*) , les mammifères (*Stenella coeruleoalba* et *Delphinus delphis*), les oiseaux marins (Larus sp. , Puffins sp., Calonectris diomedea,…), les requins (*Carcharodon carcharias, Isurus oxyrinchus*) ont été observés vivants au voisinage de la zone de pêche.

Aucune de ces espèces n'a été débarquée ni capturée.

1.2 Recherche et statistiques

Le programme d'observateurs scientifiques de la Tunisie, suite aux recommandations de l'ICCAT, vise le suivi scientifique des pêcheries du thon rouge, de l'espadon et des thons mineurs. Ce programme est exécuté par l'Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer (INSTM) en coopération avec la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (DGPA) et la profession de la pêche et de l'engraissement.

La Tunisie a affecté à bord des senneurs (thon rouge) six observateurs scientifiques de la spécialité sciences halieutiques. Ces observateurs ont les diplômes de mastère et de doctorat. Des fiches d'identification d'espèces (poissons, mammifères, tortues, oiseaux, requins,…) ont été expliquées et fournies aux observateurs. La formation de nos observateurs pour l'année 2024 a été en présentiel et elle a porté sur le suivi :

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

Le présent programme d'observateurs scientifiques, se base sur un échantillon d'effort de pêche déterminé en nombre de bateaux. Pour la campagne 2024 de pêche du thon rouge à la senne six observateurs scientifiques ont été embarqués à bord de six senneurs tunisiens soit un taux de couverture supérieur à 10%.

Les actions de recherche sont définies tenant compte principalement des recommandations de l'ICCAT et des priorités du SCRS, tel que : le suivi des pêcheries et de l'activité d'engraissement et la collecte des données pour l'évaluation des stocks et de la MSE (exp: indices d'abondance). En effet, différents aspects scientifiques sont en cours d'étude et concerne le thon rouge, l'espadon et les thons mineurs. Les résultats de ces actions de recherche sont présentés lors des différentes réunions du SCRS.

1.2.1 Thon rouge

Pêche

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

Transfer

Pendant, le transfert la longueur à la fourche (SFL, cm) est déterminée par la caméra stéréoscopique (modèle AQ1 Systems AM100). La caméra est maintenue en face de l'ouverture d'entrée de la cage. Un moniteur à bord du navire de remorquage sert à l'affichage et le suivi de la qualité d'enregistrement des vidéos.

La **figure 1** illustre la structure démographique du thon rouge mis en cages dans les fermes tunisiennes suite à la saison de pêche 2023.

Abbattage

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

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

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

1.2.2 Espadon

L'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*) est une espèce importante dans les pêcheries et l'économie tunisiennes. En effet, la pêche de cette espèce est artisanale, saisonnière et en majorité par de petites embarcations côtières. Depuis 2020, la pêche à l'espadon a été interdite en tant que pêche cible ou accessoire : du 1er janvier au 31 mars.

La Tunisie assure le suivi scientifique de la pêcherie palangrière de l'Espadon. Ceci est effectué pour l'année 2024 dans les ports de Teboulba et Mahdia). Le suivi consiste à avoir des informations sur :

- Les moyens de pêche : bateau, palangre, appât… ;
- L'effort de pêche
- Les lieux et la période de pêche ; Les débarquements : quantité d'espadon et les compositions en taille.
- Les espèces accessoires ;
- Les relations biométriques (Longueur fourche-mâchoire inferieur LJFL et Poids total : TW).
- Eco-biologie de l'espèce.

La **figure 2** donnée les résultats des fréquences des taille (LJFL, cm), des échantillonnages effectués lors de l'année 2024.

1.2.3 Thons mineurs

En Tunisie, la pêche aux thons mineurs représente une activité socio-économique importante. Les captures totales de ce groupe d'espèces s'élevaient à environ 6476,69 tonnes en 2024. L'espèce la plus importante, en termes de captures, est la thonine commune *Euthynnus alletteratus*, qui représente environ 4267,41 tonnes soit 65.88 pour cent des captures totales des thonidés mineurs dans les côtes tunisiennes en 2024.

L'Institut National des Sciences et Technologies de la Mer (INSTM) assure le suivi scientifique des pêcheries des thonidés mineurs en étroite coordination avec la Direction Générale de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture et en coopération avec la profession.

Depuis 2019, la Tunisie participait dans la deuxième phase du programme de récupération des données et prélèvement des échantillons biologiques pour la thonine commune (LTA), la bonite à dos rayé (BON) et la melva (BLT) (Circulaire ICCAT # 2476_2018). L'objectif principal de cette action était l'étude de la croissance et de la maturité de ces espèces principales de thonidés mineurs. En 2024, 110 poissons ont été étudiés au niveau des différents ports de débarquements.

Les longueurs à la fourche mesurées sont rangées :

LTA (N= 10) : 64.5 cm à 93.1 cm, correspondant à des poids variant de 5020 g à 10650 g
BLT (N= 100): 27,5 cm à 45.5 cm, correspondant à des poids variant de 399 g à 1640 g

La relation taille-masse de 100 spécimens de la melva des côtes tunisiennes est représentée par la **figure 1**. La valeur de l'exposant b qui diffère de 3 indique que la croissance est allométrique positive chez la melva. Ce que signifie que le poisson prend plus de poids par rapport à sa longueur. Par ailleurs, la valeur élevée de R2 révèle, chez cette espèce, une étroite corrélation entre les deux variables étudiés (TW et FL).

D'autre part, le programme scientifique actuel concerne aussi le suivi des structures démographiques des débarquements de toutes les espèces de thons mineurs dans les principaux ports tunisiens.

Les structures démographiques des individus échantillonnés en 2024 montrent que pour la melva, l'histogramme des tailles s'étend de 26 à 50 cm de longueur à la fourche (**figure 3**). Les modes les plus marqués se situent entre 31 et 33 cm, et entre 39 et 43 cm de longueur à la fourche (**figure 4**).

1.2.3 Germon

Le germon *Thunnus alalunga* est une espèce migratrice d'une grande valeur commerciale. En Tunisie, il est exploité principalement par les palangriers et les sennes tournantes. Cependant, cette pêcherie demeure peu documentée. L'absence de statistiques officielles sur les captures (à l'exception de l'année 2024) ainsi que l'absence de données spécifiques sur les exportations constituent une limite importante à la gestion durable de cette ressource. Néanmoins, depuis 2024, grâce aux efforts conjoints des différentes parties prenantes (DGPA, INSTM, etc.), une première estimation de la production a pu être réalisée, s'élevant à 8 450,3 kg (**figure 3**).

Chapitre 2 : Informations sur les mesures de conservation et de gestion

2.1 Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Dans le cadre de la collecte des statistiques sur les captures accidentelles des tortues marines, des oiseaux marins et des cétacés dans les pêcheries de thon rouge et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente réalise des missions de sensibilisation au profit des pêcheurs pour les inciter à déclarer les éventuelles prises accessoires et les rejets y relatifs.

D'autre part, les observateurs scientifiques débarqués à bord des senneurs ont été formés dans l'identification des espèces de requins, de torture de mammifères et des oiseaux marins et dans la notification détaillée de leurs états de présences dans les pêcheries.

Par ailleurs, le programme de suivi et de surveillance des prises accessoires dans les zones relevant de la convention de l'ICCAT est renforcé par les efforts du Réseau National d'Echouage dont certaines activités sont orientées vers l'identification des types d'interaction de ces espèces avec les engins de pêche et les causes des mortalités des espèces échouées. Il remplit aussi un rôle de collecte de données et de prélèvements biologiques sur les individus morts et vivants.

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

2.2 Difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre et dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

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

Chapitre 3 : Déclaration en ligne

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

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

1ÈRE PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA RECHERCHE ET LES STATISTIQUES

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:GEN01	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Oui	2025-09-08		
S:GEN02	Caractéristiques des flottilles (T1FC)	Oui	2025-07-11		
S:GEN03	Estimation de la prise nominale de la tâche 1 (T1NC)	Oui	2025-07-11		
S:GEN04	Prise et effort de la tâche 2 (T2CE)	Oui	2025-07-11		
S:GEN05	Échantillons de taille de la tâche 2 ; T2SZ	Oui	2025-07-11		
S:GEN06	Estimations de la prise par taille de la la tâche 2 (T2CS)	Oui	2025-07-11		
S:GEN07	Prospections scientifiques de marquage (inventaires)	Non		Pas de marquage en 2024 en Tunisie.	
S:GEN08	Déclaration de marquage conventionnel (appositions/récupérations)	Oui	2025-07-11		
S:GEN09	Déclaration de marquage électronique (appositions/récupérations)	Non	2025-07-11	La Tunisie n'a ni apposé, ni récupéré de marques électroniques.	
S:GEN10	Tâche 3 - Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (y compris EMS)	Oui	2025-07-11		
S:GEN11	Rapport sur la mise en oeuvre de la Rec. 16-14	Oui	2025-07-11		
S:GEN12	Informations et données sur le Sargassum pélagique	Non		Pas d'informations disponibles.	
S:GEN13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à exploiter des pêcheries pélagiques opérant à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure.	Oui	2025-07-11		
S:BFT02	Procédures et résultats des caméras stéréoscopiques OU méthodologie alternative pour l'estimation de la taille du thon rouge	Oui	2025-07-11		
S:BFT03	Tâche 2 : Echantillons de taille des caméras stéréoscopiques résultant de S : BFT02	Oui	2025-07-11		
S:BFT04	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'observateurs nationaux (BFT)	Oui	2025-07-11		
S:BFT05	Détails des programmes de recherche sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest	Oui		La Tunisie fait partie de la Méditerranée soit stock Est.	
S:BFT06	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non		La Tunisie fait partie de la Méditerranée soit stock Est.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BFT07	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités renforcées d'échantillonnage biologique	Non		La Tunisie n'a pas d'activité directe avec le programme de recherche GBYP.	
S:BFT09	Déclaration des activités scientifiques réalisées par les navires opérant dans le contexte d'un projet scientifique d'un institut de recherche intégré dans un programme de recherche scientifique	Oui	2025-07-11		
S:TRO02	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (y compris les mesures prises pour en réduire l'impact écologique)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO03	Tâche 3 : Informations sur les DCP (tropicaux) (mois, carrés 1x1, type de DCP, etc.)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO04	Tâche 3 : Données sur les navires de support dans les pêcheries tropicales (BB/PS)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO05	Tâche 3 : Données des programmes d'observateurs nationaux (tropicaux)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO10	Informations sur les systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO06	Tâche 3 : Données du programme d'échantillonnage portuaire (tropicaux)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:TRO07	Données historiques sur les opérations sous DCP telles que requises par le SCRS (prise et effort de la tâche 2)	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:ALB01	Taille et âge à maturité (ALB-MD)	Oui		La Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail qui concerne le germon.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	Oui		La Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail qui concerne le germon.	
S:ALB03	Impact des pêcheries palangrières en termes de composition de la capture (ALB-MD)	Oui		La Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail qui concerne le germon.	
S:ALB04	Série de CPUE (ALB-MD)	Oui		La Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail qui concerne le germon.	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:ALB05	Estimation mensuelle de la proportion de reproducteurs et de recrues dans les captures (ALB-MD)	Oui		La Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail qui concerne le germon.	
S:BIL03	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et vivants de makaires/ makaires épée	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:BIL04	Informations sur leur programme de collecte de données pour les pêcheries artisanales et/ou de petits métiers	Oui		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK01	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins à un niveau spécifique aux espèces.	Oui		la Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail pour l'amélioration de la collecte des données sur les requins au niveau spécifique. Néanmoins des actions de sensibilisation et de formation ont été effectué dans le cadre du projet medbycatch ainsi que en collaboration avec WWF.	
S:SHK02	Résultats de la recherche et de l'échantillonnage biologique sur le requin-taupe bleu	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK03	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK07	Information sur le requin peau bleue de l'Atlantique Sud	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK04	La quantité de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Nord capturé et retenu à bord, ainsi que les rejets morts et les rejets vivants, et la méthodologie statistique utilisée pour calculer ces rejets/remises à l'eau	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK05	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les remises à l'eau de spécimens vivants	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK06	Information sur les programmes de collecte des données sur les pêcheries artisanales/de petits métiers	Oui		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
S:SHK08	Interactions avec les requins baleines pendant les opérations à la senne	Oui		Pas d'interaction (inclue dans le rapport annuel).	

Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
S:BYC01	Transmission des guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui		L'Institut de recherche scientifique (INSTM) et les associations actives fournissent des guides d'identification aux observateurs scientifiques nationaux.	
S:BYC02	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Oui		Les informations sont incluses dans le rapport annuel.	
S:BYC03	Les CPC devront consigner les données sur les prises accidentelles d'oiseaux de mer par espèce par le biais d'observateurs scientifiques en vertu de la Recommandation 10-10 et déclarer ces données chaque année	Oui		Les informations sont incluses dans le rapport annuel.	
S:BYC04	Notification des mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales par le biais de moyens alternatifs	Oui		La collecte des données des prises accessoires et des rejets de pêcheries artisanales est assurée dans les ports à travers le réseau de suivi d'échouage et des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs.	
S:BYC05	Les CPC devront faire rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets et sur toute recherche pertinente	Oui		Les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et de réduire les rejets est l'application de la réglementation relative aux engins de pêche de la loi nationale qui est en concordance avec les recommandations de l'ICCAT, Aussi l'Administration veille à l'application des mesures de pêche, de même des campagnes de vulgarisation sont effectuées auprès des pêcheurs dans les différents ports de pêche.	
S:SWO01	Méthodologie statistique utilisée pour estimer les rejets morts et les libérations vivantes de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord (SWO-N)	Oui		La Tunisie est un pays de la Méditerranée.	

2ÈME PARTIE : DÉCLARATION SUR LA GESTION

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
GENERALITE	M:GEN01	Rapports annuels	Oui	2025-09-08		
	M:GEN02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Oui	2025-09-08	Inclus dans le rapport annuel. La Tunisie s'est conformée à toutes les exigences en matière de déclaration pour le thon rouge de l'Est, l'espadon de la Méditerranée et d'autres espèces accessoires.	
	M:GEN03	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Oui	2025-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non		Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.	
	M:GEN05	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non		Non applicable. La Tunisie n'a pas conclu d'accord d'affrètement avec d'autres CPC.	
	M:GEN06a	Rapports de transbordement -en mer	Non		Non applicable. Aucun transbordement n'a été autorisé.	
	M:GEN06b	Rapports sur les transbordements au port	Non		Non applicable. Aucun transbordement n'a été autorisé.	
	M:GEN07	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non		Non applicable. Aucun transbordement n'a été autorisé.	
	M:GEN08	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique, en mer ou au port.	Non		Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique (et modifications ultérieures).	Non		Non applicable. La Tunisie n'est pas concernée.	
	M:GEN10a	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Oui	2025-02-06		

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN10b	Points de contact pour recevoir des copies des rapports d'inspection portuaire	Oui	2025-02-06		
	M:GEN11	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée.	Oui	2025-02-06		
	M:GEN12	Délai de notification préalable requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Oui	2025-02-06		
	M:GEN13	Rapport de refus d'entrée ou de refus d'utilisation du port	Non		Aucune notification de refus d'entrée ou d'utilisation au port n'a été effectuée.	
	M:GEN14	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port contenant des constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente (et autres lorsque cela est possible)	Non		Pas de constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente.	
	M:GEN15	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port si une infraction apparente est constatée	Non		Pas de constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente.	
	M:GEN16	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête sur des infractions apparentes constatées au terme de l'inspection au port	Non		Pas de constatations de non-application potentielle ou d'infraction apparente.	
	M:GEN17	Informations des accords/arrangements bilatéraux ou multilatéraux qui autorisent un programme d'échange d'inspecteurs conçu pour promouvoir la coopération	Non		Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN42	Déclaration annuelle sur les activités d'inspection au port	Oui	2025-09-09		
	M:GEN18	Accords d'accès et modification	Non		Pas d'accords d'accès.	
	M:GEN19	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non		Pas d'accords d'accès.	
	M:GEN20	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui	2025-05-15		
	M:GEN21	Rapport sur l'examen des mesures internes	Oui	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN23	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non		La Tunisie ne réalise aucune pêche récréative et sportive d'espèces gérées par l'ICCAT.	
	M:GEN24	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU / le(s) rapport(s) de la CPC (et non CPC) de pavillon sur les activités IUU alléguées	Non		La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées.	
	M:GEN25	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non		La Tunisie n'a aucune information concernant les activités IUU présumées.	
	M:GEN34	Demande de radiation du navire de liste de navires IUU finale	Non		La Tunisie ne compte aucun navire sur la liste des navires IUU finale pour le moment.	
	M:GEN41	Rapport sur les mesures prises à l'encontre des ressortissants impliqués dans des activités IUU	Non		Aucune informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
	M:GEN26	Mesures commerciales ; soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Non		Aucun débarquement ni importation n'a été effectué.	
	M:GEN27	Données sur la non-application	Non		Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN28	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non		Pas d'informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
	M:GEN29	Observations de navires	Non		Pas d'observations recueillis.	
	M:GEN30	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non		Pas d'observations recueillis.	
	M:GEN31	Autorité nationale responsable de l'inspection en mer et autres agences maritimes d'appui, le cas échéant, et/ou Autorité nationale responsable de la madrague et des activités d'élevage du thon rouge	Non		La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN32	Point(s) de contact désigné(s) (POC) au sein de l'autorité responsable de la mise en œuvre du programme	Non		La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN33	Déclaration de toute activité menée dans le cadre du programme pilote pour l'échange de personnel d'inspection	Non		La Tunisie n'est actuellement pas intéressée à participer au programme pilote pour l'échange volontaire de personnel d'inspection.	
	M:GEN35	Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP) pour la récupération des observateurs	Oui	2021-01-07		
	M:GEN36	Rapports sur des incidents impliquant des observateurs qui ont déclenché l'EAP, y compris toute action corrective prise	Non		Pas d'incidents observés.	
	M:GEN37	Signalisation de la récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Pas d'observations recueillis.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN38	Signalisation de la non-récupération d'un engin de pêche perdu	Non		Pas d'observations recueillis.	
	M:GEN39	Points de contact pour faciliter la coopération en matière d'observation des navires (facultatif)	Oui	2025-09-09		
	M:GEN40	Déclarations d'approvisionne-ment	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires de ces types.	
	M:GEN43	Description des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		La Tunisie n'a pas choisi le système EMS dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne pour répondre aux exigences de ICCAT en matière de collecte de données.	
	M:GEN44	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des programmes nationaux de systèmes de surveillance électronique (EMS)	Non		La Tunisie n'a pas choisi le système EMS dans ses pêcheries à la palangre et/ou à la senne pour répondre aux exigences de ICCAT en matière de collecte de données.	
	M:GEN45	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-20, y compris les plans d'action d'urgence (EPA)	Oui		La mise en œuvre de la résolution 23-20 se manifeste par Cadre légal et institutionnel. La Tunisie a ratifié la Convention sur le travail dans la pêche (STCWF – Convention n°188 de l'OIT), ainsi que la Convention STCW-F sur les normes de formation du personnel des navires de pêche, démontrant son engagement à garantir des conditions de travail sûres et décentes pour les équipages. Les navires de pêche ne sont autorisés à pêcher que s'ils disposent d'un permis de navigation valide, délivré à l'issue d'une visite technique obligatoire par les autorités compétentes,	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
					incluant le contrôle du matériel de sécurité à bord. Le personnel navigant opérant dans toutes les pêcheries tunisiennes est soumis à des formations continues et progressives en matière de sécurité, afin de se conformer aux exigences de la Convention STCW-F. Sécurité et conditions de travail des équipages. Les navires thoniers battant pavillon tunisien sont soumis à des contrôles réguliers portant sur les conditions de travail, l'hygiène et la sécurité à bord. Les membres d'équipage disposent de contrats de travail écrits et clairs, de conditions de vie décentes à bord (nourriture, eau potable, repos suffisant, soins médicaux de base), et bénéficient de couverture sociale conformément à la législation nationale. Surveillance, contrôle et inspections portuaires Les autorités tunisiennes (DGPA, Garde nationale maritime, autorités portuaires) effectuent des inspections régulières au port et en mer. Les infractions constatées font l'objet de procédures de suivi et de sanctions conformément à la réglementation nationale. La Tunisie est disposée à collaborer avec d'autres CPC afin d'échanger les informations	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
					pertinentes en cas de non-conformité. Plan d'action d'urgence (EAP). Conformément à l'annexe de la Résolution ICCAT 23-20, la Tunisie est en cours d'élaboration d'un plan d'action d'urgence applicable en cas de décès, disparition ou accident grave d'un membre d'équipage. Ce dispositif est coordonné entre la DGPA, le MRCC La Goulette et les autorités maritimes et portuaires tunisiennes. Coopération internationale et besoins d'appui. La Tunisie est ouverte à renforcer sa coopération technique avec l'OIT, l'OMI, la FAO et les CPC partenaires afin de promouvoir le respect des normes internationales du travail dans la pêche. Un appui en matière de formation spécialisée (inspecteurs, observateurs, contrôleurs portuaires) serait apprécié, notamment pour le repérage d'éventuelles situations de travail forcé.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:GEN46	Rapports sur les incidents impliquant des observateurs et entraînant des blessures graves, des décès, ou dans le cas d'un observateur disparu ou présumé être tombé par-dessus bord, y compris toute action corrective prise par la CPC de pavillon	Oui		Aucune informations pertinentes à déclarer.	
THON ROUGE	M:BFT01	Fermes de thon rouge	Oui	2022-12-28		
	M:BFT02	Rapports sur l'élevage du thon rouge	Oui	2025-09-12		
	M:BFT03	Déclaration de report du poisson resté en cages	Non		Pas de poissons reportés de la saison 2023 au 2024.	
	M:BFT04	Rapport de mise en cages du thon rouge	Oui	2025-09-12		
	M:BFT05	Madragues de thon rouge	Non		La Tunisie n'as pas de madragues.	
	M:BFT07	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité	Oui	2025-02-14		
	M:BFT08	Plan de la capacité d'élevage	Oui	2025-02-14		
	M:BFT09	Modifications des plans de pêche	Oui	2025-03-04		
	M:BFT10	Informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 21-08	Oui	2025-09-08		
	M:BFT11	Prises de thon rouge au cours de la période d'allocation de quota précédente	Oui	2025-07-11		
	M:BFT12	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Oui	2025-05-07		
	M:BFT13	Autres navires de thon rouge	Oui	2025-04-21	2-6-14-15-16-21 mai 2025 / 3-5-10-18-24-28-29-30 juin 2025 / 7-11-15-17-18 juillet 2025 / 6 aout 2025	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT14	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Oui	2025-05-16		
	M:BFT15	Messages VMS	Non		Les messages VMS sont envoyés régulièrement.	
	M:BFT16	Plans du programme d'inspection conjointe	Oui	2025-02-14		
	M:BFT17	Liste des navires d'inspection	Oui	2025-02-04		
	M:BFT18	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Oui	2025-02-04		
	M:BFT19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui	2025-02-04		
	M:BFT20	Ports de transbordement du thon rouge	Oui	2025-02-06		
	M:BFT21	Ports de débarquement du thon rouge	Oui	2025-02-06		
	M:BFT22	Rapports bi-mensuels de capture de thon rouge (madragues comprises)	Oui	2025-06-09	23/06/2025	
	M:BFT23	Rapports de capture mensuels sur le thon rouge	Non		Applicable au thon rouge de l'ouest.	
	M:BFT24	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité du quota de thon rouge a été utilisée	Oui	2025-06-24		
	M:BFT25	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30kg/115 cm.	Oui		N/A, concerne les CPC pêchant du thon rouge dans l'Atl. Ouest.	
	M:BFT27	Rapport annuel du BCD	Oui	2025-09-11		
	M:BFT28	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui	2024-05-13		
	M:BFT29	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui	2024-02-15		
	M:BFT30	Législation relative au BCD	Non		Aucun changement depuis la dernière soumission.	
	M:BFT31	Résumé du marquage, modèle de marque pour le BCD	Non		La Tunisie n'est pas dotée de programmes d'apposition de marques sur la queue.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BFT32	Navires ne figurant pas comme navires de pêche de BFT mais dont on sait ou qui sont présumés avoir pêché du E-BFT	Non		N/A seules les navires figurant comme navires de pêche de BFT sont autorisés à pêcher du thon rouge.	
	M:BFT33	Données devant être enregistrées dans le système eBCD	Non		Toutes les données ont été enregistrées dans le systeme eBCD.	
	M:BFT34	Contrôles aléatoires	Oui	2025-09-12		
	M:BFT35	Autorité nationale et points de contact responsables du navire de transformation participant au projet pilote REM	Non		N/A: la Tunisie ne participe pas au projet pilote REM.	
ESPECES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Liste des navires de BET/YFT/SKJ et modification ultérieure	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO02	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao au cours de l'année antérieure	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO03	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de BET/YFT/SKJ	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO06	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO07	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO09	Prises trimestrielles de thonidés tropicaux	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO10	Mesures prises pour réduire les impacts écologiques des DCP (inclure dans le plan de gestion des DCP - cf. aussi exigence S:TRO02)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:TRO11	Plans / Déclarations de capacité/de pêche des thonidés tropicaux	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO13	Captures mensuelles de thonidés tropicaux (BET ; SKJ ; YFT)	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO14	Prises hebdomadaires de thon obèse	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO15	Dates auxquelles l'intégralité de la limite de capture de thon obèse a été utilisée	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO17	Limite maximale de prise accessoire de thonidés tropicaux à bord	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO18	Mesures prises pour garantir l'application du M:TRO17	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO19	Quantité totale de thonidés tropicaux capturée comme prise accessoire cette année-là	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:TRO20	Limite maximale de prises accessoires par sortie autorisée par stock pour l'année de pêche à venir	Non		Espèces tropicales non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
ESPADON	M:SWO01	Données des Programmes de Documents Statistiques ICCAT	Oui		la Tunisie n'importe pas l'espadon.	
	M:SWO02	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui	2024-05-13		
	M:SWO03	Liste des navires ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2025-01-14		
	M:SWO04	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non		La Tunisie n'autorise pas des navires de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO05	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrateurs pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Oui		La Tunisie ne délivre pas de permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre.	
	M:SWO06	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2025-04-13		
	M:SWO07	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas de pêcherie d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:SWO10	Liste des ports autorisés pour MED-SWO	Oui	2025-02-06		
	M:SWO11	Rapports trimestriels des captures de MED-SWO.	Oui	2025-01-07	13 avril 2025 et 21 juillet 2025	
	M:SWO12	Résumé de la mise en œuvre du programme de marquage	Oui		La Tunisie ne participe pas directement à l'action de marquage et n'a pas débarqué de spécimens d'espadon de la méditerrané marqués.	
	M:SWO13	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non		La Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon.	
	M:SWO14	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non		LA Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon.	
	M:SWO15	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le N-SWO pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:SWO16	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher l'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique sud.	
	M:SWO17	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.	
	M:SWO18	Limite de prise accessoire maximum d'espadon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires pour la pêche de l'espadon de l'Atlantique sud.	
	M:SWO19	Copies des rapports d'inspection du JIS	Oui		la Tunisie ne participe pas au programme ICCAT d'inspection internationale conjointe de l'espadon.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pêche pour l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Oui	2025-03-11		
GERMON	M:ALB03	Liste des navires autorisés à pêcher du germon de la Méditerranée.	Non		la Tunisie est en train d'élaborer un plan de travail qui concerne le GERMON depuis que une production de huit tonnes a été enregistrées lors des débarquements.	
	M:ALB04	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Nord pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB05	Autorisation spécifique de pêcher le germon de l'Atlantique Sud pour les navires de 20 mètres ou plus de LHT	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB06	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Nord à bord	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:ALB07	Limite de prise accessoire maximum de germon de l'Atlantique Sud à bord	Non		Espèces non rencontrées le long des côtes tunisiennes.	
	M:ALB08	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer du germon de la Méditerranée	Non		La Tunisie n'autorise pas des navires de pêche sportive/récréative à capturer de germon de la Méditerranée.	
	M:ALB09	Prises mensuelles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de quota pour la pêche du germon.	
	M:ALB10	Prises trimestrielles de germon de la Méditerranée	Non		La Tunisie ne dispose pas de quota pour la pêche du germon.	
ISTIOPHORID	M:BIL01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des Rec. 19-05 et 16-11	Oui	2025-09-10		
	M:BIL04	Demande de dérogation à la remise à l'eau de spécimens vivants de BUM/WHM/SPF et mesures prises pour limiter l'application de cette dérogation à ces pêcheries	Oui		La Tunisie n'a pas de pêcheries pour ces espèces.	
REQUINS	M:SHK05	Détails de la mise en œuvre et du respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion pour les requins	Oui	2025-09-11		
	M:SHK08	Débarquements mensuels de requin-taupe bleu de l'Atlantique Sud et de l'Atlantique Nord	Non		La Tunisie est un pays riverain de la Mer Méditerranée et ne pêche pas en Atlantique.	
	M:SHK09	Rapport sur les interactions avec les requins-baleines pendant les opérations à la senne.	Non		La Tunisie est un pays riverain de la Mer Méditerranée et ne pêche pas en Atlantique.	
AUTRES ESPS / PRISE ACCESSOIRE	M:BYC01	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 22-12, paragraphes 1, 2, 4, 5 et 8 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Oui		Inclue dans le rapport annuel.	

Groupe	Nº de l'exigence (IOMS)	Exigence	Applicable	Première date de Soumission	Réponse/raison pour N/A	Dernière mise à jour
	M:BYC02	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des mesures d'atténuation des oiseaux de mer et plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer	Oui		Inclue dans le rapport annuel.	
	M:BYC03	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue d'atténuer les prises accessoires et réduire les rejets et sur tout programme de recherche pertinent mené dans ce domaine.	Oui		Inclue dans le rapport annuel.	
	M:BYC04	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rés. 23-15.	Oui		Inclue dans le rapport annuel.	
DIVERS	M:SDP01	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Oui		La Tunisie ne dispose pas des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques autre que eBCD de ICCAT.	
	M:MIX01	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Oui		Aucune objection n'a été effectuée.	

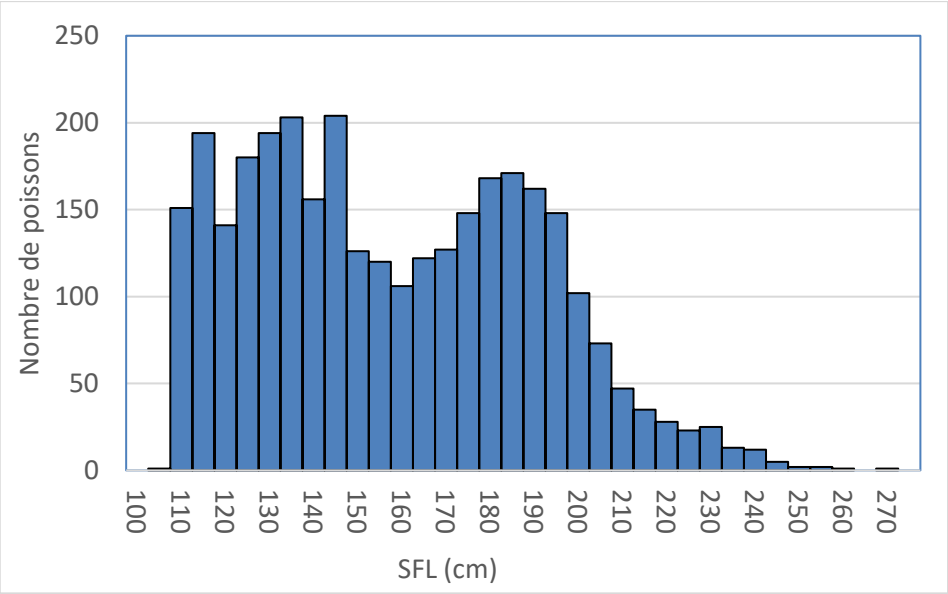


Figure 1. Fréquence de taille du thon rouge transféré dans les fermes tunisiennes pendant l'année 2024.

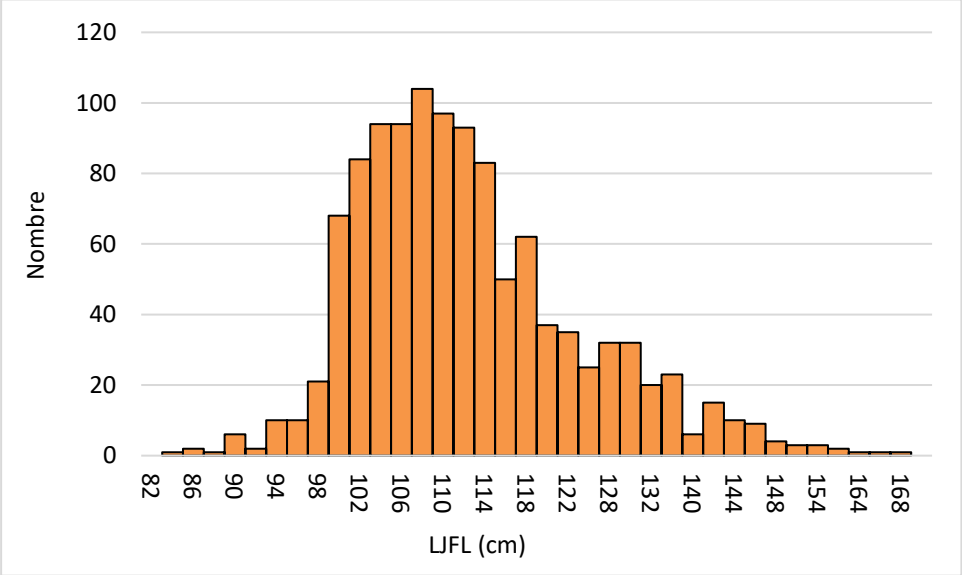


Figure 2. Fréquences des tailles (LJFL, cm), des échantillonnages effectués lors de l'année 2024.

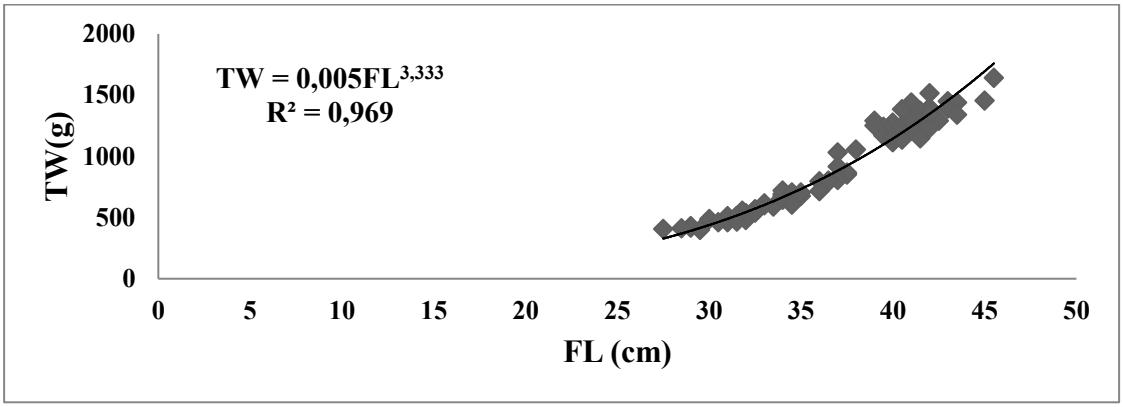


Figure 3. Relation entre la longueur à la fourche (FL) et la masse totale (TW) de la melva *Auxis rochei.*

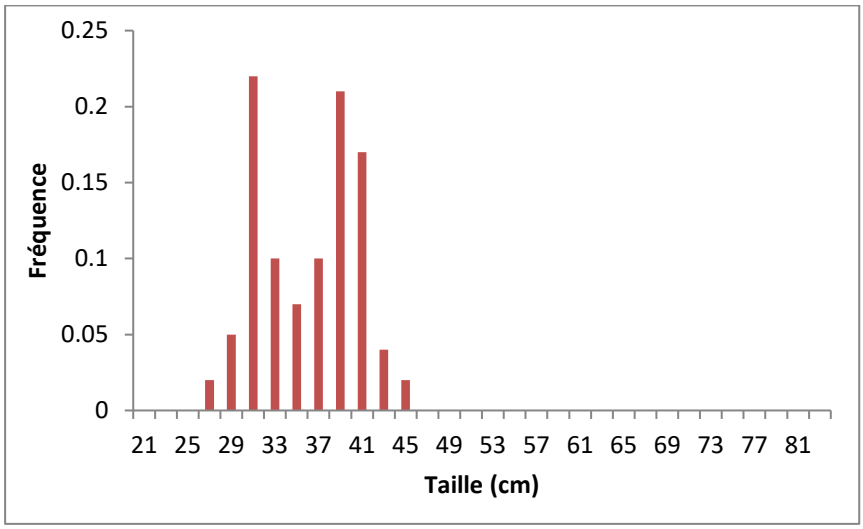


Figure 4. Histogramme de distribution de fréquence de tailles chez les échantillons de la melva *Auxis rochei*.

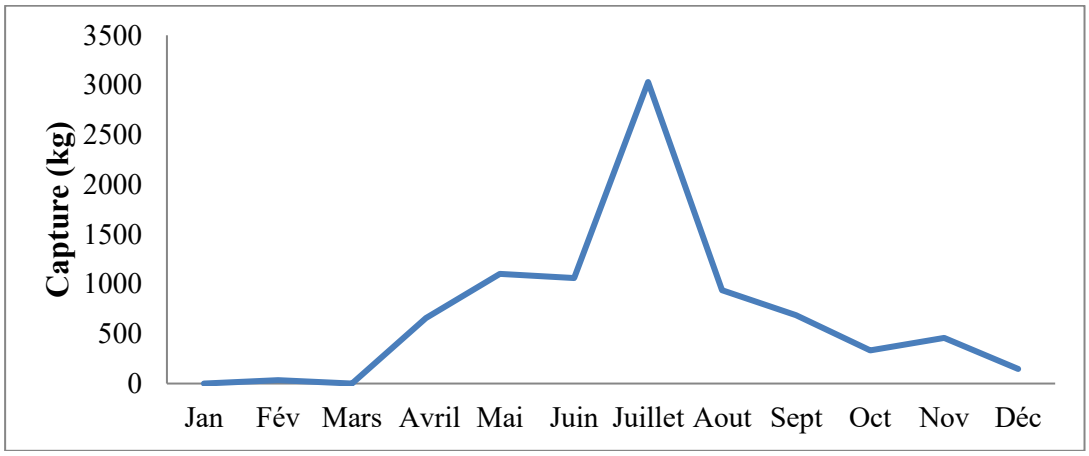


Figure 5. Production tunisienne au germon en 2024 (Source : DGPA Tunisie 2024).

ANNUAL REPORT OF TÜRKİYE[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TÜRKİYE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÜRKİYE

SUMMARY

Total marine fisheries production of Türkiye has been 322,462.5 t for the year 2024. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 17% corresponding to 54,417.6 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2024, catch amount of Bluefin tuna, Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna, Skipjack tuna, Atlantic bonito and Little tunny was 3,199.7 t, 378.7 t, 150.0 t, 802.6 t, 425.0 t, 49,278.4 t and 831.0 t, respectively. Most of bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 33-52 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Türkiye and in the Central Mediterranean region at international waters off the coast of Malta. The bluefin tuna catch started at 15th of May and finished at 1st of July. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

Total marine fisheries production of Türkiye has been 322,462.5 t for the year 2024. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 17% corresponding to 54,417.6 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2024, catch amount of Bluefin tuna, Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna, Skipjack tuna, Atlantic bonito and Little tunny was 3,199.7 t, 378.7 t, 150.0 t, 802.6 t, 425.0 t, 49,278.4 t and 831.0 t, respectively. Most of bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 33-52 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Türkiye and in the Central Mediterranean region at international waters off the coast of Malta. The bluefin tuna catch started at 15th of May and finished at 1st of July. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

RESUMEN

Total marine fisheries production of Türkiye has been 322,462.5 t for the year 2024. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in total catch was 17% corresponding to 54,417.6 t including Mediterranean Swordfish. In 2024, catch amount of Bluefin tuna, Swordfish, Albacore, Bullet tuna, Skipjack tuna, Atlantic bonito and Little tunny was 3,199.7 t, 378.7 t, 150.0 t, 802.6 t, 425.0 t, 49,278.4 t and 831.0 t, respectively. Most of bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length 33-52 meters. The fishing operations were conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Türkiye and in the Central Mediterranean region at international waters off the coast of Malta. The bluefin tuna catch started at 15th of May and finished at 1st of July. Conservation and management measures regarding swordfish, bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

In 2024, the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was 54,492.6 t, which is considerably higher than total amount in 2023. The main reason of this decrease is that the catch of Atlantic bonito was considerably increased from 2,083.4 t in 2023 to 49,278.4 t in 2024.

[1] Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry / General Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture, Dumlupınar Bulvarı No:168, Çankaya/Ankara. huseyin.akbas@tarimorman.gov.tr

Albacore

In the 1957-1969 period, an average of 1,954 tons/year of albacore catch was made from the Mediterranean stocks. Med-ALB is a target species in small-scale and subsistence fishery and it is also caught in multi-species fishery targeting tuna and tuna-like fishes by longlines, purse seines and gillnets. The fishing season for Albacore is concentrated between May and December in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Catch amount of Albacore peaked to the highest level between 2007 and 2011 where the mean catch per year amounted to 698 t. Catch amount for the years 2023 and 2024 were 150.0 t and 150.0 t, respectively.

Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito has been caught intensively in Black Sea and Marmara Sea using purse seiners, midwater trawlers, and gillnets. In the last two decades, average catch amount of Atlantic bonito has been varied between 10,000.0 t and 15,000.0 t. Peak points which were higher than average catch have occurred on catch amount of Atlantic bonito (24,000.0 t in 1998, 70,797.0 t in 2005, 35,764.2 t in 2012, 39,459.6 t in 2016, 30,920.4 t in 2018, 22,742.7 t in 2020, 49,891.5 t in 2022, 49,278.4 t in 2024). Total catch amount of Atlantic bonito was 49,278.4 t in 2024, which was higher than the average catch level of the last decade.

Bluefin tuna

In 2024 total bluefin catch of the Türkiye was 3,199.7 t, including recreational/amateur/sportive fishing/bycatch fishing quota transferred other countries such as Syria and Egypt. Almost all of the fish caught by purse seiners was transferred to cages at the farming facilities authorized by ICCAT for fattening purposes.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF) issued Bluefin tuna fishing licenses to 26 fishing vessels in 2024, in accordance with domestic legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The Bluefin tuna purse seiners had an overall length between 33-52 m and a tonnage between 63-789 GRT. All fishing vessels were monitored via Fishing Vessel Monitoring System (BAGİS). In addition to the fishing vessels, 47 vessels were licensed as towing and support vessels.

The bluefin tuna fisheries season started at 15th of May and finished at the end of 1st July in 2024. The fishing operations were conducted intensively in the Central Mediterranean region and off Antalya Bay in the south of Türkiye. Bluefin tuna harvest operations at fattening farms were conducted between November 2024 and March 2025.

Mediterranean swordfish

The swordfish fishery in Türkiye has been carried out in Aegean Sea and Mediterranean Sea. While harpoon have been used in the northern Aegean Sea, longlines have been used in the Mediterranean Sea. Total catch amount of the swordfish was 378.7 t in 2024.

Other tunas

The bullet tuna, skipjack tuna and little tunny fisheries are carried out in Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea by purse seines and gillnets. In 2024, total catches amount of Bullet tuna, Skipjack tuna and Little tunny was 802.6 t, 425.0 t and 831.0 t, respectively.

Türkiye have not conducted bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fishing which is subject to Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and quota implementation under ICCAT Rec. No. 22-01.

Skipjack tuna, in the past has rarely been recorded as a by-catch species caught by fishing vessels (longlines and gillnets) targeting to fish albacore and swordfish.

Particularly starting from 2023, it has been started to report more abundant skipjack tuna by-catch by purse seine vessels fishing for other tuna species such as little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore.

1.2 Research and statistics

Landings (ton) of tunas and tuna-like species (2014-2024), total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners, by tonnage (2014-2024) and, length and weight prohibitions by species have been given in **Appendix 1.**

During the bluefin tuna fishing season, daily bluefin tuna data were collected and assessed at the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry to determine and pre-announce the closure time for the fishing vessels. Task I and Task II data were regularly reported to the ICCAT Secretariat.

To monitor fisheries, Türkiye has implemented Fisheries Information System (FIS) since 2008. FIS is currently applicable to all types of fisheries, including Bluefin tuna (BFT) and other types of fisheries under the scope of ICCAT Convention, present in Türkiye. FIS has the following multi-purpose generalized functions:

- Registries on fishing vessels,
- Registries on commercial fishermen,
- Special fishing permits for fishing vessels,
- Logbook data,
- Catch and effort data,
- Monitoring of anchovy fishing.
- Monitoring of baby clam quota,
- Monitoring of BFT, SWO and ALB catch quotas and export

Türkiye has continued to implement a Fisheries Information System (FIS) to improve its fisheries management system through collection and analysing fisheries data. Technical works to update and integrate the current vessel registry system into FIS have continued. FIS comprises data on landings, logbooks, vessel monitoring system, sale notes, observer and control forms, first buyer notification, and storage notification. The Ministry has established a GSM/Satellite based vessel monitoring system and electronic logbook in 2016. The VMS covers fishing vessels over 12 meters in length.

FIS System for collecting fishery dependent data from commercial vessels was designed specifically to meet international requirements for transversal sampling for each operation. The real time monitoring of catches and regular transmission of such data to MoAF is applicable specifically for fisheries subject to TAC and quota controls. As a component of MCS measures, a satellite-based Vessel Monitoring System (BAGIS) and electronic logbooks have been used by the fishing vessels above 12 meters as per the ministerial regulations in place.

Türkiye has continued to conduct random sea surveys to collect biological data together with supporting oceanographic data through national research institutes or universities. The report of the program named "Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program" implemented by General Directorate for Fisheries and Aquaculture was submitted to ICCAT on 23 July 2025.

With an aim to improve the capacity to conduct scientific surveys at sea, MoAF launched a fisheries research vessel in 2014. The vessel has sufficient infrastructure and contemporary research equipment and laboratory to conduct fishery independent surveys in Mediterranean.

Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program carried by fishers and personnel working at provincial directorates of MoAF. Since 5% of the vessels over 15 meters in length engaged in pelagic longline fishery are required to be sampled in accordance with ICCAT Rec 16-14 and only 4 of the 123 vessels licensed to catch swordfish in Türkiye are over 15 meters in length, the monitoring program was carried out with 2 of these vessels. Within the scope of this program, when selected LL vessels set out to sea for swordfish fishing, The Ministry personnel go out to sea with the vessel and measure all the swordfish caught.

Referring to the reporting requirement in relation to the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards (ref. no BYC S42); some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery. In addition to setting some technical measures and prohibitions for certain shark species, sea mammals and sea turtles, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited since 2011 to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture) has initiated a specific programme aiming to clean up

the abandoned "ghost fishing nets" from Türkiye's territorial waters and the initial phases of the programme have been completed. Project activities aiming to support biological diversity conservation and to improve natural habitats of marine living resources have continued in 2024.

Research named "*Investigation of the Reproductive and Migration Behaviors of Bluefin Atlantic Tuna (Thunnus thynnus) Breeding in the Eastern Mediterranean (Phase I) TAGEM/HAYSÜD/T1/24/A7/P1/7275*" and "*Joint Research on the Larval of Tuna in SIcilian and Levantine Spawning Areas: Sampling Strategies and Data Analysis Methodologies*" is being conducted during 2025.

The research "*Investigation of the Reproductive and Migration Behaviors of Bluefin Atlantic Tuna (Thunnus thynnus) Breeding in the Eastern Mediterranean (Phase I) TAGEM/HAYSÜD/T1/24/A7/P1/7275*" is conducted by Turkish Mediterranean Research and Training Institute of MoAF

As a result of the research;

- A local "Larval Index" compatible with the Western Mediterranean will be developed to integrate Eastern Mediterranean data into stock management,
- Spawning grounds, larval distribution characteristics, and habitat preferences will be investigated,
- The oceanographic features of the spawning habitats of Atlantic bluefin tuna will be evaluated,
- Assessments will be made on the effects of climate change on tuna spawning grounds.

Under the project; currently; in addition to the targeted Atlantic bluefin tuna, larvae of other tuna species (*T. alalunga* – Albacore, *Auxis rochei* – Bullet Tuna, *Euthynnus alleteratus* – Little Tunny) have also been identified. Laboratory studies related to the reseach are ongoing.

Within the scope of the TÜBİTAK–Italian National Research Council (CNR) cooperation program, the project that "*Joint Research on the Larval of Tuna in SIcilian and Levantine Spawning Areas: Sampling Strategies and Data Analysis Methodologies*" aims to harmonize the sampling and analysis techniques of tuna larval research conducted in both countries, in order to achieve a better understanding of the reproductive dynamics, early life ecology, and spawning stock biomass of Atlantic bluefin tuna and other large pelagic teleost fish in the Central and Eastern Mediterranean.

With this project, which seeks to enhance knowledge through in-depth analyses, it is intended to lay the groundwork for long-term collaboration between Turkish and Italian researchers and to establish a strong and lasting scientific infrastructure for the sustainable management of valuable fisheries resources such as tuna.

The project is carried out under the coordination of the Institute for Studies on the Mediterranean (Istituto di Studi sul Mediterraneo – ISMed-ITALY), and under the coordination of Çukurova University Faculty of Fisheries-TÜRKİYE, in partnership with Turkish Mediterranean Research and Training Institute of MoAF.

The Bluefin Tuna tagging operation under GBYP programme has been conducted (*Electronic Tagging of Adult Bluefin Tunas captured in the Eastern Mediterranean (Turkish Levantine Coast) Tagging Programme 2024 Atlantic Wide Research Programme on Bluefin Tuna (ICCAT GBYP)*). The results of the tagging program submitted to ICCAT on 23 July 2025. As for 2025, application by Turkish Mediterranean Research and Training Institute of MoAF for electronic tagging studies on Atlantic bluefin tuna in the Eastern Mediterranean has been approved by ICCAT GBYP. However, due to unexpected logistic reasons the planned program could not be carried out.

Türkiye intends to continue supporting ICCAT GBYP programme.

There are project initiatives undertaken by various bodies aiming to create the basis for an inventory of Marine Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and to train staff and volunteers on seabird research and conservation methods.

With regard to the measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means; During the fishing operations targeting tuna species by-catches of sharks, sea mammals, sea turtles, sea birds are generally quite rare. The data required by SCRS are mainly compiled from Fisheries Statistics of TURKSTAT, National Fisheries Data Collection Program of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program carried by fishers and personnel working at provincial directorates of MoAF and scientific surveys carried by relevant institutions.

These programs and surveys include collection of fisheries, by-catch and discard data through landing checks, scientific observers and questionnaires in the context of small-scale and industrial fisheries. Referring to the reporting requirement in relation to the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards (Ref. no: BYC04 and BYC05), some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery.

With regard to the measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means; a report entitled "Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of Bycatch and Discard Data Including Data from Artisanal Fisheries" has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 12 September 2025 in response to the reporting requirement ref.no S:GEN 11, S:BYC01, *S: BYC 04* and *S: BYC 05*. (**Appendix 2**).

Bycatch related provisions of domestic legislation have been updated in 2024 by taking into account the outputs of the "Medbycatch Project" (*Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" that has been implemented with the project's partners ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN Med, MEDASSET, RAC/SPA in the Mediterranean Basin)*, relevant GFCM and ICCAT recommendations.

Updated reports on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines (Ref. Req.M:BYC 01) (**Appendix 3**), report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field (Ref. Req.M:BYC 03) (**Appendix 4**), and report on the implementation of Res. 23-15 (Ref. Req.M:BYC 04)(**Appendix 5**) submitted by Türkiye to ICCAT on 10 September 2025.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Applicable recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT have been transposed into national legislation and implemented as required. The relevant and applicable conservation and management measures regarding Bluefin tuna, Mediterranean swordfish and other tuna fisheries have been regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations.

The rules established by ICCAT Rec. 24-05, have been transposed into Turkish domestic regulation through "Ministerial Communiqué on Bluefin Tuna Fishing, Farming and Trading".

As was the case in previous ministerial notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (*cetaceans and Monachus monachus*) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards.

The provisions in compliance with ICCAT Rec. 22-12 have been transposed to the Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) and Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading 2025.

With the new regulation put into force in 2024, Türkiye has expanded the list of shark, stingray and manta ray species those fishing, landing, transporting and selling are prohibited.

In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture.
See: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_

The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations. In this context, "Safe Handling and Release Practices for Sea Turtles" has also been published and notified to the relevant fisheries sector stakeholders with necessary mobilization activities on increasing public awareness and training being made. The guidelines on protection of vulnerable species published by the Ministry will encompass proper mitigation and handling techniques for sea turtles as well as the minimum information to be completed by the fishing operators as required by ICCAT on any interactions with sea turtles. As per Article 18 of Ministerial Notification (2024/20), it is mandatory to report any incident of sea turtle and marine mammal bycatch. The provision covering the period 2024-2028 shall continue to require that by-catch section in the e-logbook, logbook and/or the transport (origin) document shall be completed and reported to the Ministry by the fishermen.

As to other technical measures introduced by Ministerial Notification 2024/20; new regulatory provisions have been introduced regarding fishing with longlines. Accordingly, Article 15 of the Ministerial Notification stipulates that it shall be mandatory to use only large circle hooks (equal to a mouth gape of 2.8 cm or larger) at longlines for fishing of Mediterranean swordfish and albacore. It shall also be compulsory to use circle hooks with an offset of no more than 10 degrees. Additionally, the following provisions existing in previous Ministerial Notifications will continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028: Longlines, gill nets and entangling nets to be set (anchored) at sea shall be marked with a signal flag / float in day-time and with illuminated -buoy in night-time.

In accordance with Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading 2025;

Fishery dependent by-catch and discard data are collected through bound / electronic logbooks, Dockside Inspection, Observer Program for Bluefin tuna purse seines and Monitoring Program for swordfish fishing. Intentional encirclement of marine mammals in the context of Bluefin tuna fishing is prohibited.

As regards ICCAT fisheries carried-out by purse seiners, master of the fishing vessel shall take all necessary measures to prevent its crew from intentionally setting a purse seine net around a marine mammal and sea turtle species, if the vulnerable species in question is sighted prior to the commencement of the set and encirclement of fish.

In the event that a cetacean is unintentionally encircled in a purse seine net, fishing vessel owner / operator shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of the cetacean while taking into consideration the safety of the crew. Any interaction with marine mammals shall be reported to the Ministry.

The reporting shall include the name of the species, number of individuals subject to interaction, location of the encirclement (coordinates), steps taken to ensure safe release, assessment of the life status of the animal on release, including whether the vulnerable species was released alive but subsequently died. It shall also indicate a short description of the interaction, including details of how and why the interaction occurred (**Appendices 3, 4** and **5**).

Türkiye have not conducted bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fishing which is subject to Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and quota implementation under ICCAT Rec. No. 22-01.
Skipjack tuna, in the past has rarely been recorded as a by-catch species caught by fishing vessels (longlines and gillnets) targeting to fish albacore and swordfish.

Particularly starting from 2023, it has been started to report more abundant skipjack tuna by-catch by purse seine vessels fishing for other tuna species such as little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore.

To monitor more closely the skipjack fishery; starting from 2025; it is obliged by Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) which entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, to obtain special fishing permit for the vessel targeting to fish skipjack tuna. Maximum on board by-catch limit for skipjack shall be implemented in accordance with Article 18 of the Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20).

Accordingly; the level of by-catch limit for skipjack shall not exceed 5% of the total catch on board at the end of each fishing trip. By-catch shall be calculated in relation with the total catches on-board as "in weight".

Both electronic and bound logbook shall be used for the recording of catch data. The by-catch in question shall be counted to the Türkiye's total skipjack fishing amount.

Regarding the conservation issues on billfish, bluemarlin or white marlin/sperarfish; since Türkiye has no industrial or non-industrial fisheries that interact with billfish, blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish, the ICCAT Secretariat was informed on 27th of August 2019 for their assistance in conveying this issue to the attention of the Billfish Species Group in order for Türkiye to receive an exemption to be granted by the SCRS.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

No particular difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures within the reporting period.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-15	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/15.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-07-23	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-23	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-07-23	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-07-23	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2025-07-23	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2025-07-23	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/07/23. "Electronic Tagging was conducted under ICCAT-GBYP Tagging Programme 2024 in the Eastern Mediterranean (Turkish Levantine Coast).	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2025-07-23	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2025-07-23	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/07/23. "Electronic Tagging was conducted under ICCAT-GBYP Tagging Programme 2024 in the Eastern Mediterranean (Turkish Levantine Coast).	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2025-07-23	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2025-09-12	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/12 in the report "Report_on_GEN11_SHK 01_BYC04_BYC05_TUR2 025"	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		There is no fishing acticity targeted for pelagic Sargassum. Repoted to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	Yes	2025-07-23	Information on vessels targeting SWO-M and ALB-M using pelagic longline and harpoon are sent in ST01-T1FC_TUR2024.xlsx on 2025/07/23.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	Yes	2025-07-23	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/07/23. Not published in a SCRS document.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	Yes	2025-07-23	Harvest data from aquaculture facilities sent to ICCAT in ST06_Harvest.rar.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	Yes	2025-07-23	There is no additional domestic data collection program for BFT since the information and data regarding BFT fishery have been collected "ICCAT Regional Observer Programme". Information regarding swordfish collected under "Turkish Swordfish Fishery Observation Programme" was submitted in "ST09-DomObPrg_TUR2024".	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for BFT-W	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for BFT-W.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for BFT-W.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		There is no fishing activity in North East Atlantic by this CPC.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		There is no fishing activity around FAD in the Gulf of Guinea. Reported to ICCAT on 2024/07/23.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		There is no fishing activity around FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No support vessels on PS/BB tropical fisheries (no PS/BB fishing activities on tropical tunas.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Not yet implemented the Domestic Observer programme for tropical tunas.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		No fishing activity targeted tropical tunas.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		No Port Sampling programme on vessels fishing for tropical tunas (no vessels targeting tropical tunas).	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		There is no fishing activity around the FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No biological study on size and age at maturity has been performed for Albacore in 2025.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		No biological study on ALB-MD habitat has been performed in 2025. Two research is being conducted on larvae in the Mediterranean. Laboratory studies related to the research are ongoing	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No biological study on impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition has been performed for Albacore in 2025.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No biological study on CPUE series has been performed for Albacore in 2025.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		No biological study on estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches on ALB-MD has been performed for Albacore in 2025.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		There is no fishing activity related marlins/roundscale spearfish. Reported to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		There is no fishing activity related marlins/roundscale spearfish. Not implemented a data collection program on artisanal /small-scale fisheries catching billfishes in ICCAT area. Reported to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes	2025-09-12	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/12 in the report "Report_on_GEN11_SHK01_BYC04_BYC05_TUR2025".	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for shortfin mako. Reported to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	No		There is no undertaking scientific research on North Atlantic blue sharks. Reported to ICCAT 2025/07/23.	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for South Atlantic blue shark. Reported to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for shortfin mako. Reported to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for this species. Reported to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		There is no fishing activity targeted for this species. Reported to ICCAT on 2025/07/23.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	Yes		No interaction with whale sharks during purse seiners operation.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes	2025-07-23	As was the case in previous ministerial notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (cetaceans and Monachus monachus) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards. In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Türkiye has developed specific identification guide for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals existing Turkish waters. The guides were distributed to fishers in	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture. See: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2025-07-23	No interaction of its fleet with sea turtles was observed under monitoring program. As per Article 18 of Ministerial Notification (2024/20), it is mandatory to report any incident of sea turtle and marine mammal bycatch. The provision covering the period 2024-2028 shall continue to require that by-catch section in the e-logbook, logbook and/or the transport (origin) document shall be completed and reported to the Ministry by the fishermen.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2025-07-23	No observation has been made that the species have been interacted with Turkish fishing fleet under observer programme.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Yes	2025-09-12	Submitted to ICCAT on 2025/09/12 in report "Report_on_GEN11_SHK01_BYC04_BYC05_TUR2025".	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2025-07-23	Update was given through IOMS and in the Appendices of the Annual Report. As was the case in previous ministerial notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August	2025-09-10

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (cetaceans and Monachus monachus) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards. In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture. See:	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_ In Türkiye's tuna and tuna-like fishery, the highest amount of catch is obtained from Eastern Atlantic Bluefin tuna fishery. During the fishing operations targeting tuna species by-catches of sharks, sea mammals, sea turtles, sea birds are generally quite rare. The data required by SCRS are mainly compiled from Fisheries Statistics of TURKSTAT, National Fisheries Data Collection Program of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MOAF), Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program carried by fishers and personnel working at provincial directorates of MOAF and scientific surveys carried by relevant institutions. These programs and surveys include collection of fisheries, by-catch and discard data through landing checks, scientific observers and questionnaires in the context of small-scale and industrial fisheries. Referring to the reporting requirement in relation to the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not authorized SWO-N fishery.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-15	Applicable recommendations and resolutions imposed by ICCAT have been transposed into national legislation and implemented as required. The relevant and applicable conservation and management measures regarding Bluefin tuna, Mediterranean swordfish and other tuna fisheries have been regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT's related regulations. The rules established by ICCAT Rec. 24-05, have been transposed into Turkish domestic regulation through "Ministerial Communiqué on Bluefin Tuna Fishing, Farming and Trading". The provisions in compliance with ICCAT Rec. 22-12 have been transposed to the Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) and Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading 2025. As was the case in previous ministerial notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (cetaceans and Monachus monachus) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards. In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture. See: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari 66 reporting obligations (under conservation and management measures) have been timely responded with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Türkiye has no targeted fishery or no data obtained for certain types of species, such cases have been responded as "not applicable" (65 reporting obligations). No major difficulties encountered in the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		Annual Report sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/15. 66 reporting obligations (under conservation and management measures) have been timely responded with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Türkiye has no targeted fishery or no data obtained for certain types of species, such cases have been responded as "not applicable" (65 reporting obligations). No major difficulties encountered in the implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-12	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/08/12.	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Not applicable. Türkiye has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Not applicable. Türkiye has not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Not applicable. Türkiye has not involved in any transhipment at sea	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Not Applicable. Türkiye has not involved in any transhipment in port	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Not applicable. No at sea transhipment is permitted by this CPC	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Not applicable. Türkiye has not authorized any vessels to receive transhipments of ICCAT Species in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Not applicable. Türkiye has not authorized any LSPLVs that tranship to carrier vessels in the Convention area.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No		Not applicable There has been no chance since the last submission of this information by this CPC.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	No		Not applicable. There has been no chance since the last submission of this information by this CPC.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign vessels into its ports.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Not applicable. This CPC does not permit the entry of foreign vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Not applicable. This COC has not entered into any such bilateral agreements.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		Not applicable. This CPC does noy permit the entry of foreign vessels into its ports.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or Private companies.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not entered into any access agreements with other Parties or Private companies.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no fishing vessels of 20m or above authorized to fish for, retain on board, tranship or land tuna and tuna-like species.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		Not applicable. There has been no change since the last submission of this form by this CPC.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		Activities for recreational and sport fisheries are regulated by Ministerial Notification. Such activities are subject to special fishing authorizations. The catch and retention on board, transhipment or landing of more than one Bluefin tuna (115 cm FL), one Mediterranean swordfish (110 cm FL as of 1 September 2024), one albacore (60 cm), and two Little tunny (45 cm) per vessel per day is prohibited. As for Bluefin tuna fisheries, a specific quota level as 3 t for artisanal, coastal, recreational and sport fisheries and 10 t for by-catch in 2025. The marketing of Bluefin tuna and swordfish caught in recreational and sport fishing is prohibited except for charitable purposes.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not received information regarding any presumed IUU activities of its fishing vessels nor has any additional information to report.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		Not applicable. No actions were taken against nationals involved in IUU activities.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2025-09-01	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/01.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes	2025-09-11	Findings of investigations on PNCs reported under ROP-BFT have been sent to Secretariat on 2025/09/11. Türkiye has not received any findings of investigations from other CPCs.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not made any sighings of vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Not applicable. This CPC has not received any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Not applicable. This CPC did not participate in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		This CPC has not engaged in the pilot programme for the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel to participate in boarding and inspection activities.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes	2020-09-01	Sent to ICCAT on 2020/09/01 (to be valid as of 01 Jan 2021 and no updates released).	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Not applicable. No specific incidents triggering the implementation/provisions of the EAP were reported to the Ministry.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Not applicable. No lost fishing gear retrieved.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Not applicable. No incident have been reported on any fishing gear lost/abandoned during operations for ICCAT fisheries.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2024-08-02	Sent to ICCAT on 2024/08/02. No updates released.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Not applicable. This CPC has no carrier vessels providing at-sea supplies.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Türkiye has not yet implemented any EMS domestic programme in the context of ICCAT related fisheries.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Türkiye has not yet implemented any EMS domestic programme in the context of ICCAT related fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		An EAP has been published and entered into force as to annex to Türkiye's Ministerial Communique on Fishing, Transporting and Farming of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin Tuna.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		Not applicable. No observer incidents occurred.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Yes	2025-02-13	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/02/13 with M:BFT07 (fishing, inspection and capacity plans).	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Yes	2025-08-08	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/08/08.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	Yes	2025-06-16	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/06/16.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	Yes	2025-07-28	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/07/28.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		This CPC does not authorise any trap fishery for bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2025-02-13	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plan has been sent to ICCAT on 2025/02/13. The plan has been revised and second version has been submitted on 2025/06/02.	2025-06-02
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	Yes	2025-02-13	Farming Capacity Plan has been sent to ICCAT on 2025/02/13 with M:BFT07.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2025-02-27	Modifications to Türkiye's fishing plan have been submitted on 2025/02/27, 2025/03/05 and 2025/06/02.	2025-06-02

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes	2024-05-28	Data sent to ICCAT on 2024/05/28 as time of request by Secretariat.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2025-07-23	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/07/23 through ST01-T1FC.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2025-04-30	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/04/30. Total number of authorized BFT catching vessels was 36 for 2025 fishing season.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Yes	2025-04-30	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/04/30. Total number of authorized BFT other vessels was 77 for 2025 fishing season.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	Yes	2025-05-06	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/05/06 and 2025/05/15.	2025-05-15
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	Yes		All BFT fishing and towing vessels have been equipped with operational satellite devices transmitting VMS signals every one (1) hour.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Yes	2025-02-13	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/02/13.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2025-02-13	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/02/13. Turkish Coast Guard Command designated 79 inspection boats, 17 air control assets (helicopter/planes).Additionally Turkish Naval Forces joined the inspection scheme of 2025 fishing campaign through assigning 48 inspection vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2025-02-13	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/02/13. 432 inspectors from Turkish Coast Guard Command and 115 inspectors from Turkish Naval Forces have been designated on the field during 2025 fishing campaign.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2025-02-13	99 inspection reports sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/02	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		This CPC has not authorised any of its ports to allow vessels to carry out transhipment of BFT-E.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2025-02-13	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/02/13.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2025-05-27	3 bi-weekly reports sent to ICCAT on 2025/05/27, 2025/06/10 and 2025/06/23.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		No monthly catch reports but bi-weekly catch reports were submitted in 2025 E-BFT Fishing Season.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	Yes	2025-06-19	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/06/19.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Türkiye is not a CPC participating fishing bluefin tuna in western Atlantic.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2025-08-25	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/08/25.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2023-06-07	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/06/07. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		There has been no tail-tagging scheme implemented by this CPC	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		This CPC has no information to report regarding such vessels.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		There has been no problem on data registration in eBCD system. The required data has been entered directly through eBCD system at https://etuna.iccat.int	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	Yes	2025-04-30	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/04/30	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		This CPC is not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes	2025-08-13	The list of authorized SKJ vessels sent to ICCAT on 2025/08/13.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	No		This CPC hasnot authorized fishing for tropical species in 2024. It has been started to report more abundant skipjack tuna by-catch by purse seine vessels fishing for other tuna species such as little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore starting from 2023. To monitor more closely the skipjack fishery; starting from 2025; it is obliged by Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) which entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, to obtain special fishing permit for the vessel targeting to fish skipjack tuna.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					The list of SKJ vessels authorized for 2025 sent to ICCAT on 2025/08/13.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		This CPC has not received reports of IUU activity by its vessels nor any additional information to report.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-03-28	Data sent to ICCAT on 2025/03/28 and 2025/09/01.	2025-09-01
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-06-07	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/06/07. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes	2025-08-13	SKJ catches in 1st and 2nd quarter sent to ICCAT on 2025/08/13.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		This CPC has not deployed FADs to catch tropical tuna	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		This CPC does not authorize fishing for tropical tunas	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		This CPC has sent 1st and 2nd quarter SKJ catches	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		This CPC has not authorized fishing for bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	Yes		This CPC does not authorize fishing for bigeye tuna.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Türkiye have not conducted bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fishing which is subject to Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and quota implementation under ICCAT Rec. No. 24-01. Skipjack tuna, in the past has rarely been recorded as a by-catch species caught by fishing vessels	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					(longlines and gillnets) targeting to fish albacore and swordfish. It has been started to report more abundant skipjack tuna by-catch by purse seine vessels fishing for other tuna species such as little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore starting from 2023. To monitor more closely the skipjack fishery; starting from 2025; it is obliged by Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) which entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, to obtain special fishing permit for the vessel targeting to fish skipjack tuna. Maximum on board by-catch limit for skipjack shall be implemented in accordance with Article 18 of the Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20). Accordingly; the level of by-catch limit for skipjack shall not exceed 5% of the total catch on board at the end of each fishing trip. By-catch shall be calculated in relation with the total catches on-board as "in weight". Both electronic and bound logbook shall be used for the recording of catch data. The by-catch in question shall be counted to the Türkiye's total skipjack fishing amount.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Türkiye have not conducted bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) fishing which is subject to Total Allowable Catch (TAC) and quota implementation under ICCAT Rec. No. 24-01. To monitor more closely the skipjack fishery; starting from 2025; it is obliged by Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) which entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, to obtain special fishing permit for the vessel targeting to fish skipjack tuna. Maximum on board by-catch limit for skipjack shall be implemented in accordance with Article 18 of the Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20). Accordingly; the level of by-catch limit for skipjack shall not exceed 5% of the total catch on board at the end of each fishing trip. By-catch shall be calculated in relation with the total catches on-board as "in weight". Both electronic and bound logbook shall be used for the recording of catch data. The by-catch in question shall be counted to the Türkiye's total skipjack fishing amount. To ensure compliance with M:TRO17 related provisions of Notification 6/1 on	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) and Fisheries Regulation (No. 4988) shall be implemented. Skipjack fishery shall be monitored closely and managed in accordance with the applicable ICCAT rules and regulations.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		Not applicable. No tropical tuna harvested as by catch. Total amount of harvested SKJ submitted through ST02-T1NC_TUR2024.xlsx	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		It is obliged by Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20) which entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, to obtain special fishing permit for the vessel targeting to fish skipjack tuna. Maximum on board by-catch limit for skipjack shall be implemented in accordance with Article 18 of the Notification 6/1 on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20). Accordingly; the level of by-catch limit for skipjack shall not exceed 5% of the total catch on board at the end of each fishing trip. By-catch shall be calculated in relation with the total catches on-board as "in weight". Both electronic and bound logbook shall be used for the recording of catch data. The by-catch in question shall be counted to the Türkiye's total skipjack fishing amount.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-03-28	Data sent to ICCAT on 2025/03/28 and 2025/09/01.	2025-09-01
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2023-06-07	Sent to ICCAT on 2023/06/07. There has been no change since the last submission by this CPC.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	Yes	2025-01-13	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/01/13.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Yes		This CPC does not authorize any of its sport/recreational vessels to catch SWO-Med.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		This CPC does not grant any permits for harpoons or longliners to catch highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Yes	2025-09-01	Report sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/01.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		This CPC does not operate, nor has plans to operate, SWO-N fishery.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	Yes	2025-03-19	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/03/19.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	Yes	2025-04-08	Report of first quarter sent to ICCAT on 2025/04/08, report of second quarter sent to ICCAT on 2025/07/08.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		This CPC has not tagged or landed any tagged SWO-MED fish.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	Yes	2025-02-13	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/02/13. Turkish Coast Guard Command designated 79 inspection boats, 17 air control assests (helicopter/planes). Additionally Turkish Naval Forces joined the inspection scheme of 2025 fishing campaign through assigning 48 inspection vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes	2025-02-13	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/02/13. 432 inspectors from Turkish Coast Guard Command and 115 inspectors from Turkish Naval Forces have been designated on the field during 2025 fishing campaign.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20 m or over to catch SWO-N.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20 m or over to catch SWO-S.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-N in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of SWO-S in other fisheries.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	Yes	2025-09-02	99 inspection reports sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/02	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	Yes	2025-03-19	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/03/19.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2025-01-13	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/01/13.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-N.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels of 20m or over to catch ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-N in other fisheries.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		This CPC does not permit by-catch of ALB-S in other fisheries.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		This CPC does not authorise any vessels to catch MED-ALB sport and recreational fishing.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes	2025-01-09	8 monthly catches have sent to ICCAT on 2025/01/09, 2025/02/17, 2025/03/12, 2025/04/10, 2025/05/08, 2025/06/27, 2025/07/25 and 2025/09/01.	2025-09-01
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	Yes		Not applicable. This CPC involved in direct fisheries of Mediterranean albacore with an assigned quota.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2025-09-01	This CPC has no industrial or non industrial fisheries interact with billfish, bluemarlin or white marlin/spearfish. Billfish Check sheet sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/01 with no change and update.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		This CPC does not authorise any of its vessels to catch BUM/WHM/SPF. No by-catches of this species were observed.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-01	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/01.	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Retention and landing of shortfin mako sharks are prohibited by law. This CPC has not granted any authorisation to retain and land N.Atl. shortfin mako.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		Not applicable. No interaction with whale sharks during purse seine operation has occurred. A report sent with annual report. Whale shark (Rhincodon typus) is very rare in Turkish waters and does not have a widespread interaction with ICCAT and other fisheries. So far it has not been included in the list of other sharks that interact with ICCAT species in the updated Ministerial Notification No. 6/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2024-2028). Necessary work has been scheduled to include the whale shark (Rhincodon typus) on the prohibited species list, as part of an amendment to the forthcoming update of update of the Ministerial Notification. It is also planned to update the Ministerial Communiqué on Bluefin Tuna Fishing, Farming and Trading to cover whale sharks.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2025-09-10	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/10. As was the case in previous ministerial notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board,	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of sea turtles in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. The prohibition shall cover the following species; Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Dermochelys coriacea and Trionyx triunguis. During the sea turtle breeding season necessary measures, including navigation controls at sea, shall be taken by the Ministry in the vicinity of spawning grounds of sea turtles. For instance, boats shall not exceed 8 miles speed within 1 nautical mile from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the periods 1 April – 30 September. In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture. See: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_ The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations. In this context, "Safe Handling and Release Practices for Sea Turtles" has also been published and notified to the relevant fisheries sector stakeholders with necessary mobilization activities on increasing public awareness and training being made. The guidelines on protection of vulnerable species published by the Ministry will encompass proper mitigation and handling techniques for sea turtles as well as the minimum information to be completed by the fishing operators as required by ICCAT on any interactions with sea turtles. As per Article 18 of Ministerial Notification (2024/20), it is mandatory to	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					report any incident of sea turtle and marine mammal bycatch. The provision covering the period 2024-2028 shall continue to require that by-catch section in the e-logbook, logbook and/or the transport (origin) document shall be completed and reported to the Ministry by the fishermen. As to other technical measures introduced by Ministerial Notification 2024/20; new regulatory provisions have been introduced regarding fishing with longlines. Accordingly, Article 15 of the Ministerial Notification stipulates that it shall be mandatory to use only large circle hooks (equal to a mouth gape of 2.8 cm or larger) at longlines for fishing of Mediterranean swordfish and albacore. It shall also be compulsory to use circle hooks with an offset of no more than 10 degrees. Additionally, the following provisions existing in previous Ministerial Notifications will continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028: Longlines, gill nets and entangling nets to be set (anchored) at sea shall be marked with a signal flag / float in day-time and with illuminated -buoy in night-time. As regards ICCAT fisheries carried-out by purse seiners, master of the fishing vessel shall take all	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					necessary measures to prevent its crew from intentionally setting a purse seine net around a marine mammal and sea turtle species, if the vulnerable species in question is sighted prior to the commencement of the set and encirclement of fish. In the event that a vulnerable species is unintentionally encircled in a purse seine net, skipper and crew shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of the cetacean, while taking into consideration the safety of the crew. Any interactions with vulnerable species occurred during fishing operations shall be reported to the Ministry. The reporting shall include the name of the species, number of individuals subject to interaction, location of the encirclement (coordinates), steps taken to ensure safe release, assessment of the life status of the animal on release, including whether the vulnerable species was released alive but subsequently died. It shall also indicate a short description of the interaction, including details of how and why the interaction occurred.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes	2025-09-02	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/02. - There are project initiatives undertaken by various bodies aiming to create the basis for an inventory of Marine Important Bird Areas (IBAs) and to train staff and volunteers on seabird research and conservation methods. - Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture) has initiated a far-reaching programme aiming to take out the outspread “ghost nets” and ghost fishing at the principal coastal water sites of Turkey. - During the implementation phase of the Project of “Cleansing of Seas from Abandoned Fishing Nets”, 103.077.618801 million m2 inland water and marine areas have been dredged and a total of 747.8902.885.000 m2 fishnets and 34.817103.551 pieces of pots and similar fishing gears have been extracted from inland water and marine areas within the period 2014-20232025. The extraction of ghost nets and fishing gear from aquatic environments has prevented the loss of an estimated 9.6 million aquatic organisms. - - The project named "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" has been	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					implemented with the project's partners ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN Med, MEDASSET, RAC/SPA in the Mediterranean Basin. Project duration is from September-2017 to October 2022. Project objectives are to develop a standard data collection method to determine the capture rates of non-target species by widely used fishing gear (demersal trawl, gillnets, longlines) in the Mediterranean Basin, to contribute to the development of good practice examples that will reduce the rates of bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. In the scope the project sensitive species bycatch data collection and bycatch mitigations methods test studies are done. In addition, good practice guide for the handling of seabirds and identification guide of vulnerable species caught incidentally in Mediterranean have been prepared for the fisherman and inspection officers. "Effects of PAL Pingers to Reduce Bycatch of Marine Mammals (Cetaceans) in Turbot Gill Nets in the Black Sea" was completed in June 2022. It was observed the PAL devices reduced the amount of catching of	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					the Black-throated loon (Gavia arctica) by 89.2% compared to the control group. Article 18 of the Ministerial Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, requires that in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The above-mentioned guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2025-09-10	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/10. As was the case in previous ministerial notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (cetaceans and Monachus monachus) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards. In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture. See: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_ The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations. In addition to the overall ban on use of driftnets since 1998, usage and retention onboard / shelter / port of all types of driftnets (including modified nets) have been prohibited as of 1 July 2011. The overarching prohibition on any use of drift-net shall continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028 as well. Article 8 of the Ministerial Notification No. 2024/20 will continue to require that the following actions shall be prohibited; to	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					use lights, to dive by any equipment, to enter the caves by swimming or any sea vehicle, to wait at cave entrances, to anchor in coastal caves with underwater or surface entrances where Mediterranean monk seals live. The usage, retaining and storage of monofilament and multi-monofilament fishing gear materials at commercial marine fisheries is partially prohibited by domestic regulation. Fishery dependent by-catch and discard data are collected through bound / electronic logbooks, Dockside Inspection, Observer Program for Bluefin tuna purse seines and Monitoring Program for swordfish fishing. Intentional encirclement of marine mammals in the context of Bluefin tuna fishing is prohibited by domestic regulation. In the event that a cetacean is unintentionally encircled in a purse seine net, fishing vessel owner / operator shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of the cetacean. Any interaction with marine mammals shall be reported to the Ministry. During the sea turtle breeding season necessary measures, including navigation controls at sea, shall be taken by the Ministry in the vicinity of spawning grounds of sea turtles.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2025-09-10	Sent to ICCAT on 2025/09/10. In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture. See: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_ The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations. In this scope; fishermen	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					were trained at the opening of the fishing season to ensure use proper mitigation, identification, handling and release techniques and keep on board all necessary equipment for the safe release of cetaceans. Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (cetaceans and Monachus monachus) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards. In addition to the overall ban on use of driftnets since 1998, usage and retention onboard / shelter / port of all types of driftnets (including modified nets) have been prohibited as of 1 July 2011. The overarching prohibition on any use of drift-net shall continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					as well. The usage, retaining and storage of monofilament and multi-monofilament fishing gear materials at commercial marine fisheries is partially prohibited by domestic regulation. In accordance with Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading 2025; Fishery dependent by-catch and discard data are collected through bound / electronic logbooks, Dockside Inspection, Observer Program for Bluefin tuna purse seines and Monitoring Program for swordfish fishing. Intentional encirclement of marine mammals in the context of Bluefin tuna fishing is prohibited by domestic regulation As regards ICCAT fisheries carried-out by purse seiners, master of the fishing vessel shall take all necessary measures to prevent its crew from intentionally setting a purse seine net around a marine mammal and sea turtle species, if the vulnerable species in question is sighted prior to the commencement of the set and encirclement of fish. In the event that a cetacean is unintentionally encircled in a purse seine net, fishing vessel owner / operator shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of the cetacean while taking into	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					consideration the safety of the crew. Any interaction with marine mammals shall be reported to the Ministry. The reporting shall include the name of the species, number of individuals subject to interaction, location of the encirclement (coordinates), steps taken to ensure safe release, assessment of the life status of the animal on release, including whether the vulnerable species was released alive but subsequently died. It shall also indicate a short description of the interaction, including details of how and why the interaction occurred	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic statistical document system has been implemented by this CPC.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		This CPC had not lodged an objection to any of the previous year's recommendation.	

Table 1. Landings (ton) of tunas and tuna-like species (2013-2024).

Species	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Atlantic bonito	19,031.5	4,573.0	39,459.6	7,577.6	30,920.4	1,578.3	22,742.7	2,595.4	49,891.5	2,083.4	49,278.4
Bluefin tuna	555.0	1,091.0	1,324.0	1,514.7	1,283.7	1,770.8	2,252.0	2,257.0	2,292.0	3,281.7	3,199.7
Swordfish	55.7	34.9	76.5	441.0	427.0	414.0	402.4	390.4	378.7	378.7	378.7
Albacore	0.3	53.4	25.2	44.0	37.8	4.4	16.2	58,1	118.0	150.0	150.0
Little tunny	681.9	325.5	184.1	479.8	616.6	449.9	340.9	462.9	410.0	789.0	831.0
Bullet tuna	561.7	476.0	406.8	474.1	367.0	461.8	1,069.8	736.8	808.9	481.9	802.6
Skipjack tuna	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	418.0	425.0

Table 2. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners, by tonnage (2011-2024).

Tonnage (GRT)	*2014*	*2015*	*2016*	*2017*	*2018*	*2019*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	***2023***	***2024***
<50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-100	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
101-200	1	2	-	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	5
201-300	4	7	5	6	6	12	10	10	4	2	3
301-400	1	-	3	5	6	3	6	6	10	3	3
>400	7	11	8	10	6	13	9	8	11	23	14

Table 3. Length and weight prohibitions, by species.

Species	*Minimum length (cm)*	*Minimum weight (kg)*
Bluefin tuna *(Thunnus thynnus)*	115	30
Atlantic bonito *(Sarda sarda)*	25	
Swordfish *(Xiphias gladius)*	120	
Little tunny (*Euthynnus alletteratus*)	45	

Appendix 1

Report by Türkiye on alternative scientific monitoring approach & collection of bycatch and discard data including data from artisanal fisheries

In Türkiye's tuna and tuna-like fishery, the highest amount of catch is obtained from Eastern Atlantic Bluefin tuna fishery. During the fishing operations targeting tuna species by-catches of sharks, sea mammals, sea turtles, sea birds are generally quite rare. The data required by SCRS are mainly compiled from Fisheries Statistics of TURKSTAT, National Fisheries Data Collection Program of Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (MoAF), Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program carried by fishers and personnel working at provincial directorates of MoAF and scientific surveys carried by relevant institutions.

These programs and surveys include collection of fisheries, by-catch and discard data through landing checks, scientific observers and questionnaires in the context of small-scale and industrial fisheries. Referring to the reporting requirement in relation to the steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards (Ref. no: BYC05), some research institutions have undertaken local studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in small tuna fishery.

The updated Ministerial Notification No. 6/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (2024-2028) and Ministerial Notification No.6/2 Regulating Amateur Fishing establish a general prohibition of fishing for sharks that includes their catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale (Official Gazette dated 11 August 2024, No:32629).

With the new regulation put into force in 2024, Türkiye has expanded the list of shark, stingray and manta ray species those fishing, landing, transporting and selling are prohibited (Ref. no: SHK01).

The list of shark, stingray and manta ray species whose fishing, landing, transporting and selling are prohibited.

Scientific name	**English name**
Alopias superciliosus	Bigeye thresher
Alopias vulpinus	Thresher
Carcharhinus falciformis	Silky shark
Carcharhinus longimanus	Oceanic whitetip shark
Carcharhinus plumbeus	Sandbar shark
Carcharodon carcharias	Great white shark
Cetorhinus maximus	Basking shark
Echinorhinus brucus	Bramble shark
Galeorhinus galeus	Tope shark
Glaucostegus cemiculus	Blackshin guitarfish
Gymnura altavela	Spiny butterfly ray
Hexanchus griseus	Bluntnose sixgill shark
Isurus oxyrinchus	Shortfin mako
Lamna nasus	Porbeagle
Mobula mobular	Giant devilray
Oxynotus centrina	Angular roughshark
Pteromylaeus bovinus	Bull ray
Prionace glauca	Blue shark
Raja clavata	Thornback ray
Rhinobatos rhinobatos	Common guitarfish
Rhinoptera marginata	Lusitanian cownose ray
Sphyrna zygaena	Smooth hammerhead
Squalus acanthias	Picked dogfish
Squalus blainville	Longnose spurdog
Squatina aculeata	Sawback angelshark
Squatina oculata	Smoothback angelshark
Squatina squatina	Angelshark

As to other technical measures introduced by Ministerial Notification 2024/20; new regulatory provisions have been introduced regarding fishing with longlines. Accordingly, Article 15 of the Ministerial Notification stipulates that it shall be mandatory to use only large circle hooks (equal to a mouth gape of 2.8 cm or larger) at longlines for fishing of Mediterranean swordfish and albacore. It shall also be compulsory to use circle hooks with an offset of no more than 10 degrees. Additionally, the following provisions existing in previous Ministerial Notifications will continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028: Longlines, gill nets and entangling nets to be set (anchored) at sea shall be marked with a signal flag / float in day-time and with illuminated -buoy in night-time.

To monitor fisheries, Türkiye has implemented Fisheries Information System (FIS) since 2008. FIS is currently applicable to all types of fisheries, including Bluefin tuna (BFT) and other types of fisheries under the scope of ICCAT Convention, present in Türkiye. FIS has the following multi-purpose generalized functions:

- Registries on fishing vessels,
- Registries on commercial fishermen,
- Special fishing permits for fishing vessels,
- Logbook data,
- Catch and effort data,
- Monitoring of anchovy fishing.
- Monitoring of baby clam quota,
- Monitoring of BFT, SWO and ALB catch quotas and export.

FIS System for collecting fishery dependent data from commercial vessels was designed specifically to meet international requirements for transversal sampling for each operation. The real time monitoring of catches and regular transmission of such data to MoAF is applicable specifically for fisheries subject to TAC and quota controls. As a component of MCS measures, a satellite based Vessel Monitoring System (BAGIS) and electronic logbooks have been used by the fishing vessels above 12 meters as per the ministerial regulations in place.

Currently, within the framework of legal measures for the effective conservation of sharks, a general prohibition has been imposed on catching, retaining on board, and landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of shark species under the auspices of ICCAT Convention.

In accordance with Article 28 of the Fisheries Law No. 1380 and the tenth paragraph of Article 49 of the Ministerial Notification No. 6/1 on Regulating Fisheries for Commercial Purposes fishermen whose vessels are 12 meters and above in length are required through electronic / bound fishing logbooks to record and declare all their catches, bycatches and discards and submit to the Ministry the catch data to constitute Task 1 and Task 2 series.

All of the fishery products caught which are more than 50kg and bycatches/discards (if any) by the fishing vessels have been checked and inspected at the landing points in accordance with Article 46 of the Ministerial Notification No. 6/1 and after inspection a transport document has been issued for the transport. Compliance is monitored by the inspections carried out by the Ministry's and/or Coastguard's inspectors at sea, landing ports, wholesale & retail fish markets.

With an aim to improve the capacity to conduct scientific surveys at sea, MoAF launched a fisheries research vessel in 2014. The vessel has sufficient infrastructure and contemporary research equipment and laboratory to conduct fishery independent surveys in Mediterranean.

Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program carried by fishers and personnel working at provincial directorates of MoAF. Since 5% of the vessels over 15 meters in length engaged in pelagic longline fishery are required to be sampled in accordance with ICCAT Rec 16-14 and only 4 of the 123 vessels licensed to catch swordfish in Türkiye are over 15 meters in length, the monitoring program was carried out with 2 of these vessels. Within the scope of this program, when selected LL vessels set out to sea for swordfish fishing, The Ministry personnel go out to sea with the vessel and measure all the swordfish caught.

In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture.
See: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_

Appendix 3

Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines Submitted by Türkiye Ref. No. Requirement No: M:BYC01 on 10 September 2025

The Ministry has actively participated in "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" project (Medbycatch Project) that has been implemented with the project's partners ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN Med, MEDASSET, RAC/SPA in the Mediterranean Basin. Project duration is from September-2017 to October 2022. Project objectives were to develop a standard data collection method to determine the capture rates of non-target species by widely used fishing gear (demersal trawl, gillnets, longlines) in the Mediterranean Basin, to contribute to the development of good practice examples that will reduce the rates of bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. In the scope of Medbycatch Project, the effects of circular and J-type hooks on target catch and sea turtles and as well as the sensitive species bycatch data collection and bycatch mitigations methods have been studied. Bycatch related provisions of domestic legislation have been updated in 2024 by taking into account the outputs of the Medbycatch Project, relevant GFCM and ICCAT recommendations.

As was the case in previous ministerial notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of sea turtles in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. The prohibition shall cover the following species; Caretta caretta, Chelonia mydas, Dermochelys coriacea and Trionyx triunguis. During the sea turtle breeding season necessary measures, including navigation controls at sea, shall be taken by the Ministry in the vicinity of spawning grounds of sea turtles. For instance, boats shall not exceed 8 miles speed within 1 nautical mile from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the periods 1 April – 30 September.

In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with “Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines” published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture.
See: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_

The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations. In this context, "Safe Handling and Release Practices for Sea Turtles" has also been published and notified to the relevant fisheries sector stakeholders with necessary mobilization activities on increasing public awareness and training being made.

The guidelines on protection of vulnerable species published by the Ministry will encompass proper mitigation and handling techniques for sea turtles as well as the minimum information to be completed by the fishing operators as required by ICCAT on any interactions with sea turtles. As per Article 18 of Ministerial Notification (2024/20), it is mandatory to report any incident of sea turtle and marine mammal bycatch. The provision covering the period 2024-2028 shall continue to require that by-catch section in the e-logbook, logbook and/or the transport (origin) document shall be completed and reported to the Ministry by the fishermen.

As to other technical measures introduced by Ministerial Notification 2024/20; new regulatory provisions have been introduced regarding fishing with longlines. Accordingly, Article 15 of the Ministerial Notification stipulates that it shall be mandatory to use only large circle hooks (equal to a mouth gape of 2.8 cm or larger) at longlines for fishing of Mediterranean swordfish and albacore. It shall also be compulsory to use circle hooks with an offset of no more than 10 degrees. Additionally, the following provisions existing in previous Ministerial Notifications will continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028: Longlines, gill nets and entangling nets to be set (anchored) at sea shall be marked with a signal flag / float in day-time and with illuminated -buoy in night-time.

As regards ICCAT fisheries carried-out by purse seiners, master of the fishing vessel shall take all necessary measures to prevent its crew from intentionally setting a purse seine net around a marine mammal and sea turtle species, if the vulnerable species in question is sighted prior to the commencement of the set and encirclement of fish. In the event that a vulnerable species is unintentionally encircled in a purse seine net, skipper and crew shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of the cetacean, while taking into consideration the safety of the crew. Any interactions with vulnerable species occurred during fishing operations shall be reported to the Ministry. The reporting shall include the name of the species, number of individuals subject to interaction, location of the encirclement (coordinates), steps taken to ensure safe release, assessment of the life status of the animal on release, including whether the vulnerable species was released alive but subsequently died. It shall also indicate a short description of the interaction, including details of how and why the interaction occurred.

Appendix 4

Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field, Submitted by Türkiye Ref. No. Requirement No: M:BYC03 on 10 September 2025

The Ministry has actively participated in "Understanding multi-taxa 'bycatch' of vulnerable species and testing mitigation a collaborative approach" project (Medbycatch Project) that has been implemented with the project's partners ACCOBAMS, GFCM, IUCN Med, MEDASSET, RAC/SPA in the Mediterranean Basin. Project duration is from September-2017 to October 2022. Project objectives were to develop a standard data collection method to determine the capture rates of non-target species by widely used fishing gear (demersal trawl, gillnets, longlines) in the Mediterranean Basin, to contribute to the development of good practice examples that will reduce the rates of bycatch of marine mammals, seabirds, sea turtles and cartilaginous fish with the participation of all relevant stakeholders. Bycatch related provisions of domestic legislation have been updated in 2024 by taking into account the outputs of the Medbycatch Project, relevant GFCM and ICCAT recommendations.

As was the case in previous ministerial notifications on regulation of commercial fishing and amateur fishing, Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (cetaceans and Monachus monachus) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards.

In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with “Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines” published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations.

In addition to the overall ban on use of driftnets since 1998, usage and retention onboard / shelter / port of all types of driftnets (including modified nets) have been prohibited as of 1 July 2011. The overarching prohibition on any use of drift-net shall continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028 as well. Article 8 of the Ministerial Notification No. 2024/20 will continue to require that the following actions shall be prohibited; to use lights, to dive by any equipment, to enter the caves by swimming or any sea vehicle, to wait at cave entrances, to anchor in coastal caves with underwater or surface entrances where Mediterranean monk seals live. The usage, retaining and storage of monofilament and multi-monofilament fishing gear materials at commercial marine fisheries is partially prohibited by domestic regulation.

Fishery dependent by-catch and discard data are collected through bound / electronic logbooks, Dockside Inspection, Observer Program for Bluefin tuna purse seines and Monitoring Program for swordfish fishing. Intentional encirclement of marine mammals in the context of Bluefin tuna fishing is prohibited by domestic regulation.

In the event that a cetacean is unintentionally encircled in a purse seine net, fishing vessel owner / operator shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of the cetacean. Any interaction with marine mammals shall be reported to the Ministry. During the sea turtle breeding season necessary measures, including navigation controls at sea, shall be taken by the Ministry in the vicinity of spawning grounds of sea turtles.

Appendix 5

Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15 Submitted by Türkiye Ref. No. Requirement No: M:BYC04 on 10 September 2025

In accordance with Article 18 of Ministerial Notification 2024/20; in case of any prohibited species and seabirds being caught incidentally during commercial fishing operations, it shall be mandatory that these species are returned to the water alive and unharmed. Handling, treatment and release of incidentally caught species on this scope shall be made in accordance with "Vulnerable Species Protection Guidelines" published by the General Directorate of Fisheries and Aquaculture of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. The guides were distributed to fishers in printed form and published on the webpage of Directorate General for Fisheries and Aquaculture.
See: https://www.tarimorman.gov.tr/BSGM/Link/56/Hedef-Disi-Avcilik-_hassas-Turleri-Koruma-Kilavuzlari_

The guidelines on practical implementation for handling, release and protection of vulnerable species in cases of by-catch have been prepared and put into practice based on the relevant FAO guidelines, outputs of the Medbycatch Project, and related ICCAT recommendations.

In this scope; fishermen were trained at the opening of the fishing season to ensure use proper mitigation, identification, handling and release techniques and keep on board all necessary equipment for the safe release of cetaceans.

Article 16 of Notification on Regulation of Commercial Fisheries (No. 2024/20), entered into force on 11 August 2024 and covering the period 2024-2028, shall continue to prohibit catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of certain shark species, sea turtles and marine mammals (cetaceans and Monachus monachus) in all Turkish seas, including inland waters. Various technical measures and fishing prohibitions (temporal-based fishery closures, area-based fishery closures, prohibiting all fishing activities in some marine areas, etc.) are in place to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards.

In addition to the overall ban on use of driftnets since 1998, usage and retention onboard / shelter / port of all types of driftnets (including modified nets) have been prohibited as of 1 July 2011. The overarching prohibition on any use of drift-net shall continue to be valid for the period 2024-2028 as well. The usage, retaining and storage of monofilament and multi-monofilament fishing gear materials at commercial marine fisheries is partially prohibited by domestic regulation.

In accordance with Ministerial Communiqué on BFT-E Fishing, Farming and Trading 2025;

Fishery dependent by-catch and discard data are collected through bound / electronic logbooks, Dockside Inspection, Observer Program for Bluefin tuna purse seines and Monitoring Program for swordfish fishing. Intentional encirclement of marine mammals in the context of Bluefin tuna fishing is prohibited by domestic regulation.

As regards ICCAT fisheries carried-out by purse seiners, master of the fishing vessel shall take all necessary measures to prevent its crew from intentionally setting a purse seine net around a marine mammal and sea turtle species, if the vulnerable species in question is sighted prior to the commencement of the set and encirclement of fish.

In the event that a cetacean is unintentionally encircled in a purse seine net, fishing vessel owner / operator shall take all reasonable steps to ensure the safe release of the cetacean while taking into consideration the safety of the crew. Any interaction with marine mammals shall be reported to the Ministry.
The reporting shall include the name of the species, number of individuals subject to interaction, location of the encirclement (coordinates), steps taken to ensure safe release, assessment of the life status of the animal on release, including whether the vulnerable species was released alive but subsequently died. It shall also indicate a short description of the interaction, including details of how and why the interaction occurred.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN & NORTHERN IRELAND
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ROYAUME-UNI DE GRANDE-BRETAGNE ET D'IRLANDE DU NORD
INFORME ANUAL DEL REINO UNIDO DE GRAN BRETAÑA E IRLANDA DEL NORTE

SUMMARY

The United Kingdom 2024 annual report provides information for the Metropolitan (Met) UK, the Bailiwick of Jersey and the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha) and Turks and Caicos Islands. Met UK had two commercial targeted fisheries for ICCAT species in 2024, which were for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna and North Atlantic albacore. The 2024 eastern Atlantic bluefin fishery was the second, and final, year of a commercial trial, in which 13 vessels took part, catching a total of 35.20 metric tonnes (t). The vessels involved in this fishery use rod and reel; no chumming of bait is permitted. In 2025 this commercial trial has transitioned into a routine UK commercial fishery. The 2024 North Atlantic albacore fishery used midwater trawl gear; catches from this fishery totalled 4.60 t. There were some incidences of bycatches of ICCAT species in fisheries utilising other gear types; these bycatches were predominantly in fisheries using gillnets and small purse seines to target non-ICCAT pelagic species. Bycatch accounted for 47.94% (36.65 t) of Met UK's total catch of ICCAT species. This increase in percentage is largely due to the substantial reduction in catches in the Atlantic albacore fishery which in previous years accounted for most of the Met UK's catches. UKOT activity remained diverse, ranging from no commercial activity by Turks and Caicos Islands to consistent fisheries by Bermuda and St Helena. The fishing fleets of the UKOTs are small scale and deploy limited effort, mostly in close proximity to their shores. Offshore fishing, where conducted, is associated with seamounts within the UKOTs' respective maritime zones. The fishing gears utilised are rod and reel, trolling, pole and line, longline and handline. Use of these gears minimises the incidental capture of non-target species, which are more typically taken as bycatch in fisheries using other, more industrial fishing methods. Bermuda continues to operate a single longline vessel. The current longline vessel of 13.7 metres (m) total overall length (LOA) commenced operations in 2023. The UK landed 321.26 t of ICCAT species in total in 2024 (Met UK, 76.46 t; Bermuda, 124.90 t; UK Virgin Islands, 1.56 t (figure from 2023); St Helena, 117.81 t; Turks and Caicos Islands, 0.53 t). Total UK catches in 2024 decreased versus 2023, which is mainly due to the decrease in Northern Atlantic albacore catches by the Met UK fishery. All UKOTs have ambitions to expand capacity to fish ICCAT species within their respective maritime zones. In 2024 St Helena continued their tagging programmes, tagging 1,099 fish (yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, little tunny, rainbow runner, blue runner and longfin yellowtail).

RÉSUMÉ

The United Kingdom 2024 annual report provides information for the Metropolitan (Met) UK, the Bailiwick of Jersey and the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha) and Turks and Caicos Islands. Met UK had two commercial targeted fisheries for ICCAT species in 2024, which were for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna and North Atlantic albacore. The 2024 eastern Atlantic bluefin fishery was the second, and final, year of a commercial trial, in which 13 vessels took part, catching a total of 35.20 metric tonnes (t). The vessels involved in this fishery use rod and reel; no chumming of bait is permitted. In 2025 this commercial trial has transitioned into a routine UK commercial fishery. The 2024 North Atlantic albacore fishery used midwater trawl gear; catches from this fishery totalled 4.60 t. There were some incidences of bycatches of ICCAT species in fisheries utilising other gear types; these bycatches were predominantly in fisheries using gillnets and small purse seines to target non-ICCAT pelagic species. Bycatch accounted for 47.94% (36.65 t) of Met UK's total catch of ICCAT species. This increase in percentage is largely due to the substantial reduction in catches in the Atlantic albacore fishery which in previous years accounted for most of the Met UK's catches. UKOT activity remained diverse, ranging from no commercial activity by Turks and Caicos Islands to consistent fisheries by Bermuda and St Helena. The fishing fleets of the UKOTs are small scale and deploy limited effort, mostly in close proximity to their shores. Offshore fishing, where conducted, is associated with seamounts within the UKOTs' respective maritime zones. The fishing gears utilised are rod and reel, trolling, pole

and line, longline and handline. Use of these gears minimises the incidental capture of non-target species, which are more typically taken as bycatch in fisheries using other, more industrial fishing methods. Bermuda continues to operate a single longline vessel. The current longline vessel of 13.7 metres (m) total overall length (LOA) commenced operations in 2023. The UK landed 321.26 t of ICCAT species in total in 2024 (Met UK, 76.46 t; Bermuda, 124.90 t; UK Virgin Islands, 1.56 t (figure from 2023); St Helena, 117.81 t; Turks and Caicos Islands, 0.53 t). Total UK catches in 2024 decreased versus 2023, which is mainly due to the decrease in Northern Atlantic albacore catches by the Met UK fishery. All UKOTs have ambitions to expand capacity to fish ICCAT species within their respective maritime zones. In 2024 St Helena continued their tagging programmes, tagging 1,099 fish (yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, little tunny, rainbow runner, blue runner and longfin yellowtail).

RESUMEN

The United Kingdom 2024 annual report provides information for the Metropolitan (Met) UK, the Bailiwick of Jersey and the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs) of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, St Helena (including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha) and Turks and Caicos Islands. Met UK had two commercial targeted fisheries for ICCAT species in 2024, which were for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna and North Atlantic albacore. The 2024 eastern Atlantic bluefin fishery was the second, and final, year of a commercial trial, in which 13 vessels took part, catching a total of 35.20 metric tonnes (t). The vessels involved in this fishery use rod and reel; no chumming of bait is permitted. In 2025 this commercial trial has transitioned into a routine UK commercial fishery. The 2024 North Atlantic albacore fishery used midwater trawl gear; catches from this fishery totalled 4.60 t. There were some incidences of bycatches of ICCAT species in fisheries utilising other gear types; these bycatches were predominantly in fisheries using gillnets and small purse seines to target non-ICCAT pelagic species. Bycatch accounted for 47.94% (36.65 t) of Met UK's total catch of ICCAT species. This increase in percentage is largely due to the substantial reduction in catches in the Atlantic albacore fishery which in previous years accounted for most of the Met UK's catches. UKOT activity remained diverse, ranging from no commercial activity by Turks and Caicos Islands to consistent fisheries by Bermuda and St Helena. The fishing fleets of the UKOTs are small scale and deploy limited effort, mostly in close proximity to their shores. Offshore fishing, where conducted, is associated with seamounts within the UKOTs' respective maritime zones. The fishing gears utilised are rod and reel, trolling, pole and line, longline and handline. Use of these gears minimises the incidental capture of non-target species, which are more typically taken as bycatch in fisheries using other, more industrial fishing methods. Bermuda continues to operate a single longline vessel. The current longline vessel of 13.7 metres (m) total overall length (LOA) commenced operations in 2023. The UK landed 321.26 t of ICCAT species in total in 2024 (Met UK, 76.46 t; Bermuda, 124.90 t; UK Virgin Islands, 1.56 t (figure from 2023); St Helena, 117.81 t; Turks and Caicos Islands, 0.53 t). Total UK catches in 2024 decreased versus 2023, which is mainly due to the decrease in Northern Atlantic albacore catches by the Met UK fishery. All UKOTs have ambitions to expand capacity to fish ICCAT species within their respective maritime zones. In 2024 St Helena continued their tagging programmes, tagging 1,099 fish (yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, little tunny, rainbow runner, blue runner and longfin yellowtail).

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

1.1 Metropolitan United Kingdom (Met UK)

In 2024 Met UK had targeted commercial fisheries for two ICCAT species, North Atlantic albacore and Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. All other ICCAT species caught by Met UK vessels were bycatch. Met UK vessels with recorded catches of ICCAT species used a variety of gear types that included trawl, gillnet, handline, small (less than 15 m) purse seine, and trammel net.

In the 2024 reporting period 78 vessels in the Met UK fleet interacted with ICCAT species, of which 15 vessels actively targeted ICCAT species. A total of 76.46 t of ICCAT species were landed. The ICCAT species landed by Met UK vessels were Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna, North Atlantic albacore, Atlantic bonito, and various shark species including blue shark and common thresher shark. Sharks were identified at species level. There were some incidences of bycatches of ICCAT species in fisheries utilising other gear types; these bycatches were predominantly in fisheries using trawls and gillnets to target non-ICCAT pelagic species. Bycatch accounted for 47.94% (36.65 t) of Met UK's total catch of ICCAT species.

Met UK's targeted fishery for North Atlantic albacore caught 4.60 t, of which 3.93 t was caught in EU waters pursuant to the North Atlantic albacore access agreement between the two parties for 2024, with an allowed limit of 280 t in each other's waters. This was a decrease of 105.74 t from 2023. The decrease in catches was due to operational difficulties during fishing that resulted in a substantial decrease in total fishing trips, with seven days' fishing in 2024 compared to 29 days in 2023. The catch was taken by two Met UK pair trawl vessels of 19.51 m and 24.95 m LOA, respectively. The European Union (EU) caught 66.02 t of North Atlantic albacore in Met UK waters; the catch was taken by a total of 64 vessels including 34 trawl, 26 longline and four handline vessels.

In 2024 Met UK also continued the commercial trial for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna in its waters. This trial focussed on using a highly selective gear (rod and reel), at a small scale, to supply a high-quality product to markets. In total 13 vessels, all under 10 m LOA, took part in this fishery and caught a total of 35.20 t. A further 4.55 t was caught as bycatch in other fisheries. Met UK's commercial trial for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna has transitioned to a routine UK commercial fishery in 2025, and now has 15 vessels, all under 10 m LOA, taking part.

The commercial fishery for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna was managed carefully, with a limited number of licences made available, and small quotas for each vessel participating. Fishers involved have been cautious to not exceed their limited 'per vessel' quotas. Fishers involved are also continuing to assess the peak season for targeting the stock, ensuring that fish have the highest fat content, and as such are continuing to develop their fishing strategies and approaches. This process is continuing in 2025 as experience develops in the fishery. While quota was not fully utilised in 2024, this was to be expected in a trial fishery based around new fishing opportunities. Industry interest in this fishery remains strong with licence requests having far exceeded availability in 2024; this trend has continued in 2025 when the trial transitioned to a routine commercial fishery. The number of licences available in this fishery will be kept under review.

Met UK concluded its two targeted scientific fisheries in 2024 for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna, which provided catch locations and tagging information to ICCAT: the Catch and Release Tag fishery (CHART) and Thunnus UK (more details on Thunnus UK in **Appendix 1**).

In 2024 Met UK established a recreational, catch and release, rod and reel fishery in England and Wales. The Marine Management Organisation (MMO) is responsible for issuing permits to vessels participating in the English fishery and allocated a total of 93 permits in 2024, and 142 in 2025. The Welsh Government is responsible for issuing permits for the Welsh fishery and allocated a total of eight permits in 2024 and ten in 2025. The permits issued only allow for the use of rod and reel, and during a defined season (3 August to 31 December 2024 and 1 August to 31 December 2025). The vessel owner and skipper are both liable for ensuring that legislative requirements are followed. All fishing trips carried out under this permit must be reported to the MMO/Welsh Government within 24 hours of return, whether or not any Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna were caught. Furthermore, all participants are encouraged to undertake training and to adopt a voluntary code of conduct, which sets out best practice relating to the catch and release of Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna.

1.2 Bermuda

The small-scale fishing fleet operating in Bermuda in 2024 included 121 vessels reporting catches of ICCAT species. All vessels are under 20 m LOA with 116 of the 121 vessels being under 15 m LOA. The small-scale fleet is multipurpose, utilising a variety of selective fishing methods, but predominantly trolling, rod and reel and handline. Most of the fishing effort was conducted in the inner 50 km (27 nautical miles), including two offshore banks within Bermuda's maritime zone. A single longline vessel (13.7 m LOA) was licensed to fish in 2024 and fished further offshore within Bermuda's Economic Exclusive Zone (EEZ). The vessel uses the "American system" monofilament longline and circle hooks to target tunas and swordfish.

ICCAT species were caught by Bermudian vessels in 2024 on a total of 2,303 fishing days. A total of 124.90 t of ICCAT species were landed in Bermuda, which represents a decrease in catch of 4 t compared to 2023. The main species caught and landed by weight was wahoo, with an annual total of 52 t, followed by yellowfin tuna (49 t). Details of the catch composition were presented to the Secretariat in the Task I and II returns submitted in July 2025. All fish captured by local vessels was consumed on the island. A total of 20.70 t was caught and discarded (20.40 t of which was released alive) including, predominantly, Atlantic blue marlin and blue shark that are subject to a retention ban. Tunas that were assumed to be undersized were also discarded.

The single longline vessel landed 4.30 t of northern swordfish, 3.50 t of northern albacore, 1.20 t of bigeye tuna and small quantities of yellowfin tuna, blackfin tuna, dolphin fish, escolar and pomfret (<1 t per species).

Observer coverage of 10% of trips was implemented on the Bermuda longline vessel (13.70 m) in 2024. The remaining small-scale fleet is not using fishing gear subject Rec 16-14.

An EMS trial on a small-scale (13.70 m) longline vessel in Bermuda was started in 2024. The vessel is now actively fishing: data is being collected and analysed and an update on the trial was provided to the EMS Working Group (EMS-WG) in 2025 as EMS_08i2025. Additionally, the Bermudian observer trained in 2023 conducted observer trips on the longline vessel in 2024 to meet the requirements of Rec 16-14.

1.3 St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha

The EEZ of Tristan da Cunha has been designated a Marine Protection Zone (MPZ), enacted by the Marine Protection Zone Ordinance 2021. Under this Ordinance 92% of the EEZ is closed to any extractive activity, including fishing, or fishing specifically for ICCAT species. The remaining 8% is the 50 nautical miles (nm) inshore areas around the islands, within which subsistence and recreational fishing is permitted. This activity is currently being assessed for interaction with ICCAT species, which is expected to be very low.

The maritime zone of Ascension Island is a large Marine Protected Area which prohibits all large-scale commercial fishing activities; recreational, sports and small-scale extractive fishing are permitted within 12 nm of the island. In 2024 six vessels fished for ICCAT species, targeting primarily yellowfin tuna and wahoo and typically fishing one day per week within 6 nm of Ascension.

Ascension Island Government adopted an inshore fisheries strategy in 2022 covering all fisheries operating within 12 nm which seeks to establish a well-managed recreational fishing sector. Ascension Island Government continued a review of its legislation in 2024 to ensure that it is comprehensive and effective in managing all fisheries sustainably.

The St Helena fleet in 2024 was comprised of a total of 20 rod and reel vessels that fished within 6 nm of the coastline, plus at an offshore seamount within its waters (Bonaparte Seamount). The vessels catching ICCAT species in 2024 were all registered in the port of Jamestown, where all fish are landed. St Helena has committed to using only one-by-one fishing methods in its waters. The types of bait used include both live and dead small pelagic species such as mackerel scads, round scads, horse mackerel and Atlantic chub mackerel. The total reported effort in 2024 amounted to 576 fishing days, representing a 12% decrease compared to 2023.

A total of 117.80 t of ICCAT species were caught and landed into St Helena in 2024. The catch was dominated by yellowfin tuna, with 105 t landed during the year. The next species by weight was wahoo with 8.6 t, with small quantities (<1.5 t per species) of little tunny, bigeye tuna, rainbow runner, skipjack tuna and yellowtail also landed.

Since 2023, St Helena's fish processing operations have been undertaken by two licensed processing facilities and then sold domestically.

1.4 Turks and Caicos Islands

There have been no reports of commercial landings of ICCAT species in the Turks and Caicos Islands in 2024. Since 2015 the only ICCAT species which have been caught have been by small vessels under 15 m in length active in within territorial waters and participating in Turks and Caicos Islands' sports fishing sector.

The Fisheries Protection Regulations permits only 4.50 kg of fish per day to be retained for personal consumption, with an exemption for record attempts. Sports fishing and organised tournaments generally operate on a voluntary catch release basis. One tournament was held in 2024.

A total of 0.53 t of ICCAT species were caught and landed in 2024. The catch was dominated by wahoo, with 0.47 t landed. Small quantities (<0.1 t per species) of yellowfin and dolphinfish were also landed.

Turks and Caicos Islands remains interested in developing opportunities for commercial tuna fisheries but currently lacks the necessary infrastructure and capacity. However, efforts in both the public and private sector are aimed at diversifying the nation's fisheries sector, including pelagic fisheries. Those efforts include the amendment of legal instruments to facilitate development of future pelagic fishing operations.

1.5 UK Virgin Islands

The UK Virgin Islands data quoted is from 2023; updated data for 2024 will be provided in due course. There were no significant changes in capacity or effort in 2024. In 2023 the UK Virgin Islands' fishing fleet comprised of 55 small-scale commercial fishing vessels, of which 27 reported catches of ICCAT species. Only vessels licensed to fish commercially are allowed to land ICCAT species. All the commercial vessels are less than 20 m LOA and use trolling, rod and reel and handlines and in 2023, the only ICCAT species that exceeded one tonne of catches was king mackerel (1.30 t).

The UK Virgin Islands remains committed to developing and diversifying its offshore pelagic fisheries sector.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Metropolitan United Kingdom (Met UK)

Data on Met UK fishing activity is held in a Met UK repository which commercial fishers are required to report into under Met UK legislation. This enables competent authorities to monitor and manage their activity. There are three key sources of data: logbooks of activity while at sea, landing declarations recording the accurate weight of fish when landed, and sales notes created when fish are first sold after landing. The first two of these are required from all fishers operating vessels over 10 m LOA; the sales note information is required for sales by all licensed vessels irrespective of length. The data include the species, weight and value of fish landed along with details of the vessel involved, where the fish were caught, and with what gear. Effort (number of fishing days) is calculated using these data. These data are collected by the four fisheries administrations within the UK (England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland), checked and validated and collated into the repository which holds full UK data on licensed commercial fishing activity. Met UK has published a workplan which details its fisheries data sources and the latest developments, including the new under 10 m LOA vessel catch recording system: United Kingdom Work Plan for data collection in the fisheries and aquaculture sectors - January 2023.

Tagging activity

Since the conclusion of the Catch and Release Tag (CHART) programme in 2023 tagging operations in the Met UK have been more limited. Fisheries science is a devolved matter in the UK and as such the decision to run a tagging programme is at the discretion of each administration. In 2024 Scotland and Northern Ireland operated tagging programmes for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna. While the UK's membership of ICCAT was not extended to the Bailiwick of Jersey until 2025, for completeness we have provided a summary of Jersey's Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna tagging activity below. It is Jersey's intention to continue this tagging activity in 2025.

Scotland's catch and release tagging programme, the Western Isles Tagging Project, is delivered by Fulton Fisheries Consultancy Ltd in coordination with the Scottish Association for Marine Science (SAMS) and has included the involvement of the University of Exeter. The programme is small scale with four vessels participating in 2024 and is aligned with the earlier Thunnus UK research programme. In 2024, 13 trips were made between 29 August to 7 October 2024. No fish were caught and there were zero mortalities. The programme will continue in 2025 with seven vessels participating.

Northern Ireland's catch and release tagging programme, NI-CHART, is conducted by the Northern Ireland Department of Agriculture, Environment and Rural Affairs (DAERA) and the Agri-food & Biosciences Institute. The programme is small scale and is delivered by licensed skippers and scientific observers off the coast of Northern Ireland. In 2024 no fish were caught and there were zero mortalities. The programme will continue in 2025.

The Bailiwick of Jersey's scientific tagging programme, which was formerly a part of the now-concluded Thunnus UK research programme is a collaboration between Marine Resources and the University of Exeter. It is small scale and was operated by a single vessel in 2024 operating out of St Helier. One fish was tagged using an internal archival (anchored) tag. Jersey's tagging activity in 2024 was covered by an MOU between ICCAT and Jersey. In 2025 Jersey intends to continue its tagging activities with one vessel. The programme is carried out with specially trained skippers and scientists to ensure that this valuable research is delivered while giving highest consideration to the welfare and conservation of Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna.

1.2.2 Bermuda

Fisher logbooks are used to report catches by number of fish and species per day, and effort is recorded as the number of hours at sea per day. The weight of fish discarded alive is estimated from numbers reported. In addition to fisher logbook records, other sources of data available include observer coverage of both longline effort and sports fishing tournaments and the electronic monitoring system on the longline vessel.

Released Atlantic blue marlin catch was estimated using an average weight of 175 kg per individual, whilst released Atlantic white marlin catch was estimated using an average individual weight of 25 kg. Both of these average weights were calculated based on length-weight equations and the estimated lengths of a subset of fish. Shark estimates assumed released individuals were of typical sizes for their species, while released tunas were all assumed to be slightly undersized (3.2 kg) with respect to Bermuda fisheries regulations. The nature of the fishing gear and operations mean that there is minimal bycatch.

Bermuda hosted four billfish tournaments in July 2024, with three subject to observer coverage to implement the Rec. 19-05 requirement. Task 1 and 2 data was submitted in July 2024 and 2025. There is a minimum legal size for retention of Atlantic white marlin of 50 lbs (23 kg), and for Atlantic blue marlin of 250 lbs (114 kg). Tournament organisers have a longstanding minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of Atlantic blue marlin during the tournaments, which serves to minimise the number of fish landed.

1.2.3 St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha

St Helena

Commercially-caught fish are only landed at two locations; Rupert's Wharf and Jamestown Wharf, where catches can readily be checked and quantified. Catch data is collated by the Marine Enforcement Section of the Environment, Natural Resources and Planning Portfolio of the St Helena Government and handed onto the Marine and Fisheries Conservation Section of the same body.

The quality of catch data and verification of quantities caught (including discards) was improved by the introduction of paper fishing logbooks in January 2021.

St Helena Government's has an established inshore observer programme utilising marine enforcement and marine science staff. In 2024 there were 576 commercial fishing trips, with 23 of these trips having a local scientific observer on board (3 % of trips). It should be noted that, as St Helena operates rod and reel only fishery, observer coverage of this gear type is not required under Rec. 16-14. This data is reported to ICCAT.

An EMS programme has been on-going in St Helena since 2022 with a system installed on local commercial fishing vessels that participate in both offshore and inshore fishing. St Helena Government also plans to set up a monitoring system in the fish processing facilities to collect more data without requiring additional staff time. If offshore fishing starts in 2025, an EMS set up is on-island and ready to be installed on the new offshore vessel. Having EMS on board the dedicated offshore vessel will ensure data is consistently collected as well as enabling the ground truthing of associated data.

A tagging programme is currently in operation as part of scientific research to study the movement, growth and habitat use of pelagic species in the St Helena maritime zone. Between December 2015 and December 2023, a total of 12,909 tuna were tagged. St Helena continued its tagging programme in 2024, when 1099 fish were tagged including yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, little tunny, rainbow runner, blue runner and longfin yellowtail.

As only one-by-one methods are used bycatch is minimal and survivability of bycaught fish and other animals is high.

Ascension Island

No commercial fishing takes place at Ascension Island. Observers from the Ascension Island Government Conservation and Fisheries Directorate (AIGCFD) collect catch data on a monthly basis from recreational fishers who land their catches.

Ongoing monitoring of inshore and pelagic fisheries is in place which, with assistance from the Blue Belt programme, aims to ensure management measures are effective.

Export of up to 10 kg per fish per permit is permissible. AIGCFD collect permit applications to estimate the mass of tuna being exported from Ascension. Permits do not differentiate between Yellowfin and Bigeye tuna.

Tristan da Cunha

No research or statistical analysis activities were undertaken.

Under the Marine Protection Zone Ordinance 2021 92% of the EEZ is closed to any extractive activity. An assessment of the inshore subsistence and recreational fisheries in the remaining 8% will be conducted in 2025/26.

1.2.4 Turks and Caicos Islands

The Turks and Caicos Islands Government is committed to improving its statistical data collection but still experiences challenges with capacity and the dispersed islands that make up the territory.

The Government is working on processes to improve the current data collection from sportfishing operators, with assistance from the UK Government's Blue Belt international marine conservation programme.

Turks and Caicos Islands Government has been scheduling increased monitoring of landing areas for sportfishing operators, but landings are negligible due to the voluntary catch and release arrangements operated by the tournaments in addition to the legally binding retention limits.

The Turks and Caicos Islands, supported by the Blue Belt programme, has conducted a feasibility and options assessment on the use of EMS in its fisheries for ICCAT species.

1.2.5 UK Virgin Islands

The UK Virgin Islands does not have a national observer programme in place. However, authorised officers are able to validate landings.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Metropolitan United Kingdom (Met UK)

In 2024 Met UK adopted the Sea Fisheries (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 No. 439 to make the use of electronic catch documents in the Eastern Atlantic bluefin fishery mandatory and update elements of retained EU legislation relevant to the implementation of ICCAT measures. These additional amendments include a prohibition on bluefin tuna farming and the use of bluefin tuna traps in Met UK waters or by Met UK vessels in the Convention area. Met UK also adopted the Sea Fisheries (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2024 No. 655 to facilitate commencement of a recreational fishery for Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna.

The targeted Met UK Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery used highly selective rod and reel gears to minimise the risk of bycatch.

Met UK funds Clean Catch UK, a research programme which is developing and trialling a range of monitoring and mitigation measures, including in different fisheries along Cornwall's south coast (a known high-risk area for bycatch of sensitive marine species). Recent achievements include: the development and rollout of a bycatch self-reporting mobile application validated by observers and electronic monitoring; trials of mitigation technologies including acoustic deterrent devices and passive acoustic reflectors; and the development of an online Bycatch Mitigation Hub with information on different techniques or devices that aim to reduce interactions between fishing gear and sensitive marine species.

The Bycatch Monitoring Programme (BMP) has been operational since 1996 and deploys observers on fishing vessels to record protected species bycatch in a range of fisheries around the UK.

Met UK has also published the Bycatch Mitigation Initiative (BMI), which identifies policy objectives and potential actions to minimise and where possible, eliminate bycatch.

2.1.2 Bermuda

The Fisheries Act 1972 and associated regulations can be amended when necessary to implement any new ICCAT conservation management measures.

Bermuda continued with its domestic observer programme in 2024 covering the longline effort and the billfish tournaments to implement the requirements of Rec. 16-14 and Rec. 19-05 respectively.

Under its fisheries legislation, Bermuda has implemented minimum sizes for Western Atlantic bluefin tuna (30 kgs/66 lbs), swordfish (25 kg/55 lbs), Atlantic white marlin (23 kg/50 lbs), Atlantic blue marlin (114 kg/250 lbs) and for yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and wahoo (3.2 kg/7 lbs). The legislated minimum sizes are for both commercial and recreational fishers.

Fisheries wardens and the Coastguard, which was established in 2020, are responsible for enforcement under the Fisheries Act 1972 and routinely stop local vessels to inspect catches and determine compliance with legislation.

2.1.3 St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha

St Helena

ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures are implemented through licences issued under the Fisheries Ordinance 2021 for all commercial (offshore and inshore) , sports and recreational fishing activity. Licences under this Ordinance are issued annually with revised conditions as required. No licences were issued for foreign vessels to fish in St Helena waters in 2024.

Shark species are protected under the Environmental Protection Ordinance 2016, which prevents fishers from targeting and or landing these species. All shark species are also "no take" as a condition of the fishing licenses issued under the Fisheries Ordinance 2021.

Ascension

Fisheries management and resources at Ascension Island are currently regulated under the Fisheries (Conservation and Management) Ordinance 2015, which implements a number of ICCAT requirements.

New amendments to the Wildlife Protection Ordinance (2013) were developed in 2024 for adoption in 2025. These amendments will strengthen the implementation of the billfish, sailfish, swordfish and shark requirements. New and updated legislation to improve management and regulation of the inshore recreational and sport fishery was also progressed in 2024. This will require licenses for individuals and vessels participating in this fishery when it enters into force.

Tristan da Cunha

Tristan da Cunha implements the ICCAT requirements through it's highly restrictive Marine Protection Zone (MPZ) that covers the entirety of its EEZ. The Marine Protection Zone Ordinance 2021 prohibits any fishing, including fishing for ICCAT species, in 92% of the EEZ. Subsistence and recreational fishing is permitted in the remaining 8% inshore areas.

2.1.4 Turks and Caicos Islands

In 2024 Turks and Caicos Islands Government progressed amendments to the Fisheries Protection Regulations and Ordinances to specifically implement the ICCAT requirements. The proposed amendments include a retention ban for all ICCAT shark species, blue and white marlin/roundscale spearfish and a minimum landing size for swordfish.

2.1.5 UK Virgin Islands

While foreign fishing licences may be granted in limited numbers, they are not approved for targeting or retaining any ICCAT regulated species. Additionally, licence conditions prohibit engagement in any practices that might foster interactions (targeted or otherwise) with ICCAT species.

Sportfishing tournaments are held and include participation by foreign vessels, but all participants are required to have a local licence and, when practical, fish on a catch and release basis. Any fish caught are landed to a local authorised officer for inspection.

The UK Virgin Islands is a shark and ray sanctuary, with local legislation protecting these species.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.2.1 Metropolitan United Kingdom (Met UK)

Regarding implementation of Rec. 16-14, the Met UK had a domestic observer programme in 2024, which was in place in its North Atlantic albacore fishery; this fishery consisted of two pair trawlers. In 2024, however, the albacore pair trawlers failed to meet the requirements on observer coverage. This was because they were unable to make a second trip which is when the observer was meant to be onboard. The Met UK government has since strengthened a condition in albacore licences to ensure that trawlers are obligated to take observers on their first trip; this prevents the possibility that only one trip is undertaken, with no observer coverage. Additionally, following the return of the vessels from the fishery, DAERA wrote to both owners to remind them of the licence conditions and that ICCAT requirements were not met. By way of an update, in 2025 the fishery had observers for the first trip, and we will update further in next year's annual report.

2.2.2 United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UKOTs)

Legislative changes to implement the ICCAT conservation and management measures in the UKOTs can take time and each territory has a separate process and legislature that enacts legislation. Implementation can also be impacted by the amount of outstanding legislation work in other areas.

Structured development of sustainable fisheries is a core component of the UK Government's environmental strategies for its Overseas Territories.

In 2016 the UK Government launched its 'Blue Belt' programme, which will continue through to 2029, providing technical advice to support improvements in institutional arrangements in the UKOTs and effective ecosystem-based management of marine resources, including compliance with ICCAT Recommendations.

The Blue Belt programme undertook a gap analysis in 2023 to identify where work was required to fulfil the ICCAT in each UKOT and establish a work stream to implement the requirements.

To date the Blue Belt Programme has assisted the UKOTs with the implementation of new legislation; this has included establishing observer programmes in commercial and recreational fisheries and improving the management of ICCAT species fisheries through enhanced data collection and analysis. Enhanced data collection includes ongoing and new trials of EMS in Turks and Caicos Islands, St Helena and Bermuda.

2.2.3 Bermuda

Upgrades to the Bermuda Customs Department's system several years ago resulted in better itemisation of imported ICCAT species. However, there remains a challenge that a fair amount of tuna is still being characterised as 'other tunas'. To improve characterisation, the Department of Environment and Natural Resources is working with the Customs Department. Additionally, import consignments of bigeye tuna and swordfish require more detailed checks in line with import requirements (GEN 0026; TRO 2006; SWO 3001). This process will require additional focus and resource in the future.

2.2.4 St Helena, Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha

St Helena

St Helena has no difficulties to report regarding the implementation of the ICCAT conservation management measures.

Ascension Island

Ascension Island Government has limited capacity but has progressed new amendments to current legislation in 2024.

Proposed amendments to the Wildlife Protection Ordinance 2013 have been developed that will implement ICCAT-compliant minimum sizes for blue/white marlin/round scale spearfish, sailfish and swordfish and extend the current shark retention prohibitions.

Proposed new inshore legislation includes mandatory licensing, reporting of catch data for licence holders including visitors and sports fishers but will continue to be voluntary for local registered fishers through a paper logbook system.

2.2.5 Turks and Caicos Islands

Turks and Caicos Islands is in the process of amending its Fisheries Protection Regulations and Ordinances to ensure compliance with the ICCAT requirements. The legislation has been reviewed by the Fisheries Advisory Board and the relevant Ministry and will be subject to the standard parliamentary process in 2025.

The Turks and Caicos Islands Government has limited legal capacity to develop these amendments but has made significant progress in 2024 with the assistance of the Blue Belt programme.

2.2.6 UK Virgin Islands

The UK Virgin Islands has experienced a decline in human and financial resources available to fisheries management. Efforts to recruit staff and implement co-management strategies are ongoing.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-12	Submitted to ICCAT 12 September 2025.	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-07-15	Submitted to ICCAT 15 July 2025.	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-15	Submitted to ICCAT 15 July 2025. Resubmitted (ST02-T1NC) on 3 September 2025 with an update for Bermuda. Resubmitted (ST02-T1NC) on 11 September 2025 with an update for the Met UK.	2025-09-11
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-07-15	Submitted to ICCAT 15 July 2025. Resubmitted (ST03-T2CE) on 11 September 2025 with an update for the Met UK.	2025-09-11
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		Submitted for Met UK and Saint Helena to ICCAT on 15 July 2025; Bermuda and Turks and Caicos Islands both submitted as nil returns. The Met UK submitted size sample data for its BFT-E fishery covering 2023 and 2024. No catch-at-size estimations were submitted for the Met UK, Saint Helena, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands or the UK Virgin Islands in 2024.	2025-07-15
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes		No catch-at-size estimations were submitted for the Met UK, Saint Helena, Bermuda, Turks and Caicos Islands or the UK Virgin Islands in 2024.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes		Submitted for Met UK, Bermuda, Saint Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands to ICCAT on 15 July 2025. Met UK – Tagging carried out in Jersey. Nil return for Bermuda and Turks and Caicos Islands, as they do not currently have any	2025-07-15

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				tagging programmes. Saint Helena – Tagging programmes have been running since 2016. This reporting covers deployments from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024. Tagging includes both scientific via research staff and non-scientific/opportunistic via fishers. Tagging undertaken on commercial fishing vessels. Tagging involves single, double and electronic tagging. Aims also include estimating local biomass of tuna populations targeted commercially.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Met UK submitted TG01 and TG02, and Saint Helena submitted TG02 on 15 July 2025. Nil return submitted for Bermuda and Turks and Caicos Islands, as Bermuda and Turks and Caicos Islands do not conduct tagging operations.	2025-07-15
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes		Met UK submitted TG01 and TG02, and Saint Helena submitted TG02 on 15 July 2025. Nil return submitted for Bermuda and Turks and Caicos Islands, as Bermuda and Turks and Caicos Islands do not conduct tagging operations.	2025-07-15

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes		Met UK – Nil return in ST09 submitted 15 July 2025. Further details are contained in section 2.2 of the UK's annual report. Data submitted for Saint Helena and Bermuda. Nil return submitted for Turks and Caicos Islands. Bermuda – EMS system was fitted to 13.7m longline vessel and were trials commenced. More details in section 1 of the UK's annual report.	2025-07-15
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		In 2024, Met UK had one domestic observer programme applicable to its North Atlantic albacore fishery which consisted of two pair trawlers. Observers are experienced and trained to complete ST09-DomObPrg. Met UK has also consolidated guidance to industry on observer requirements in ICCAT, to aid industry understanding of master and observer responsibilities. Guidance includes type and frequency of coverage needed, obligations of the master and observer, and safety protocols. Further details about the Met UK not being able to meet its observer coverage in 2024 are contained in section 2.2. Bermuda had a longline observer operational in 2024. Training was undertaken in the UKOTs for implementation of Rec. 16-14 in 2024.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs did not have any information or data on pelagic Sargassum to provide to the SCRS in 2024.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		No Met UK or UKOT vessels were authorised to fish in the Mediterranean during 2024.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not have BFT-E fisheries requiring domestic observer programme coverage. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs were not involved in research programmes for BFT-W in 2024.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs of Saint Helena, Turks and Caicos Islands and the UK Virgin Islands do not have fisheries for Western Atlantic bluefin tuna (BFT-W). Bermuda recorded catches of BFT-W in 2024 and reported these through form CP25.	2025-01-30
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs were not involved in research programmes for BFT-W in 2024.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	Yes		The Met UK has no information to report for 2024 and 2025 to date; recreational vessels in the Met UK have not been operating in the context of a scientific project.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	Yes		No new FADs deployed in the Met UK or UKOTs.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		The UK did not operate any FAD fisheries for tropical tuna in 2024.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		No support vessels were used by the Met UK or the UKOTs in 2024.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		In 2024, the Met UK did not have any longline (LL) vessels over 20m and no purse seine vessels targeting ICCAT species; Met UK also did not catch tropical tunas in 2024. The UKOTs do not have any longline (LL) vessels over 20m and do not have purse seine (PS) vessels.	
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs do not have an EMS programme on longline or purse seine vessels over 20 m. In 2024, an EMS system was fitted to 13.7 m longline vessel in Bermuda that was fishing for tropical tunas.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not designate their ports for the landing or transhipment of BET/YFT/SKJ. For completeness, no UKOT ports are designated for foreign vessel landings.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		The Met UK and UKOTs have no historical fishing operations using FADs on ICCAT tropical fisheries. The UKOTs do not have purse seine fisheries.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MED).	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MED).	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MED).	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MED).	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		No fishing activities on Mediterranean albacore stock (ALB-MED).	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes		The Met UK does not interact with blue marlin, white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish and as such no statistical methodology has been developed to estimate dead and live discards in these fisheries in 2024. In the UKOTs, marlins and roundscale spearfish may be caught and released in tournament fisheries. Weights are based on tournament fisher estimates at time of discard or release.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		There are no artisanal small-scale fisheries in the Met UK or the UKOTs.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs reported the specific species of shark caught in 2024 on ST02-T1NC submitted on 15 July 2025. Bermuda – submitted one SMA in ST02. Saint Helena – submitted one SMA in ST02.	2025-07-15
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs had no relevant research into shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		In 2024, no BSH-N research was commissioned by Met UK or by the UKOTs.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes		In 2024, no BSH-S catches for the Met UK or any UKOTs.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		Submitted on 15 July 2025 within ST02-T1NC form for Bermuda. No other UKOT or Met UK caught or discarded SMA-N within 2024.	2025-07-15
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not conduct fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S) and as such no statistical methodology has been developed to estimate dead and live discards in these fisheries in 2024.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	Yes		In 2024 the Met UK and the UKOTs did not have artisanal/small-scale fisheries conducting fishing activities catching South Atlantic shortfin mako (SMA-S).	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs did not have any purse seine (PS) vessels. Therefore, there were no interactions with whale sharks to report in PS operations.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Met UK – Met UK have provided funding to the Shark Trust to produce Commercial Fisheries Advisories; these offer rapid access to the current legislative status of sharks, skates and rays in UK, EU and international waters. Met UK have supported the production of visual guides for identifying CITES-listed shark and ray species. The guides have recently been updated to include all elasmobranch species listed on CITES Appendix II at CITES COP19, for whole carcass and dried	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
				products. Clean Catch UK (Met UK) have designed an app to record bycatch. This includes an ID element to assist fishers in identifying species. A regulators toolkit has been developed to give fishermen practical tools to understand more about seabirds and help them take action to reduce seabird bycatch. This includes a seabird ID guide and safe handling guidelines which will be published in 2026. St Helena – Brown (2014) is an identification guide for the marine fauna of St Helena waters. Shark identification and handling guides have been circulated. ICCAT Guide for the Identification of Atlantic Ocean Sharks. Bermuda – Shark ID guides in use.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes		In 2024, no sea turtle bycatch in ICCAT fisheries was observed or reported for Met UK or UKOT vessels.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs of the UK Virgin Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and Saint Helena conducted no longline fisheries in 2024. The Bermuda longline fishery reported no interactions with seabirds in 2024.	
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not have artisanal fisheries in the ICCAT area of competence.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes		The Met UK has provided details in section 2.1.1 of the UK's annual report. UKOTs prohibit the retention of ICCAT shark species and billfish and require safe release under their domestic legislation.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		The Met UK, Saint Helena and the Turks and Caicos Islands reported no landings, discards of SWO-N, or interactions with SWO-N, in 2024 on ST02-T1NC submitted on 15 July 2025; Bermuda reported actual figures of live and dead discards of SWO-N.	2025-07-15

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-12	Submitted to ICCAT 12 September 2025.	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-12	Submitted to ICCAT 12 September 2025.	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		CP13-COC_Sec submitted on 15 August 2025, which contains 2024 data for Met UK and UKOTs.	2025-08-15
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs in 2024 did not have any vessel chartering agreements in place.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs in 2024 did not have any vessel chartering agreements in place.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs do not permit at sea transhipment operations, therefore there was no activity in 2024.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs were not involved in any port transhipment operations in 2024.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs do not permit at sea transhipment operations, therefore there was no activity in 2024.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs do not authorise carrier vessels to conduct transhipment operations, therefore there was no activity in 2024.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes		The Met UK and UKOTs do not permit transhipment operations, therefore there was no activity in 2024.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		The Met UK had no changes to report, for points of contact for port entry notifications, in 2024, for the designated ports into which it grants access to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		The Met UK had no changes to report, for points of contact for receiving copies of port inspection reports, in 2024, for the designated ports into which it grants access to foreign fishing vessels.	
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2023-02-15	The Met UK has submitted no additional information since CP24-AuthPort was submitted for 28 ports on 15 February 2023. The UKOTs do not grant access for foreign vessel to their ports – this has been indicated in the annual report.	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		The Met UK has submitted no additional advance notice information since CP24-AuthPort was submitted for 28 ports on 15 February 2023. UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2024.	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		The Met UK submitted no reports regarding denial of port entry or usage for foreign vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species in 2024. UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2024 – no denials of port entry were made in 2024.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK received no requests from foreign vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species to enter or use its ports. Therefore, there were no associated port inspections completed. UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2024.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK received no requests from foreign vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species to enter or use its ports. Therefore, there were no port inspections completed. The UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2024.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK received no requests from foreign vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species to enter or use its ports. Therefore, there were no port inspections completed. The UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2024.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not enter agreements that allowed for an inspector exchange programme.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK received no requests from foreign vessels carrying ICCAT-managed species to enter or use its ports. Therefore, there were no associated port inspections completed. The UKOTs did not designate any of their ports to allow access to foreign vessels in 2024.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes	2024-04-30	The Met UK submitted CP39-AccAgr (Form A) on 30 April 2024 for a reciprocal access agreement for Northern Atlantic albacore with the European Union (EU).	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes	2025-07-25	The Met UK submitted CP39-AccAgr (Form B) on 25 July 2025 containing the summary of activities and catches for the 2024 reciprocal access agreement for Northern Atlantic albacore with the European Union (EU).	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2024-02-24	CP01-VessLsts submitted on 24 February 2024 containing one (1) Met UK vessel over 20 metres LOA or greater. There was one UKOT vessel on the authorised list flagged to Saint Helena; however, no CP01 forms were submitted to request any change for this vessel in 2024.	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs have reviewed their internal actions and measures taken pursuant to paragraph 5 of Rec. 21-14 and have no updates to report for 2024.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		The Met UK, Saint Helena (Ascension Island), Turks and Caicos, UK Virgin Islands and Bermuda all have recreational/sport fisheries. Details of the management techniques used can be found in our annual report.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs had no presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels to report.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	Yes		In 2024, there were no IUU allegations against Met UK or UKOT vessels.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	Yes		In 2024, the UK did not request the removal of any Met UK or UKOT vessels from the IUU vessel list as it had no vessels on that list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no nationals engaged in the activities described, inter alia, in paragraph 1 of the Rec. 21-13.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes	2025-07-30	The Met UK submitted CP12-TM0613 on 30 July 2025 which contains data associated imports of tuna and tuna-like fish covering the period 1 January to 31 December 2024. The data has been obtained through the eBCD system, and bigeye and swordfish statistical document programmes.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs had nothing to report in relation to Rec, 08-09, paragraph 1.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no nothing to report in relation to Rec. 08-09, paragraph 3.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs had nothing to report in relation to Rec. 19-09, paragraph 1.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs had nothing to report in relation to Rec. 19-09, paragraph 1.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel outlined in Res. 19-17.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel outlined in Res. 19-17.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in the voluntary exchange of inspection personnel outlined in Res. 19-17.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not deploy Regional Observers on its vessels.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not deploy Regional Observers on its vessels.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no reports to submit relating to gear lost as per Rec. 19-11.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no reports to submit relating to gear lost as per Rec. 19-11.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2024-09-09	The Met UK and UKOTs provided points of contact for the exchange of information pursuant to Rec. 19-09 on 9 September 2024.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no carrier vessels and therefore no supply declarations were required.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK did not have longline (LL) or purse seine (PS) vessels in ICCAT fisheries and therefore had not implemented a domestic EMS programme for said fisheries. For completeness, Bermuda's EMS LL trial programme was presented at the EMS-WG on 10 June 2024.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not have domestic EMS programmes to report upon.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	Yes		The Met UK Government made legislation to implement ILO 188 in November 2018 and ratified in January 2019. The instruments are: SI 2018/1106 - The Merchant Shipping (Work in Fishing Convention) Regulations; SI 2018/1107 - The	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Merchant Shipping (Work in Fishing Convention) (Survey and certification) Regulations; SI 2018/1108 - The Merchant Shipping (Work in Fishing Convention) (Medical Certification) Regulations; SI 2018/1109 The Merchant Shipping (Work in Fishing Convention) (Consequential Provisions) Regulations. Additionally, the Maritime Coast Guard Agency (MCA) chairs the Home and Dry Campaign which provides safety training, guidance, and technical expertise to help those in the industry comply with ILO 188 Work in Fishing Convention. ILO 88 is not automatically extended to the UKOTs but a consultation regarding extension is due to start.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs did not experience such incidents in 2024 and had no information to report.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2025-02-14	The United Kingdom's BFT-E plan for 2024 was endorsed at the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 in March 2024, and the United Kingdom's BFT-E plan for 2025 was endorsed at the Intersessional Meeting of Panel 2 in March 2025 and revised via correspondence (see ICCAT circular 07464/2025).	2025-07-21
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	Yes	2025-07-21	The United Kingdom's BFT-E plan for 2025 has been updated to include text on the finalisation of the Bailiwick of Jersey's accession into ICCAT. This update was sent to the Secretariat on 21 July 2025.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes	2024-07-31	In relation to the implementation of Rec. 22-08, the Met UK has concluded the process of updating regulations previously retained into Met UK law. Regulation 640/2010 and 1984/2003 have been updated by Regulation 2024 No. 439 The Sea Fisheries (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) (Amendment) Regulations 2024. Additionally, the Met UK adopted Regulation 2024 No. 655 The Sea Fisheries (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations 2024. The Secretariat was notified of these amendments on 31 July 2024.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	Yes	2025-07-15	The UK submitted its 2024 BFT-E catches on 15 July 2025.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Yes	2024-06-07	The Met UK did not submit additional vessels to be authorised for 2024 since the last submission on 07 June 2024. The Met UK submitted CP01-VessLsts on 09 June 2025 containing fifteen (15) BFT-E catching vessels authorised from 01 July 2025 to 31 December 2025. This response covers 2025 to date.	2025-06-09
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		The Met UK had no BFT other vessels operational in 2024 and 2025 to date.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs have not participated in any joint fishing operations in 2024 and 2025 to date.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs did not have any fishing (catching) vessels active over 15 metres LOA and had no fishing (other) vessels in 2024 and 2025 to date.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		The Met UK and UKOTs do not authorise transhipment in their ports and have not specified, using CP24-PortEBFT, ports in which the transhipment of BFT-E is permitted. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Yes	2025-02-14	The Met UK submitted CP24-PortEBFT on 14 February 2025 containing 68 ports in which the landing of BFT-E was to be permitted. Three (3) ports were to be re-authorised from 15 February 2025 and 65 ports were to be re-authorised from 03 July 2025. The Met UK submitted CP24-PortEBFT on 12 June 2025 containing two (2) additional ports, and on the 10 July 2025, one (1) additional port. The UKOTs do not permit the landing of BFT-E in their ports.	2025-07-10
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	Yes	2024-09-26	The UK has submitted 26 BFT-E bi-weekly reports on CP26-BFT_WcRp since the submission of the last annual report.	2025-08-26
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes	2024-09-27	The UK has submitted 12 reports on CP25-McRp for BFT-W since the submission of the last annual report.	2025-08-26
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		The UK did not fully utilise its BFT-E quota in 2024 or to date in 2025.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		The Met UK does not have fisheries for BFT-W. The only UKOT to which this requirement is relevant is Bermuda. Bermuda fisheries licences require fishermen to tag and release all fish less than 30 kg or, with a curved fork length less than 115 cm.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2025-07-30	The Met UK submitted its BCD annual report on 30 July 2025 covering the period 1 January to 31 December 2024.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		The UK updated the Secretariat on 03 September 2025 by email and CP15-SDP_Valid form, with information on Met UK organisations and officers authorised to validate BCDs.	2025-09-03
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2024-04-10	The Met UK has not updated the Secretariat on its BCD contact points since the submission on 10 April 2024.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2024-07-31	The UK has concluded the process of updating regulations previously retained into UK law. Regulation 640/2010 and 1984/2003 have been updated by Regulation 2024 No. 439 The Sea Fisheries (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) (Amendment) Regulations 2024. The Secretariat was notified of these amendments on 31 July 2024.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes		The Met UK does not require its BFT-E catching vessels to tag caught BFT-E. The UKOTs do not have fisheries for BFT-E. Therefore, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no information on such BFT-E fishing vessels to report. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	Yes		The Met UK and the UKOTs had no information on such BFT-E fishing vessels in 2024. The situation is the same to date in 2025.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes	2024-06-27	The Met UK authorised access requests for vessel masters, importers and exporters for the eBCD system on 27 June 2024 and 27 June 2025.	2025-06-27
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in BFT farming. This response covers 2024 and 2025 to date.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs are not involved in the REM pilot project.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not have vessels greater than 20 m LOA authorised to fish for BET/YFT/SKJ.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2025-07-15	Submitted within ST01-T1FC form on 15 July 2025.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs did not receive any reports of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2024-08-30	Met UK Semester 1 and 2 2024 data submitted on 30 August 2024 and 25 March 2025.	2025-03-25
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		The UK updated the Secretariat on 03 September 2025 by email and CP15-SDP_Valid form, with information on Met UK Organisations and officers authorised to validate statistical documents.	2025-09-03
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		The UK submitted four reports for 2024 catches.	2025-01-31

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not deploy FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2024-01-30	Tropical tuna plan submitted on 30 January 2024 with information on UKOTs intention to expand their tropical tuna fishery.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs had no purse seine or large longline vessels (LOA 20 m or greater) and therefore this requirement did not apply.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		The UK did not reach 80% of its catch limit of bigeye tuna (BET) in 2024.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		The UK did not reach its catch limit of bigeye tuna (BET) in 2024.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area and therefore a maximum onboard bycatch limit for tropical tunas was not set.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area and therefore a maximum onboard bycatch limit for tropical tunas was not set.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		In 2024, Bermuda landed/harvested 1,219 kg BET and 781 kg YFT as bycatch. No other tropical tuna landings for Met UK or the other UKOTs.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		In 2024, Met UK had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area, as there were no interactions with BET/YFT/SKJ; therefore, a maximum onboard bycatch limit for tropical tunas was not set for the coming fishing year.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2024-08-30	Met UK Semester 1 and 2 2024 data submitted on 30 August 2024 and 25 March 2025.	2025-03-25
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		The UK updated the Secretariat on 03 September 2025 by email and CP15-SDP_Valid form, with information on Met UK Organisations and officers authorised to validate statistical documents.	2025-09-03
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not fish SWO in the Mediterranean and therefore had no vessels targeting SWO-MED.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not operate sport/recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean which may have caught SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		The UK and UKOTs do not fish for highly migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean with harpoons or longliners.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not fish SWO in the Mediterranean and therefore were not required to choose or monitor a closed period.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	No		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not operate a SWO-N fishery and therefore made no amendments to fishing/management plans.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not authorise the landing of SWO-MED in any of their ports.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs did not fish SWO in the Mediterranean and did not have any catches of SWO-MED to report.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not have sport or recreational fisheries for SWO-MED and therefore was not involved in the tagging programme.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs issued no specific authorisations for SWO-N to 20 m + vessels.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs issued no specific authorisations for SWO-S to 20 m + vessels.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area and therefore a maximum onboard bycatch limit for SWO-N was not set.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area and therefore a maximum onboard bycatch limit for SWO-S was not set.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs did not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs did not have any fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs did not have any fisheries in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		CP01-VessLsts submitted on 24 February 2024 containing ALB-N authorisation(s) for one (1) Met UK vessel which was 20 metres LOA or greater.	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	No		In 2024, the Met UK or UKOTs did not authorise or have any vessels over 20 m which caught ALB-S.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels, other than the one (1) Met UK vessel authorised for ALB-N, likely to interact with the ALB-N stock. Therefore, a maximum onboard bycatch limit for ALB-N was not set. Met UK will keep this approach under review in case interactions with the stock by 20 m + vessels take place.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no 20 m + vessels in the stock area which required a maximum onboard bycatch limit of ALB-S to be set.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no fisheries in the Mediterranean and did not conduct sport/recreational fisheries for ALB-MED.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no direct fisheries/quota for albacore in the Mediterranean and therefore had no monthly catches of ALB-MED to report.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs had no fisheries in the Mediterranean and therefore had no quarterly catches of ALB-MED to report.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2025-09-12	The Met UK and UKOTs have provided updates in an updated billfish check sheet as requested in circular 02662/2025; submitted to ICCAT 12 September 2025.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK and UKOTs made no claim to exemption to release live blue marlin (BUM), white marlin (WHM) or roundscale spearfish (SPF) and therefore made no notification to that effect.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2025-09-12	The UK Met and the UKOTs have provided details in an updated shark check sheet as requested in circular 02661/2025; submitted to ICCAT 12 September 2025.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		In 2024, the Met UK and the UKOTs did not retain or land any stock of shortfin mako (SMA) and did not have any information to report. For completeness, the Met UK and the UKOTs do not permit retention of SMA.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not have purse seine fisheries targeting ICCAT species and therefore had no domestic observer programme and no such whale shark interactions to report.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		In 2024, the Met UK did not have any longline fisheries, nor did the UKOTs of the UK Virgin Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and Saint Helena. Bermuda requires its longliner to use only large circle hooks, which are not offset by more than 10 degrees. The vessel reports all interactions with sea turtles, but these interactions are rare. The vessel has the necessary equipment onboard for the safe release of sea turtles, the vessels captain was trained in the use of this equipment and has FAO compliant safe handling guide onboard.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		In 2024, the Met UK did not have any longline fisheries. The UKOTs did not have any longline fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25 degrees south latitude or the Mediterranean.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		The Met UK published the Bycatch Mitigation Initiative (BMI) in 2022, which identifies policy objectives and potential actions to minimise and where possible, eliminate bycatch. Further Met UK details on bycatch mitigation steps are in the UK's Annual Report.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		The Met UK and the UKOTs do not have purse seine fisheries targeting ICCAT species.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		The UK in 2024 did not implement a pilot electronic statistical document system (other than ICCAT eBCD).	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		The UK in 2024 did not lodge an objection to an adopted Recommendation in accordance with Convention procedures.	

Appendix 1

Metropolitan UK 'Thunnus UK' research programme

Thunnus UK

Thunnus UK was a collaborative research project between the University of Exeter, the Centre for Environment, Fisheries and Aquaculture Science (Cefas) and the Tuna Research and Conservation Centre of Stanford University, USA and aimed to provide a robust understanding of the ecology of Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) that migrate to waters of southwest England. The project was supported by EU Interreg IV (FISH-INTEL), the Department for Food, Environment and Rural Affairs (Defra), Welsh Government and the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (EMFF).

Fieldwork to tag Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna typically took place between September and November. In 2023, fieldwork was undertaken between October and November to deploy and collect data from Pop-Up Satellite Archival Tags (PSAT), acoustic tags and high-resolution accelerometer loggers. In total, 18 PSAT were deployed (of which eight were provided by ICCAT), with 10 of the Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna also double-tagged with an acoustic tag. Six Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna were tagged with accelerometer loggers. Genetic samples were taken from all tagged fish. Two of the PSAT reported prematurely (34 and 83 days at liberty), while two reported on time (90 and 180 days at liberty), with the remaining 14 tags still in deployment at the time of writing. Eight further PSAT tags deployed on Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna transmitted their summary data on migration and behaviour in 2023, four of which were deployed in autumn 2021 and four in autumn 2022, with an average time at liberty of 510 days (max 733 days), and all tags recording at least 10 months of data. Time at liberty averaged 316 days, with eight tags recording at least a full year of data (two tags were at liberty longer than one year: 481 and 708 days). Two of these tags were recovered to access the detailed data archives stored on them.

The data from all PSAT tags provided further evidence of the main behavioural and migratory patterns established by tagging work conducted since 2018, while also providing evidence that extends the range of migratory behaviours. Detailed analysis of the data collected in the Thunnus UK project is ongoing; a summary of the results, which has been accepted in the peer-review journal *Scientific Reports*, was presented at the ICCAT eTagging workshop in July 2023.

EU FISH-INTEL summary

The EU FISH INTEL project is a multi-disciplinary, multi-partner project (led by Plymouth University; https://www.plymouth.ac.uk/research/marine-conservation-research-group/fish-intel-interreg) and funded by EU Interreg. The project includes a work package to track the long-term (up to five-year) residency and migrations of Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna across the Channel / Manche region using acoustic tracking technology. This work package is led by University of Exeter, with Cefas involvement. An array of six acoustic receivers was deployed along the 50m isobath of the south Cornwall coast in June 2021, further extending the coverage of the European Tracking Network. A total of 59 Eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna have been tagged with an acoustic tag since the project started, with 19 of these in 2023. Collection of detections of the tagged fish across the FISH INTEL/ETN is ongoing and will be reported on at a future date.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES ÉTATS-UNIS
INFORME ANUAL DE ESTADOS UNIDOS

SUMMARY

The U.S. fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species have a commercial component and a recreational component. The main gears of the commercial fisheries are pelagic longline, handline, rod and reel, and harpoon with troll, and trawl gears being a minor component. Total (preliminary) reported U.S. commercial and recreational catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish in 2024 was 6,433 MT, a decrease of about 3% from 6,612 MT in 2023. This total catch includes estimates of dead discards for the tropical tunas, BFT, and SWO. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,008 MT in 2023 to 890 MT in 2024, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna decreased in 2024 to 3,048 MT from 3,093 MT in 2023. In 2024, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,616 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 305 MT compared to 2023 (1,311 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 38 MT to 37 MT from 2023 to 2024, bigeye tuna catches decreased by 330 MT compared to 2023 to an estimated 613 MT in 2024, and albacore landings increased from 2023 to 2024 by 47 MT to 228 MT. In addition, U.S. scientist continue to report to ICCAT tag releases and recoveries. Presently, the U.S. has 2 ongoing observer programs, one for the pelagic longline fleet and a second one for the shark bottom longline fishery.

RÉSUMÉ

The U.S. fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species have a commercial component and a recreational component. The main gears of the commercial fisheries are pelagic longline, handline, rod and reel, and harpoon with troll, and trawl gears being a minor component. Total (preliminary) reported U.S. commercial and recreational catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish in 2024 was 6,433 MT, a decrease of about 3% from 6,612 MT in 2023. This total catch includes estimates of dead discards for the tropical tunas, BFT, and SWO. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,008 MT in 2023 to 890 MT in 2024, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna decreased in 2024 to 3,048 MT from 3,093 MT in 2023. In 2024, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,616 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 305 MT compared to 2023 (1,311 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 38 MT to 37 MT from 2023 to 2024, bigeye tuna catches decreased by 330 MT compared to 2023 to an estimated 613 MT in 2024, and albacore landings increased from 2023 to 2024 by 47 MT to 228 MT. In addition, U.S. scientist continue to report to ICCAT tag releases and recoveries. Presently, the U.S. has 2 ongoing observer programs, one for the pelagic longline fleet and a second one for the shark bottom longline fishery.

RESUMEN

The U.S. fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species have a commercial component and a recreational component. The main gears of the commercial fisheries are pelagic longline, handline, rod and reel, and harpoon with troll, and trawl gears being a minor component. Total (preliminary) reported U.S. commercial and recreational catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish in 2024 was 6,433 MT, a decrease of about 3% from 6,612 MT in 2023. This total catch includes estimates of dead discards for the tropical tunas, BFT, and SWO. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,008 MT in 2023 to 890 MT in 2024, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna decreased in 2024 to 3,048 MT from 3,093 MT in 2023. In 2024, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,616 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 305 MT compared to 2023 (1,311 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 38 MT to 37 MT from 2023 to 2024, bigeye tuna catches decreased by 330 MT compared to 2023 to an estimated 613 MT in 2024, and albacore landings increased from 2023 to 2024 by 47 MT to 228 MT. In addition, U.S. scientist continue to report to ICCAT tag releases and recoveries. Presently, the U.S. has 2 ongoing observer programs, one for the pelagic longline fleet and a second one for the shark bottom longline fishery.

[1] U.S. Department of Commerce, NOAA Fisheries Service.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

The U.S. fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species have a commercial component and a recreational component. The main gears of the commercial fisheries are pelagic longline, handline, rod and reel, and harpoon with troll, and trawl gears being a minor component. Total (preliminary) reported U.S. commercial and recreational catch of main tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish in 2024 was 6,433 MT, a decrease of about 3% from 6,612 MT in 2023. This total catch includes estimates of dead discards for the tropical tunas, BFT, and SWO. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 1,008 MT in 2023 to 890 MT in 2024, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna decreased in 2024 to 3,048 MT from 3,093 MT in 2023. In 2024, U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught an estimated 1,616 MT of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 305 MT compared to 2023 (1,311 MT). Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 38 MT to 37 MT from 2023 to 2024, bigeye tuna catches decreased by 330 MT compared to 2023 to an estimated 613 MT in 2024, and albacore landings increased from 2023 to 2024 by 47 MT to 228 MT.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Fisheries statistics

1.2.1.1 Tropical tuna fishery statistics

Yellowfin tuna

Yellowfin tuna is the main species of tropical tunas landed by U.S. fisheries in the western North Atlantic. Total estimated catches (including dead discards) decreased to 3,048 MT in 2024 from the 2023 landings estimate of 3,093 MT (**Table 1**). The 2024 estimate is considered provisional and may change owing to incorporation of late reports of commercial catches as they become available and to possible revisions in estimates of rod & reel catches made by recreational anglers. An important proportion of the 2024 estimated landings were due to rod & reel catches of recreational anglers in the NW Atlantic (2,323 MT). Estimates of U.S. recreational harvests for tuna and tuna-like species are periodically reviewed and this may result in the need to report additional revisions in the future. An important proportion of the 2024 commercial catches corresponded to the U.S. longline fleet operating in area YF30 (216 MT). Total commercial and recreational catches in 2024 were 725 MT and 2,323 MT, respectively. Nominal catch rate information from logbook reports (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) for yellowfin by general fishing areas is shown in **Figure 1**.

Skipjack tuna

Skipjack tuna are also caught by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic, but it is a minor component of the U.S. total tuna landings. Total reported skipjack catches (preliminary) decreased from 75 MT in 2023 to 37 MT in 2024 (**Table 2**). Estimates of recreational harvests of skipjack continue to be reviewed and could be revised again in the future. **Figure 2** presents nominal catch rate information (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) based on logbook reports.

Bigeye tuna

The other large tropical tuna reported in the catches by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic is bigeye tuna. Total reported catches (preliminary) for 2024 decreased by approximately 330 MT from 944 MT in 2023 to 613 MT (**Table 3**). Note that, like yellowfin tuna, the estimates of rod & reel catch are considered provisional and may be revised based on results of a future review of recreational harvest estimates. **Figure 3** presents nominal catch rates (longline catch per 1,000 hooks) estimated from logbook reports.

1.2.1.2 Temperate tuna fishery statistics

Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna are landed by the U.S. vessels; however, historically, albacore has not been a main target of the U.S. commercial tuna fisheries operating in the North Atlantic. Reported commercial catches were relatively low prior to 1986; however, these catches increased and have remained at higher levels with nearly all of the production coming from the northeastern U.S. coast. The U.S. landings from the Caribbean increased in 1995 to make up over 14% of the total U.S. harvest of albacore, but have since remained below 4% of the total. Nominal catch rates from U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports are shown in **Figure 4**. Estimated 2024 landings of albacore were about 228 MT, an increase of about 48 MT from 2023 (**Table 4**).

Bluefin tuna

The U.S. bluefin tuna fishery continues to be regulated by quotas, seasons, gear restrictions, closed areas, and size limits. To varying degrees, these regulations are designed to manage total U.S. catches to conform to ICCAT recommendations. U.S. 2024, provisional estimated landings and dead discards from the northwest Atlantic were approximately 1,592 MT and 24 MT, respectively. Those estimated landings and dead discards represent an increase of approximately 305 MT from the 2023 estimates. The 2024 catches by some of the gears used in the U.S. bluefin tuna fisheries were: 80 MT by harpoon, 903 MT by commercial rod and reel and 452 MT by recreational rod and reel, 182 MT by longline (including dead discards) (**Table 5**).

In response to 1992 regulations limiting the allowable catch of small fish by U.S. fishermen, and in conformity with ICCAT agreements, enhanced monitoring of the recreational rod and reel fishery was implemented in 1993 for the purpose of providing near real-time advice on catch levels by this fishery. This monitoring activity has continued and has included estimation of catches by finer scale size categories than reported above. The preliminary estimates for the 2024 recreational rod and reel fishery off the northeastern U.S. for landings in several size categories were 0.3 MT of fish < 66 cm SFL, 152 MT of fish 66-114 cm SFL, 45 MT of fish 115-144 cm SFL, 237 MT of fish 145-178 cm SFL, and 18 MT of fish >178 cm SFL.

1.2.1.3 Swordfish fishery statistics

For 2024, the provisional estimate of U.S. commercial and recreational landings and dead discards of swordfish was 890 MT (**Table 6**). This estimate represents a decrease from the 1,008 MT estimated for 2023. The provisional landings, including discard estimates, by ICCAT area for 2024 (compared to 2023) were: 205 MT (232 MT) from Area BIL91; 681 MT (723 MT) from Area BIL92; 5 MT (4 MT) from Area BIL93; and 0.04 MT (49 MT) from Area BIL94A.

U.S. swordfish landings are monitored in-season from reports submitted by dealers, vessel owners and captains, NMFS port agents, and mandatory logbook reports submitted by U.S. commercial vessels permitted to fish for swordfish. Since 1992, the U.S. swordfish longline fishery is also being monitored via a scientific observer sampling program. A targeted 8% of the longline fleet-wide fishing effort is selected for observation during the year. Vessels operating in the Gulf of Mexico during the bluefin tuna spawning season are subjected to targeted 50% observer coverage. Approximately 4,028 swordfish were estimated discarded dead in 2024. The estimated weight of SWO discarded dead in 2024 was approximately 44 MT, a 11 MT decrease compared to 2023 and corresponded to approximately 5% of the commercially landed catch. The 2024, estimates of recreational rod and reel landings of swordfish based on surveys of recreational anglers and self-reported catches by recreational anglers was 27 MT.

1.2.1.4 Marlins, swordfish, and roundscale fishery statistics

Blue marlin, white marlin, spearfishes and sailfish are landed by U.S recreational rod and reel anglers and are a bycatch of the U.S. longline fisheries. The U.S. Fisheries Management Plan for Atlantic Billfishes was implemented in October, 1988. The Plan allows billfish that are caught by recreational gear (rod and reel) to be landed only if the fish is larger than the minimum size specified for each species covered by the Plan. Recreational landings of each billfish species are monitored through: (a) the Southeast Fisheries Science Center (SEFSC) Recreational Billfish Survey (RBS) which provides the number of billfish caught and estimates of fishing effort during tournaments held along the southeastern U.S. coast (south of 350 N

latitude), in the Gulf, and U.S. Caribbean regions (i.e., U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico); (b) the Large Pelagic Recreational Survey (LPS) conducted by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) which provides estimates of recreational harvest of highly migratory species (including billfish), from waters along the northeastern U.S. (north of 35o N latitude); (c) Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP); (d) a Headboat survey (large multi-party charter boats); and (e) a coastal sport fishing survey of the Texas recreational fishery (TPW). In addition, recreational catch statistics by self-reported catch cards also document billfish landings in some states.

The 2024 estimates of U.S. recreational rod and reel landings for these billfish species, combining the geographical areas BIL91, BIL92, and BIL93 were: 18.4 MT for blue marlin, 2 MT for white marlin, 1.4 MT for sailfish, and 0.1 for roundscale spearfish. The estimates for 2023 were: 23 MT for blue marlin, 1.1 MT for white marlin, and 1.7 MT for sailfish and 0.1 for roundscale spearfish.

In addition to restrictions on U.S. recreational harvest, the Management Plan also imposed regulations on commercial fisheries by prohibiting retention and sale of these species at U.S. ports. For this reason, there are no U.S. commercial landings for any of these Atlantic species. Estimates of dead discards in the U.S. longline fleet are obtained using data collected through the mandatory Pelagic Logbook Program and by the Pelagic Observer Program. The procedure for estimating the historical bycatch of blue marlin, white marlin, roundscale spearfish, and sailfish was detailed in SCRS/2000/97. Revisions to historical landings of billfish previously reported to ICCAT were based on review of the estimates conducted at the 1996 ICCAT Billfish Workshop held in Miami, FL (U.S.A). Estimates of the billfish bycatch discarded dead in the U.S. commercial longline fisheries in 2024 were 15 MT for blue marlin, 0.8 MT for white marlin, and 1.2 MT for sailfish.

1.2.1.5 Shark fishery statistics

Landings and dead discards of sharks by the U.S. pelagic longline fishery are monitored and reported to ICCAT. In 2024, the species of shark with largest amount of landings (in weight) was blue shark with a total of 1.9 MT, followed by porbeagle with 1.6 MT. With regard to dead discards from the U.S. pelagic longline fishery, the shark species with the largest amount discarded was the scalloped hammerhead with 18.6 MT, followed by blue shark (12.2 MT) and shortfin mako (9.9 MT). In 2024, the U.S. pelagic longline fleet discarded 3.6 MT of bigeye thresher, 4 MT of silky shark, 0.8 MT of oceanic white tip, and 16.8 MT of thresher sharks.

1.2.2 Research activities

In 2024 U.S. scientists continued to conduct research on ICCAT species. Details of such research will be provided at a later time.

1.2.3 Tagging

Participants in the Southeast Fisheries Science Center's Cooperative Tagging Center (CTC) and The Billfish Foundation (TBF) Tagging Program tagged and released 2,115 billfishes (including swordfish) and 536 tunas in 2024. This represents an increase of 8.5% for billfish and an increase of 86.8% for tunas from 2023 levels. In 2024, the CTC continued a partnership with the American Saltwater Guides Association (ASGA) to promote the tagging of small tunas. In 2023, participants tagged 593 tagged fish (37 blackfin and 556 little tunny), and that number increased to 646 fish in 2024 (84 Atlantic bonito and 562 little tunny). There were 58 billfish recaptures from the CTC and TBF projects in 2024. This represents a decrease of 17.1% compared to 2023. These recaptures included 29 sailfish, 4 white marlin, 11 swordfish, and 13 blue marlin. A total of 59 tuna were recorded as recaptures in 2024, 13 bluefin tuna, 19 yellowfin tuna, 6 Atlantic bonito, and 20 little tunny. This represents an increase of 51.3% from 2023. Several electronic tagging studies involving yellowfin tuna, and billfish in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters continued in 2024.

1.2.4 Fishery deployments

1.2.4.1 Domestic pelagic longline observer coverage

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations, randomized scientific observer sampling of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was continued into 2024 through the U.S. Pelagic Observer Program (POP). Representative scientific observer sampling of this fleet has been underway since 1992. The data collected through this

program have been used to quantify the composition, disposition, and quantity of the total catch (both retained and discarded at sea), as well as collecting biological samples including individual fish size of the catch and bycatch. The U.S. pelagic longline fleet operates in waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean, the Gulf, and the Caribbean Sea. Selection of the vessels is based on a random sampling of the number of sets reported by the longline fleet by area and quarter. The percent of observer coverage of the fleet has varied over time. For example, in 1996, it was 2.0%; while in 2016 it reached 17.8% (includes the Gulf Bluefin Tuna Enhanced Coverage). The targeted sampling fraction of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was increased from 5% to 8% in 2002. A total of 24,648 longline sets (17,517,033 hooks) were recorded by POP personnel from May of 1992 to December of 2024. During this period, observers recorded over 812,125 fish (primarily swordfish, tunas, and sharks), in addition to marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds interactions. Documents SCRS/2004/168 and SCRS/2008/034 provided a more detailed summary of the data resulting from observer sampling, observer coverage, and sampling strategy.

Similar to 2007-2023, from approximately March 15th through June 15th, 2024, the pelagic observer program intended to increase the observer coverage of the longline fleet operating in the Gulf. A total of 75 longline sets were observed (48,312 hooks) from six vessels which accounted for approximately 31% of the longline sets for that period. The goal of this increased coverage is to collect data to better characterize the interaction between the longline fleet and bluefin tuna during the spawning season. Overall, the observer coverage for 2024 was 11.1% which corresponded to 427 observed longline sets and 304,056 hooks. The Observer program also reached a 14.6% coverage for the U.S. longline vessels LOA > 20m targeting tropical tunas.

1.2.4.2 Shark bottom longline observer coverage

The commercial shark bottom longline fishery continuous to be active in the U.S. Atlantic Ocean from around North Carolina to Florida and throughout the eastern Gulf of Mexico. The fishery is active year-round, but it is subject to seasonal closures based on quota limits and activity in other fisheries. However, the fishery has reduced due to the U.S. National Defense Authorization Act, including the Shark Fin Sales Elimination Act, which was signed into law in December 2022. Bottom longlines normally consist of about 1-32 kilometers of longline mainline with weights placed at the start, middle and end and about 25-1200 hooks attached at intervals. Bait can vary from elasmobranchs to different kinds of teleosts. The longline is generally set at sunset and allowed to soak overnight before hauling back in the morning. Currently, about 197 U.S. fishers are permitted to target sharks in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and an additional 238 fishers are permitted to land sharks incidentally caught. Amendments to the Consolidated Atlantic Highly Migratory Species Fishery Management Plan implemented a shark research fishery, which allows NMFS to select a limited number of commercial shark vessels on an annual basis to collect life history data and catch data to use in stock assessments (NMFS, 2007). Specifically, only commercial shark fishers participating in the research fishery are allowed to land sandbar sharks, *Carcharhinus plumbeus*, and must carry an observer on 100% of their trips (compared to a target coverage level of 5-10% outside the research fishery). Outside the research fishery, fishers are permitted to land other large coastal sharks (e.g., blacktip shark, *Carcharhinus limbatus*, and bull shark, *Carcharhinus leucas*).

From January to December 2024, a total of 31 trips on 3 vessels with a total of 37 bottom longline hauls were observed. Observer coverage was exclusively in the Shark Research Fishery. Sharks comprised 97.3% of the catch, while the remaining 2.7% of catch were divided between teleosts (1.4%), rays/batoids (1.2%), birds (0.07%), and invertebrates (0.03%). Sandbar sharks comprised 74.5 % of the shark catch, other large coastal shark species comprised 16.5% of the shark catch, and small coastal shark species comprised 3.4 % of the shark catch. Five prohibited shark species were also caught including: dusky shark, *Carcharhinus obscurus* (1.8%), Caribbean reef shark, *Carcharhinus perezi* (0.42%), Sand Tiger Shark *Carcharias taurus* (0.20 %), white shark, *Carcharodon carcharias* (0.2 %), and smalltooth sawfish, *Pristis pectinate* (0.16%).

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Recommendation to Establish Minimum Standards for Fishing Vessel Scientific Observer Programs (16-14)

The U.S. observer program has two main objectives: monitoring interactions between fishing gear and protected species (marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds) and monitoring fishing effort and catch (estimation of total landings of target species and/or bycatch of non-target or prohibited species). The U.S. observer coverage goal is 8% of all sets in each area/quarter stratum. Overall, the observer coverage for 2024 was 11.1% which corresponded to 427 observed longline sets and 304,056 hooks. The Observer program also reached 14.6% coverage for the U.S. longline vessels LOA>20m targeting tropical tunas. Specific information on the structure and design of the U.S. scientific observer program, as required in Rec. 16-14 paragraph 10(d)(i), was reported by the United States in Form ST-11 (National Observer Program Info) in July 2018 and is available from the Secretariat. Additional information is available online at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/fishery-observers.

Minimum Standards for the Establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System (18-10)

The United States implemented a fleet-wide VMS requirement in the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery in 2003. All vessels away from port with pelagic longline gear on board are required to operate their VMS units with hourly position reporting. The United States also requires VMS operation for vessels with bottom longline gear on board between 33°00' N. latitude and 36°30' N. latitude or near the mid-Atlantic shark closed area and for shark gillnet vessels operating during the right whale calving season. Vessel operators provide position reports 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Catch reports of BFT are required via VMS for pelagic longline. More information is available online at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/national/enforcement/regional-vessel-monitoring-information#atlantic-highly-migratory-species.

Measures to Ensure Effectiveness of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures and to Prohibit Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (Recs. 03-12 and 21-13; Res. 01-18)

The United States is implementing these measures through various means (e.g., licensing requirements, monitoring control, and surveillance measures, maintaining up-to-date records of U.S. vessels authorized to fish species managed by ICCAT in the Convention area, etc.). U.S. laws and regulations prohibit the import of tuna and tuna-like species from vessels included on the IUU vessel list (as established pursuant to Rec. 18-08 and subsequently Rec. 21-13) or which are not on ICCAT's authorized vessel list as established pursuant to Rec. 21-14 (*50 CFR Part 635.41*). The United States has regulations in place to clarify domestic implementation of other aspects of Rec. 21-13, including restriction of entry into port and access to port services for vessels on the ICCAT IUU vessel list. Such vessels may also be prohibited from engaging in commercial transactions, if allowed entry into port. Any actions taken against listed IUU vessels would be in accordance with the relevant conservation and management measure(s) and based on consultations among relevant U.S. agencies.

The U.S. Seafood Import Monitoring Program (SIMP) is a risk-based traceability program requiring the importer of record to provide certain data from the point of harvest to point of entry into U.S. commerce. More information on SIMP is available online at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/international/seafood-import-monitoring-program. In addition, our Seafood Import and Export Tool can be found at: Seafood Import and Export Tool | NOAA Fisheries. Finally, additional information on U.S. activities aimed at combating IUU fishing and seafood fraud can be found at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/international-affairs/iuu-fishing.

Recommendation by ICCAT to Replace Recommendation 06-14 to Promote Compliance By Nationals of Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contracting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures (22-14)

U.S. fisheries enforcement is undertaken by the NOAA Office of Law Enforcement (OLE), the U.S. Coast Guard, and, pursuant to cooperative enforcement agreements, by U.S. States and territories with maritime boundaries in the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and/or Caribbean Sea. Enforcement activities include

monitoring and inspecting offloads at landing facilities and marinas in conjunction with dealer record checks and at-sea boarding and inspection. The U.S. Coast Guard is the primary Federal agency responsible for monitoring compliance with U.S. regulations on the fishing grounds.

Recommendation by ICCAT on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing (18-09)

The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports those fish or fish products that were harvested or taken on board on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those carrying fish species subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks, and manifests are subject to inspection.

NOAA Fisheries regulations address requirements for U.S.-permitted vessels landing tuna, tuna-like species or other HMS in foreign ports or making port calls in foreign ports. The regulations include notification requirements prior to arrival in a foreign port, items that may be inspected by an authorized official of a Port State, and procedures for reporting the results of any port inspection conducted by an authorized official of a port State when landing HMS in a foreign port.

In addition to ICCAT's requirements, the United States supported the development of the FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing, and, upon its adoption in November 2009, was one of the first to sign it. The United States ratified the Port State Measures Agreement in February 2016. This complemented existing regulations that restrict port entry and access to port services to vessels included on the IUU lists of ICCAT and other RFMOs of which the United States is a party.

Steps Taken to Mitigate Bycatch and Reduce Discards, and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)

See **Appendix 1**.

Recommendation by ICCAT Amending Recommendation 13-13 Concerning the Establishment of an ICCAT Record of Vessels 20 Meters in Length Overall or Greater Authorized to Operate in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 21-14)

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule in 2014 to address the ICCAT requirement for commercial vessels 20 meters or greater not subject to an exception to obtain an International Maritime Organization (IMO)/Lloyd's Registry (LR) number. All eligible U.S. commercial vessels on the ICCAT record now have IMO/LR numbers, as required by Rec. 21-14 and its predecessor (Rec. 13-13).

Additional information

Recent U.S. management actions for Atlantic highly migratory species can be found online at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/atlantic-highly-migratory-species.

Federal Register notices containing the full text of proposed and final regulations can be found at: https://www.federalregister.gov/.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

The United States has no difficulties to report regarding implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		The submission of T2CS is not longer mandatory.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	Yes	2025-07-14		
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2025-07-14		
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2025-07-14		
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes		Section 2 of U.S. National Report.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	Yes		None available.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		The Unites States does not participate in this fishery.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		The Unites States does not participate in this fishery.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		This requirement is specific to the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean BFT.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	Yes	2025-04-09		
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Yes	2025-04-09	Juvenile index submitted in April. Larval index submitted on 2025-06-03.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		The United States did not conducted any GBYP related research in 2025.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		No U.S. vessels conducted research related to ICCAT species.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		The United States does not use FADs.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		The United States does not use FADs.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		The United States does not participate in the BB or PS fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		The United States does not use EMS to collect scientific information.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		The United States is not required to have a port sampling program for TROP.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		The United States does not use FADs.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		The United States does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2000-09-20		
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		The United States does not have artisanal or small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		The United States already reports shark catches at the species level.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		The United States did not conducted any shortfin mako research in 2025.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		The United States does not catch South Atlantic blue sharks.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2000-09-20		
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		The United States does not have artisanal or small-scale fisheries.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		The United States does not have a PS fishery.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Links provided in Section 2 of U.S. Annual Report.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2025-07-15		
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		The U.S. has no artisanal fisheries.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2025-09-15	Included in section 2 of U.S. Annual Report.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes	2025-07-15		

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes	2025-08-28		
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		There are no U.S. chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		There are no U.S. chartering operations in the ICCAT Convention Area.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Transshipment at sea prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Transshipment in port prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Transshipment at sea prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		The United States has no carrier vessels authorized to receive transshipments.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Transshipment at sea and in port prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2013-07-09		2020-08-14
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2013-07-09		2020-08-14

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2013-07-09		2020-08-14
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2013-07-09		2020-08-14
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	Yes		Nothing to report; No decisions made denying port entry or use.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		None at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping fish or fish products in U.S. ports that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests, are subject to inspection.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		Nothing to report at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping fish or fish products in U.S. ports that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					vessels, including those subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests, are subject to inspection.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Nothing to report at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping fish or fish products in U.S. ports that were harvested or taken onboard on the high seas, with the exception of activities in certain U.S. territories or pursuant to a treaty. Under U.S. domestic law, all fishing vessels, including those subject to regulations pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT, as well as their catch, gear, fishing logbooks and manifests, are subject to inspection.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Nothing to report; No bilateral arrangements for port inspection at this time.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		The U.S. has no access agreements at this time.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		The U.S. has no access agreements at this time	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		Nothing to report; No decisions made denying port entry or use.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes	2023-08-14	As of September 5, 2025, 417 U.S. flagged vessels 20 meters and above were included on the vessel list.	2025-08-15
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		We have reviewed internal actions, consistent with the requirements of Rec. 21-14, paragraph 8, and have no updates to report.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Yes		As previously reported in detail to ICCAT, the United States employs a broad array of management tools in the recreational fishery for ICCAT species, including: vessel permits; authorized and prohibited species; gear restrictions, possession and retention limits, time/area restrictions; and prohibition on sale of recreationally caught fish. Recreational landings are estimated through the Marine Recreational Information Program (MRIP), and a combination of the Recreational Billfish Survey, the Large Pelagics Survey, mandatory reporting requirements for non-tournament landings of Atlantic billfish, swordfish, and Atlantic bluefin tuna, and state landings data, including from catch card programs. Regulations require selected Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) charter/headboat vessels that do not already complete a logbook to do so. All recreational Atlantic	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					HMS fishing tournaments are required to register in advance and submit landing reports. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic bluefin tuna, billfish, and swordfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing by phone, online, or by smartphone app. Reporting of bluefin tuna retained or discarded dead is required by all commercial and recreational handgear vessels, within 24 hours of the end of each trip by phone, online, or smartphone app. The United States continues to make significant improvements to its recreational fisheries data collection programs. In 2018, the United States revised MRIP as part of a transition to a mail-based Fishing Effort Survey (FES) resulting in revised catch and effort estimates from 1981-2017. Analyses of these higher estimates indicate that the increase in effort estimates is because of the revised methodology of the FES, not a sudden rise in fishing. More information is available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/topic/recreational-fishing-data. The history of U.S. regulations and details of recreational billfish fishery management are fully described in PA4-818/2019, the billfish checksheet, and other relevant reports.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation repor t(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		No vessel flagged to the United States has been subject to allegations of IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No vessel flagged to the United States has been subject to allegations of IUU fishing.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		There are no U.S.-flagged vessels on the ICCAT IUU list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		The United States has received no notifications concerning possible violations that would trigger the need for investigation.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		The United States collects information through a combination of programs, including the bluefin tuna catch documentation program, bigeye and swordfish statistical document programs, and the U.S. domestic International Trade Data System (ITDS). Relevant information is provided to the Commission. Reports were submitted on 2024-03-26 and 2024-09-15 for bigeye tuna; 2024-03-26 and 2024-09-15 for swordfish; and on 2024-09-15 for bluefin tuna.	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		The United States had no information to submit under Rec. 08-09	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Nothing to report; the United States did not receive any allegations of non-compliance related to our flag vessels to investigate per the requirements of Rec. 08-09.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	Yes		The United States has no vessel sightings to report for the reporting period.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Yes		The United States has no vessel sightings to report for the reporting period and has not received any sighting reports from others about the activities of U.S. vessels fishing for ICCAT species during the reporting period.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	Yes	2019-04-04	Information is available on the ICCAT website. The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	Yes	2019-04-04	Information is available on the ICCAT website.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	Yes	2023-09-11	Historically the United States has conducted combined law enforcement operations with Atlantic West African Partner nations in waters within partner nations' jurisdiction to safeguard sustainable fisheries, enhanced maritime domain awareness, and combat IUU-Fishing. No new at-sea partnerships were operationalized in 2025. To date, Contracting Parties and Cooperators have partnered in professional at-sea exchanges, joint operations, observer	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					status, and/or mock dockside boardings with the United States in the ICCAT Convention Area. This includes representatives of Brazil, Cabo Verde, Canada, Côte D'Ivoire, EU, Ghana, Guyana, Sierra Leone, Morocco, Nigeria, Norway, Sao Tome e Principe, Senegal, The Gambia, Uruguay, and the UK (Bermuda). The United States continues to be open to discussions with those interested in ICCAT-specific partnering.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		No U.S. flagged vessels participate in ICCAT ROPs.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		No U.S. flagged vessels participate in ICCAT ROPs.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Rec. 19-11 applies to fishing gear that poses "a significant risk of ghost fishing" and specifies that the provisions in the Recommendation do not apply to longline gear. The United States has determined that there are currently no gears that it authorizes to fish species managed by ICCAT that pose a significant risk of ghost fishing.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Rec. 19-11 applies to fishing gear that poses "a significant risk of	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					ghost fishing" and specifies that the provisions in the Recommendation do not apply to longline gear. The United States has determined that there are currently no gears that it authorizes to fish species managed by ICCAT that pose a significant risk of ghost fishing.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2019-04-04	Information is also available on the ICCAT website.	2020-08-14
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	Yes		The United States has no carrier vessels authorized pursuant to Rec 21-15; Transshipment is prohibited in U.S. fisheries for ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		The United States is not currently implementing an EMS domestic program in order to meet ICCAT requirements for scientific data collection and/or compliance monitoring purposes.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		The United States is not currently implementing an EMS domestic program in order to meet ICCAT requirements for scientific data collection and/or compliance monitoring purposes.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including	Yes		Several U.S. Government agencies have authorities that aid in the detection and reporting of any	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		Emergency Action Plans (EAP)			suspected labor violations on U.S. vessels, including NOAA, U.S. Coast Guard, U.S. Customs and Border Protection. Of particular interest is a domestic implementation guide developed by the U.S. Coast Guard on the Federal Requirements for Commercial Fishing Industry Vessels (https://www.dco.uscg.mil/Portals/9/Fed_Regs.pdf). More details are available in the U.S. Submission to the Labor Working Group Information Repository in 2022.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	Yes		Nothing to report.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		The United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		The United States has no bluefin tuna traps for direct harvest of bluefin tuna.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Yes		Yes, 12 monthly reports submitted during calendar year 2024.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Yes		The United States limits the take of bluefin measuring less than 115 cm through subquotas and retention limits, and no commercial retention of bluefin measuring less than 178 cm is allowed. There is a low recreational daily retention limit, and vessel captains must release fish after the retention limit is reached. NMFS' outreach efforts are designed to inform vessel captains of this requirement and the importance of releasing fish carefully. Through Federal regulations, the United States requires that any Atlantic HMS that is caught but not kept be released in a manner that maximizes its probability of survival and without removing the fish from the water. NOAA Fisheries has issued a Careful Catch and Release brochure to provide advice on compliance with this requirement. It is available at: https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides U.S. Atlantic HMS fishermen are encouraged to obtain free conventional streamer tags and tagging kits from the NOAA Fisheries Cooperative Tagging Center (Contact tagging@noaa.gov for questions related to the tagging program). Tournaments also provide fisheries biologists with an opportunity to promote voluntary angler tagging programs.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes	2025-09-15		
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes		Details are available on the ICCAT website (http://www.iccat.int/en/BCD.asp).	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes	2012-11-21		2016-04-28
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes	2012-10-12	Information provided as part of the 2012 U.S. Annual Report. Relevant citation for the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations is 50 CFR Part 300 and 635.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Yes	2012-10-12	Submitted as part of 2012 U.S. Annual Report. The United States requires that bluefin tuna be fitted with a tail tag upon sale to a domestic dealer. The tag (or tag number in the case of a cut carcass) must remain with the fish, thereby tracking bluefin tuna product from domestic harvest to international markets.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing	No		The United States does not participate in the	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT			eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery; regardless, we have no vessels meeting this description to report at this time.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes	2016-05-01	All required data allowing U.S. use of the eBCD system was entered on or before the system implementation date of May 1, 2016.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		The United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		The United States does not have vessels involved in the REM pilot project. We have no fishery for eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna and we do not engage in any bluefin tuna farming related activities.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		The list of authorized tropical tuna vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT and kept up-to-date through monthly updates provided in accordance with the procedures in ICCAT's authorized vessel list (Rec. 21-14).	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes	2025-07-15	List submitted each year with Task 1 and 2 statistics.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	Yes		The United States has received no notifications concerning possible violations that would trigger the need for investigation.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-03-31	Reports submitted biennially as required.	2025-09-15

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		U.S. validation information is on the ICCAT website.	2016-05-16
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		Per the BET quarterly catch reporting provision of Rec 24-01, reports for calendar year 2024 were submitted on 2024-04-30 (qtr 1), 2024-08-03 (qtr 2), 2024-11-06 (qtr 3), and 2025-02-12 (qtr 4). Reports for calendar year 2025 were submitted on 2025-04-15 (qtr 1) and 2025-07-30 (qtr 2). Quarterly catch reports for quarters 3 and 4 will be submitted later this year and reported in our next annual report to ICCAT.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		The United States has no purse seine or baitboat vessels fishing in association with FADs. U.S. state and local jurisdictions work to remove abandoned FADs that drift into U.S. waters and impact sensitive habitats.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		Submitted on 2025-02-14 per Rec 24-01.	2025-02-14
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		This requirement does not apply as the United States falls under category C of paragraph 6 and has no binding catch limit as stated in paragraph 7(a).	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		This requirement does not apply as the United States falls under category C of paragraph 6 and has no binding catch limit as stated in paragraph 7(a).	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		This requirement does not apply as the United States falls under category C of paragraph	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					6 and has no binding catch limit as stated in paragraph 7(a).	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	Yes		Only US vessels authorized to catch tropical tunas may retain them.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	Yes		Only US vessels authorized to catch tropical tunas may retain them.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	Yes		Only US vessels authorized to catch tropical tunas may retain them.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	Yes		Only US vessels authorized to catch tropical tunas may retain them.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes	2025-03-31	Reports submitted biennially as required.	2025-09-15
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		U.S. validation information is on the ICCAT website.	2016-05-16
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	Yes	2017-09-15	Per Rec. 24-10, an updated fishing/management plan was submitted, which includes all required information.	2025-09-15
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		The list of authorized NSWO vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT, including monthly updates, in accordance with the requirements and procedures of the ICCAT authorized vessel list recommendation (Rec. 21-14) and the North Atlantic swordfish recommendation (Rec. 24-10).	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		The United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic swordfish.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NSWO without a permit.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SSWO without a permit.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		The list of authorized North Atlantic albacore vessels 20 meters LOA or greater has been submitted to ICCAT, including monthly updates, in accordance with the requirements and procedures of the ICCAT authorized vessel list recommendation (Rec. 21-14) and the North Atlantic albacore recommendation (Rec. 21-04).	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		The United States does not currently authorize vessels to fish for South Atlantic albacore.	
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Yes		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain NALB without a permit.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Yes		The United States does not authorize vessels to fish for or retain SALB without a permit.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		The United States does not participate in the Mediterranean albacore fishery.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2019-09-15	Per Rec. 18-05, a revised billfish check sheet was submitted, which includes all required information.	2025-09-15
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application	No		This paragraph applies only to developing CPCs and other CPCs' small island, artisanal, subsistence, and small-scale coastal fisheries	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		of this exemption to such fisheries			who catch marlins/spearfish for local consumption. The United States does not claim this exemption. For information, the history of U.S. billfish regulations are fully described in PA4-818/2019.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes	2017-09-15	Per Rec. 18-06, a revised shark check sheet was submitted, which includes all required information.	2025-09-15
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		This requirement only becomes applicable for reporting permissible landings once a retention allowance is determined by ICCAT and implemented by CPCs. This was not the case for 2023, 2024, or 2025.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	Yes		The United States does not authorize the use of purse seine gear in ICCAT fisheries.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes	2023-09-15	Information submitted on 2023-09-15 via the Annual Report; U.S. regulations adopted in 2004 for all U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline vessels include: mandatory attendance at protected species safe handling release and identification workshops, mandatory bait specifications, use of circle hooks (size of hook depending on fishing locale), and the mandatory possession and use of sea turtle handling and release gear on board all vessels with pelagic longline gear. The United States continues to modify the suite of	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					disentanglement and release gears required to be onboard longline vessels as new gears and information on best practices are developed. Information on these issues is also included in the 2024 U.S. swordfish management plan. Sea turtle interactions in the U.S. pelagic longline fleet are reported annually to ICCAT.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		The United States does not fish in the area south of 25 degrees South latitude or the Mediterranean where the requirements of Rec. 11-09 apply. Information on the U.S. NPOA for Seabirds was included in the 2009 U.S. Annual Report to ICCAT, which is available on the ICCAT website.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes	2012-10-12	Information on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards is included in this Section as well as Section 2 of this U.S. Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Section 1. Also see Appendix I for information on this topic.	2025-09-15
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	Yes	2024-09-15	The United States does not authorize the use of purse seine gear in ICCAT fisheries. Relevant to paragraph 5 of Res. 23-15, the United States requires attendance by vessel owners and operators	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					in safe handling, release, and identification workshops on marine mammals and other protected species.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Yes		The United States uses a single electronic system, the Automated Commercial Environment (ACE) for the import and export of products regulated by any U.S. Federal Agency. The system integrates the collection of trade documentation, and the trade community (shippers, carriers, brokers, etc.) is required to file information electronically through a single automated portal (ACE). The United States has integrated ICCAT's statistical and catch document programs into this internet-based electronic data collection system. A Document Imaging System (DIS) allows brokers to upload electronic images of paper certificates to the entry and export filings. In addition, certain key information from paper documents (or electronic records in the case of the eBCD system) must be entered directly into ACE. More information can be found at https://www.cbp.gov/trade/automated.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	No		The United States has not objected to any ICCAT Recommendations.	

Table 1. Annual landings (MT) of yellowfin tuna from 2020 to 2024.

Area	*Gear*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
YF12	Longline**	472.8	446.9	496.3	369.9	332.9
	Handline	39.6	37.0	49.2	48.3	25.8
	Troll	10.9	10.9	7.9	3.8	0.3
	Rod and Reel*	2,374	2,436	6,618.3	1,573.2	1,258
	Unclassified	0.9	0.02	0.7	0.4	0.4
YF30	Longline**	189.9	162.4	221.6	235.1	215.7
	Handline	3.4	1.4	2.0	1.9	2.3
	Rod and Reel*	433.6	753.0	279.3	722.2	1,065
	Troll	4.1	0.5	1.2	0.7	0
YF40	Longline**	132.4	111.2	79.4	137.8	147.4
	Handline	0	0	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	0	0	0
YF11	Longline	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	**3,661.9**	**3,960.4**	**7,755.9**	**3,093.4**	**3,048**

*Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.
** Includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

Table 2. Landings (MT) of skipjack tuna from 2010 to 2024.

Area	*Gear*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
SJ08-SJ09	Longline	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
	Handline	0.4	0.2	0.06	0.08	0.01
	Trawl	0.03	0.06	0.02	0	0
	Troll	0.07	0.06	0	0	0.02
	Rod and Reel*	59.9	45.2	57.4	64.1	27.6
	Unclassified	0	0	0	0	0
SJ30	Longline**	0.03	0	0.05	0	0
	Handline	0.02	0	0.01	0	0
	Troll	0.03	0	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	7.1	18.7	43.7	10.0	8.7
SJ40	Handline	0	0.3	0	0	0
	Longline	0	0	1.3	0.2	0.3
	TOTAL	**67.7**	**64.7**	**102.7**	**74.7**	**37.0**

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 3. Annual landings (MT) of bigeye tuna from 2020 to 2024.

Area	*Gear*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
BE09-BE10	Longline**	484.9	658.2	651.3	680.4	228.6
	Handline	16.1	14.9	28.0	8.9	12.0
	Trawl	0.2	0.6	0	0	0
	Troll	1.0	5.3	2.6	0.3	0
	Rod and Reel*	278.1	285.8	515.2	214.6	365.6
	Unclassified	0.1	0	0.8	0	0.2
BE30	Longline**	2.2	5.2	12.6	15.3	4.0
	Rod and Reel*	19.9	0.5	0.04	19.7	0
	Troll	0.4	0	0	0	0
	Handline	0	0	0	0.2	0.09
BE40	Longline**	7.6	4.0	4.0	4.2	2.6
	Handline	0	0	0.	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	0	0	0
BE08	Longline**	0	0.1	0	0	0
	TOTAL	**810.6**	**974.6**	**1,214.7**	**943.7**	**613.2**

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.
** Includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

Table 4. Annual landings (MT) of albacore tuna from 2020 to 2024.

Area	*Gear*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
AL31	Longline	195.6	150.0	101.5	108.3	113.3
	Handline	2.4	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.2
	Trawl	0.3	0	0	0	0
	Troll	0.07	0.03	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	45.0	54.7	150.1	8.8	37.3
AL32	Longline	84.9	89.6	58.7	62.9	77.6
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	0	0.02	0.02
	Handline	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	**328.3**	**295.9**	**311.0**	**180.1**	**228.4**

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 5. Annual Catches (MT) of Bluefin Tuna from 2020 to 2024.

Area	*Gear*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
BF51-BF55-BF61	Longline**	51.2	90.0	152.8	125.7	172.3
	Handline	0	0	0	0	0
	Harpoon	85	64.1	84.4	80.0	79.9
	Trap	0.8	0	0.2	0	0
	Commercial Rod and Reel	848.8	853.6	885.6	835.9	902.8
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	192.6	182.2	226.4	197.2	451.7
BF60	Longline**	4.8	13.6	9.4	24.1	8.3
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	0	1.7	2.2	3.8	2.3
	Commercial Rod and Reel	0	0	0	0	0
BF52	Longline**	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.1	0
BF63	Longline**	0.4	0	0	0.6	1.3
	TOTAL	**1,183.5**	**1,205.7**	**1,361.9**	**1,311.3**	**1,616.4**

* Recreational Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.
** includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs

Table 6. Annual Catches (MT) of Swordfish from 2020 to 2024.

Area	*Gear*	*2020*	*2021*	*2022*	*2023*	*2024*
BIL92	Longline**	1,039.2	789.1	788.3	539.8	510.7
	Handline	207.5	224.5	199.8	159.5	149.8
	Harpoon	0	0	0	0	0.1
	Trawl	19.3	7.3	2.6	2.8	2.4
	Rod and Reel*	43.6	29.8	29.9	21.9	17.2
	Unclassified	0.03	0	0.7	0.03	0.3
	Longline**	132.3	197.5	242.2	217.1	190.7
BIL91	Handline	11	15.2	4.9	3.9	4.6
	Rod and Reel*	8.9	10.4	12.1	11.8	9.5
BIL93	Longline**	12.1	3.5	3.6	3.9	5.0
	Handline	0.1	0	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	0.1	0.01	0
BIL 94A	Longline**	1.2	5.4	54.3	47.8	0.04
BIL96	Longline**	0.02	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL	**1,476.4**	**1,226.0**	**1,339.3**	**1,008.8**	**890.4**

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of recreational landings and dead discards when available based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.
** includes *landings* and *estimated dead discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs

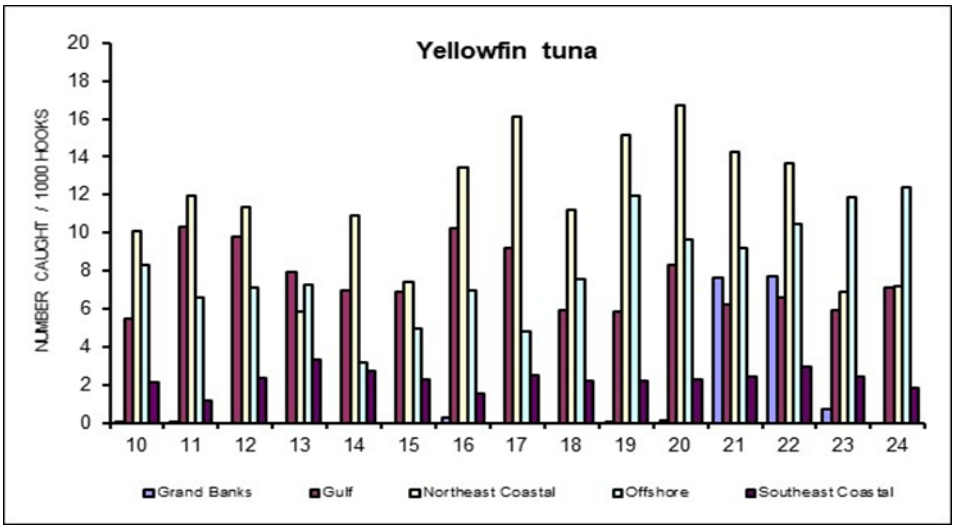


Figure 1. Nominal catch rates for YFT in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

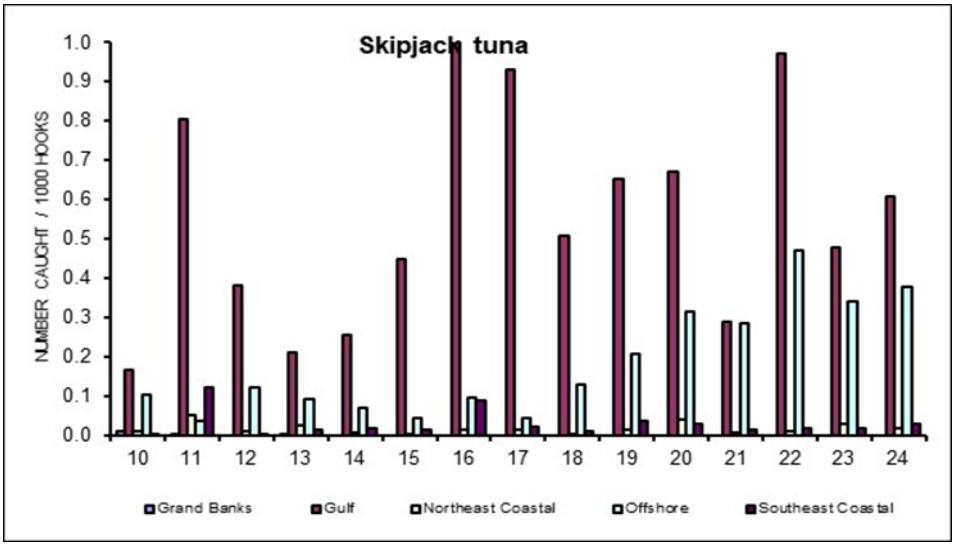


Figure 2. Nominal catch rates for SKJ in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

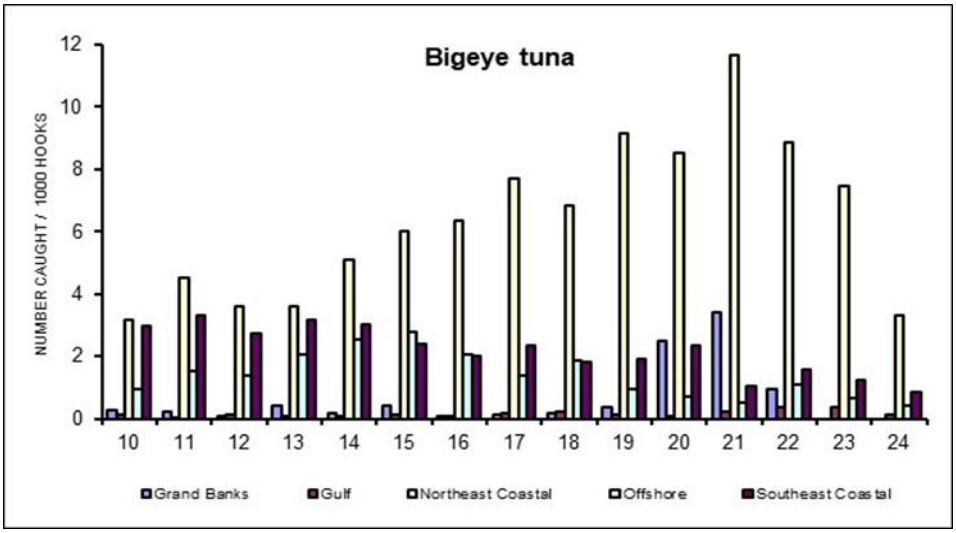


Figure 3. Nominal catch rates for BET in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

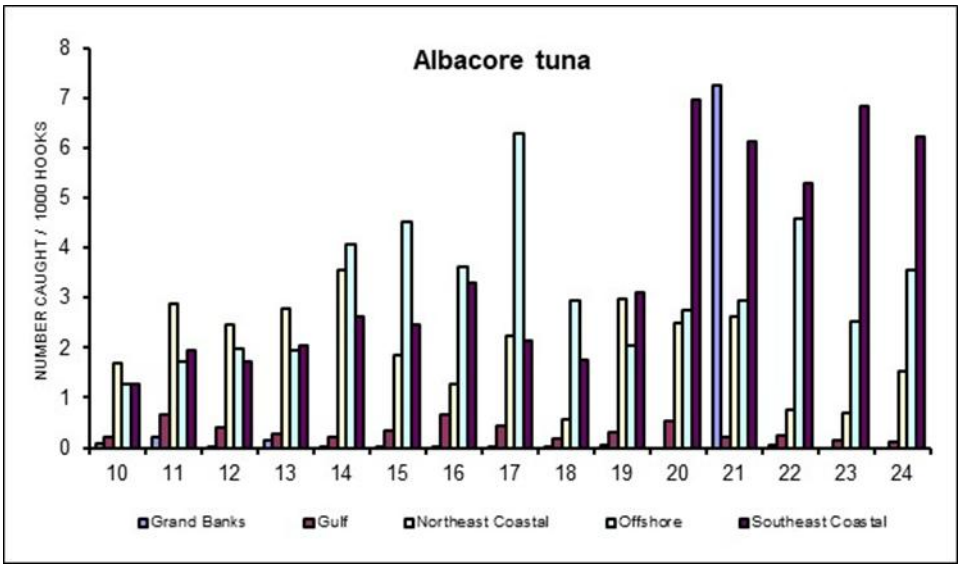


Figure 4. Nominal catch rates for ALB in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

Appendix 1

Steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and relevant research (Rec. 11-10)

The reduction of bycatch mortality is an important component of Federal fisheries management in the United States. In 1998, the United States developed a national bycatch reduction plan, *Managing the Nation's Bycatch*. The overarching goal is to implement conservation and management measures for living marine resources that will minimize, to the extent practicable, bycatch and the mortality of bycatch that cannot be avoided. The plan also established a definition of bycatch as fishery discards, retained incidental catch, and unobserved mortalities resulting from a direct encounter with fishing gear. In 2004, the United States published a report entitled "*Evaluating Bycatch: A National Approach to Standardized Bycatch Monitoring Programs*" that established goals for developing bycatch estimates. In 2016, the United States published its *National Bycatch Reduction Strategy* to guide and coordinate efforts to reduce bycatch and bycatch mortality in support of sustainably managing fisheries and recovering and conserving protected species. This national strategy highlights the U.S. commitment to continuing to reduce and minimize bycatch now and into the future. For the purposes of this Strategy, reducing bycatch includes efforts to minimize the amount of bycatch, as well as minimize the mortality, serious injury, and adverse impacts of bycatch that does occur. In keeping with national goals regarding bycatch, U.S. legislation requires that fishery conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, minimize bycatch and, for those species that cannot be avoided, minimize bycatch mortality. Consistent with the National Bycatch Reduction Strategy and subsequent 2017 rulemaking which established requirements and provided guidance regarding the development, documentation, and review of standardized bycatch reporting methodology (SBRM), the United States released Final Amendment 12 to the 2006 Consolidated Atlantic HMS FMP in 2021, which, among other things, reviewed and updated the SBRM for Atlantic HMS fisheries.

Bycatch reduction methods in the Atlantic HMS fisheries

Commercial Fisheries	*Recreational Fisheries*
Gear Modifications (including hook/bait types)	Circle Hooks (mortality reduction only)
Circle Hooks	Formal Voluntary or Mandatory Catch-and-Release Program for all Fish or Certain Species
Weak Hooks	Prohibiting retention of fish
Monofilament nylon leaders	Education/Outreach
Time/Area Closures	De-hooking Devices (mortality reduction only)
Performance Standards	
Education/Outreach	
Effort Reductions (i.e., Limited Access)	
De-hooking Devices (mortality reduction only)	
Prohibiting retention of fish	

Fishery closures designed to minimize bycatch

The U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline fishery, which typically targets ICCAT-managed species, is subject to several discrete time/area closures. These closures are designed to reduce bycatch (*e.g.*, undersized swordfish, billfish, *etc*.) by prohibiting pelagic longline fishing for ICCAT-managed species in those areas during specified times. The closures affect offshore fishing areas up to 200 nm from shore (see **Appendix Figure 1**). Currently, these closures are as follows: (1) Florida East Coast: 50,720 nm^2 year-round; (2) Charleston Bump: 49,090 nm^2 from February through April each year; and (3) DeSoto Canyon: 32,860 nm^2 year-round. The Northeast Distant Statistical Sampling Area (NED) (2,631,000 nm^2), which had been closed year-round (per regulations at 50 CFR part 223 and 635) from 2001 through mid-2004, has been reclassified as a gear restricted area.

To reduce sea turtle mortality, pelagic longline vessels may only fish for HMS in the NED if they observe strict circle hook and bait restrictions and use approved sea turtle release gear in accordance with release and handling protocols. Outside the NED, in order to reduce sea turtle mortality, the U.S. HMS pelagic longline fishery is required to use circle hooks with certain bait combinations, depending on the region, as well as the required, approved sea turtle release gear and release and handling protocols. If selected, pelagic longline vessels must carry observers.

Since June 2009, U.S. pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Mid-Atlantic Bight have been required to operate under regulations to reduce serious injuries and mortalities of both pilot whales and Risso's dolphins. These requirements were updated in 2023 to include, among other things, maximum mainline length specifications, "weak hooks" specifically designed to straighten when a large animal such as a marine mammal is hooked, and minimum diameter specifications for gangions (leaders) that must be constructed of monofilament nylon.

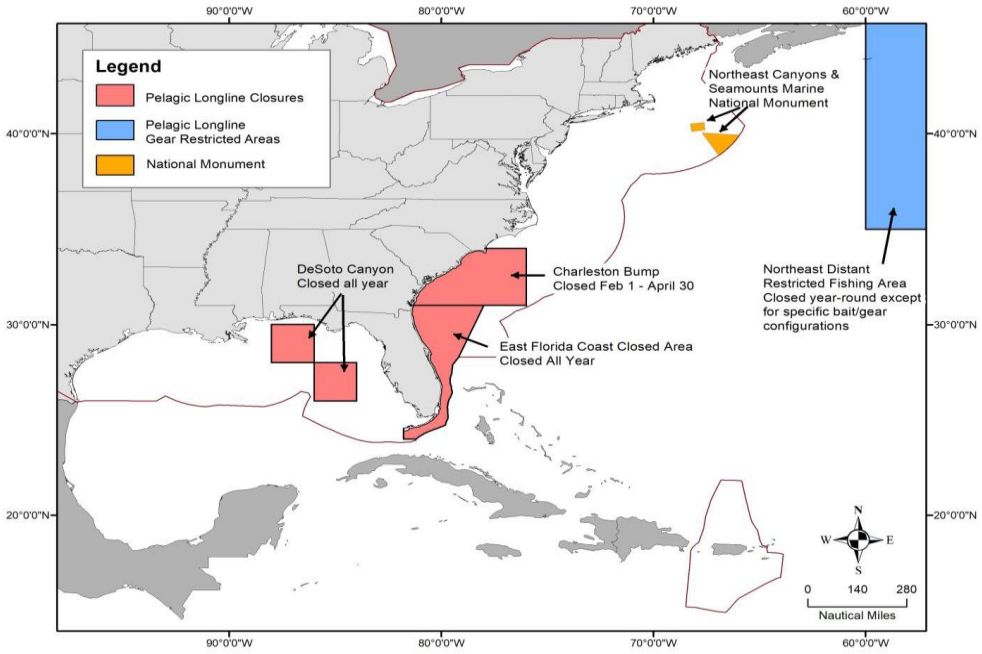


Figure 1. Selected U.S. time/area closures in HMS pelagic longline fisheries (2022). Note: the Northeast Distant Statistical Sampling Area (NED) was closed to all vessels in 2001. It became the NED Restricted Fishing Area (or "NED Gear Restricted Area") on 30 June 2004, when it was opened to those participating in the NED experiment.

Regulatory efforts to minimize dead discards

As directed fishing for bluefin tuna is prohibited in the Gulf of America, the United States has taken steps to minimize dead discards. Effective May 2011, pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Gulf of America must use "weak hooks" to reduce bycatch of spawning bluefin tuna. These weak hooks are circle hooks that meet current U.S. hook size and offset restrictions for the Gulf of America pelagic longline fishery (designed differently than the weak hooks mentioned above that are required in the Mid-Atlantic Bight), but is constructed of round wire stock that is thinner-gauge than what is more commonly used in constructing circle hooks and is no larger than 3.65 mm in diameter. Weak hooks can allow incidentally hooked bluefin tuna to escape capture because the hooks are more likely to straighten when a large fish is hooked. The purpose of the requirement is to reduce pelagic longline catch of bluefin tuna in the Gulf of America. This action in 2011 was consistent with advice provided by the SCRS at that time that ICCAT may wish to protect the strong 2003 year class until it reaches maturity and can contribute to spawning. NOAA Fisheries published a rule in 2020 that modified the weak hook requirement in the Gulf of America such that weak hooks are required on pelagic longline gear annually from January through June (when bluefin tuna are most prevalent in the Gulf of America) instead of year-round. The purpose of the modified requirement is to mitigate the higher bycatch of white marlin and roundscale spearfish that research showed was occurring with weak hooks during the months of July through December.

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule in 2014 to implement Amendment 7 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, which focused primarily on the Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery. Amendment 7 contained provisions to reduce and account for bluefin tuna dead discards through gear restricted areas and individual vessel (and transferable) bluefin tuna quotas, optimize fishing opportunities in all categories within the U.S. quota, and enhance monitoring and reporting, among other things. It also included measures to: (a) reallocate quota among fishing categories; (b) implement gear restricted areas and access based on performance criteria; (c) implement individual bluefin quotas in the pelagic longline fishery; (d) close the pelagic longline fishery when the bluefin tuna quota is attained; (e) require daily catch reporting of bluefin tuna via vessel monitoring systems for purse seine and pelagic longline vessels; (f) require electronic monitoring for pelagic longline vessels (for domestic compliance purposes); and (g) implement other regulatory changes in the bluefin tuna fisheries.

NOAA Fisheries published a rule in 2018 to change the minimum size regulations to address retention, possession, and landing of bigeye and yellowfin tuna damaged through predation by sharks and other marine species. Bigeye or yellowfin tuna that is damaged through predation by sharks and other marine species may be retained, possessed, or landed only if the length of the remainder of the fish is equal to or greater than 27 inches (69 cm). These regulatory changes allow retention, possession, and landing of yellowfin and bigeye tuna for which a measurement to the fork of the tail may not be possible, provided that the remainder of the fish meets the current minimum size (*e.g.*, 27 inches for yellowfin and bigeye tuna), thus minimizing discards.

As a result of the success of the individual vessel bluefin tuna quotas mentioned above at reducing the incidental catch of bluefin tuna, NOAA Fisheries published a rule in 2020 to adjust regulatory measures put in place to manage bluefin tuna bycatch in the pelagic longline fishery for Atlantic HMS. Specifically, the Cape Hatteras Gear Restricted Area was eliminated and the Northeastern United States Pelagic Longline Closed Area and the Spring Gulf of Mexico Gear Restricted Area were converted into monitoring areas that allow fishing with pelagic longline gear provided specific threshold amounts of bluefin catch are not exceeded. The monitoring period for these two areas concluded in 2022 and the areas remain open to fishing.

Effective January 1, 2023, NOAA Fisheries implemented Amendment 13 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP, which further adjusted bluefin tuna management measures implemented under the HMS FMP and Amendment 7, described above. With respect to minimizing dead discards, this action, among other things, made adjustments to the regulations regarding the Individual Bluefin Tuna Quota Program and the Electronic Monitoring Program (applicable to the pelagic longline fishery). This action also discontinued the U.S. purse seine fishery for Atlantic tunas.

Species identification guides can be found online at:
https://www.fisheries.noaa.gov/atlantic-highly-migratory-species/atlantic-highly-migratory-species-fishery-compliance-guides.

ANNUAL REPORT OF URUGUAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE URUGUAY
INFORME ANUAL DE URUGUAY

SUMMARY

Durante el año 2024, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad. Por otra parte, durante la Pandemia (COVID-19) algunas actividades de investigación a nivel nacional fueron suspendidas y aún no ha sido posible volver a una actividad normal. Entre estas actividades se encuentran algunas relacionadas a la actividad pesquera, por lo cual se vieron afectados algunos de los temas relacionados con la CICAA. A pesar de esto, se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura históricas y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo las reuniones de preparación de datos y de evaluación de stock de rabil y aguja azul, las reuniones del Grupo de pez espada, el subcomité de ecosistemas y captura incidental, así como en el Taller del SCRS. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICAA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2024 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

RÉSUMÉ

Durante el año 2024, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad. Por otra parte, durante la Pandemia (COVID-19) algunas actividades de investigación a nivel nacional fueron suspendidas y aún no ha sido posible volver a una actividad normal. Entre estas actividades se encuentran algunas relacionadas a la actividad pesquera, por lo cual se vieron afectados algunos de los temas relacionados con la CICAA. A pesar de esto, se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura históricas y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo las reuniones de preparación de datos y de evaluación de stock de rabil y aguja azul, las reuniones del Grupo de pez espada, el subcomité de ecosistemas y captura incidental, así como en el Taller del SCRS. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICAA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2024 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2024, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad. Por otra parte, durante la Pandemia (COVID-19) algunas actividades de investigación a nivel nacional fueron suspendidas y aún no ha sido posible volver a una actividad normal. Entre estas actividades se encuentran algunas relacionadas a la actividad pesquera, por lo cual se vieron afectados algunos de los temas relacionados con la CICAA. A pesar de esto, se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura históricas y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo las reuniones de preparación de datos y de evaluación de stock de rabil y aguja azul, las reuniones del Grupo de pez espada, el subcomité de ecosistemas y captura incidental, así como en el Taller del SCRS. Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009. Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos. Todas las Recomendaciones de la CICAA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2024 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

Durante el año 2024, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividad. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

La Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA) del Ministerio de Ganadería, Agricultura y Pesca (MGAP), a través del Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), es quien tiene a cargo el seguimiento estadístico, la investigación y la administración de estos recursos. A tales efectos dicha institución procesa la información procedente de cuadernos de pesca, boletas de desembarques, muestreos en puerto y del Programa Nacional de Observadores de la Flota Atunera (PNOFA). Durante el año 2024 las actividades vinculadas al control de la flota se vieron reducidas.

Durante el 2024 los científicos de Uruguay participaron en diversas reuniones del comité científico y presentaron los siguientes trabajos de investigación en los diferentes grupos de la CICAA.

- Carlson, J., Passerotti, M., Coelho, R., García, J., Santos, C., Domingo, A., Junge, C., Mas, F., Bowlby, H., Forselledo, R. & Cortés, E. 2024. Update on satellite tagging projects of ICCAT Shark Species. SCRS Shark Species Group Meeting, 18-19 September 2024.
- Coelho, R., Domingo, A. & Forselledo, R. 2024. ICCAT Shark Tagging: Overview of the tagging activities in the SRDCP. ICCAT meeting of the ad-hoc working group on coordination of tagging information (online, 5 July 2024).
- Coelho, R., Domingo, A. & Forselledo, R. 2024. Update on the tagging activities within the SRDCP. Report of the 2024 shark tagging campaign. SCRS Shark Species Group Meeting, 18-19 September 2024.
- Czerwinski, I.A., Domingo, A. & Báez, J.C. 2024. Do we need the ecoregions in the ICCAT Convention area for supporting the implementation of ecosystem-based fisheries management? A critical reflection. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 81(4), SCRS/2024/096: 1-13.
- Domingo, A., Forselledo, R., Jiménez, S. & Mas, F. 2024. Análisis de la información del marlin aguja azul (*Makaira nigricans*) obtenida por Uruguay en el Atlántico sur en el período 1998-2019. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 81(1), SCRS/2024/027: 1-8.
- Ellis, J.R., Carlson, J., Coelho, R., Cronin, M., Domingo, A., Forselledo, R., Mas, F., Moreno, G., Reeves, S., Restrepo, V. & Taylor, N.G. 2024. Mobulid rays in the ICCAT Convention area: A review of current knowledge. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 81(9), SCRS/2024/098: 1-43.
- Marquez, R., Santos, C., Semba, Y., Rosa, D., Jagger, C., Forselledo, R., Mas, F., Domingo, A., Sant´Ana, R., Coelho, R. & Cardoso, L.G. 2024. Preliminary results on the age and growth of the shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) in the south Atlantic Ocean. SCRS/2024/164. SCRS Shark Species Group Meeting, 18-19 September 2024.
- Sant´Ana, R., Kikuchi, E., Leite Mourato, B., Forselledo, R., Mas, F. & Domingo, A. 2024. CPUE standardization of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) caught by Brazilian and Uruguayan longline fleet in Southwest Atlantic Ocean using integrated nested Laplace approximations. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 81(2), SCRS/2024/049: 1-14.
- Santos, C., Domingo, A., Junge, C., Mas, F., Bowlby, H., Carlson, J., Cardoso, L.G., Passerotti, M., Forselledo, R., Joyce, W. & Coelho, R. 2024. Filling knowledge gaps: age and growth studies on priority shark species within the SRDCP. SCRS/2024/158. SCRS Shark Species Group Meeting, 18-19 September 2024.
- Ueda, R., Takeshima, H., Tahara, D., Forselledo, R., Domingo, A., Kuraku, S. & Semba, Y. 2024. Global-level population genomics reveals two sibling species of porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*). SCRS/2024/158. SCRS Shark Species Group Meeting, 18-19 September 2024.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA

Se continuó con el trabajo de control en puerto de buques de tercera bandera iniciado durante 2009, a través de un grupo conformado por funcionarios de la DINARA (OROPS). Se realizaron inspecciones en puerto para determinar cuáles son las especies desembarcadas en el puerto de Montevideo, cuál es su origen y controlando aspectos formales de la documentación de los barcos.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA

No se encontraron dificultades en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT.

Todas las Recomendaciones de ICCAT aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2023 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2025-09-15		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2025-07-14		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2025-07-14		
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2025-07-14		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2025-07-14		
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2025-07-14		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		No hubo marcado.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		No hubo marcado.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		No hubo marcado.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024.	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024. Uruguay no ha desarrollado actividades que tengan impacto sobre Sargassum pelágico.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías ni granjas de atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías ni granjas de atún rojo.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		Sin actividad en 2024. Uruguay tampoco opera con DCP.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		Sin actividad en 2024. Uruguay tampoco opera con DCP.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		Sin actividad en 2024. Uruguay tampoco opera con PS/BB.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		Uruguay nunca operó con DCP.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		Sin actividad en 2024. Además, Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen istiofóridos.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024 Además Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico norte.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024. Además Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico norte.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024. Además Uruguay no capturó marrajo dientuso del sur en el período 2018-2020.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024. Además Uruguay no capturó marrajo dientuso del sur en el período 2018-2020, ni tiene pesquerías artesanales que lo capturen.	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024. Además Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de cerco.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		Se proveen estas guías a los diferentes actores.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024.	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales que capturen túnidos y especies afines.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024.	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	No		Sin actividad de la flota en 2024. Además Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico norte.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2025-09-15		
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2025-08-15		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		En 2024 no hubo fletamento.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		En 2024 no hubo fletamento.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		Uruguay no autoriza transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a transbordar en puerto.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		Uruguay no realiza transbordos en el mar.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		No hubo cambios en los puntos de contactos designados para las notificaciones de entrada a puerto.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		No hubo cambios en los puntos de contactos designados para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		No hubo cambios en la lista de puertos designados. Únicamente pueden solicitar entrada en el Puerto de Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		Todo buque pesquero extranjero que procure la entrada al puerto designado deberá enviar a la Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos, con una antelación de 4 (cuatro) días corridos previos a su arribo. Tratándose de buques que hayan recibido transbordos en Alta Mar, la solicitud de ingreso deberá enviarse con una antelación de 5 (cinco) días corridos previos al arribo. Decreto N° 323/017 Reglamentación de la Ley 19.017, sobre el acuerdo de medidas del estado rector del puerto	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		No hubo casos de denegación de entrada al puerto.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		No hubo hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		No hubo hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		No hubo hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones.	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		En proceso de elaboración un acuerdo con Argentina.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		No se detectaron infracciones durante las actividades de inspección en el marco de las pesquerías de la CICAA.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		En 2024 no hubo acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		En 2024 no hubo acuerdos de acceso.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		Sin actividad en 2024.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		Sin actividad en 2024.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías deportivas o de recreo que capturen túnidos o especies afines.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		No se detectaron actividades de pesca IUU en el marco de la CICAA.	
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		No se detectaron actividades de pesca IUU en el marco de la CICAA.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		Uruguay no tiene buques en las listas IUU de la CICAA.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		Uruguay no tiene buques implicados en actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		Durante el 2024 no se registran datos de importaciones ni desembarque.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		No hubo incumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		No hubo alegaciones de incumplimiento.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		No hubo avistamientos de buques.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		No hubo avistamientos de buques.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no ha participado del Programa de intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		Uruguay no ha participado del Programa de intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		Uruguay no ha participado del Programa de intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		Uruguay no participa de Programas Regionales de Observadores.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Uruguay no participa de Programas Regionales de Observadores.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2024.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2024.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		Aún no se han designado puntos de contacto.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		Uruguay no tiene buques de transporte que presten servicios de suministro a otros buques.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2024.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2024.	
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		No se ha implementado debido a la inactividad de las pesquerías de la CICAA de Uruguay en los últimos años.	
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	No		Sin actividad en la flota durante el 2024.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		Uruguay no cría atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		Uruguay no importa atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		Sin actividad en 2024.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No		Sin actividad en 2024.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		No hubo investigaciones.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Uruguay no importa patudo congelado.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Uruguay no importa patudo congelado.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No		Sin actividad en 2024.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No		Uruguay no opera con DCP.	
	M:TRO11	Plan / Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		Sin actividad en 2024.	
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Sin actividad en 2024.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		Sin actividad en 2024.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		Sin actividad en 2024.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		Sin actividad en 2024.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		Sin actividad en 2024.	
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	No		Sin registros de captura incidental.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	No		Sin registros de captura incidental.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Uruguay no importó pez espada congelado.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Se mantienen las existentes.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		Sin actividad en 2024.	
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		Sin registros de captura incidental.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		Sin actividad en 2024.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico Norte.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		Sin registros de captura incidental.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no tiene actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no tiene actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Uruguay no tiene actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí	2025-09-15		
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías artesanales, de subsistencia o de pequeña escala que capturen Istiofóridos.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2025-09-15		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		Sin actividad en 2024.	
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco	No		Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de cerco.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		Sin actividad en 2024. De todas formas, Uruguay promueve en su flota pesquera el uso de equipos que permitan liberar, desenredar y manipular de forma segura las tortugas marinas capturadas. Para esto, en algunas oportunidades, observadores a bordo han llevado los equipos necesarios a bordo para entrenar a los pescadores en el uso de los mismos.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		Sin actividad en 2024. De todas formas, la implementación de medidas de mitigación se encuentra en la actualización del PAN – Aves Marinas Uruguay 2015. El mismo aplica a todos los buques de bandera uruguaya, y a buques de tercera bandera pescando en aguas de Uruguay. El Plan de Acción hace referencia a la obligatoriedad del uso de al menos dos medidas de mitigación, siendo el calado nocturno obligatorio, y complementado con el uso de líneas espantapájaros o pesos de 60g a un metro de distancia del anzuelo.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No		Sin actividad en 2024, por lo que no se registraron capturas incidentales. De todas formas, desde el año 2009 se vienen realizando experimentos a bordo del buque de investigación de DINARA, sobre el uso de diferentes medidas de mitigación para aves	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					y tortugas marinas. Líneas espantapájaros, reducción de la distancia del peso al anzuelo, anzuelos circulares, hook pods. El efecto de estas medidas de mitigación también está siendo evaluado sobre la captura de especies objetivo, así como otras capturadas incidentalmente (peces óseos, tiburones y mamíferos marinos). Además, en los últimos años se han realizado estudios sobre la captura incidental de diversas especies, así como análisis de los descartes y los motivos de los mismos. Estos trabajos han sido presentados en diferentes reuniones de la CICAA.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	No		Uruguay no opera con redes de cerco.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Uruguay no ha implementado un sistema piloto electrónico de documento estadístico.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		No hubo.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF VENEZUELA[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU VENEZUELA
INFORME ANUAL DE VENEZUELA

SUMMARY

*La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2024 por 93 unidades industriales: 91 palangreros, 1 cerquero y 1 cañero. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y especies afines provenientes del Océano Atlántico en el orden de las 4.219,248 t. El 75,04 % de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue la aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con 67,89 %, mientras que el atún albacora (*T. alalunga*), el bonito listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el ojo gordo (*T. Obesus*) y el atún aleta negra (*T. atlanticus*), alcanzaron 4,25 %, 2,55 %, 0,28 % y 0,06 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacó el pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) con 15,27 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 0,39 %, siendo el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 0,34 %. El 94,35 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de palangre, 4,50 % de cerco y 1,15 % de caña. En 2024 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones.*

RÉSUMÉ

*La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2024 por 93 unidades industriales: 91 palangreros, 1 cerquero y 1 cañero. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y especies afines provenientes del Océano Atlántico en el orden de las 4.219,248 t. El 75,04 % de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue la aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con 67,89 %, mientras que el atún albacora (*T. alalunga*), el bonito listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el ojo gordo (*T. Obesus*) y el atún aleta negra (*T. atlanticus*), alcanzaron 4,25 %, 2,55 %, 0,28 % y 0,06 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacó el pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) con 15,27 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 0,39 %, siendo el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 0,34 %. El 94,35 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de palangre, 4,50 % de cerco y 1,15 % de caña. En 2024 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones.*

RESUMEN

*La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2024 por 93 unidades industriales: 91 palangreros, 1 cerquero y 1 cañero. Ese año se produjeron capturas de túnidos y especies afines provenientes del Océano Atlántico en el orden de las 4.219,248 t. El 75,04 % de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue la aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) con 67,89 %, mientras que el atún albacora (*T. alalunga*), el bonito listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el ojo gordo (*T. Obesus*) y el atún aleta negra (*T. atlanticus*), alcanzaron 4,25 %, 2,55 %, 0,28 % y 0,06 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental de especies afines estuvo conformada por peces pico, entre los que se destacó el pez vela (*Istiophorus albicans*) con 15,27 % y tiburones oceánicos cuyos desembarques representan el 0,39 %, siendo el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*) el que presenta la mayor cantidad dentro de este grupo con 0,34 %. El 94,35 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de palangre, 4,50 % de cerco y 1,15 % de caña. En 2024 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones.*

[1] Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura.

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

En la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, el Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura (Minpesca), es el órgano rector encargado de generar las políticas nacionales en materia de pesca y acuicultura. Asimismo, es el responsable de hacer el seguimiento, evaluación y control de las políticas nacionales, planes nacionales y las normas técnicas de ordenamiento pesquero. En este sentido, los proyectos de investigación sobre túnidos y peces de pico que se llevan a cabo, cuenta con la cooperación de diversas instituciones nacionales e internacionales, tales como el Instituto Oceanográfico de Venezuela (IOV) de la Universidad de Oriente (UDO) del estado Sucre, con sede en la ciudad de Cumaná, la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (ICCAT), y The Billfish Foundation, Quines Dan Playa, Universidad de Miami y NOAA-Fisheries.

Las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las pesquerías industriales venezolanas de caña, cerco y palangre son monitoreadas por Minpesca, mediante un programa de seguimiento y verificación de bitácoras en los puertos de desembarques, inspección de las descargas en puerto y de muestreos biológicos multiespecíficos, en donde participa la Dirección General de Pesca Industrial de manera conjunta con el Instituto Socialista de Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPESCA) y el Centro Nacional de Investigaciones Pesquera y Acuícola (CENIPA) entes adscritos al Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura. Con base a lo antes expuesto, la administración pesquera venezolana está actualizando el Plan de Acción Nacional para las especies de Tiburones, y desarrollando el de Atún Albacora y Peces Pico.

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1.1 Pesquerías de cerco

La flota cerquera venezolana está conformada por 26 embarcaciones, de las cuales 1 faenó en el Océano Atlántico Occidental y el resto en el Océano Pacífico Oriental (**Tabla 1**). El área de pesca de los cerqueros venezolanos estuvo comprendida entre los 11° - 12° N y 65° - 68° W.

Los desembarques realizados por la flota cerquera fueron de 189,801 t lo cual representa un descenso de más de 100 % respecto al 2023. El atún bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis* representó el 51,04 % de los desembarques de la flota y el atún aleta amarilla, *Thunnus albacares* el 45,26 %. Otra especie capturada por la flota fue el atún ojo gordo el cual representó 3,70 % de los desembarques. El esfuerzo ejercido por estas embarcaciones en el 2024 fue de 30 días de pesca, disminuyendo en más de 100 % al ejercido en el 2023 (**Tabla 2**).

1.1.2 Pesquerías de caña

La flota cañera venezolana está conformada por 4 unidades de pesca, de las cuales 1 faenó en 2024. Los desembarques de esta flota alcanzaron 48,720 t, disminuyendo más de 100 % en relación al año 2023. La especie más importante en la captura fue el atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, con 83,59 % seguido del listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis,* con 16,41 %. El esfuerzo aplicado fue de 24 días de pesca lo cual representó un descenso de más de 100 % en relación al 2023 (**Tabla 3**). Las áreas de pesca para este año estuvieron entre 11º N y 65°- 67º W.

1.1.3 Pesquerías de palangre

El número de embarcaciones de palangre pelágico venezolanas que operaron en el Océano Atlántico en 2024 fue de 110 unidades. El área de pesca de estas embarcaciones se extiende entre 11°-17° N y 61 °-69° W en el Mar Caribe y en la parte occidental del Océano Atlántico 4°-17° N y 35° - 60° W.

Los desembarques controlados en la flota de palangre pelágico efectuadas en el puerto de Cumaná estado Sucre y en el puerto de Guanta estado Anzoátegui en el 2024, fue de un total de 3.980,727, aumentando 9,75 % con respecto al 2023. El esfuerzo aplicado también disminuyó en un 0,15 % con un total de 7.364.160 anzuelos (**Tabla V**).

El atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, fue la especie más importante de los desembarques, representando el 72,42 % de los mismos, mientras que los otros túnidos como el atún albacora, *T. alalunga*, el atún ojo gordo, *T. obesus* y el bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, representaron el 5,02 % de los desembarques. Los peces

pico representaron el 21,93 % de los desembarques de la flota, de los cuales el mayor porcentaje correspondió al pez vela con un 17,04 %. Los tiburones representan el 0,45 % del total de los desembarques de la flota, donde el principal desembarque por especie fue el tiburón azul, *Prionace glauca* con un 0,38 %.

1.2 Investigación y estadística

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, a través del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura, realizo el monitoreo de las pesquerías de cerco y caña en el oriente del país, específicamente en el estado Sucre mediante la recolección y procesamiento de los datos de captura y esfuerzo de estas pesquerías, por lo que se muestrearon 73 ejemplares de la flota industrial caña atunera y 232 en la flota industrial cerco atunera. Asimismo, el monitoreo de la flota industrial palangre atunera en los estados Sucre y Anzoátegui, por razones concernientes a la administración pesquera, no se pudo realizar los muestreos biológicos necesarios para el procesamiento de datos.

En cuanto, al seguimiento de las capturas y esfuerzo pesquero de los buques industriales atuneros (cerco, caña y palangre) que realizan actividad de pesca en el Océano Atlántico Occidental, la cobertura global del monitoreo fue del cien por ciento (100 %), destacando lo siguiente: la flota industrial de palangre realizó quinientos cincuenta y ocho (533) viajes, la de caña cuatro (2) viajes y la de cerco seis (3) viajes, para un total de 538 viajes durante el año 2024.

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, ha contribuido activamente con esfuerzos de investigación y revisión de estadísticas durante las reuniones de preparación de datos y evaluación de stock de atunes y especies a fines, así como en otras reuniones intercesiones de la comisión, entre los cuales se pueden destacar:

- Coelho R., Arocha, F., Baez, J.C., Baibbat, S.A., Cardoso, L.G., Carlson, J., Courtney, D., Da Silva, C., Domingo, A., Forselledo, R., Bowlby, H., Kerwath, S., Kuo, T-C., Lino, P.G., Liu, K-M. Macias, D., Narváez, M., Mas, F., Mikihiko, K., Moreno, J., Mourato, B., Ramírez, K., Rosa, D., Rueda, L., Sabarros, P., Salmerón, P., Santos, C.C., Santos, M.N., Yasuko, S., and Zhang, X. 2025. Revision of the shortfin mako shark size distribution in the Atlantic. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 82(2), SCRS/2025/023: 1-22 (2025).

  Como parte del Programa de investigación y recopilación de datos sobre tiburones (SRDCP), en curso y en cooperación, llevado a cabo por el Grupo de especies de tiburones de ICCAT, se recopiló y analizó información sobre la distribución de tallas del marrajo dientuso. Los datos proceden en su mayoría de observadores de pesca y de proyectos científicos realizados por varias naciones pesqueras del Atlántico que colaboran en este tipo de programas. La mayoría de los conjuntos de datos incluían información sobre la ubicación geográfica, la talla y el sexo de los ejemplares. Se recopiló un total de 81.556 registros de marrajo dientuso recogidos entre 1992 y 2023, con tallas comprendidas entre 35 y 448 cm FL (longitud de horquilla). Se observó una considerable variabilidad en la distribución de tallas por flotas, zonas y temporadas, con una tendencia a la presencia de tallas mayores en las regiones ecuatoriales y tropicales y de ejemplares más pequeños en latitudes más altas. El golfo de México parecía ser una zona particular con mayoría de ejemplares de mayor talla, mientras que el Atlántico norte templado presentaba sobre todo ejemplares más pequeños. La mayoría de las flotas mostraron distribuciones unimodales en la distribución de tallas. Los patrones de distribución presentados proporcionan una mejor comprensión de la distribución de tallas del marrajo dientuso en el Atlántico y pueden tenerse en cuenta para la evaluación de stock de marrajo dientuso de 2025 de ICCAT.

- Di Natale A., Arocha F., Ngom F., and Collete B. *Istiophorus platypterus* is the valid scientific name for the sailfish in the ICCAT area. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 82(3), SCRS/2025/021: 1-6 (2025).

  Después muchos años de discusiones y de acuerdo con los trabajos científicos más recientes publicados hasta la fecha, ahora está claro que el nombre científico del pez vela adoptado por ICCAT en la zona de su Convenio (*Istiophorus albicans*) es el sinónimo del aceptado a nivel mundial *Istiophorus platypterus*. En concreto, los recientes estudios genéticos han confirmado que no existen diferencias significativas que justifiquen dos nombres distintos para la misma especie. Por lo tanto, este breve documento resume los hallazgos recientes y las sólidas motivaciones para actualizar el nombre en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT y en el sistema estadístico ICCAT.

- Narváez M., Marín H., Evaristo E., Gutiérrez X., and Arocha F. 2025. Spatio-temporal distribution of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) in the catch from Venezuelan pelagic longline fleet in the Caribbean Sea and adjacent waters: period 2004-2023. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 81(2), SCRS/2025/039: 1-18 (2025).

- Narváez M., Marín H., Evaristo E., Gutiérrez X., and Arocha F. 2025. Shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) catch and effort caught by the Venezuelan artisanal gillnet off La Guaira: Period 2010-2023. *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 82(2), SCRS/2025/048: 1-4 (2025).

- Narváez M., Marin H., Evaristo E., Gutierrez X., and Arocha F. 2025. Update on standardized catch rates for white marlin from the Venezuelan pelagic longline fishery off the Caribbean Sea and the western central Atlantic: period 1991-2017.

- Narváez M., Evaristo E., Marin H., Marcano L.A., and Arocha F. 2025. Update on standardized CPUE of Atlantic white marlin index from the artisanal drift-gillnet fishery operating at the billfish hotspot, off La Guaira, Venezuela (1991-2023). *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT,* 82(3), SCRS/2025/051: 1-9 (2025).

- Ramirez-Lopez K., Narváez M., Rojas-González R.I., Wakida-Kusunoki A.T., Marín H., Evaristo E., and Arocha F. 2025. Atlantic white marlin (*Kajikia albida*) standardized catch rates from the industrial longline fishery of México (1993-2023). *Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT*, 82(3), SCRS/2025/044: 1-14 (2025).

- Narváez M., Marín H, Llovera H., Evaristo E, Gutiérrez X, and Arocha F. 2025. Standardized catch rates for wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*) from the Venezuelan pelagic longline fishery off the Caribbean Sea and the western central Atlantic (1993-2023). Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 82(7), SCRS/2025/127: 1-10 (2025).

Además, hubo colaboración en las relatorías de algunas secciones de las siguientes reuniones cubiertas por M. Narváez:

Reunión de preparación de datos de marrajo dientuso.
Reunión de preparación de datos de aguja blanca.
Reunión intercesiones del Grupo de especies de pequeños túnidos.
Reunión de evaluación de stock de marrajo dientuso.
Reunión de evaluación de stock de aguja blanca.
Reunión de evaluación de stock de patudo.

Lista de la información enviada a la Secretaría de conformidad con los requisitos de la Comisión.

Información requerida	***Fecha de envío***	***Formulario***
Plan / Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	13/02/2025	CP48_TropPlans
Estadísticas de pesquerías de túnidos y especies asociadas del Atlántico en la zona del Convenio.	14/07/2025	ST01- ST02-T1FC
Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	31/07/2025	CP01-VessLsts
Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	14/07/2025	ST01-T1FC -
Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	31/07/2025	CP50-TROP_MQcRp
Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	31/07/2025	CP50-TROP_MQcRp
Implementación de las medidas de cumplimiento	13/08/2025	CP13
Informe anual	08/09/2025	
Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	08/09/2025	CP41-NSWOPlan
Hoja de comprobación de implementación de istiofóridos	08/09/2025	
Hoja de comprobación de implementación tiburones	08/09/2025	

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, a través del Ministerio con competencia en materia de pesca y acuicultura, puede adoptar medidas orientadas a la conservación y recuperación de las poblaciones bajo aprovechamiento, aplicando medidas de vigilancia y control de la norma técnica de:

- Ordenación para regular la pesca y comercialización de las especies de las familias Istiophoridae: *Isttiophorus albicans* (pez vela), *Makaira nigricans* (aguja azul), *Tetrapturus albicans* (aguja blanca), *Tetrapturus pflugeri* (aguja picuda) y *Tetrapturus georgei* (pez lanza) y Xiphiidae: *Xiphia gladius* (pez espada), en todo el territorio nacional, dispuestas en la Providencia Administrativa Nº 69 de fecha 08 de septiembre de 2003 publicada en la Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela N° 37.787 de fecha 01 de octubre del 2003, la cual entre otras disposiciones, limita el número y tamaño de las embarcaciones y artes de pesca de la flota artesanal, establece una zona de protección pesquera de las especies mencionadas y tallas mínimas de capturas. Bajo el marco de las recomendaciones de ICCAT para la recuperación de istiofóridos, esta normativa interna se encuentra en proceso de revisión y validación para su publicación. No obstante, como medida de ordenación se realizan acciones para cumplir con las cuotas de límites anuales de aguja azul (BUM) y aguja blanca (WHM), establecidas en la recomendación de ICCAT. En este sentido, para la recuperación de la aguja blanca, se han adoptado medidas de descartes desde el año 2018 hasta el año 2025.

- Ordenamiento para Regular la Captura, Intercambio, Distribución, Comercio y Transporte de Tiburones mediante la Resolución DM/N062-2012 de fecha 25 de mayo de 2012 publicada en la Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela N° 39.947 de fecha el 19 de junio de 2012, donde se establecen las medidas sobre conservación de tiburones en Venezuela. Entre otras medidas, se establece la prohibición a todo buque pesquero la captura de las especies tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*) y tiburón oceánico (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) y para los buques pesqueros industriales la captura de las especies tiburón bobo (*Carcharhinus falciformis)* y las especies pertenecientes a la familia Sphyrnidae (tiburones martillo o cornudas). Para el año 2022 no se registraron descartes por la flota industrial atunera para las especies zorro ojón (*A. superciliosus*), *C. falciformis*, tiburón oceánico (*C. Longimanus*), *Sphyrna lewini* y S. *Mokarran.* Actualmente se está desarrollando un proyecto de norma técnica de ordenamiento para su actualización, con el propósito de seguir con el cumplimiento con las recomendaciones de la comisión relacionadas con los programas de recuperación de las diferentes especies de tiburones.

Además, para mejorar la recopilación de datos sobre capturas de las especies objetivos y las capturas incidentales, se realiza un seguimiento y control de la descarga de cada una de las embarcaciones de la flota en el momento del desembarque, certificándose su descarga. La República Bolivariana de Venezuela tiene personal técnico capacitado y asignado exclusivamente para realizar las inspecciones de desembarques y los muestreos biológicos en las descargas de cada uno de los barcos de la flota, así como; la revisión de las bitácoras de pesca, asegurándose de que cada buque mantenga su cuaderno de pesca con la información requerida de forma clara y ordenada.

La legislación pesquera nacional fomenta la actuación de los diferentes actores vinculados al desarrollo de las pesquerías de túnidos y especies afines, a través de los Consejos Consultivos, Comité de Seguimiento para el recurso Atún y los Grupos de Expertos, con la finalidad de propiciar la participación y consulta permanente entre instituciones públicas, privadas, así como de representantes de los pescadores y armadores, para la asesoría de la Administración Pesquera en la propuestas de políticas y formulación de planes o programas relativos a la pesca de los grandes pelágicos.

El Ministerio del Poder Popular para Pesca y Acuicultura, como parte del trabajo de actualización de las normas, y contribuyendo a fortalecer nuestro principio de precaución con la disposición de la mejor información científica disponible, desarrolla un Plan de Acción para la ordenación de peces pico, efectuando reuniones con las comunidades pesqueras en el estado La Guaira y el Estado Aragua para la implementación un programa de reporte de captura por cada una de las embarcaciones involucradas en la pesca de peces pico, así como para el fortalecimiento de las capacidades técnicas de nuestro cuerpo de inspectores de pesca y voceros de los Consejos de Pescadores Pescadoras y Acuicultores (CONPPA) a

través de un plan de formación orientado a la correcta identificación de especies, toma de datos que contribuyan por ejemplo a los estudios de ecología, crecimiento y reproducción, y reportes de producción por desembarque, entre otros objetivos finales.

En el marco de la creación de la Fiscalía de Pesca y Acuicultura, como resultado del acuerdo suscrito entre el Ministerio Público y el Ministerio del Poder Popular de la Pesca y Acuicultura, el Ministerio Publico amplia la competencia de la Fiscalía N° 90 Nacional de Defensa Ambiental y Fauna Domestica para que también conozca la competencia en "Pesca y Acuicultura", adscrita a la Dirección General de los Derechos Humanos y la Dirección de Ambiente, mediante la Resolución 1492 del 08/09/22 Publicada en GACETA N° 42.419 del 15/07/2022. Esta acción conlleva dos actividades complementarias sobre las cuales se continúa trabajando: elaborar un Manual de Procedimientos conjunto y Protocolo de actuación para los ilícitos asociados a nuestro sector, para que seguidamente a su elaboración y aprobación se inicie un plan de formación nacional regional para las partes involucradas en los procedimientos penales y administrativos.

Es importante resaltar, que aun cuando las propuestas de modificación de nuestras normas técnicas de ordenamiento pesquero está en fase de proyecto para su discusión y/o publicación según la hoja de ruta de los procedimientos internos e interinstitucionales de nuestro país que finalizaran en la publicación de dichas resoluciones en nuestra Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, lo que se traduce en su adopción inmediata como de obligatorio cumplimiento, las políticas de ordenamiento pesquero emanadas desde el Ministerio del Poder de la Pesca y Acuicultura, así como la ejecución y desarrollo de los planes operativos de nuestros entes adscritos de manera continua, están orientados en el contexto de las futuras normas, como un proceso de transición con el objetivo de hacer cumplir todas las medidas tomadas mientras se culminan los procesos administrativos de orden jurídico.

Se han desarrollado publicaciones desde el Centro Nacional de Investigación de Pesca y Acuicultura (CENIPA), tituladas: Guía de Identificación de Grandes Pelágicos, Atunes con interés comercial en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, y la Guía de identificación de Scombriformes con interés comercial en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, como medio de divulgación para la identificación, conocimiento y aprovechamiento sostenible de estas especies.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela, como país parte de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA) desea dejar de manifiesto su más clara e impostergable voluntad de cumplir con el conjunto de edictos de la Comisión con el fin de garantizar toda y cada una de las medidas de conservación y ordenación establecido en el seno de la misma. Lo anterior se refleja en el andamiaje normativo nacional en materia de pesca y conservación de recursos hidrobiológicos, y en el trabajo que realiza a diario el personal técnico a través del Ministerio del Poder Popular de Pesca y Acuicultura.

Para la República Bolivariana de Venezuela, es imperativo dar a conocer las agravantes circunstancias que de forma extraordinaria hemos venido sobrellevando como nación. Desde el año 2015 y con la imposición de más de 1041 Medidas Coercitivas Unilaterales, nuestro país se le ha pretendido la imposición de un cerco absoluto para su relacionamiento internacional, además de perjudicar nuestro sector pesquero y acuícola nacional, con impacto en los procesos productivos, así como de desarrollo de la investigación.

La República Bolivariana de Venezuela ratifica su disposición en la participación activa a través de la asistencia a reuniones de manera presencial y virtual, así como, facilitar la data solicitada sobre los aspectos técnicos de medición que realiza la Comisión bajo sus orientaciones metodológicas, y todas aquellas acciones que garanticen nuestro cumplimiento País, con miras a optimizar nuestros procesos de intercambio de información y comunicación plena con la Comisión.

La Administración Pesquera del país; a través del seguimiento y control de las pesquerías atuneras, emprenden acciones constantes para subsanar cualquier dificultad en el cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación en las pesquerías objetivo de ICCAT; en tal sentido desde el 15 de agosto del presente año fueron necesarias las medidas de descartes para la aguja blanca (*T. Albidus*). La implementación de los descartes se está realizando mediante las normas establecidas en la Providencia administrativa N°084/2024, de fecha 15/11/2024, publica en Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela N° 43.033 de fecha 20/12/2024.

En cuanto al Programa de Observadores a Bordo, la República Bolivariana de Venezuela tenía previsto iniciar a mediados 2024 la reactivación del programa mediante una alianza estratégica entre la Fundación para la Pesca Sostenida y Responsable de Túnidos (FUNDATUN) y el Ministerio del Poder Popular para Pesca y Acuicultura, sin embargo, nuestro flota presento algunas dificultades operativas y logísticas lo que imposibilito comenzar con las formaciones de los observadores científicos, así como, coordinar con los capitanes la implementación y conocimiento del Programa de Observadores a Bordo científicos de Venezuela ante ICCAT.

Nuestro país, aun frente a las adversidades y desde la resiliencia, hace el mejor de los esfuerzos para cumplir con las recomendaciones y cumplimientos ante la CICAA, demostrado que el trabajo mancomunado entre el Estado, técnicos - científicos y pescadores del país, es el principal recurso con que cuenta nuestra Nación para dar cumplimiento a todas las medidas, estrategias y recomendaciones que emanan de la Comisión con el objeto de garantizar el sostenimiento de nuestros recursos hidrobiológicos, para así reorientar nuestras políticas públicas en el marco de una económica sostenida, autosustentable y en perfecta armonía con la madre naturaleza.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2025-09-08		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2025-07-14		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2025-07-14		
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2025-07-14		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2025-07-14		
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	No		Venezuela no ha realizado estimación de capturas por tallas.	
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		Venezuela no participó en programas de marcado.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		Venezuela no participó en programas de marcado.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		Venezuela no participó en programas de marcado.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	Sí		Venezuela ha presentado dificultades para desarrollar el programa de observadores.	
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	Sí		Venezuela ha presentado dificultades para desarrollar el programa de observadores.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		Venezuela no presenta información relacionada con el S. pelágico.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con atún rojo.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con DCP.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con DCP.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con buques de apoyo.	
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	Sí		Venezuela ha presentado dificultades para desarrollar el programa de observadores.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con EMS	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	Sí		los datos de muestreos de caña y cerco fueron suministrados en os formularios de tareas. Venezuela ha tenido dificultades para realizar los muestreos de palangre.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		Venezuela No participa en actividades relacionadas con DCP.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		Venezuela no realiza actividad en el Mediterráneo.	
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	Sí		Dentro el plan de descartes para istiofòridos se contempla el registro de la información en la bitácora de pesca, en la cual se debe indicar si el ejemplar fue liberado vivo o muerto y cuál es su peso estimado. Además, toda la metodología está contemplada en Providencia administrativa N°084/2024, de fecha 15/11/2024, publicada en Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela N° 43.033 de fecha 20/12/2024.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	Sí		Venezuela presenta dificultades para la recolección de datos de pesquerías artesanales. En 2025 se ha logrado la recolección de datos históricos de la pesquería artesanal VAOS y de la comunidad de la ZORRA, a través del "Proyecto de recopilación de datos regionales del Caribe de CICCA para mejorar el análisis y la comunicación de datos".	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Sí		Aplicación de la normativa vigente (Resolución DM/N062-2012 publicada el 19 de junio de 2012, donde se establecen las medidas sobre conservación de tiburones en Venezuela y se dictan las Normas Técnicas de Ordenamiento para Regular la Captura, Intercambio, Distribución, Comercio y Transporte de Tiburones del 25 de mayo de 2012 publicada en Gaceta Oficial N° 39.947 del 19/06/2012). Se esta trabajando en la actualización del Plan nacional de Tiburones.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		Venezuela no ha participado en programas de investigación del marrajo dientuso.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	Sí		Capturas reportadas en Tareas 1 y 2.	
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		Venezuela no pesca en el atlántico Sur.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	Sí		Capturas reportadas en Tareas 1 y 2.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	Sí		Aplicación de la normativa vigente (Resolución DM/N062-2012 publicada el 19 de junio de 2012, donde se establecen las medidas sobre conservación de tiburones en Venezuela y se dictan las Normas Técnicas de Ordenamiento para Regular la Captura, Intercambio, Distribución, Comercio y Transporte de Tiburones del 25 de mayo de 2012 publicada en Gaceta Oficial N° 39.947 del 19/06/2012).	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	Sí		Venezuela presenta dificultades para la recolección de datos de pesquerías artesanales. En 2025 se ha logrado la recolección de datos históricos de la pesquería artesanal VAOS y de la comunidad de la ZORRA, a través del "Proyecto de recopilación de datos regionales del Caribe de CICCA para mejorar el análisis y la comunicación de datos".	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	Sí		Venezuela no presenta reportes de interacciones con tortugas marinas.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	Sí		Venezuela utiliza las guías de identificación publicadas en la página web de la ICCAT.	
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	Sí		Venezuela no presenta reportes de interacciones con tortugas marinas.	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	Sí		Venezuela no presenta reportes de interacciones con aves marinas.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Sí		Venezuela no ha participado en actividades relacionas con la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en pesquerías artesanales.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	Sí		Venezuela no ha participado en actividades relacionas con la mitigación de captura fortuita en pesquerías artesanales.	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	Sí		Todos los procedimientos relacionados con descartes se realizan bajo la implementación de la Providencia administrativa N°084/2024, de fecha 15/11/2024, publica en Gaceta Oficial de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela N° 43.033 de fecha 20/12/2024.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2025-09-08		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2025-07-14	Tareas 1 y Tareas 2.	
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2025-08-14		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		Venezuela no realiza actividades relacionadas con el fletamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		Venezuela no realiza actividades relacionadas con el fletamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de trasbordo de buques.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de trasbordo de buques.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de trasbordo de buques.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de trasbordo de buques.	
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de trasbordo de buques.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos designados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos designados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos designados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos designados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		Venezuela no tiene puertos designados para actividades de buques pesqueros extranjeros, no participa en estas actividades.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		Venezuela no tiene acuerdos de acceso con otros países, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	Sí	2025-07-31		
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		Venezuela no tiene acuerdos de acceso con otros países, no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		En la región central de Venezuela, se desarrollan actividades ocasionales de pesca deportiva. La mayoría de las capturas son liberadas vivas, sin embargo, Minpesca designa inspectores de muelle que se encargan de supervisar que durante estas actividades se cumplan las reglamentaciones pertinentes.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		Los buques de bandera venezolana no han participado en actividades IUU.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Los buques de bandera venezolana no han participado en actividades IUU.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de importación de desembarque.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de importación de desembarque.	
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		Venezuela no participa en actividades de importación de desembarque.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		Venezuela no realiza ninguna actividad relacionada con atún rojo.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	Sí	2025-07-31	6 buque incluidos.	
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	Sí	2025-07-31		
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		Venezuela no participó en actividades IUU.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Venezuela no participó en estas actividades.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	Sí	2025-07-31		
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No		Venezuela no pesca con DCP.	
	M:TRO11	Plan / Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	Sí	2025-02-13		

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Sí	2025-07-31		
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	Sí		A pesar de que a flota venezolana dirige las capturas a los túnidos tropicales, las capturas de patudo no son muy significativas.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	Sí		A pesar de que a flota venezolana dirige las capturas a los túnidos tropicales, las capturas de patudo no son muy significativas y Venezuela no posee límite de capturas de BET.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	Sí		NAT VEN 2025.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	Sí		Venezuela presenta un programa de monitoreo de la flota que dirige las capturas a los túnidos tropicales, con 100% de cobertura y seguimiento permanente de las actividades pertinentes.	
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	No		La flota industrial de Venezuela dirige las capturas a los túnidos tropicales.	
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	No		La flota industrial de Venezuela dirige las capturas a los túnidos tropicales.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO07	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	Sí	2025-09-08		
	M:SWO10	Lista de puertos autorizados para SWO MED	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO11	Informes trimestrales de capturas de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO12	Resumen de la implementación del programa de marcado	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO13	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO14	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO15	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20m o + para pez espada del norte	No		Venezuela, aun no tiene pesquerías con autorizaciones específicas para el SWO N.	
	M:SWO16	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para pez espada del sur	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:SWO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del norte a bordo	No		Venezuela no posee un límite máximo de capturas fortuitas para SWO N. Posee una cuota de 85 t y sus capturas se ajustan a la misma.	
	M:SWO18	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de pez espada del sur a bordo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:SWO20	Plan de pesca para pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
ATÚN BLANCO	M:ALB03	Lista de buques autorizados a pescar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:ALB04	Autorización específica para buque con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No		Venezuela no tiene flota autorizada específicamente para pescar ALB N.	
	M:ALB05	Autorización específica para buques con una LOA de 20 m o + para atún blanco del Atlántico sur	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	Sí		Las capturas incidentales de ALB N de la flota industrial venezolana se ajusta a cuota asignada de 421,9 t.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí		NAT VEN 2025.	
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	Sí		NAT VEN 2025.	
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2025-09-08		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	Sí	2025-07-14	Capturas totales presentadas en Tarea 1 y Tarea 2.	
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco.	Sí		Venezuela no tiene ningún registro sobre esta actividad.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí		Venezuela no presenta registro de capturas de tortugas marinas.	
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	Sí		Venezuela no presenta registros de capturas de aves marinas.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Sí		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	Sí		Venezuela no presenta ningún reporte relacionado con mamíferos marinos.	
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	Sí		Venezuela no realizó ninguna objeción relacionada con las Recs. de ICCAT.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	Sí		Venezuela no participa en estas actividades	

Tabla 1. Composición de la flota industrial venezolana en el océano atlántico centro occidental, según la capacidad de almacén, año 2024.

Capacidad Almacén (t)	BB	LL	PS	Total
00- 49		59		59
50 - 99		28		28
100 - 149		3		3
150 - 199		1		1
200 - 299				0
300 - 399	1			1
400 - 499				0
500 - 599				0
600 - 699			1	1
700 - 799				0
800 - 899				0
900 - 999				0
Total	1	91	1	93

Tabla 2. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cerquera venezolana en el océano atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2024.

Especie	I	II	III	IV	Total	%
YFT	58,91	27,00			85,90	45,26
SKJ	78,65	18,23			96,87	51,04
BET	1,86	5,16			7,02	3,70
BLF						
FRI					0,00	0,00
ALB						
	79,00	87,00	23,00	0,00	189,80	100,00
EFE (días)	12	18			30	

Tabla 3. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cañera venezolana en el océano atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2024.

Especie	I	II	III	IV	Total	%
YFT	8,976	5,2	26,549		40,73	83,59
SKJ	2,323	0	5,67		7,99	16,41
BET					0,00	0,00
BLF					0,00	0,00
	11,30	5,20			48,72	100,00
EFE (días)	11	2	11		24	

Tabla 4. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (anzuelos) de la flota palangrera venezolana en el océano atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2024.

Especie/ Trimestre	I	II	III	IV	Total	%
YFT	567,45	940,78	692,54	537,02	2737,79	68,78
BET	0,57	1,61	0,45	2,22	4,85	0,12
ALB	44,08	55,16	39,39	40,86	179,50	4,51
SWO	4,95	13,20	11,44	9,31	38,90	0,98
SAI	145,90	168,11	179,37	150,80	644,18	16,18
BUM	25,17	26,39	20,26	29,12	100,94	2,54
WHM	18,03	12,42	11,70	0,00	42,15	1,06
SPF	0,08	0,83	1,24	0,08	2,23	0,06
WAH	0,00	0,01	0,35	0,00	0,36	0,01
DOL	18,85	26,56	24,02	20,70	90,13	2,26
LEC	16,79	25,59	25,76	13,10	81,24	2,04
GBA	6,66	4,29	5,75	5,00	21,70	0,55
SKJ	1,38	2,06	2,51	3,95	9,91	0,25
BLF	0,99	0,68	0,72	0,50	2,90	0,07
BSH	0,59	0,40	0,59	0,85	2,43	0,06
SMA	4,95	5,14	2,63	1,68	14,39	0,36
LMA	0,19	0,10	0,46	0,00	0,75	0,02
TIG	0,09	0,16	0,10	0,03	0,37	0,01
CCS	0,00	0,41	0,20	0,07	0,68	0,02
PLS	0,00	0,11	0,03	0,00	0,14	0,00
STT	0,47	0,86	0,22	0,00	1,55	0,04
RMB	0,30	0,18	1,79	1,37	3,64	0,09
	857,49	1285,05	1021,51	816,68	3980,73	100,00
ESFUERZO	1491925	2257575	1895680	1718980	7364160	

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

SUMMARY

Bolivia es un Estado sin litoral en desarrollo ubicado en la América del Sur. Es un caso singular por dos motivos: Primero, Bolivia no siempre fue un Estado sin litoral, toda vez que dispuso de una costa marítima en el Océano Pacífico hasta las postrimerías del siglo XIX; y segundo, que contó con una flota de pesca y de apoyo que ascendió a 40 buques de palangre atunero, 3 de especies vivas y 3 mercantes refrigerados que enarboló su pabellón y que faenó en la zona del Convenio hasta los primeros años del siglo XXI. En la actualidad Bolivia no tiene una flota nacional y no registra actividades de pesca ni actividades conexas. Sin embargo, Bolivia tiene todas las capacidades institucionales y normativas para servir como futuro Estado del pabellón, actuando con responsabilidad y ejerciendo a cabalidad las funciones que le son propias: Es Parte Contratante de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar de 1982 y No Parte Contratante Colaboradora de la Comisión desde 2013; adicionalmente, por mandato reglamentario, las Recomendaciones de la CICAA se incorporan ipso iure *al Derecho boliviano cuando entran en vigor en la Comisión. Esto remarca su singularidad, toda vez que Bolivia es el único Estado sin litoral que participa en la CICAA como colaboradora y en otra OROP como No Miembro Cooperante junto a un Programa Internacional, el cual aplica provisionalmente. Gracias a estos instrumentos y a los trabajos que lleva a cabo, Bolivia reafirma su irreductible vocación como Estado de pesca marítima y con un interés legítimo, prolongado y significativo en los trabajos de la Comisión.*

RÉSUMÉ

Bolivia es un Estado sin litoral en desarrollo ubicado en la América del Sur. Es un caso singular por dos motivos: Primero, Bolivia no siempre fue un Estado sin litoral, toda vez que dispuso de una costa marítima en el Océano Pacífico hasta las postrimerías del siglo XIX; y segundo, que contó con una flota de pesca y de apoyo que ascendió a 40 buques de palangre atunero, 3 de especies vivas y 3 mercantes refrigerados que enarboló su pabellón y que faenó en la zona del Convenio hasta los primeros años del siglo XXI. En la actualidad Bolivia no tiene una flota nacional y no registra actividades de pesca ni actividades conexas. Sin embargo, Bolivia tiene todas las capacidades institucionales y normativas para servir como futuro Estado del pabellón, actuando con responsabilidad y ejerciendo a cabalidad las funciones que le son propias: Es Parte Contratante de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar de 1982 y No Parte Contratante Colaboradora de la Comisión desde 2013; adicionalmente, por mandato reglamentario, las Recomendaciones de la CICAA se incorporan ipso iure *al Derecho boliviano cuando entran en vigor en la Comisión. Esto remarca su singularidad, toda vez que Bolivia es el único Estado sin litoral que participa en la CICAA como colaboradora y en otra OROP como No Miembro Cooperante junto a un Programa Internacional, el cual aplica provisionalmente. Gracias a estos instrumentos y a los trabajos que lleva a cabo, Bolivia reafirma su irreductible vocación como Estado de pesca marítima y con un interés legítimo, prolongado y significativo en los trabajos de la Comisión.*

RESUMEN

Bolivia es un Estado sin litoral en desarrollo ubicado en la América del Sur. Es un caso singular por dos motivos: Primero, Bolivia no siempre fue un Estado sin litoral, toda vez que dispuso de una costa marítima en el Océano Pacífico hasta las postrimerías del siglo XIX; y segundo, que contó con una flota de pesca y de apoyo que ascendió a 40 buques de palangre atunero, 3 de especies vivas y 3 mercantes refrigerados que enarboló su pabellón y que faenó en la zona del Convenio hasta los primeros años del siglo XXI. En la actualidad Bolivia no tiene una flota nacional y no registra actividades de pesca ni actividades conexas. Sin embargo, Bolivia tiene todas las capacidades institucionales y normativas para servir como futuro Estado del pabellón, actuando con responsabilidad y ejerciendo a cabalidad las funciones que le son propias: Es Parte Contratante de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Derecho del Mar de 1982 y No

Parte Contratante Colaboradora de la Comisión desde 2013; adicionalmente, por mandato reglamentario, las Recomendaciones de la CICAA se incorporan ipso iure *al Derecho boliviano cuando entran en vigor en la Comisión. Esto remarca su singularidad, toda vez que Bolivia es el único Estado sin litoral que participa en la CICAA como colaboradora y en otra OROP como No Miembro Cooperante junto a un Programa Internacional, el cual aplica provisionalmente. Gracias a estos instrumentos y a los trabajos que lleva a cabo, Bolivia reafirma su irreductible vocación como Estado de pesca marítima y con un interés legítimo, prolongado y significativo en los trabajos de la Comisión.*

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas

1.1 Información anual sobre pesquerías

Bolivia no autorizó a buques de pesca ni de apoyo a operaciones de pesca que enarbolaran su pabellón a operar en la zona del Convenio durante 2024. Por esta causa, no registró actividades de pesca en general, ni con dispositivos concentradores de peces en particular, como tampoco realizó capturas, descartes, desembarques en puerto ni transbordos en el mar. No llevó a cabo actividades de pesca artesanal ni deportiva en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. Como Estado sin litoral, no cuenta con puertos marítimos en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no llevó a cabo inspecciones ni operaciones de transbordos en puerto, como tampoco realizó operaciones de importación, exportación ni reexportación de túnidos. No hubo capturas, esfuerzo, no se realizaron actividades de marcado ni se tomaron muestras biológicas.

1.2 Investigación y estadísticas

Bolivia no ejercitó un sistema de recopilación de datos en 2024, por cuanto no tiene pesquerías establecidas sobre especies gestionadas por la Comisión. No obstante, Bolivia presentó los datos requeridos de estadísticas e investigación durante 2024 con cero flotas y cero capturas a través de la plataforma IOMS. También envió vía correo electrónico las tablas y hojas de comprobación requeridas.

Bolivia no participó en ninguna actividad de investigación propia ni en conjunto con otras CPC sobre las especies que están bajo la autoridad de la Comisión. Bolivia no dispuso de un programa nacional de observadores que tenga datos que reportar a la Comisión, debido a que actualmente no participa en las pesquerías establecidas en la zona del Convenio.

Sección 2: Información sobre las medidas de conservación y ordenación

2.1 Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

En Bolivia, la implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA es competencia exclusiva de la Dirección General de Intereses Marítimos, Fluviales, Lacustres y de Marina Mercante, autoridad marítima, portuaria y de la pesca marítima. Esta Dirección General está adscrita al Viceministerio de Defensa y Cooperación al Desarrollo Integral del Ministerio de Defensa. Tales competencias las ejerce por conducto de la Unidad Boliviana de Pesca Marítima, con el acompañamiento permanente de una asesoría internacional especializada en aspectos jurídicos y políticos.

Dicha implementación opera de manera automática. En efecto, el Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima, ordenado por el Decreto Supremo No. 26805 del 9 de octubre de 2002 y aprobado mediante la Resolución Ministerial No. 1137 del 18 de noviembre de 2003, dispone que las resoluciones y recomendaciones de las organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesquera donde participa el Estado boliviano están vigentes *ipso iure*, constituyéndose en fuentes subsidiarias y complementarias del Derecho de las Pesquerías boliviano, a tenor de lo establecido en el artículo 67 (Vigencia de normas), párrafo II. No hace falta llevar a cabo acto interno de recepción alguno para que sean obligatorias en Bolivia, sino que lo hacen al mismo tiempo que cobran vigencia para la Comisión.

Desde la perspectiva institucional y normativa, Bolivia está preparada para cumplir con todas y cada una de sus obligaciones como futuro Estado del pabellón de buques de pesca y de apoyo a operaciones de pesca en la zona del Convenio, de conformidad con el Derecho Internacional.

2.2 Dificultades encontradas en la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

Bolivia no encontró dificultades para la implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA que debiera comunicar a la Comisión, precisamente por la incorporación automática de tales medidas al Derecho interno boliviano, como se ha indicado *supra*.

En cuanto al cumplimiento de tales medidas, en 2025 Bolivia no ha encontrado dificultades para cumplir con la mayoría de los plazos establecidos para la provisión de información requerida, salvo algunos requerimientos relacionados información estadística que se presenta en hojas de Excel, cuya fecha límite parece haberse adelantado al 15 de julio de 2025, cuando la práctica de Bolivia consistía en enviarla antes del 15 de septiembre de cada año. En 2024, Bolivia ha podido superar algunas deficiencias muy menores en el envío de información científica y de cumplimiento, logrando un cumplimiento superior a años anteriores. Esto revela que Bolivia está mejorando cada día más, encontrándose mejor preparada para que, al momento de desarrollar una flota de pesca o de apoyo a operaciones de pesca, no se incurra de nuevo en las deficiencias del pasado. Las mejoras se deben a los esfuerzos del personal de la Unidad Boliviana de Pesca Marítima, los trabajos de la asesoría internacional especializada, así como el apoyo del Secretario Ejecutivo y del personal de la Comisión, y la comunicación fluida con el Presidente del CoC. Por otra parte, Bolivia ha encontrado problemas de orden procedimental y presupuestario interno, así como en su economía doméstica para poder honrar la contribución voluntaria de € 3.278,44, misma que se debía hacer en 2024, en su calidad de Parte No Contratante Colaboradora de la CICAA, por mandato de la Rec. 21-24. En 2025 ya ha sido incluida la contribución de este año dentro del presupuesto del Ministerio de Defensa, por lo que la situación debería regularizarse a partir del presente año. En paralelo, se trabaja para que se produzca la adhesión de Bolivia al Convenio Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico hecho en Río de Janeiro, Brasil, el 14 de mayo de 1966, in continenti con el Protocolo hecho en Palma de Mallorca, España, el 18 de noviembre de 2019. Todos estos avances permiten a Bolivia cumplir mejor sus deberes, al tiempo que avizora convertirse en un actor competente y responsable cuando participe activamente en las pesquerías confiadas a la Comisión.

Sección 3: Comunicaciones en línea

PARTE 1: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE INVESTIGACIÓN Y ESTADÍSTICAS

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN01	Informes anuales (científico)	Sí	2025-09-12		
S:GEN02	Características de la flota de Tarea 1 (T1FC)	Sí	2025-09-12		
S:GEN03	Estimación de captura nominal de Tarea 1 (T1NC)	Sí	2025-09-12		
S:GEN04	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CE)	Sí	2025-09-12		
S:GEN05	Muestras de talla de Tarea 2 (T2SZ)	Sí	2025-09-12		
S:GEN06	Captura-esfuerzo de Tarea 2 (T2CS)	Sí	2025-09-12		
S:GEN07	Prospecciones de marcado científico (inventarios)	No		Bolivia no llevó a cabo prospecciones de marcado científico (convencional / electrónico) sobre especies de la CICAA durante el período del presente informe.	
S:GEN08	Declaración de marcado convencional (marcado/recuperación)	No		Bolivia no llevó a cabo proyectos de marcado científico convencional ni de marcado oportunista durante el período del presente informe.	
S:GEN09	Declaración de marcado electrónico (marcado/recuperación)	No		Bolivia no llevó a cabo proyectos de marcado científico electrónico ni de marcado oportunista durante el período del presente informe. Una vez que Bolivia disponga de una flota que enarbole el pabellón nacional, se establecerá un programa nacional de observadores.	
S:GEN10	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores nacionales (incluido el EMS)	No		Bolivia no tiene un programa nacional de observadores, por lo que no tuvo datos que reportar. Una vez que Bolivia disponga de una flota que enarbole el pabellón nacional, se establecerá un programa nacional de observadores.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:GEN11	Información sobre la implementación de la Rec. 16-14.	No		Bolivia no dispuso de un programa de observadores nacionales en funcionamiento, como tampoco utilizó un enfoque alternativo toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:GEN12	Información y datos sobre Sargassum pelágico	No		Bolivia no recopiló información ni datos sobre Sargassum pelágico, durante el período del presente informe.	
S:GEN13	Información específica de los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Bolivia no autorizó a buques pesqueros a operar en pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT02	Procedimientos y resultados de las cámaras estereoscópicas O metodología alternativa para estimar la talla del atún rojo	No		Bolivia no realizó muestreos de talla de las cámaras estereoscópicas ni metodologías alternativas para estimar la talla del atún rojo, ya que no contó con granjas de atún rojo ni participó en actividades de su cría durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT03	Tarea 2 - Muestras de tallas de cámaras estereoscópicas resultantes de S:BFT02	No		Bolivia no realizó muestreos de talla de las cámaras estereoscópicas, ya que no contó con granjas de atún rojo ni participó en actividades de su cría durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT04	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas internos de observadores (BFT)	No		Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo durante el período del presente informe, por lo que no tiene un programa interno de observadores.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BFT05	Detalles de los programas de investigación sobre BFT-W	No		Bolivia no contempló emprender programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT06	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No		Bolivia no obtuvo ninguna actualización de índices de abundancia ni otros indicadores de la pesquería que reportar, toda vez que no registró capturas ni descartes de atún rojo del oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT07	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No		Bolivia no obtuvo información procedente de la investigación del ICCAT GBYP que reportar, toda vez que no registró capturas de atún rojo del oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BFT09	Informe de actividades científicas de los buques que operan en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica	No		Bolivia no tuvo actividad científica que informar, toda vez que no dispuso de buques que operaran en el contexto de un proyecto científico de un instituto de investigación integrado en un programa de investigación científica durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO02	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces (lo que incluye acciones para minimizar su impacto ecológico).	No		Bolivia no desarrolló planes de ordenación para el uso de DCP, toda vez que no operó pesquerías con DCP en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO03	Tarea 3 - Información sobre DCP (tropicales)(mes, cuadrículas estadísticas de 1ºx1º, tipo de DCP, etc)	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías con DCP durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO04	Tarea 3 - Datos de buques de apoyo en las pesquerías tropicales (PS/BB)	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías con DCP durante el período del presente informe.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:TRO05	Tarea 3 - Datos de los programas de observadores internos (tropicales)	No		Bolivia no contó con pesquerías de cerco ni de palangre que se dirigieran a especies de túnidos tropicales durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO10	Información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Bolivia no obtuvo información sobre sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS), toda vez que no contó con buques que pesquen especies de túnidos tropicales durante el período del presente informe.	
S:TRO06	Tarea 3 - Datos del programa de muestreo en puerto (tropicales)	No		Bolivia no recogió datos de programa de muestreo en puerto, toda vez que no dispone de puertos donde tenga lugar el desembarque o transbordo de BET/YFT/SK.	
S:TRO07	Datos históricos de lances sobre DCP tal y como requiere el SCRS (captura y esfuerzo de Tarea 2)	No		Bolivia no obtuvo datos históricos de lances en DCP, toda vez que no operó pesquerías con DCP en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB01	Talla y edad de madurez (ALB-MD)	No		Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB02	Hábitat (ALB-MD)	No		Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB03	Impacto de las pesquerías de palangre en términos de composición de la captura (ALB-MD)	No		Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB04	Series de CPUE (ALB-MD)	No		Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	
S:ALB05	Estimación mensual de la proporción de reproductores y reclutas en las capturas (ALB-MD)	No		Bolivia no capturó atún blanco del Mediterráneo en el período del presente informe.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BIL03	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto	No		Bolivia no tuvo una metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de agujas/marlín peto, toda vez que no capturó ejemplares de esos peces en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BIL04	Información sobre su programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales y/o de pequeña escala	No		Bolivia no implantó un programa de recopilación de datos para las pesquerías artesanales ni de pequeña escala, toda vez que no operó tales pesquerías en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK01	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No		Bolivia no tuvo implementado un plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies, toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni tuvo actividad de pesca relacionada con tiburones durante el período del informe.	
S:SHK02	Resultados de la investigación y muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso	No		Bolivia no llevó a cabo investigaciones ni muestreo biológico del marrajo dientuso, por lo que no puede ofrecer resultados a la Comisión durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK03	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico norte	No		Bolivia no emprendió trabajos de investigación sobre tintorera, por lo que no puede ofrecer información a la Comisión durante el período del presente informe.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:SHK07	Información sobre tiburón azul del Atlantico sur	No		Bolivia no realizó trabajos de investigación sobre tiburón azul durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK04	Cantidad de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte capturado y retenido a bordo, así como descartes de peces muertos y las liberaciones de peces vivos y metodología estadística utilizada para calcular dichos descartes/liberaciones.	No		Bolivia no autorizó a sus buques a capturar y retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK05	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes de ejemplares muertos y las liberaciones de ejemplares vivos.	No		Bolivia no autorizó a sus buques a capturar y retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK06	Información sobre programas de recopilacion de datos de pesquerías artesanales/de pequeña escala	No		Bolivia no autorizó a sus buques a capturar y retener a bordo, transbordar o desembarcar marrajo dientuso del stock del Atlántico sur (SMA) durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SHK08	Interacciones con tiburones ballena durante las operaciones de los cerqueros	No		Bolivia no autorizó a buques bajo su pabellón a pescar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no dispuso de una flota de cerqueros que haya interactuado con tiburones ballena durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BYC01	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No		Bolivia no desarrolló guías de identificación para las especies de la CICAA, toda vez que no contó con buques pesqueros autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio que interactuaran con tales especies durante el período del presente informe.	

Nº Req. (IOMS)	Requisito	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
S:BYC02	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No		Bolivia no obtuvo información sobre interacciones con tortugas marinas en la zona del Convenio, por cuanto no tuvo actividad pesquera durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BYC03	Las CPC consignarán datos sobre captura incidental de aves marinas por especies a través de observadores científicos de conformidad con la Rec. 10-10 y comunicarán estos datos anualmente	No		Bolivia no tuvo capturas incidentales de aves marinas reportadas por observadores científicos en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BYC04	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías artesanales en la zona del Convenio ni llevó a cabo actividades de pesca, por lo que no se hizo necesario adoptar medidas para recopilar datos de descartes ni captura fortuita durante el período del presente informe.	
S:BYC05	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías dirigidas a especies bajo el mandato de la CICAA, por lo que no se hizo necesario emprender acciones para mitigar la captura fortuita ni reducir los descartes durante el período del presente informe.	
S:SWO01	Metodología estadística utilizada para estimar los descartes muertos y las liberaciones vivas de pez espada del Atlántico Norte (SWO-N)	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para pescar pez espada del Atlántico Norte, por lo que no necesitó utilizar una metodología estadística para estimar los descartes muertos ni las liberaciones vivas de esa especie durante el período del presente informe.	

PARTE 2: COMUNICACIÓN DE INFORMACIÓN SOBRE ORDENACIÓN

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Informes anuales	Sí	2025-09-12		
	M:GEN02	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Sí	2025-09-12		
	M:GEN03	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	Sí	2025-09-12		
	M:GEN04	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No		Bolivia no celebró contratos de fletamentos de buques con pabellón de otras CPC durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN05	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No		Bolivia no celebró contratos de fletamentos de buques con pabellón de otras CPC durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN06a	Informes de transbordo en el mar	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan realizado transbordos en el mar durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN06b	Informes de transbordo en puerto	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que hayan realizado transbordos en puerto durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN07	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de transporte que hayan realizado transbordos en el mar durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN08	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico, ya sea en el mar o en puerto	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos ni especies afines en la zona del Convenio, en el mar ni en puerto, durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN09	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico (y cualquier modificación subsiguiente)	No		Bolivia no contó con grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar en el mar a buques de transporte en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN10a	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No		Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales se haya concedido acceso a buques pesqueros extranjeros durante el período del presente informe, al ser un Estado sin litoral.	
	M:GEN10b	Puntos de contacto para recibir copias de los informes de inspección portuaria	No		Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales se haya concedido acceso a buques pesqueros extranjeros durante el período del presente informe, al ser un Estado sin litoral.	
	M:GEN11	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No		Bolivia no dispuso de puertos designados a los cuales conceder entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe, al ser un Estado sin litoral.	
	M:GEN12	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No		Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales conceder acceso para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN13	Informe de denegación de entrada o denegación del uso del puerto	No		Bolivia no denegó el acceso a sus puertos ni su utilización a buques pesqueros extranjeros durante el período del presente informe, toda vez que no tiene puertos designados en la zona del Convenio.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN14	Copias de los informes de inspección que incluyan hallazgos de incumplimientos potenciales o supuestas infracciones (u otras cuando sea viable)	No		Bolivia no designó puertos a los cuales conceder acceso para la entrada de buques pesqueros extranjeros en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN15	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No		Bolivia no emprendió ninguna acción después de la inspección en puerto ni se descubrió ninguna presunta infracción después de la inspección en puerto, toda vez que no tiene puertos designados en la zona del Convenio, al ser un Estado sin litoral.	
	M:GEN16	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No		Bolivia no tuvo resultados de investigaciones que notificar puesto que no realizó ninguna inspección en puerto, toda vez que no tiene puertos designados en la zona del Convenio, al ser un Estado sin litoral.	
	M:GEN17	Información sobre acuerdos/arreglos bilaterales o multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación.	No		Bolivia no participó en dichos acuerdos / arreglos bilaterales ni multilaterales que permitan un programa de intercambio de inspectores diseñado para promover la cooperación durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN42	Declaración anual sobre las actividades de inspección en puerto	No		Bolivia no tiene puertos en la zona del Convenio al ser un Estado sin litoral, por lo que no realizó actividades de inspección en puerto sobre las cuales pudiera presentar una declaración anual.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN18	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No		Bolivia no estableció ningún acuerdo de acceso durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN19	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No		Bolivia no estableció ningún acuerdo de acceso durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN20	Lista de buques con una LOA de 20 m o superior	No		Bolivia no contó con buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN21	Informe de revisión de acciones internas	No		Bolivia no contó con buques con una eslora total de 20 m o superior autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN23	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No		Bolivia no contó con pesquerías deportivas ni de recreo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN24	Buques implicados en actividades de pesca IUU / el/los informe(s) de la CPC (y la no CPC) de pabellón sobre las supuestas actividades IUU	No		Bolivia no contó con información sobre presuntas actividades IUU de buques pesqueros con una eslora de 12 m o superior, toda vez que no dispuso de buques bajo su pabellón autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN25	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No		Bolivia no contó con buques respecto de los cuales se hayan presentado alegaciones de pesca IUU ni dispuso de información adicional a presentar, toda vez que no dispuso de buques bajo su pabellón autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN34	Solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU	No		Bolivia no presentó ninguna solicitud de eliminación de un buque de la lista final de buques IUU durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN41	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas contra nacionales implicados en actividades IUU	No		Bolivia no recibió ninguna alegación y/o informe relativo a la participación de una persona física o jurídica sujeta a su jurisdicción que haya participado o esté participando en actividades IUU en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN26	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No		Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio ni llevó a cabo actividades de pesca, por lo que no se hizo necesario adoptar medidas comerciales ni presentar datos de importación ni de desembarque durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN27	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No		Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no registró datos sobre supuestos incumplimientos de las medidas de la CICAA durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN28	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No		Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no registró hallazgos sobre alegaciones de incumplimientos durante el período del presente informe ni tuvo información pertinente que comunicar al respecto.	
	M:GEN29	Avistamientos de buques	No		Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no registró información sobre avistamientos de buques durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN30	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No		Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no recibió información de buques bajo su pabellón que hayan sido avistados ni hubo necesidad de emprender acciones al respecto durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN31	Autoridad nacional responsable de la inspección en el mar y otras agencias marítimas de apoyo, según proceda, y/o Autoridad nacional responsable de la almadraba y las actividades de cría de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN32	Punto(s) de contacto designado(s) (POC) entre las autoridades responsables de la implementación del programa	No		Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN33	Informe de cualquier actividad realizada en el marco del programa piloto de intercambio de personal de inspección	No		Bolivia no participó en el intercambio voluntario de personal de inspección durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN35	Plan de Acción de Emergencia (EAP) para rescate de observadores	No		Bolivia no contó con buques a los que pudieran asignarse observadores regionales de la CICAA, por lo que no se hizo necesario implementar el EAP para el rescate de observadores durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN36	Informes sobre los incidentes de los observadores que activan las disposiciones del EAP, incluyendo cualquier medida correctiva adoptada	No		Bolivia no contó con buques a los que pudieran asignarse observadores regionales de la CICAA, por lo que no se presentaron incidentes que activaran las disposiciones del EAP ni se adoptaron medidas correctivas durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN37	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos recuperados	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que recuperaran artes de pesca perdidos distintos de LL en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN38	Informe de artes de pesca perdidos no recuperados	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que perdieran artes de pesca distintos de LL y que no los pudieran recuperarlos en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN39	Puntos de contacto para facilitar la cooperación en el avistamiento de buques (opcional)	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. Una vez Bolivia disponga de una flota que enarbole el pabellón nacional, se proporcionarán los puntos de contacto para el intercambio de información sobre avistamiento de buques.	
	M:GEN40	Declaración de suministro	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de transporte que entregaran suministros en el mar sin un observador regional en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN43	Descripción de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no decidió implementar un programa EMS en sus pesquerías de palangre y/o cerco para cumplir los requisitos de ICCAT en materia de recopilación de datos científicos y/o control del cumplimiento durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:GEN44	Informe de implementación de los programas nacionales de sistemas de seguimiento electrónico (EMS)	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, por lo que no decidió implementar un programa EMS en sus pesquerías de palangre y/o cerco para cumplir los requisitos de ICCAT en materia de recopilación de datos científicos y/o control del cumplimiento durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:GEN45	Informe de implementación de la Res. 23-20, incluidos los Planes de acción de emergencia (EAP)	No		Bolivia no ha necesitado implementar la Res. 23-20, toda vez que no dispuso de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. No obstante, el artículo 67, párrafo II del Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables ipso iure, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de ordenación de las OROP donde participa el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante o bien como Parte No Contratante Colaboradora.	
	M:GEN46	Informes sobre incidentes con observadores que impliquen heridas graves, fallecimiento, o en el caso de un observador desaparecido o que presuntamente haya caído por la borda, incluyendo en ellos cualquier acción correctiva emprendida por la CPC de pabellón	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de pesca autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio, motivo por el cual no dispuso de un programa nacional de observadores durante el período del presente informe.	
ATÚN ROJO	M:BFT01	Granjas de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT02	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT03	Declaración de traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No		Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún que permanece en las jaulas en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT04	Informe de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No		Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT05	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no contó con almadrabas de atún rojo en el Atlántico este y en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT07	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de capacidad	No		Bolivia no contó con buques autorizados con licencia para pescar atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT08	Plan de capacidad de cría	No		Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT09	Modificaciones al plan de pesca	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT10	Información sobre reglamentos y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 21-08	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo, como tampoco participó en actividades de cría de esa especie durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT11	Capturas de atún rojo durante el periodo de asignación de cuota anterior	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que pescaran atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT12	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT13	Otros buques de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no pescó, no crio ni trasportó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT14	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No		Bolivia no participó en operaciones de pesca conjunta en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT15	Mensajes VMS	No		Bolivia no contó con buques bajo su pabellón con una eslora igual o superior a 15 m que operaran para el atún rojo del Atlántico este y Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT16	Planes del programa de inspección conjunta	No		Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT17	Lista de buques de inspección	No		Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT18	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No		Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT19	Copias de los informes de inspección de JIS	No		Bolivia no participó en el programa conjunto de la CICAA de inspección internacional durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT20	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT21	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT22	Informes quincenales de captura de atún rojo (incluidas almadrabas)	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT23	Informes de capturas mensuales de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT24	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad de la cuota de atún rojo	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico este ni en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT25	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de todos los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No		Bolivia no pescó atún rojo en el Atlántico oeste durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT27	Informe anual BCD	No		Bolivia no importó ni exportó atún rojo durante el periodo del 1 de enero al 31 de diciembre de 2022.	
	M:BFT28	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No		Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo para la cual se haya expedido un BCD en papel durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT29	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No		Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT30	Legislación para el BCD	No		Bolivia no exportó ni reexportó atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT31	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No		Bolivia no contó con un programa de marcado con marcas de cola durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:BFT32	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo, pero que se sabe o que se supone que han capturado atún rojo del este	No		Bolivia no obtuvo información que indicara que buques no incluidos en el Registro de la CICAA de buques de captura de atún rojo hayan capturado atún rojo del este durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT33	Datos necesarios para registrar en el Sistema eBCD	No		Bolivia no participó en la captura, cría ni comercio de atún rojo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT34	Controles aleatorios	No		Bolivia no participó en actividades de cría de atún rojo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:BFT35	Autoridad nacional y puntos de contacto responsables del buque de transformación que participa en el proyecto piloto de REM	No		Bolivia no es Parte Contratante de la CICAA ni participa en el proyecto piloto de REM.	
ESPECIES TROPICALES	M:TRO01	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No		Bolivia no contó con buques de 20 m de eslora total (LOA) o superior que enarbolaran su pabellón y que estuvieran autorizados a pescar patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en la zona del Convenio, ni buques que enarbolaran su pabellón utilizados para cualquier tipo de apoyo a esta actividad pesquera durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO02	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No		Bolivia no contó con buques bajo su pabellón que hayan pescado patudo/rabil/listado en 2022 o que hayan apoyado esta actividad pesquera en la zona del Convenio.	
	M:TRO03	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No		Bolivia no contó con buques bajo su pabellón que hayan realizado presuntamente actividades IUU durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO06	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Bolivia no importó patudo congelado durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO07	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Bolivia no exportó patudo congelado ni ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO09	Capturas trimestrales de túnidos tropicales	No		Bolivia no capturó túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO10	Acciones emprendidas para minimizar el impacto ecológico de los DCP (incluir en plan de ordenación de DPC - véase también el requisito S:TRO02)	No		Bolivia no plantó DCP para capturar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO11	Plan / Declaración de pesca/capacidad para los túnidos tropicales	No		Bolivia no registró capturas medias recientes de más de 1.000 t para los túnidos tropicales, como tampoco registró capturas de menos de 1.000 t ni previó incrementar la capacidad durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO13	Capturas mensuales de túnidos tropicales (BET; SKJ; YFT)	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías de túnidos tropicales con palangre ni cerco en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO14	Capturas semanales de patudo	No		Bolivia no contó con pesquerías PS/LL que hayan alcanzado el 80% de su cuota en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO15	Fechas en las que se ha utilizado la totalidad del límite de captura de patudo	No		Bolivia no contó con cuota o límite de captura para patudo en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO17	Límite máximo de captura fortuita a bordo para los túnidos tropicales	No		Bolivia no permitió la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO18	Medidas tomadas para garantizar el cumplimiento de la M:TRO17	No		Bolivia no permitió la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques bajo su pabellón no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:TRO19	Cantidad total de túnidos tropicales capturada de forma fortuita ese año	No		Bolivia no permitió la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques bajo su pabellón no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:TRO20	Límite máximo de captura fortuita por marea permitido por stock para el siguiente año pesquero	No		Bolivia no permitió la captura fortuita de túnidos tropicales a buques bajo su pabellón no autorizados a pescar túnidos tropicales en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
PEZ ESPADA	M:SWO01	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No		Bolivia no importó ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO02	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No		Bolivia no exportó patudo congelado ni ningún tipo de pez espada durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO03	Lista de buques que se dirigen al pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no pescó pez espada del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe, toda vez que no ha autorizado a ningún buque para pescar dicha especie.	
	M:SWO04	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías deportivas/de recreo en el Mediterráneo que pudieran capturar pez espada durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SWO05	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No		Bolivia no pescó stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo con arpón o palangre durante 2019.	
	M:SWO06	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No		Bolivia no pescó pez espada del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	

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

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

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
	M:ALB06	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del norte a bordo	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar atún blanco del Atlántico norte de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:ALB07	Límite máximo de captura fortuita de atún blanco del sur a bordo	No		Bolivia no contó con buques que pudieran capturar atún blanco del Atlántico sur de forma fortuita en otras pesquerías durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:ALB08	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no autorizó capturas deportivas / recreativas de atún blanco del Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:ALB09	Capturas mensuales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no contó con pesquerías dirigidas de atún blanco del Mediterráneo con una cuota asignada durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:ALB10	Capturas trimestrales de atún blanco del Mediterráneo	No		Bolivia no se contó entre otras CPC que pescan atún blanco en el Mediterráneo durante el período del presente informe.	
MARLINES	M:BIL01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 19-05 y 16-11.	Sí	2025-09-12		
	M:BIL04	Exención para liberar BUM/WHM/SPF vivos y medidas adoptadas para limitar la aplicación de esta exención a dichas pesquerías	No		Bolivia es una CPC que no es costera ni desarrollada y que tampoco registra capturas de agujas/SPF para consumo local por parte de la pesca costera artesanal, de subsistencia y de pequeña escala, por lo que no solicitó la exención de liberar ejemplares vivos de BUM/WHM/SPF.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
TIBURONES	M:SHK05	Información detallada sobre la implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT relacionadas con los tiburones	Sí	2025-09-12		
	M:SHK08	Desembarques mensuales de marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte y sur	No		Bolivia no retuvo ni desembarcó marrajo dientuso del Atlántico norte ni sur en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:SHK09	Informe de las interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco.	No		Bolivia no registró interacciones con tiburones ballena durante operaciones de cerco, toda vez que no dispuso de buques bajo su pabellón autorizados a pescar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	
OTRAS ESPECIES / CAPTURA FORTUITA	M:BYC01	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 22-12, párrs. 1, 2, 4, 5 y 8, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Sí	2025-09-12		
	M:BYC02	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías que podrían capturar aves marinas incidentalmente, toda vez que no dispuso de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. No obstante, el artículo 67, párrafo II del Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables ipso iure, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de ordenación de las OROP donde participa el Estado Plurinacional de	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
					Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante o bien como Parte No Contratante Colaboradora.	
	M:BYC03	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No		Bolivia no registró capturas fortuitas ni descartes, toda vez que no dispuso de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. No obstante, el artículo 67, párrafo II del Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables ipso iure, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de ordenación de las OROP donde participa el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante o bien como Parte No Contratante Colaboradora.	
	M:BYC04	Informe sobre la implementación de la Res. 23-15.	No		Bolivia no operó pesquerías que podrían cercar cetáceos incidentalmente, toda vez que no dispuso de buques autorizados para operar en la zona del Convenio durante el período del presente informe. No obstante, el artículo 67, párrafo II del Reglamento Boliviano de Pesca Marítima declara aplicables ipso iure, con carácter supletorio, todas las medidas de ordenación de las OROP donde participa el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, bien como Parte Contratante o bien como Parte No Contratante Colaboradora.	

Grupo	Nº Req. (IOMS)	Información requerida	Aplicable	Primer envío	Respuesta/motivo de N/A	Última actualización
MISCELÁNEA	M:SDP01	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No		Bolivia no implementó un sistema piloto de documento estadístico electrónico (que no sea el eBCD de ICCAT) durante el período del presente informe.	
	M:MIX01	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No		Bolivia no presentó ninguna objeción a una Recomendación adoptada de conformidad con los procedimientos del Convenio durante el período del presente informe.	

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINESE TAIPEI[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU TAIPEI CHINOIS
INFORME ANUAL DE TAIPEI CHINO

SUMMARY

In 2024, the number of our authorized tuna longline fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 85 with 55 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 27,446.7 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 52% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna with catch accounting for 37% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2024. All longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (Vessel Monitoring System, VMS) on board to automatically transmit vessel position to our Fisheries Monitoring Center every hour. All our fishing vessels are required to report fishing data in electronic logbook. In order to comply with the catch limits set by ICCAT, individual quota management has been implemented by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin, white marlin/roundscale spearfish, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish, south Atlantic shortfin mako, and south Atlantic blue shark. Catches of those species were within the respective catch limits allocated by ICCAT for 2024. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark species conservation recommendations, several management measures have been conducted, including enhancing data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip shark, silky shark, and North Atlantic shortfin mako shark. In 2024, 16 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 9.75% and 12.38% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by our scientists in 2025 included the researches on the stock indicators of bigeye tuna, albacore, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, and blue shark. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical data and information required by ICCAT Recommendations were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

RÉSUMÉ

In 2024, the number of our authorized tuna longline fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 85 with 55 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 27,446.7 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 52% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna with catch accounting for 37% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2024. All longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (Vessel Monitoring System, VMS) on board to automatically transmit vessel position to our Fisheries Monitoring Center every hour. All our fishing vessels are required to report fishing data in electronic logbook. In order to comply with the catch limits set by ICCAT, individual quota management has been implemented by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin, white marlin/roundscale spearfish, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish, south Atlantic shortfin mako, and south Atlantic blue shark. Catches of those species were within the respective catch limits allocated by ICCAT for 2024. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark species conservation recommendations, several management measures have been conducted, including enhancing data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip shark, silky shark, and North Atlantic shortfin mako shark. In 2024, 16 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 9.75% and 12.38% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by our scientists in 2025 included the researches on the stock indicators of bigeye tuna, albacore, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, and blue shark. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical data and information required by ICCAT Recommendations were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

[1] Fisheries Agency, Ministry of Agriculture No. 1, Yugang North 1st Road, Qianzhen District, Kaohsiung City, Chinese Taipei 80672.

RESUMEN

In 2024, the number of our authorized tuna longline fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 85 with 55 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 27,446.7 t. Albacore was the most dominant species, which accounted for 52% of the total catch in weight, followed by bigeye tuna with catch accounting for 37% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2024. All longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area have been equipped with satellite tracking devices (Vessel Monitoring System, VMS) on board to automatically transmit vessel position to our Fisheries Monitoring Center every hour. All our fishing vessels are required to report fishing data in electronic logbook. In order to comply with the catch limits set by ICCAT, individual quota management has been implemented by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin, white marlin/roundscale spearfish, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish, south Atlantic shortfin mako, and south Atlantic blue shark. Catches of those species were within the respective catch limits allocated by ICCAT for 2024. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark species conservation recommendations, several management measures have been conducted, including enhancing data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip shark, silky shark, and North Atlantic shortfin mako shark. In 2024, 16 observers were deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage rate was 9.75% and 12.38% for albacore and bigeye tuna fleets, respectively. The research programs conducted by our scientists in 2025 included the researches on the stock indicators of bigeye tuna, albacore, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, and blue shark. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical data and information required by ICCAT Recommendations were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

Section 1: Information on fisheries, research and statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Our tuna longliners commenced operating in the Atlantic Ocean in early 1960s to target albacore and yellowfin tuna. In late-1980s, newly built longliners equipped with deep-freezers started operating in tropical areas to target bigeye tuna. At present, there are two tuna longline fleets operating in the Atlantic Ocean, namely the bigeye tuna fleet and the albacore fleet. In 2024, the number of our authorized fishing vessels in ICCAT waters was 85 with 55 targeting bigeye tuna and 30 targeting albacore.

Figure 1 shows annual geographic distributions of fishing efforts (number of 1,000 hooks) and catch from 2022 to 2024. It was observed that the fishing efforts were distributed from 40°N to 45°S with more efforts in the Southern Hemisphere. The bigeye tuna fleet mainly operated in tropical areas between 15°N and 15°S. The fishing grounds of the northern albacore fleet were located in the areas around 15°N-40°N/30°W-75°W. The major fishing efforts of the southern albacore fleet were located in the waters off the southwest coast of Africa, as well as the waters off the southeast coast of South America. It was observed that the catches of bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and swordfish were mainly located in tropical areas, and the catch of albacore was located in temperate areas.

The grand total catch of albacore, bigeye tuna, and yellowfin tuna accounted for about 90% of the total catch (**Table 1**). In 2024, the total catch of our longline fishery was 27,446.7 t with 14,351 t of albacore; 10,144 t of bigeye tuna; 760 t of yellowfin tuna; 658 t of swordfish; 495 t of blue shark, 4.84 t of South Atlantic stock of shortfin mako and 1,033.86 t of other fishes.

Chinese Taipei had prohibited its fishing vessels from engaging in bluefin tuna fisheries in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. No vessel has been authorized to fish bluefin tuna and no catch has been reported for 2024. However, relevant legislative procedure is now underway to incorporate applicable ICCAT measures into our domestic regulations to resume the eastern bluefin tuna fishery in the ICCAT Convention area.

1.2 Research and statistics

1.2.1 Data collection and processing system

Task I data is compiled based on the data of (1) daily catch report from the e-logbook; (2) landing declarations; (3) landing inspection reports; (4) statistical documents reported to the Fisheries Agency; (5) sales records; and (6) trading data from the Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fishery (OPRT).

The e-logbook system was established and strictly implemented for our bigeye tuna-targeting vessels fishing in the Atlantic Ocean since 2006. Starting from 2017, all tuna longline fishing vessels have reported catch-related data via the e-logbook. As a result, Task II catch/effort and size data are compiled from e-logbooks collected from individual fishing vessels since then. The statistical information and fishery data required by the Commission have been reported to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

The data fields of our observer report include the fishing activities, number of hooks casted and number of hooks observed, number and weight by species, fate of catch (including species of special interest), length and weight of individual catch, and bycatch-related information. Observers are also tasked to collect biological samples, including otolith, hard spine and muscle when feasible.

The observer program for our fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean was launched in 2002. In 2022, 2023 and 2024, there were 14, 20, and 16 observers deployed on the fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. In 2024, the coverage rates of observers on albacore and bigeye tuna vessels were 9.75% and 12.38%, respectively.

1.2.2 Research

Our scientists have carried out a series of research programs, including (1) the CPUE standardizations and assessments of bigeye tuna, albacore, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, and sharks, and potential impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; (2) shark by-catch and abundance index and the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. In 2025, the following research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS:

- Updated size, standardized CPUE and catch estimate of the shortfin mako shark caught by the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2025/031). In the present study, the shortfin mako shark catch and effort data from the logbook records of the Chinese Taipei longline fishing vessels operating in the North and South Atlantic Ocean from 2007-2024 were analyzed. Due to large percentage of zero shortfin mako shark catch, the catch per unit effort (CPUE) of shortfin mako shark, as number of fish caught per 1,000 hooks, was standardized using a zero inflated negative binomial model. The standardized CPUE for the North Atlantic shortfin mako shark from 2007 to 2017 showed downward, while in the South Atlantic from 2007 to 2022 fluctuated and declined since 2014. Estimated shortfin mako shark catch in weight ranged from 2-89 metric tons (MT) in North Atlantic and 12-280 MT in South Atlantic. In recent years the overall trend of catch has been decreasing from 2014 to 2022.

- CPUE standardization for white marlin (Kajikia albida) from the Chinese-Taipei longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2025/061) Catch and effort data of white marlin (Kajikia albida) were standardized for the Chinese-Taipei distant-water tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean by period (1968-1997 and 1998-2023) using a generalized linear model (GLM) based on the delta approach. The period of 1998-2023 were considered with the information on operation type, i.e., the number of hooks between floats, HBF) in the CPUE (catch per unit effort) standardization for white marlin to address the issue of historical targeting change in this fishery. Abundance indices were developed for the two periods for white marlin in the Atlantic Ocean, which showed almost identical trends to those derived from the entire period (1968-2023). Results were insensitive to the inclusion of gear configuration (HBF) in the model as an explanatory variable. Standardized CPUE trend of Atlantic white marlin started to decrease in the 1970s, with a following increase to a higher level during the 1980s and early 1990s, but dropped gradually from the late 1990s until recent years.

- CPUE standardization for bigeye tuna (Thunnus obesus) caught in the Chinese Taipei longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (SCRS/2025/089). Tropical tunas, including bigeye tuna (Thunnus obesus) and yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares), are major target species for the Taiwan, China distant-water tuna longline fishery, with the main fishing ground occurring in tropical waters of the Atlantic Ocean. Regional abundance indices of bigeye tuna were developed for this fishery using generalized linear models (GLMs). Data from 1995 to 2023 with targeting effect derived from a cluster analysis based on catch composition were used in the GLM analysis. Standardized CPUE (Catch Per Unit of Effort) of bigeye tuna showed diverse trends among the regions and the whole region. For the main fishing ground of bigeye tuna in the tropical area (Region 2), the trend was increased from the late 1990 and decreased from 2005, but showed an obvious increasing trend in recent years.

1.2.3 Bycatch and discard information

There were 16 shark species which had been hooked and recorded by our observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2022-2024. It was observed that 35% of hooked sharks in number were released alive, 38% were retained onboard, and 27% were dead discarded. The retained shark species were mainly blue shark (99.7%) and shortfin mako shark (0.3%). The dead discarded sharks were mainly blue shark, crocodile shark, velvet dogfish, and bigeye thresher.

1.2.4 Incidental catch information

There were 4 species of 25 sea turtles, including leatherback turtle, olive ridley turtle, loggerhead turtle, and green sea turtle, which were hooked incidentally and recorded by our observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2022-2024. It was noted that higher incidental catch rates of sea turtles were observed in tropical areas.

In the same period, there were 105 seabirds bycaught recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean, one of which was observed near the equator and the rest were observed in the high latitude areas of the South Atlantic Ocean. The regions with higher bycatch rate of seabirds were observed in the areas of 25°S-40°S/55°W-15°W. The major bycatch species identified were great shearwater, black-browed albatross, Atlantic yellow-nosed albatross, and spectacled petrel.

There were two marine mammals, 1 pantropical spotted dolphin and 1 dwarf sperm whale, bycaught recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2022-2024.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

2.1.1 Limit on the number of fishing vessels

Northern albacore

In accordance with Rec. 21-04, the number of fishing vessels targeting northern albacore is limited to the average number for the period between 1993 and 1995. Following this limitation, we have authorized 9 fishing vessels targeting northern albacore to operate in the Atlantic Ocean in 2024. The list of authorized vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

2.1.2 Catch limits and minimum sizes

In accordance with relevant ICCAT recommendations, catch limits are set for northern and southern albacore; bigeye tuna; northern and southern swordfish; blue marlin; white marlin/roundscale spearfish, south Atlantic shortfin mako, and south Atlantic blue shark. Measures to prohibit catch of undersized swordfish are also adopted.

As stipulated in Chinese Taipei's domestic regulations, the quota granted to individual vessel shall be promulgated by the competent authority in accordance with ICCAT's conservation and management measures. Measures to ensure compliance with the catch limit include implementing electronic logbook system and vessel monitoring system (VMS), requiring the concerned vessel to stop retaining species with catch limit within a deadline should the concerned catch amount of that vessel reach 90% of its individual vessel quota, dispatching observers onboard, conducting random port inspections, etc.

In line with ICCAT Rec. 00-14 (Recommendation by ICCAT Regarding Compliance with Management Measures Which Define Quotas and/or Catch Limits), Chinese Taipei has properly adjusted underage/overage to manage its tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. The compliance tables indicating catch estimates together with the status of overages/underages in 2024 was provided to ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird, and sharks

Education:

a) To disseminate and promote the awareness of conserving incidental catch of sea turtles, seabirds and sharks, we prepare and distribute educational pamphlets and leaflets to our fishermen, fisheries industry and domestic non- governmental organizations from time to time.
b) To improve the fishing industry's understanding of ICCAT recommendations, including those aiming to reduce incidental catch of sea turtles, seabirds, and sharks, the Fisheries Agency holds meetings with fishermen, during which details of newly-adopted conservation and management measures are introduced and explained.
c) Safe handling and live release procedures for certain species are translated into Chinese and transmitted to fishermen associations.

Mandatory measures stipulated in the Regulations for Tuna Longline Fishing Vessels Proceeding to the Atlantic Ocean for Fishing Operation:

a) Fishing vessels are required to carry tools, including line cutter, de-hooker, and scoop/dip net to release incidentally caught seabirds and sea turtles, for maximizing the probability of their survival.
b) Fishing vessel fishing with hooks at a depth shallower than 100 meters shall use either large circle hooks or fishes except for Cephalopods species as baits, so as to reduce the bycatch of sea turtles as well as the mortality thereof.
c) In case that any tuna fishing vessel finds a sea turtle during fishing operation, such vessel shall, where practicable, bring aboard any comatose or inactive sea turtle as soon as possible, and foster its recovery and return it to the sea at once after recovery.
d) Fishing vessels operating in the area south of 20°S are required to use tori lines during operation and maintain at least one spare set on board. Length of long streamers should be at least 150 meters. Long streamers must be bright colors, made of durable materials, and of intervals of no more than 5 meters. Since 2013, all longline vessels operating in the area south of 25°S have been required to use tori lines and line weighting as seabird mitigation measures.
e) Ban on specific shark species: Fishermen have been prohibited from retaining bigeye thresher shark (since 2010), hammerhead sharks (since 2011), oceanic whitetip shark (since 2011), silky shark (since 2012), and north Atlantic shortfin mako shark (since 2018). Any by-catch of these prohibited shark species is required to be released/discarded and recorded on the logbook, whether paper or electronic one.
f) In addition to requiring the full utilization of sharks, except the head, guts and skins, we also adopted a policy of fins naturally attached to or tied to carcasses.
g) Any seabird, sea turtle, or prohibited species incidentally caught by any tuna fishing vessel shall be released when caught alive or discarded dead, and the number(s) be duly recorded on the logbooks and the E-logbook system.

Data collection:

a) Observers have been dispatched onboard distant water tuna longline vessels since 2002 to record:

i. the length, species, and information with relation to incidental catch;
ii. the number of release/discard of the prohibited shark species, with indication of status (dead or alive); and
iii. interactions with sea turtles, with indication of species, size, the nature of the hooking, bait type, hook size, and type.

b) Fishermen are required to completely and accurately record the following data on logbooks, whether paper or electronic one:

i. any catch of sharks; and
ii. the number of seabird, sea turtle, cetacean, and prohibited shark species, incidentally caught by the fishing vessels and released when caught alive or discarded dead.

Adopted NPOAs: In 2006, Chinese Taipei established the National Plans of Actions (NPOAs) for reducing catch of seabirds in longline fisheries and for the betterment of management and conservation of sharks. The update of these two NPOAs began in 2013, with the revised edition of NPOA-Seabirds being publicized in 2014.

2.1.4 Closed seasons/fisheries

In its efforts to conserve bluefin tuna stocks, Chinese Taipei has voluntarily implemented domestic regulations to prohibit all vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the ICCAT Convention area since 2009. This prohibition has remained in force up to date. However, relevant legislative procedure is now underway to incorporate applicable ICCAT measures into our domestic regulations to resume the eastern bluefin tuna fishery in the ICCAT Convention area.

2.1.5 Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Larger-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels

Pursuant to ICCAT Rec. 21-14, the Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (LSTLVs) is herewith attached as **Table 2**.

2.1.6 Vessel Monitoring System

To fulfill relevant VMS requirements adopted by ICCAT, we have required all of our tuna longline fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area to install satellite-based VMS. The transmission frequency has been raised from every four hour to every hour since 30 January 2018.

To ensure uninterrupted reporting of vessel positions, all fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean have been required to possess a spare set of VMS onboard since 2005, which allows an immediate replacement in case of malfunction. Staff at the land-based monitoring center are instructed to closely monitor the activities of vessels through VMS data.

2.1.7 Observer Program

In 2024, Chinese Taipei dispatched 16 observers on board the LSTLVs operating in the ICCAT Convention area. The observer coverage rate for vessels targeting albacore and bigeye tuna was 9.75% and 12.38%, respectively. Observers are responsible for collecting fishery data and measuring size of major target and by-catch species. Biological samples of bigeye tuna, albacore, swordfish and bycatch/incidental catch species are also collected under this program. Specific information on the structure and design of Chinese Taipei's scientific observer program was reported in Form ST-11 (National Observer Program Info) in July 2018.

2.1.8 Transshipment

Since ICCAT established the Program for Transshipment in May 2007, our vessels have been required to comply with the relevant ICCAT/domestic requirements when transshipping at sea. Regulations implemented by the concerned port States should also be complied with for in-port transshipments. In 2024, the Fisheries Agency authorized 35 vessels to transship at-sea. The detailed report on Chinese Taipei's implementation of ICCAT Regional Observer Program in 2024 was duly submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.

2.1.9 Statistical document

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendations, the systems for issuing "ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document" and "ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document" have been operated since 1 July 2002 and 1 January 2003 respectively. In 2024, the Fisheries Agency issued 407 Statistical Documents for trading bigeye tuna and swordfish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Among which, 65.4% was issued for bigeye tuna and 34.6% for swordfish.

2.1.10 Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, Chinese Taipei established a domestic regulation for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation in 2008. In practice, as no fishing vessel was authorized to fish for Atlantic bluefin tuna, the Fisheries Agency did not issue any Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (BCDs) in 2024. Still, Chinese Taipei provided ICCAT Secretariat with the information about the BCDs and eBCDs import trading in accordance with the relevant recommendations.

2.2 Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

To meet the reporting requirements established by ICCAT for species encountered as bycatch in ICCAT fisheries and "Recommendation on information collection and harmonization of data on bycatch and discards in ICCAT fisheries" (Rec. 11-10) which requires CPCs to provide bycatch and discard data, Chinese Taipei has taken necessary steps to collect and report these data to the extent possible. However, it should be noted that since some of bycatches are required to be released alive or discarded dead without being taken onboard, measuring weight and length turns out to be difficult. Therefore, crews or observers on board could only record the number of the bycatch.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes	2025-09-15		
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes	2025-02-24		2025-07-10
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes	2025-07-10		2025-07-10
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes	2025-02-24		2025-07-10
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes	2025-07-10		2025-07-10
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	Yes	2025-07-10		2025-07-10
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Chinese Taipei didn't retrieve electronic taggings in the Atlantic from January 2024 to August 2025.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	Yes	2023-02-07		2023-02-07
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Chinese Taipei didn't retrieve electronic taggings in the Atlantic from January 2024 to August 2025.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	Yes	2025-07-10		2025-07-10
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	Yes	2025-07-10		2025-07-10
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Chinese Taipei's vessels didn't fish in the area of Sargassun.	
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Chinese Taipei prohibited fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Chinese Taipei had neither purse seine nor baitboat fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-07-10		2025-07-10
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	Yes		Chinese Taipei is developing the trials on electronic monitoring in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	Yes	2025-07-10		2025-07-10
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Chinese Taipei's longline vessels didn't use fish aggregation devices.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on albacore in the Mediterranean by Chinese Taipei.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on albacore in the Mediterranean by Chinese Taipei.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on albacore in the Mediterranean by Chinese Taipei.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on albacore in the Mediterranean by Chinese Taipei.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		No vessel has been authorized to fish on albacore in the Mediterranean by Chinese Taipei.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	Yes	2025-07-10		2025-07-10
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Yes		Chinese Taipei implemented the observer programs and logbook programs to collect sharks data and submitted related information to the ICCAT secretariat.	
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	Yes	2025-02-24	SCRS/2025/031	2025-07-10
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2025-07-10	SCRS/2023/059	2025-07-10
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	Yes	2025-07-10	SCRS/2023/059	2025-07-10
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes	2025-02-24	SCRS/2025/031	2025-07-10
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	Yes	2025-02-24	SCRS/2025/031	2025-07-10
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal/small-scale fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Chinese Taipei didn't have purse seiners fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Yes		Chinese Taipei published identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Yes	2025-07-10		2025-07-10
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	Yes	2025-07-10		2025-07-10
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		Chinese Taipei didn't have artisanal fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Yes	2025-09-15	The information is included in Chinese Taipei's Annual Report.	2025-09-15
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes	2025-07-10		2025-07-10

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2025-09-12	2025-09-12
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2025-09-12	2025-09-12
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2025-07-18	2025-07-18
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Chinese Taipei has not chartered vessels from other CPCs.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Yes		2025-09-10	2025-09-10
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	Yes		2025-09-09	2025-09-09
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	Yes		2025-09-09	2025-09-09
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		We do not have carrier vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area and transshipping ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	Yes	2024-12-19		2025-07-25
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	Yes	2024-12-19		2025-07-25
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes	2017-10-02		2022-02-14
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes	2017-10-02		2023-01-04
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes	2017-10-02		2022-02-14

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes	2017-10-02		2022-02-14
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		No such foreign fishing vessels was denied entry or use of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	No		No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No		No findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	No		Chinese Taipei did not receive any port inspection report containing apparent infringements from August 2024 to August 2025.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		No bilateral or multilateral agreement/arrangement was entered into.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	Yes		2025-09-09	2025-09-09
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	No		No access agreement was entered into.	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No		No access agreement was entered into.	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		2025-09-01	2025-09-01

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	Yes		No change from previous year.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		No such fisheries.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report (s) on alleged IUU activities	No		No such information/report was submitted to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No such comment was provided to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		We did not request the removal.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	Yes		We will submit our response to the EU's submission by 2025-10-16.	
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		2025-09-04	2025-09-04
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		No such information was submitted to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Yes		We will submit our response to the EU's submission by 2025-10-16.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		No such information was submitted to the Secretariat.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		We did not receive such report.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		We do not participate in such mechanism.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		We do not participate in such mechanism.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		We do not participate in such mechanism.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		We do not have carrier vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area and transshipping ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		We do not have carrier vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area and transshipping ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		We have only longliners operating in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		We have only longliners operating in the ICCAT Convention area.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	Yes	2024-08-16		
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		We do not have carrier vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area and transshipping ICCAT species.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		We have not chosen to implement an EMS program in our longline fishery.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		We have not chosen to implement an EMS program in our longline fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Such information is provided on a voluntary basis.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC	No		No such incidents happened.	
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	Yes	2025-01-17		
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Did not revise the fishing plan submitted on 2025-01-17.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	Yes	2020-09-15		2024-06-18
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	Yes		2025-09-04	2025-09-04
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes	2018-05-08		2023-10-31
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	Yes		No change from previous year.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	Yes		No change from previous year.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		We do not have such information.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Yes		Update the registration through the eBCD system directly.	
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		No BFT farm was authorized.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		We voluntarily prohibit EBFT fishery.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		78 vessels	2025-09-01
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		2025-07-10	2025-07-10
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No IUU fishing activity was informed.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		2025-07-21	2025-07-21
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2018-05-08		2023-10-31
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		2025-07-08	2025-07-08
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		We do not have purse seine fishery in the Convention area.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	Yes	2025-01-17		
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		2025-09-10	2025-09-10
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	Yes		2025-01-06	2025-01-06
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		The bigeye tuna quota was not entirely utilized.	
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		All of our longliners are authorized to fish tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		All of our longliners are authorized to fish tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		All of our longliners are authorized to fish tropical tunas.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		All of our longliners are authorized to fish tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		2025-07-21	2025-07-21
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes	2018-05-08		2023-10-31
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	Yes		2024-09-04	2024-09-04
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	Yes		52 vessels	2025-09-01
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	Yes		74 vessels	2025-09-01

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	Yes		Part of our longliners are authorized to fish N.SWO. For fishing vessels belong to the SALB group, N.SWO catch shall not be retained onboard and no bycatch limit is granted.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	Yes		Part of our longliners are authorized to fish S.SWO. For fishing vessels belong to the NALB group, S.SWO catch shall not be retained onboard and no bycatch limit is granted.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-SWO.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-ALB.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		52 vessels	2025-09-01
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		74 vessels	2025-09-01
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	Yes		Part of our longliners are authorized to fish N.ALB. For fishing vessels belong to the SALB group, N.ALB catch shall not be retained onboard and no bycatch limit is granted.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	Yes		Part of our longliners are authorized to fish S.SWO. For fishing vessels belong to the NALB group, S.ALB catch shall not be retained onboard and no bycatch limit is granted.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-ALB.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-ALB.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		We do not authorize our longliners to fish MED-ALB.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes	2022-09-13	No change from the version submitted on 2022-09-13.	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		We do not claim the exemption.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2025-09-05	2025-09-05
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	Yes		2025-09-10	2025-09-10
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		We do not have purse seine fishery in the Convention area.	
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		See Section 2.1.3 of our Annual Report.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Yes		Fishing vessels operating in the area south of 20°S are required to use tori lines during operation and maintain at least one spare set on board. Length of long streamers should be at least 150 meters. Long streamers must be bright colors, made of durable materials, and	2025-09-05

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					of intervals of no more than 5 meters. Since 2013, all longline vessels operating in the area south of 25°S have been required to use tori lines and line weighting as seabird mitigation measures.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Yes		See Section 2.1.3 of our Annual Report.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		We do not have purse seine fishery in the Convention area.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		No pilot electronic SD system so far.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		Right for Contracting Parties only.	

Table 1. The catch statistics (in round weight, t) for Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean during 2022-2024.

YEAR	ALB	N.ALB	S.ALB	BET	YFT	BFT	SBF	SWO	N.SWO		S.SWO		WHM		BUM		BIL[2]	SKJ	OTH	BSH	SMA	FAL	POR	OTHER SHARKS	TOTAL
									landing	discard	landing	discard	landing	discard	landing	discard									
2022	11,700	2,806	8,894	8,181	669	0	3	570	144.5	5.5	334.8	85.2	0.7	1.3	40	18.0	33	11	563	796	13.00	0	0	0.00	22,599.0
2023	13,677	2,782	10,895	10,274	873	0	2	562	170	13.0	269	110.0	1	0.3	58	13.0	76	10	458	1,513	2.00	0	0	1.00	27,520.3
2024[1]	14,351	2,446	11,905	10,144	760	0	3	658	198	1.0	428	31.0	0.7	1	94	32.0	64	20	819	495	4.84	0	0	0.16	27,446.7

[1] Preliminary data.
[2] The catch estimate of BIL includes sailfish, longbill spearfish, shortbill spearfish, black marlin and other billfishes.

Table 2. Report of implementation of the ICCAT management standard for large-scale tuna longline vessels in 2024.

a. Management in the fishing grounds.

	Scientific Observer	*Satellite-based vessel monitoring system*	*Daily or required periodic catch report*	*Prior authorization*
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Achieved more than 5% of observer coverage in general for fishing vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area.	100%	1. Daily fill in the logbook (catch record for every fishing operation) for every trip. 2. Daily report the catch through the E-logbook system.	Prior authorization by area and group 1. All vessels shall fish in the fishing areas designated to the group they belong to, and shall not fish in non-designated areas without prior authorization. 2. Changing fishing areas/oceans should be approved on a case-by-case application.

b. Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing/transshipping ports).

	Prior authorization	*Transshipment declaration*	*Port inspection*	*Statistical document program*
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Each transshipment shall be authorized by the Fisheries Agency in advance.	Transshipment declaration is required for each transshipment.	The fishing vessels shall accept inspector(s) dispatched by the Fisheries Agency to inspect the transshipment amount, if necessary.	1. Swordfish Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 January 2003. 2. Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document program has been implemented since 1 July 2002. 3. Domestic regulations for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation was established in 2008.

c. Management at landing ports

	Prior authorization	*Landing declaration*	*Port inspection.*
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Each landing shall be authorized by the Fisheries Agency in advance.	Declaration is required for each landing.	The fishing vessels shall accept inspector(s) dispatched by the Fisheries Agency to inspect the amount landed, if necessary.

Table 3. Chinese Taipei's contributions to ICCAT, 2008-2025.

Year	*Contribution to ICCAT*	*Note*
2024	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Integrated Online Monitoring System" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Atlantic-Wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna" 4) 3,000 euros to the "Shark Research and Data Collection Program" 5) 2,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes"
2023	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Integrated Online Monitoring System" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 3,000 euros to the "Shark Research and Data Collection Program" 5) 2,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes"
2022	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 5,000 euros to the "Integrated Online Monitoring System" 3) 4,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 4) 2,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program"
2021	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Integrated Online Monitoring System" 3) 2,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 4) 2,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 5) 4,000 euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2020	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Integrated Online Monitoring System" 3) 2,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 4) 2,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 5) 4,000 euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2019	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2018	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2017	111,000 euros	Contributions including:

		1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2016	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2015	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 5,000 euros to the "Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tagging Program"
2014	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 8,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program"
2013	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 8,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program"
2012	111,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 8,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program"
2011	131,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 8,000 euros to the "Fund of ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfishes" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Fund of Bluefin Research Program" 4) 20,000 euros for enhancing research on Albacore in the future[*1.]
2010	100,000 euros	100,000 euros for Commission
2009	108,000 euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 euros for Commission 2) 5,000 euros to the "ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish Fund" 3) 3,000 euros to the "Bluefin Tuna Research Program Fund"
2008	100,000 Euros	100,000 euros for Commission

[*1.] The 20,000 Euros for Albacore Research Programme had been transferred to AOTTP in June 09, 2015. (referred the letter No.15/13 of Chinese Taipei and the letter No. S15-0350-AF of Secretary.)

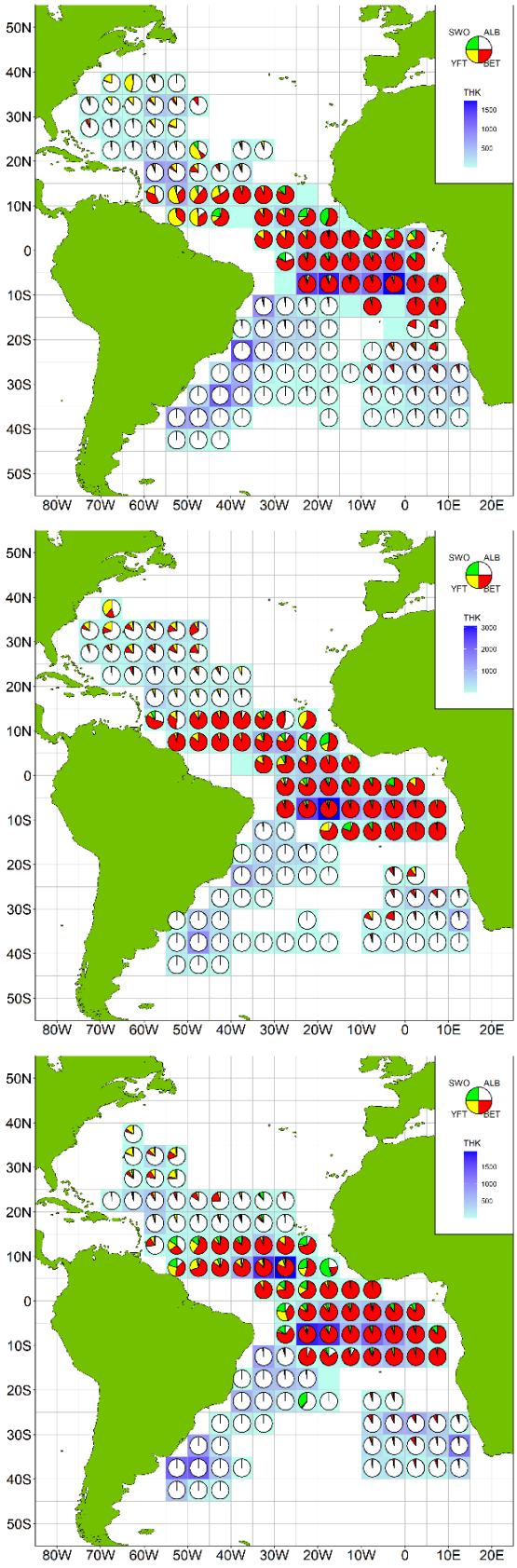


Figure 1. The fishing efforts (number of 1,000 hooks) and catch distributions of major tuna species and swordfish of Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2022 (top), 2023 (middle) and 2024 (low, preliminary data).

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURINAME[1]
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SURINAME
INFORME ANUAL DE SURINAM

SUMMARY

There are 17 Surinamese flagged tuna fishing vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen. It is worth mentioning that there are several finfish bottom trawl vessel, 20 meter in length overall or greater, with a finfish bottom trawl fishing license targeting demersal finfish in our waters that catches some King Mackerel (Scomberomorus Cavalla), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (Scomberomorus Maculatus), and sharks (Carcharhinidae spp.) as by-catch. In 2024 Suriname allowed 19 Belizean flagged vessels to land their catch from high seas under Belizean fishing licenses at the designated ports in Suriname considering the ICCAT requirements. The reporting obligation for these foreign flagged fishing vessels to ICCAT rests primarily with the flag state. The type of gear is longline.

RÉSUMÉ

There are 17 Surinamese flagged tuna fishing vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen. It is worth mentioning that there are several finfish bottom trawl vessel, 20 meter in length overall or greater, with a finfish bottom trawl fishing license targeting demersal finfish in our waters that catches some King Mackerel (Scomberomorus Cavalla), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (Scomberomorus Maculatus), and sharks (Carcharhinidae spp.) as by-catch. In 2024 Suriname allowed 19 Belizean flagged vessels to land their catch from high seas under Belizean fishing licenses at the designated ports in Suriname considering the ICCAT requirements. The reporting obligation for these foreign flagged fishing vessels to ICCAT rests primarily with the flag state. The type of gear is longline.

RESUMEN

There are 17 Surinamese flagged tuna fishing vessels targeting tuna and tuna-like species. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen. It is worth mentioning that there are several finfish bottom trawl vessel, 20 meter in length overall or greater, with a finfish bottom trawl fishing license targeting demersal finfish in our waters that catches some King Mackerel (Scomberomorus Cavalla), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (Scomberomorus Maculatus), and sharks (Carcharhinidae spp.) as by-catch. In 2024 Suriname allowed 19 Belizean flagged vessels to land their catch from high seas under Belizean fishing licenses at the designated ports in Suriname considering the ICCAT requirements. The reporting obligation for these foreign flagged fishing vessels to ICCAT rests primarily with the flag state. The type of gear is longline.

Section I: Information on Fisheries, Research and Statistics

1.1 Annual fisheries information

Suriname's marine fisheries are divided into an industrial and an artisanal fleet segment. The industrial fleet, that operates beyond the 10-fathom line (18 m), are mainly characterized by fish and shrimp trawlers and pelagic longliners:

1. Trawlers targeting either marine shrimp, seabob shrimp or demersal finfish (including weakfishes, croakers, grunts, snappers, etc.).

[1] Tania Tong Sang, Policy Advisor at the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries, Cornelis Jongbawstraat 50, tareva@hotmail.com.

2. Large pelagic longliners targeting tuna and tuna-like species. The target species for the large pelagic longliners are Yellowfin tuna, Bigeye tuna and North-Atlantic albacore and the by-catch species are Mahi mahi, Wahoo, Escolar, Sailfish and Blue shark. There were also a number of discards of species in 2024 which are not weighted, these were as follow: 503 species of Atlantic Blue marlin, 54 species of White marlins, 63 species of Striped marlins, 358 species of Swordfish, 94 species of Hammerhead sharks, 162 species of Atlantic Shortfin mako sharks, 41 species of Oceanic whitetip sharks, 102 species of Porbeagle sharks, 164 species of Silky sharks, 79 species of Thresher sharks and 3 unidentified species.

   Licensing conditions are set out annually in the Ministerial fishing license conditions Decree, which can be changed and updated each year as needed. The Decree lists the maximum number of licenses, the license fees and the conditions which apply to the license for each license category. These conditions include conservation and management measures such as:

   - Target and by-catch species.
   - Fishing areas.
   - Engine capacity.
   - Allowable gear specification.
   - Closed areas.
   - Reporting obligations.
   - VMS obligations.

   Relevant specific ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) regulations applicable to Surinamese fishing vessels are also incorporated into the Ministerial fishing license conditions Decree.

   The Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is the main government agency responsible for developing and implementing fisheries policies. In addition:

   - The Maritime Authority of Suriname is responsible for registration of fishing vessels and supervising these vessels.
   - The Fish Inspection Institute (VKI), established in 2007, is the competent authority responsible for: quality inspections of fishery products; hygiene inspections of the food chain from fishing vessels and landing sites, to processing facilities and transport; and registration of landing sites and commercial aquaculture. They are also responsible for issuing health certificates. This organisation is run under the auspices of the Ministry but is not part of the Fisheries Department.
   - The Suriname Coast Guard is responsible for at-sea inspections of fishing vessels in Surinamese waters. They are responsible for monitoring all fishing activities within the Territorial waters and the Suriname's Exclusive Economic Zone.

1.2 Research and statistics

The Statistics and Research department at the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for recording and processing statistical data.

Under the Ministerial fishing license conditions Decree, all industrial vessels are obligated to submit logbooks and landing declaration forms at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department within 3 days after arriving at port according to a prescribed reporting template. All information is transmitted to and processed by the Statistics and Research department of the Fisheries Department.

With the support of FAO, a system developed by the FAO (called CALIPSEO) to modernize the fisheries data collection system is implemented at the Fisheries Department, which leads to data being collected in a more efficient and accurate manner. The implementation of the new data collection system is of great importance because, based on the collected data, it is possible to perform stock estimates. In the coming years, the Statistics and Research Department will focus strongly on improving the quality of data collection, which also includes training the people to collect data in the field and reviving the program of seagoing observers. Historical data must also be validated as much as possible and entered in the new

system. To support accurate data collection at species level, a species identification guide is drawn up for the main species that occur in Surinamese fisheries to contribute to a correct identification of fisheries species that are recorded by on-board observers and data collectors at the docks and the fisheries landing sites in Suriname.

Suriname implemented a National Observer Program in 2023 for the demersal trawl fisheries that catches some King Mackerel (Scomberomorus Cavalla), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (Scomberomorus Maculatus), and sharks (Carcharhinidae spp.) as by-catch. The primary aim of this observer program is not aimed at collecting data on ICCAT species (BRS and KGM). Nevertheless, data is collected on these species and is reported to ICCAT. Suriname started targeting tuna and tuna - like species in July 2023 with Surinamese flagged longline vessels and is still working to look for ways to implement a National Observer Program for the Surinamese tuna vessels considering the lack of human and financial capacity but aims to implement it as soon as possible.

Section 2: Information on conservation and management measures

2.1 Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

General policy for fisheries is set out in the Fisheries Management Plan for Suriname 2020-2025. The main objective is to preserve the biological diversity of marine resources and their sustainable exploitation. According to the Plan, sustainable exploitation requires control of fishing fleet capacity, reduction of unwanted bycatch and bycatch of protected species, greater use of new fishing methods, improved control and monitoring, better quality control for exports of fish and fish products, better data, and greater resilience of stakeholders. The Plan includes several specific measures related to fisheries management such as registration, licensing and monitoring of fishing vessels, landing obligations and protected areas.

According to the Ministerial fishing license conditions Decree all foreign fishing vessels must land their entire catch at the Central Fishing Harbor of Suriname (CEVIHAS N.V.) which is the designated port for foreign fishing vessels and is located at Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname. In accordance with the port of CEVIHAS N.V., another designated port, which is called the port of Kuldipsingh N.V., is also used for foreign vessels when CEVIHAS N.V. cannot accommodate a vessel at that point.

The Ministerial fishing license conditions Decree also obliges fishing vessels owners/operators, in compliance with shark conservation and management measures, to land their sharks with the fins attached to the bodies or fins should not total more than 5% of the weight of the sharks onboard.

Through the 2008 Vessel Monitoring System Decree, all industrial vessels are obligated to have a functioning VMS on board when fishing. In this way the interaction of vessels can be monitored and helps to identify and address suspicious activity more quickly.

According to recommendation 16-14 and 23-18 by ICCAT Suriname is not able jet to implement a National Observer Program for the Surinamese tuna vessels due to the lack of human and financial capacity but is continuously seeking for alternative options to implement it as soon as possible.

All foreign fishing vessels that wish to enter Surinamese waters are required to inform the designated port and submit to the Maritime Authorities Suriname (MAS) at least 48 hours ship pre-arrival information. The master from the foreign tuna vessels that are seeking access to our port should also send at least 48 hours in advance a request for entry into port, with all relevant information according to Annex A of the Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA) and documents, to the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. 48 hours is required considering the distance between entering EEZ and the designated port and the fresh fish on-board. Access to the VMS system of these foreign vessels is also required. Failing to submit all information will result in denial of entry into port. The Customs Authority is also based permanently at the designated port.

Suriname has implemented the EU's catch certification scheme which has been adopted into the national legislation through the 2009 IUU Decree. This decree establishes the Fisheries Department as the Competent Authority responsible for the verification and certification of catch as a requirement for export to the EU.

According to recommendation 01-21 by ICCAT concerning the ICCAT bigeye tuna statistical document program, the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries also validates the bigeye tuna statistical document when exporting or re-exporting bigeye tuna. The CP15-SDP form for Suriname was send to the ICCAT secretariat on 6 July 2023.

According to recommendation 22-12 there is no sea turtle bycatch or interaction with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries in Suriname. However, in the shrimp bottom trawl fisheries where there is an interaction with sea turtles the implementation of a TED (Turtle Excluder Device) and a BRD (Bycatch Reduction Device) are required.

According to recommendation 21-09 and 19-05 by ICCAT the license holder must always ensure compliance with the minimum safety standards and procedures for the safe handling and release of live North Atlantic shortfin mako shark and the minimum standards for the safe handling and release procedures of live Marlins /Roundscale Spearfish (Family Istiophoridae) and other Large Fish which are set out in our Ministerial fishing license condition Decree.

Suriname aims to ratify the 2009 Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated Fishing (PSMA) as soon as possible to ensure, through port State measures, the long-term conservation and sustainable use of living marine resources and marine ecosystems in the EEZ of Suriname, as well as elsewhere by its flag vessels. With the support of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), necessary preparations are already made to comply with the conditions set out in the agreement. The request for the accession to the PSMA has already been sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Cooperation Suriname.

In 2024 the Fisheries department started with the development of a National Plan of Action for IUU fishing which is in line with the WECAFC Regional Plan of Action for combatting IUU fishing based on the International Plan of Action for IUU developed by the FAO.

2.2. Difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures

There are measures that have posed significant challenges in fully implementing ICCAT conservation and management measures. This is as a result of several factors, including but not limited to, human and financial capacity, interagency communication and collaboration, an outdated fisheries legislation.

Suriname's outdated fisheries legislation (dated from 1980) continues to be addressed to facilitate full compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. With the support of FAO, a draft for a new Fisheries Act has been drawn up which contains provisions on the management and conservation of fish stocks, including the requirement to establish fishing management plans. It also contains regulations of fishing and related activities on the high seas. The draft of the new Fisheries Act is still under review with intention of further amendments prior to the formal process of finalization and approval.

Suriname also acts as a port state; however, it has been found that Surinamese inspectors are currently not well trained enough to inspect foreign tuna vessels. Therefore, in 2012 Suriname requested ICCAT to assist Suriname in training these inspectors to comply with the obligations towards ICCAT (Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (12-07)).

To ensure full compliance with Recommendation 13-13 by ICCAT, Suriname is in need for some clarification on this recommendation. After sending a letter date May, 04, 2021 with ref. no. DVis-454 to the PWG on the 7th May 2021 requesting some clarification on this matter, it is still not entirely clear for the government of Suriname whether it is an obligation to register a non-tuna vessel longer than 20 meters, targeting demersal finfish in our waters (Exclusive Economic zone) under our national law as the main catch and catches some King Mackerel (Scomberomorus Cavalla), Atlantic Spanish Mackerel (scomberomorus maculatus), and sharks (Carcharhinidae spp.) as by-catch. However, we do report the data of these catches on the ST02 task 1, ST03 task 2 and ST04 task 2 forms to ICCAT.

A low level of enforcement due to insufficient collaboration among the different national authorities and the lack of funding for continued monitoring control and surveillance has been identified as a key weakness. Several steps have been taken to address this issue including the establishment of working groups to enhance collaboration. The Fisheries Department developed a comprehensive draft MOU aimed at improving the cooperation among the MCS authorities. The MOU has been shared with the other authorities for review for some time now and still needs follow up.

Despite of all the difficulties with compliance obligations, the Government of Suriname is fully committed and invested in making certain that the relevant steps are taken to ensure compliance with all relevant and important conservation and management measures to which we are obligated.

Section 3: Online reporting

PART 1: RESEARCH AND STATISTICS REPORTING

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN01	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Yes		2025-09-01	
S:GEN02	Task 1 Fleet characteristics (T1FC)	Yes		2025-08-11	
S:GEN03	Task 1 Nominal catch estimations (T1NC)	Yes		2025-08-11	
S:GEN04	Task 2 Catch and effort (T2CE)	Yes		2025-08-11	
S:GEN05	Task 2 Size samples (T2SZ)	Yes		2025-08-11	
S:GEN06	Task 2 Catch-at-size estimations (T2CS)	No		Suriname doesn't performed catch-at-size estimations jet.	
S:GEN07	Scientific tagging surveys (inventories)	No		Suriname is not involved in any tagging activities.	
S:GEN08	Conventional Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Suriname is not involved in any tagging activities.	
S:GEN09	Electronic Tagging declaration (releases/recoveries)	No		Suriname is not involved in any tagging activities.	
S:GEN10	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (including EMS)	No		Suriname is not able jet to implement a National Observer Program for the Surinamese tuna vessels due to the lack of human and financial capacity but is continuously seeking for alternative options to implement it as soon as possible.	
S:GEN11	Information on implementation of Rec. 16-14	No		Suriname is not able jet to implement a National Observer Program for the Surinamese tuna vessels due to the lack of human and financial capacity but is continuously seeking for alternative options to implement it as soon as possible.	
S:GEN12	Information and data on pelagic Sargassum	No		Suriname is not involved in activities that impact pelagic Sargassum.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:GEN13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	No		Suriname did not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean during the preceding year.	
S:BFT02	Procedures and results from stereoscopical cameras OR alternative methodology for estimating size of bluefin tuna	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT03	Task 2 Size samples from stereoscopical cameras resulting from S:BFT02	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT04	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (BFT)	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT05	Details of research programs on BFT-W	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT06	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT07	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:BFT09	Report on the scientific activities conducted by vessels operating in the context of a scientific project of a research institute integrated in a scientific research program	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
S:TRO02	Management plans for the use of fish aggregating devices (including steps to minimise ecological impact)	No		Suriname is not operating FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO03	Task 3 FAD information (tropicals) (month, 1x1 squares, FAD type, etc.)	No		Suriname is not operating FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO04	Task 3 Support vessels data on tropical fisheries (BB/PS)	No		Suriname is not operating FAD fisheries.	
S:TRO05	Task 3 Domestic observer program data (tropicals)	No		Suriname is not able jet to implement a National Observer Program for the Surinamese tuna vessels due to the lack of human and financial capacity but is continuously seeking for alternative options to implement it as soon as possible.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:TRO10	Information on electronic monitoring systems (EMS)	No		Suriname has not implemented EMS jet in her fisheries due to the lack of human and financial capacity.	
S:TRO06	Task 3 Port Sampling Program data (tropicals)	No		Suriname is not involved in a port sampling program for tropical tunas.	
S:TRO07	Historical FAD set data as required by the SCRS (Task 2 catch & effort)	No		Suriname is not operating FAD fisheries.	
S:ALB01	Size and age at maturity (ALB-MD)	No		Suriname is not catching Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB02	Habitat (ALB-MD)	No		Suriname has no vessels that catches Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB03	Impact of longline fisheries in terms of catch composition (ALB-MD)	No		Suriname has no vessels that catches Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB04	CPUE series (ALB-MD)	No		Suriname has no vessels that catches Mediterranean albacore.	
S:ALB05	Monthly estimate of proportion of spawners and recruits in the catches (ALB-MD)	No		Suriname has no vessels that catches Mediterranean albacore.	
S:BIL03	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins / roundscale spearfish	No		No statistical methodology is used to estimate dead and live discards of marlins/roundscale spearfish. Only the amount of discards marlin species are being reported for the longline tuna vessels.	
S:BIL04	Information about their data collection program for artisanal and/or small-scale fisheries	No		Suriname has no artisanal and small-scale fisheries catching (retained or discarded alive or dead) blue marlin, white marlin and/or roundscale spearfish.	
S:SHK01	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	No		Task 1 was sent on 2025-08-11 with species specific level.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:SHK02	Results of research and biological sampling on shortfin mako	No		No research and biological sampling on shortfin mako is done because the vessels are not landing shortfin mako.	
S:SHK03	Information on North Atlantic blue shark	Yes		2025-09-01	
S:SHK07	Information on South Atlantic blue shark	No		The Surinamese tuna longline vessels are not catching South Atlantic blue shark.	
S:SHK04	The amount of North Atlantic shortfin mako caught and retained on board as well as dead discards and live releases and statistical methodology used to calculate such discards/releases	Yes		2025-09-01	
S:SHK05	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases	No		No statistical methodology is used to estimate dead and live discards. Only the amount of discards species are being reported for the longline tuna vessels.	
S:SHK06	Information on artisanal/small-scale fisheries data collection programs	No		The artisanal/small-scale fisheries in Suriname are not catching or discarding South Atlantic shortfin mako.	
S:SHK08	Interactions with whale sharks during purse seiners operations	No		Suriname is not involved in any purse seine operations.	
S:BYC01	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	No		A identification guide was developed for sharks that are caught in the convention area with the support of the FAO and the GEF in 2025. But not send to ICCAT.	
S:BYC02	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No		There was no interaction with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries.	
S:BYC03	CPCs shall record data on seabird incidental catch by species through scientific observers in accordance with the Recommendation 10-10 and report these data annually	No		Suriname did not implement a scientific observer program jet.	

Req Nº (IOMS)	Requirement	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
S:BYC04	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No		With the support of FAO, a system developed by the FAO (called CALIPSEO) to modernize the fisheries data collection system is implemented at the Fisheries Department, which lead to data being collected in a more efficient and accurate manner.	
S:BYC05	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	No		The REBYC project is implemented in Suriname. REBYC stands for Reduction of Environmental Impact from Tropical Shrimp Trawling, through the Introduction of Bycatch Reduction Technologies and Change of Management. This program, co-funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), was designed with the objective of minimizing the capture and discard of unwanted catch and bycatch, and the impact of shrimp-trawling on bottom habitat.	
S:SWO01	Statistical methodology used to estimate dead discards and live releases of SWO-N	Yes		Because Suriname is not allowed to catch swordfish, the captain and crew cuts the branch line and release the species. In case the species is dead they will bring it on deck and release the hook and release the dead fish.	

PART 2: MANAGEMENT REPORTING

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
GENERAL	M:GEN01	Annual Reports	Yes		2025-09-01	
	M:GEN02	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Yes		2025-09-01	
	M:GEN03	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Yes		2025-09-01	
	M:GEN04	Vessel Chartering - summary report	No		Suriname is not involved in chartering vessels.	
	M:GEN05	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	No		Suriname is not involved in chartering vessels.	
	M:GEN06a	Transhipment reports - at sea	No		Transshipment is not allowed in Suriname, therefore there is no involvement in any transshipment.	
	M:GEN06b	Transhipment reports in - port	No		Transshipment is not allowed in Suriname, therefore there is no involvement in any transshipment.	
	M:GEN07	Transhipment declarations (at sea)	No		Transshipment is not allowed in Suriname, therefore there is no involvement in any transshipment.	
	M:GEN08	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transhipments of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, either at-sea or in-port	No		Transshipment is not allowed in Suriname, therefore there is no involvement in any transshipment.	
	M:GEN09	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean (and subsequent modifications)	No		Transshipment is not allowed in Suriname, therefore there is no involvement in any transshipment.	
	M:GEN10a	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Yes		2024/07/24	
	M:GEN10b	Contact points for receiving copies of Port Inspection reports	Yes		2024/07/24	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN11	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Yes		2024/08/27	
	M:GEN12	Advance notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Yes		2024/08/27	
	M:GEN13	Report of Denial of Entry or Denial of Use of port	No		In 2024 there was no denial of entry or use of port.	
	M:GEN14	Copies of port inspection reports containing findings of potential non-compliance or apparent infringement (and others where practicable)	Yes		Surinamese inspectors are currently not well trained enough to inspect foreign tuna vessels. Therefore, in 2012 Suriname requested ICCAT to assist Suriname in training these inspectors to comply with the obligations towards ICCAT. But Suriname continuously looked for other ways to do the inspections and we hope to start at the end of 2025 with the port inspections.	
	M:GEN15	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Yes		Surinamese inspectors are currently not well trained enough to inspect foreign tuna vessels. Therefore, in 2012 Suriname requested ICCAT to assist Suriname in training these inspectors to comply with the obligations towards ICCAT. But Suriname continuously looked for other ways to do the inspections and we hope to start at the end of 2025 with the port inspections.	
	M:GEN16	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Yes		Surinamese inspectors are currently not well trained enough to inspect foreign tuna vessels. Therefore, in 2012 Suriname requested ICCAT to	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					assist Suriname in training these inspectors to comply with the obligations towards ICCAT. But Suriname continuously looked for other ways to do the inspections and we hope to start at the end of 2025 with the port inspections.	
	M:GEN17	Information of bilateral or multilateral agreements/arrangements that allow for an inspector exchange program designed to promote cooperation	No		Suriname has not entered into a bilateral or multilateral agreements/ arrangements jet.	
	M:GEN42	Annual reporting on Port inspection activity	No		Suriname does not jet perform inspections in Port.	
	M:GEN18	Access agreements and changes	Yes		2025-09-01	
	M:GEN19	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Yes		2025-09-01	
	M:GEN20	List of vessels of 20 metres LOA or greater	Yes		2025-01-10	
	M:GEN21	Report on Review of Internal Actions	No		No report on review.	
	M:GEN23	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	No		There are no sport or recreational fisheries in tuna and tuna-like species.	
	M:GEN24	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing / Flag CPC (and non-CPC) investigation report(s) on alleged IUU activities	No		No information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN25	Comments on IUU allegations	No		No information to report on alleged IUU activities.	
	M:GEN34	Request for removal of vessel from final IUU vessel list	No		Suriname has no vessels on the final IUU vessel list.	
	M:GEN41	Report on actions taken against nationals involved in IUU activities	No		There are no involvement in IUU activities.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN26	Trade measures; submission of import and landing data	Yes		2025-09-13	
	M:GEN27	Data on non-compliance	No		Suriname has no information on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures to report.	
	M:GEN28	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No		Suriname has not received any allegations of non-compliance of ICCAT measures.	
	M:GEN29	Vessels sightings	No		Suriname didn't sight any vessels fishing in contravention of ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN30	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	No		Suriname didn't receive any reports of its vessels having been sighted engaging in activities, which contravene ICCAT conservation and management measures.	
	M:GEN31	National authority responsible for at-sea inspection and other supporting maritime agencies as may be appropriate and/or National authority responsible for the bluefin tuna trap and farming activities	No		Suriname doesn't participate in this scheme.	
	M:GEN32	Designated point(s) of contact (POC) within that authority with responsibility for program implementation	No		Suriname doesn't participate in this scheme.	
	M:GEN33	Reporting on any activities carried out under the pilot program for exchange of inspection personnel	No		Suriname doesn't participate in this scheme.	
	M:GEN35	Emergency Action Plan (EAP) for observer recovery	No		Suriname is not participating in this program.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:GEN36	Reports on observer incidents triggering provisions of the EAP, including any corrective action taken	No		Suriname is not participating in this program.	
	M:GEN37	Report of lost fishing gear retrieved	No		Suriname has nothing to report. No lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN38	Report of lost fishing gear not retrieved	No		Suriname has nothing to report. No lost fishing gear.	
	M:GEN39	Points of contact to facilitate cooperation on vessel sighting (optional)	No		Till now there is only one contact point for Suriname send 2024-08-01.	
	M:GEN40	Supply Declarations	No		Suriname is not involved in carrier vessels activities.	
	M:GEN43	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes description	No		Suriname is not able jet to implement a National Observer Program for the Surinamese tuna vessels due to the lack of human and financial capacity but is continuously seeking for alternative options to implement it as soon as possible.	
	M:GEN44	Electronic Monitoring Systems (EMS) Domestic Programmes implementation report	No		Suriname is not able jet to implement a National Observer Program for the Surinamese tuna vessels due to the lack of human and financial capacity but is continuously seeking for alternative options to implement it as soon as possible.	
	M:GEN45	Report on Implementation of Res. 23-20, including Emergency Action Plans (EAP)	No		Suriname has nothing to report jet.	
	M:GEN46	Reports on observer incidents involving serious injury, death, or in the event of an observer that is	No		Suriname has no vessels that are carrying observers jet.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
		missing or presumed fallen overboard, including any corrective action taken by the flag CPC				
BLUEFIN TUNA	M:BFT01	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT02	Bluefin tuna farming reports	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT03	Carry over of caged fish declaration	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT04	Bluefin tuna caging report	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT05	Bluefin tuna traps	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT07	Fishing, inspection and capacity plans	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT08	Farming capacity plan	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT09	Modifications to fishing plans	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT10	Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of Rec. 22-08	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT11	Bluefin tuna catches in the preceding quota allocation period	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT12	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT13	Bluefin tuna other vessels	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT14	Joint Fishing Operations	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT15	VMS messages	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT16	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
					Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT17	List of inspection vessels	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT18	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT20	Bluefin tuna transhipment ports	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT21	Bluefin tuna landing ports	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT22	Bluefin tuna bi-weekly catch reports (including traps)	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT23	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT24	Dates when entire quota of bluefin tuna has been utilized	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT25	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT27	BCD Annual Report	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT28	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT29	BCD Contact points	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT30	BCD legislation	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT31	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT32	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels but known or presumed to have fished E-BFT	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT33	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:BFT34	Random controls	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
	M:BFT35	National authority and points of contact responsible for the processing vessel participating in the REM pilot project	No		Suriname is not involved in any Bluefin Tuna fishing activities.	
TROPICAL SPECIES	M:TRO01	List of BET/YFT/SKJ vessels and subsequent changes	Yes		Record of 17 vessels. The List was sent to ICCAT on 10 January 2025.	
	M:TRO02	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	Yes		The List was sent to ICCAT on 10 January 2025.	
	M:TRO03	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT/SKJ vessels	No		No vessels have allegedly carried out IUU activity.	
	M:TRO06	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Yes		Date sent to ICCAT 2023-07-06	
	M:TRO07	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes		Date sent to ICCAT 2023-07-06	
	M:TRO09	Quarterly catches of Tropical tuna	Yes		$ quarterly reports submitted. Sent to ICCAT 2024-06-18, 2024-11-13, 2025-01-16.	
	M:TRO10	Steps taken to minimalise ecological impacts of FADs (include in FAD management plan - see also requirement S:TRO02)	No		Surinamese vessels are not deploying FADs to catch tropical tuna.	
	M:TRO11	Tropical Tuna Fishing/Capacity Plans / Declarations	No		Suriname did not need to sent a Tropical tuna fishing plan.	
	M:TRO13	Monthly catches of tropical tuna (BET; SKJ; YFT)	Yes		12 monthly reports submitted.	
	M:TRO14	Weekly catches of bigeye tuna	No		Surinamese vessels have not reached 80% of their quota.	
	M:TRO15	Dates when entire catch limit of bigeye tuna has been utilized	No		The entire catch limit was not utilized.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:TRO17	Maximum on board bycatch limit for tropical tunas	No		No other vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas has by-catch of tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO18	Measure taken to ensure compliance with M:TRO17	No		No other vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas has by-catch of tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO19	Total amount of tropical tuna harvested as bycatch that year	No		No other vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas has by-catch of tropical tunas.	
	M:TRO20	Maximum per trip bycatch limit allowed per stock for the coming fishing year	No		No other vessels not authorized to fish for tropical tunas has by-catch of tropical tunas.	
SWORDFISH	M:SWO01	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No		Suriname did not import Swordfish in 2024.	
	M:SWO02	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No		Suriname did not export Swordfish in 2024.	
	M:SWO03	List of vessels targetting MED-SWO	No		Suriname is not involved in catching Swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO04	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No		Suriname is not involved in catching Swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO05	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO06	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO07	Development or fishing/ management plan for North swordfish	No		Suriname doesn't have a quota to catch swordfish, therefore no vessel is authorized to catch swordfish. However, in 2024 the Surinamese longline fleet caught 129 North Swordfish which were released.	
	M:SWO10	List of authorised ports for MED-SWO	No		Suriname doesn't authorize the landing of Mediterranean swordfish in its ports.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:SWO11	Quarterly reports of MED-SWO catches	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO12	Summary of implementation of tagging programme	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
	M:SWO13	List of inspection vessels	No		Suriname is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO14	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No		Suriname is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO15	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for N. SWO	No		Suriname doesn't authorized their vessels to catch North swordfish.	
	M:SWO16	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for S. SWO	No		Suriname doesn't authorized their vessels to catch South swordfish.	
	M:SWO17	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. SWO	No		No vessels is allowed to take North Atlantic swordfish as bycatch.	
	M:SWO18	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. SWO	No		No vessels is allowed to take South Atlantic swordfish as by-catch.	
	M:SWO19	Copies of inspection reports from JIS	No		Suriname is not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.	
	M:SWO20	Fishing plan for Mediterranean swordfish	No		Suriname is not involved in catching Swordfish in the Mediterranean.	
ALBACORE	M:ALB03	List of Vessels authorised to fish for Mediterranean albacore	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB04	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for North Atlantic albacore	Yes		17 vessels	
	M:ALB05	Specific authorisation for vessels 20m+ LOA for South Atlantic albacore	Yes		17 vessels	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
	M:ALB06	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of N. ALB	No		There are no vessels in other fisheries that are taking North Atlantic Albacore as by-catch.	
	M:ALB07	Maximum onboard bycatch limit of S. ALB	No		There are no vessels in other fisheries that are taking South Atlantic Albacore as by-catch.	
	M:ALB08	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-ALB	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB09	Monthly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
	M:ALB10	Quarterly catches of Mediterranean albacore	No		Suriname doesn't operate in the Mediterranean.	
BILLFISHES	M:BIL01	Report on the implementation of 19-05 and 16-11	Yes		2025-09-01	
	M:BIL04	Claim to exemption to release live BUM/WHM/SPF and measures taken to limit application of this exemption to such fisheries	No		No exemption is needed.	
SHARKS	M:SHK05	Details of implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures	Yes		2025-09-01	
	M:SHK08	Monthly landings of North Atlantic and South Atlantic shortfin mako	No		Suriname doesn't allow retaining or landing of shortfin mako. In 2024, 45 North Atlantic shortfin mako where discarded by the Surinamese tuna vessels.	
	M:SHK09	Report on interactions with whale sharks during purse seine operations.	No		Suriname doesn't allow purse seiners in their fisheries, therefore is no interaction with whale sharks.	

Group	Req Nº (IOMS)	Information required	Applicable	First submit	Response/Reason for N/A	Last update
OTHER SPECIES / BY CATCH	M:BYC01	Report on implementation of Rec. 22-12, Paras 1, 2, 4, 5 and 8 and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Yes		There is no interaction with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries. However, in the shrimp bottom trawl fisheries where there is an interaction with sea turtles the implementation of a TED (Turtle Excluder Device) and a BRD (Bycatch Reduction Device) are required.	
	M:BYC02	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No		Suriname doesn't have an NPOA for seabirds because no seabirds are incidentally been taken in any fisheries.	
	M:BYC03	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	No		Suriname has not jet taken steps to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards in its tuna fisheries.	
	M:BYC04	Report on the implementation of Res. 23-15	No		There is no interactions between cetaceans and ICCAT fisheries in Suriname.	
MISCELLANEOUS	M:SDP01	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No		Suriname has not implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system jet. However, with the support of FAO, a system developed by the FAO (called CALIPSEO) to modernize the fisheries data collection system is implemented at the Fisheries Department, which lead to data being collected in a more efficient and accurate manner.	
	M:MIX01	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No		Suriname has not lodged any objections to ICCAT Recommendations.	