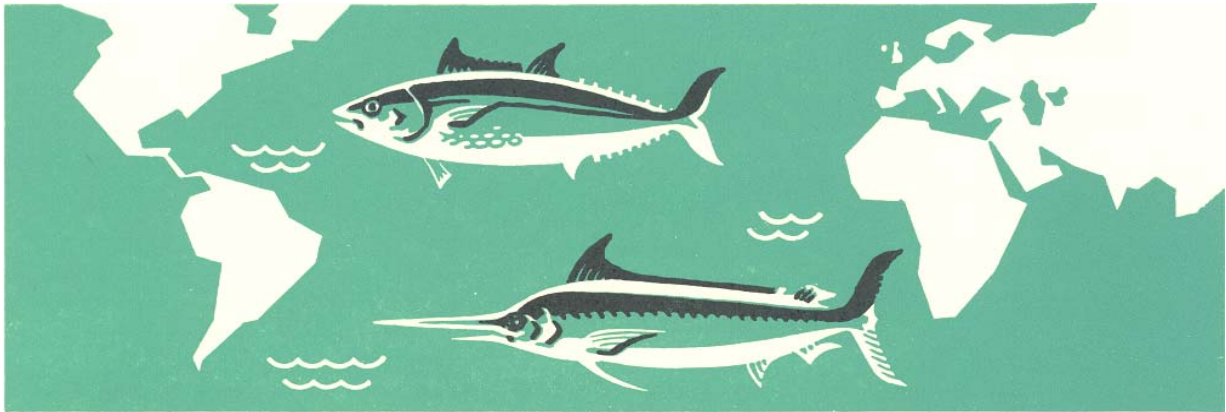

**INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION
for the
CONSERVATION of ATLANTIC TUNAS**

**COMMISSION INTERNATIONALE
pour la CONSERVATION
des THONIDÉS de L'ATLANTIQUE**

**COMISIÓN INTERNACIONAL
para la
CONSERVACIÓN del ATÚN ATLÁNTICO**



**R E P O R T
for biennial period, 2014-15
PART II (2015) - Vol. 3
Annual Reports**

**R A P P O R T
de la période biennale, 2014-15
II^e PARTIE (2015) – Vol. 3
Rapports annuels**

**I N F O R M E
del período bienal, 2014-15
2^a PARTE (2015) – Vol. 3
Informes anuales**

FOREWORD

The Chairman of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas presents his compliments to the Contracting Parties of the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (signed in Rio de Janeiro, May 14, 1966), as well as to the Delegates and Advisers that represent said Contracting Parties, and has the honor to transmit to them the "*Report for the Biennial Period, 2014-2015, Part II (2015)*", which describes the activities of the Commission during the second half of said biennial period.

This issue of the Biennial Report contains the Report of the 24th Regular Meeting of the Commission (St. Julians, Malta, 10-17 November 2015) and the reports of all the meetings of the Panels, Standing Committees and Sub-Committees, as well as some of the Working Groups. It also includes a summary of the activities of the Secretariat and the Annual Reports of the Contracting Parties of the Commission and Observers, relative to their activities in tuna and tuna-like fisheries in the Convention area.

The Report is published in four volumes. **Volume 1** includes the Proceedings of the Commission Meetings and the reports of all the associated meetings (with the exception of the Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics-SCRS). **Volume 2** contains the Report of the Standing Committee on Research and Statistics (SCRS) and its appendices. **Volume 3** includes the Annual Reports of the Contracting Parties of the Commission and the Observers. **Volume 4** includes the Secretariat's Report on Statistics and Coordination of Research, the Secretariat's Administrative and Financial Reports, and the Secretariat's Reports to the ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures Compliance Committee (COC), and to the Permanent Working Group for the Improvement of ICCAT Statistics and Conservation Measures (PWG). Volumes 3 and 4 of the Biennial Report are only published in electronic format.

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

PRÉSENTATION

Le Président de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique présente ses compliments aux Parties contractantes à la Convention internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (signée à Rio de Janeiro le 14 mai 1966), ainsi qu'aux délégués et conseillers qui représentent ces Parties contractantes, et a l'honneur de leur faire parvenir le « *Rapport de la période biennale 2014-2015, II^e Partie (2015)* », dans lequel sont décrites les activités de la Commission au cours de la deuxième moitié de cette période biennale.

Ce rapport contient le rapport de la 24^e réunion ordinaire de la Commission (St. Julians, Malte, 10-17 novembre 2015) et les rapports de toutes les réunions des Sous-commissions, des Comités permanents et des Sous-comités, ainsi que de divers Groupes de travail. Il comprend également un résumé des activités du Secrétariat et les rapports annuels remis par les Parties contractantes à l'ICCAT et les observateurs concernant leurs activités de pêche de thonidés et d'espèces voisines dans la zone de la Convention.

Le rapport est publié en quatre volumes. Le **Volume 1** réunit les comptes rendus des réunions de la Commission et les rapports de toutes les réunions annexes, à l'exception du rapport du Comité permanent pour la recherche et les statistiques (SCRS). Le **Volume 2** contient le rapport du Comité permanent pour la recherche et les statistiques (SCRS) et ses appendices. Le **Volume 3** contient les rapports annuels des Parties contractantes de la Commission. Le **Volume 4** comprend le rapport du Secrétariat sur les statistiques et la coordination de la recherche, les rapports administratifs et financiers du Secrétariat et les rapports du Secrétariat au Comité d'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT (COC) et au Groupe de travail permanent sur l'amélioration des statistiques et des mesures de conservation de l'ICCAT (PWG). Les volumes 3 et 4 du rapport biennal ne sont publiés que sous format électronique.

Le présent rapport a été rédigé, approuvé et distribué en application des Articles III-paragraphe 9 et IV-paragraphe 2-d de la Convention et de l'Article 15 du Règlement intérieur de la Commission. Il est disponible dans les trois langues officielles de la Commission: anglais, français et espagnol.

PRÉSENTACIÓN

El Presidente de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico presenta sus respetos a las Partes contratantes del Convenio Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (firmado en Río de Janeiro, 14 de mayo de 1966), así como a los delegados y consejeros que representan a las mencionadas Partes contratantes, y tiene el honor de transmitirles el “*Informe del Período Bienal, 2014-2015, IIª Parte (2015)*”, en el que se describen las actividades de la Comisión durante la segunda mitad de dicho periodo bienal.

El Informe Bienal contiene el informe de la vigesimocuarta Reunión ordinaria de la Comisión (San Julián, Malta, 10-17 de noviembre de 2015), y los informes de todas las reuniones de las Subcomisiones, Comités Permanentes y Subcomités, así como de algunos Grupos de Trabajo. Incluye, además, un resumen de las actividades de la Secretaría y los Informes anuales de las Partes contratantes de la Comisión y de observadores sobre sus actividades en las pesquerías de túnidos y especies afines en la zona del Convenio.

El Informe se publica en cuatro volúmenes. El *Volumen 1* incluye las Actas de las Reuniones de la Comisión y los Informes de todas las reuniones relacionadas (con excepción del Informe del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas - SCRS). El *Volumen 2* el Informe del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS) y sus apéndices. El *Volumen 3* incluye los Informes anuales de las Partes contratantes de la Comisión. El *Volumen 4* incluye el informe de la Secretaría sobre estadísticas y coordinación de la investigación, los informes Administrativo y Financiero de la Secretaría y los informes de la Secretaría al Comité de Cumplimiento de las Medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT (COC) y al Grupo de Trabajo Permanente para la mejora de las estadísticas y normas de conservación de ICCAT (GTP). Los volúmenes 3 y 4 del Informe Bienal se publican solo en formato electrónico.

Este Informe ha sido redactado, aprobado y distribuido de acuerdo con el Artículo III, párrafo 9, y el Artículo IV, párrafo 2-d del Convenio, y con el Artículo 15 del Reglamento Interno de la Comisión. El Informe está disponible en las tres lenguas oficiales de la Comisión: inglés, francés y español.

MARTIN TSAMENYI

Commission Chairman / Président de la Commission / Presidente de la Comisión

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¹ Reports received and distributed for the 2015 ICCAT annual meetings. Many Reports submitted to the Commission contain detailed information in the appendices. For reasons of economy, these appendices are not included in this publication, but can be requested from the Secretariat in the original language. In addition, Compliance Reporting Tables have been extracted from the Annual Reports and the information contained therein has been assimilated into the Compliance Tables (Appendix 2 to ANNEX 10 of the 2015 Commission Report).

² Rapports reçus et diffusés pour les réunions annuelles de l'ICCAT de 2015. Plusieurs rapports soumis à la Commission joignent des informations détaillées dans les appendices. Aux fins d'économie, ces appendices ne sont pas inclus dans ce volume, mais peuvent être sollicités auprès du Secrétariat dans la langue d'origine. En outre, les tableaux de déclaration d'application ont été extraits de ces Rapports annuels et l'information contenue dans ces tableaux de déclaration a été incorporée aux tableaux d'application (Appendice 2 à l'ANNEXE 10 du Rapport de la Commission de 2015).

³ Informes recibidos y distribuidos para las reuniones anuales de ICCAT de 2015. Muchos informes presentados a la Comisión incluyen información detallada en apéndice. Por razones de economía, dichos apéndices no se incluyen en esta edición, pero pueden solicitarse a la Secretaría en su idioma original. Además, las tablas de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento se han eliminado de los informes anuales y la información de dichas tablas se ha incluido en las tablas de cumplimiento (Apéndice 2 al ANEXO 10 del Informe de la Comisión de 2015).

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**ANNUAL REPORTS OF CONTRACTING PARTIES
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INFORMES ANUALES DE PARTES CONTRATANTES**

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

SUMMARY

Referring to Recommendation by ICCAT amending the Recommendation 13-07 by ICCAT to establish a multi-annual recovery plan for bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean (Rec. 13-07), Albania prepared the Minister's Order (legal act) Authorising the Fishery Authority on Management Plan: "Establishing a Multi-annual Recovering Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean". In the frame of bluefin tuna fishing quotas for Albania as determined by ICCAT International Organization and the Management Plan for bluefin tuna fishing, year 2014, based on the above Minister Order, has been Authorized Fishing Vessel "ROZAFI 15" owned by Mr. Gjergj LUCA, registered in Port Authority by No. P-446, and NFR: ALB22REG0649 to carry out fishing of bluefin tuna on the amount 33.58 t in marine area of Mediterranean, by the fishing form purse seiners. By ending of this process, Albania provided the ICCAT Secretariat the information with the accordant forms in regard of Authorized Fishing Vessel, indicating the quota allocated for the authorized fishing vessel and designated landing port. On June 25 the total declared amount (BCD) was 33,550 kg, where 31,900 kg is the amount of live fish and the amount of 1,650 kg is the dead fish. On August, after received the report from the observer, and the amount of evaluated fish on the cage (transfer to the farm) by Stereoscopic camera the evaluated amount was 81,423 kg. From this evaluated amount decreased the BCD declared value and the remained sum, 45,450 kg was authorised to be released to the sea (alive) and the amount of 31,900 kg (above mentioned) has been transferred to the farm cages of Malta. All that operations has been through intense communications with Malta Authorities, considering, also 5% margin of the error. All the above actions has been communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat accordingly to the reporting forms as published on ICCAT web site. No recreational BFT fishing has been authorized and/or planned. No scientific research has been undertaken during 2014. No infringements concerning tuna fishing during the fishing season have been reported.

RÉSUMÉ

Conformément à la Recommandation de l'ICCAT pour amender la Recommandation 12-03 de l'ICCAT visant à l'établissement d'un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée (Rec. 13-07), l'Albanie a préparé l'ordre ministériel autorisant l'autorité des pêches à élaborer un plan de gestion : « visant à l'établissement d'un programme pluriannuel de rétablissement pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Est et de la Méditerranée ». Dans le cadre des quotas de thon rouge alloués à l'Albanie et déterminés par l'ICCAT ainsi que dans le plan de gestion de la pêche de thon rouge au titre de l'année 2014, fondé sur l'ordre ministériel précité, le navire de pêche Rozafa 15, appartenant à M. Gjergj Luca, inscrit auprès de l'autorité portuaire sous le n° P-446, titulaire du NFR ALB22REG0649, a été autorisé à réaliser des activités de pêche de thon rouge à hauteur de 33,58 t, dans la zone marine de la Méditerranée, à la senne. À la fin de ce processus, l'Albanie a fourni au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les informations requises dans les formulaires pertinents en ce qui concerne le navire de pêche autorisé, en y indiquant le quota alloué au navire de pêche autorisé et le port de débarquement désigné. Le 25 juin, le montant total déclaré (BCD) s'élevait à 33.550 kg, à savoir 31.900 kg de poissons vivants et 1.650 kg de poissons morts. En août, après avoir reçu le rapport de l'observateur, le montant des poissons mis en cage (transfert vers la ferme) estimé au moyen de la caméra stéréoscopique atteignait 81.423 kg. De ce montant estimé, déduction faite de la valeur déclarée dans le BCD, un total de 45.450 kg de spécimens a été remis à l'eau (poissons vivants) et un total de 31.900 kg (voir ci-dessus) a été transféré dans des cages de ferme à Malte. Toutes les opérations ont été réalisées par le biais de communications intenses avec les autorités maltaises, en tenant également

compte d'une marge de 5% d'erreur. Toutes les actions précitées ont été communiquées au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, conformément aux formulaires de déclaration publiés sur la page web de l'ICCAT. Aucune activité de pêche récréative de thon rouge n'a été autorisée et/ou prévue. Aucun travail de recherche scientifique n'a été entrepris en 2014. Aucune infraction relative à la pêche thonière pendant la saison de pêche n'a été signalée.

RESUMEN

En relación con la Recomendación de ICCAT que enmienda la Recomendación de ICCAT sobre el establecimiento de un Plan de recuperación plurianual para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo [Rec. 13-07], Albania preparó la Orden Ministerial (acta legal) que confiere autoridad a la autoridad pesquera para el desarrollo de un plan de ordenación que establece un Plan de recuperación plurianual para el atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo. En el marco de las cuotas de pesca de atún rojo para Albania, tal y como las determina la organización internacional ICCAT, y el plan de ordenación para la pesca de atún rojo, año 2014, basándose en la orden ministerial citada, se ha autorizado al buque pesquero "ROZAF 15", propiedad del Sr. Mr.Gjergj LUCA, registrado ante la autoridad portuaria con el nº P-446, y el NFR: ALB22REG0649, a llevar a cabo actividades de pesca de atún rojo con cerco para un cantidad de 33,58 t t en la zona del Mediterráneo. Al finalizar este proceso, Albania proporcionó a la Secretaría de ICCAT la información en los formularios pertinentes con respecto al buque pesquero autorizado, indicando la cuota asignada al buque pesquero y el puerto de desembarque designado. El 25 de junio, la cantidad total declarada (BCD) fue de 33.550 kg, de los que 31.900 kg fueron peces vivos y 1.650 kg fueron peces muertos. En agosto, tras recibir el informe del observador, la cantidad estimada de peces en la jaula (transferencia a la granja) mediante cámaras estereoscópicas, se situó en 81.423 kg. A esta cantidad estimada se le restó la cantidad declarada en el BCD y se autorizó a liberar viva en el mar la cantidad restante 45.450 kg, mientras que los 31.900 kg (mencionados antes) se transfirieron a las jaulas de la granja de Malta. Todas las operaciones se han realizado con intensas comunicaciones con las autoridades maltesas, considerando también un margen de error del 5%. Todas las acciones anteriores se han comunicado a la Secretaría de ICCAT, de un modo acorde con los formularios de comunicación publicados en la página web de ICCAT. No se ha previsto ni autorizado ninguna actividad de pesca de recreo de atún rojo. En 2014, no se han emprendido actividades de investigación científica. No se han comunicado infracciones en la pesca de atún durante la temporada de pesca.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Albania does not carry any scientific program on tunas and/or tuna-like species.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	E-mail sent to the ICCAT Secretariat date 22.04.2014.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	E-mail to the ICCAT Secretariat date 05.12.2014.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	N/A
S5	Size samples (Task II)	N/A
S6	Catch estimated by size	N/A
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A

S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applied observer program since the tuna fishing has been carried out in international waters.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not any scientific monitoring programme and approach.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A
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	N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	N/A
S17	The results of programme using stereo-scopical cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all caging)	ICCAT e-mail date 22.07.2014.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable to this observer program in Albania, since the tuna quota was fished in one day and was communicated directly by e-mail and authorisation was requested to send the total amount to the caging farm. Production data only.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	BCD AL-14-000001, 09.06.2014.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorized by-catch	N/A
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	N/A
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	N/A
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	N/A
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	N/A
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	N/A
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N/A
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A

SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	N/A
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N/A
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N/A
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N/A
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	N/A
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic white tip with indication of status (dead or alive)	N/A
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N/A
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.	N/A
S40	CPCs shall report the by catch and discard data	N/A
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	N/A

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Report (Commission)	<p>Regarding “<i>Establishing a multi-annual recovering plann for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean</i>”, provided in the Rec. 13-07 of ICCAT, Albania prepared the Management Plan: “<i>Establishing a Multi-annual Recovering Plan for Bluefin Tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean</i>”,</p> <p>In the framework of the bluefin tuna fishing quotas for Albania as determined by the ICCAT International Organization and Management Plan for Bluefin Tuna Fishing, year 2014, based on the above Ministerial Order the Fishing Vessel “<i>ROZAF 15</i>” has been authorised, owned by Mr. Gjergj LUCA, registered by the Port Authority with No. P-446, and NFR: ALB22REG0649 to fish 33.58 t of bluefin tuna in the marine area of the Mediterranean, by purse seiners.</p> <p>At the end of this process, Albania provided in the prescribed forms to the ICCAT Secretariat the information concerning the authorized fishing vessel, indicating the quota allocated for the authorized fishing vessel and disegnated landing port.</p> <p>June, 25 the total declared amount (BCD) was 33,550 kg, 31,900 kg being the amount of live fish and 1,650 kg the amount of dead fish.</p> <p>August, after receiving the report from the observer, and the amount of evaluated fish in the cage (transfer to the farm) by stereoscopic camera, the evaluated amount was 81,423 kg. From this evaluated amount decreased the BCD declared value and the remained sum, 45,450 kg was authorised to be released to the sea (alive) and the amount of 31,900 kg (above mentioned) has been tranferred to the farm cages of Malta. All these operations have been through intense communications with the Maltase Authorities, considering also a 5% margin of error.</p> <p>All the above actions have been communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat according to the reporting forms as published on ICCAT web site.</p> <p>No recreational BFT fishing has been authorized and/or planned.</p>

			No scientific research has been undertaken during 2014. No infringements concerning tuna fishing during the fishing season have been reported.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	N/A
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	E-mail to the ICCAT Secretariat on date 05.11.2014.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	N/A
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorized to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorized to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 meters.	1
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No change.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	N/A
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N/A
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A

BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	N/A
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	N/A
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	E-mail sent on date 22.09.2014.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	1, date 22.04.2014.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	1
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	E-mail on date 12.06.2014.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	3
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	1
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	E-mail to the ICCAT Secretariat on 25.06.2014
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	E-mail on date 06.08.2014.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into e-BCD	2
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	E-mail to the ICCAT Secretariat 22.09.2014.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Yes, e-mails sent to the ICCAT Secretariat 7.04.2014/ 23.05.2014.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in e-BCD system	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	N/A
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished big eye and/or yellow fin tunas in 2013	N/A
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	N/A
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	N/A
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A

SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	N/A
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern Albacore Vessels	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	N/A
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of short fin mako mortality reduction	N/A
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	N/A
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	N/A
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, par. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	N/A
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	N/A
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

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

SUMMARY

*Algerian catches of tuna and tuna-like species recorded for 2014 are in the order of 556.79 t for swordfish, 243.83 t for bluefin tuna and 1,873.55 t for small tunas. We note that there has been an increase in swordfish production for 2014 as well as for small tunas as compared with those for 2013. As regards the bluefin tuna fishery, eight (8) national purse seiners with lengths of between 25 and 40 m have participated in the live bluefin tuna fishing campaign in 2014. The totality of the quota allocated to Algeria has been fished, i.e. 243.8 t. Sampling was carried out on 44 dead specimens of bluefin tuna which were measured for size and sexed on board the fishing vessel. As regards *Xiphias gladius*, size and weight sampling was carried out at landing ports on a sample of 52 individuals. In relation to collecting statistical data on fishing activity, a harmonised monitoring and collection device is operational at national level, which enable the fisheries administration and the scientific institutions to have better information in order to estimate the level of catches, fishing effort and to work together to implement appropriate management measures. This device which enables indirect assessment is strengthened by annual performance by prominent national scientists from the National Centre of Research and Development of the Fisheries and Aquaculture (CNRDPA) of two fishery resources assessment campaigns: one pelagic and the other demersal (direct assessment) along the Algerian coast. Regarding the large fisheries migrators within the framework of the lines of research of the CNRDPA on the study of bluefin tuna juveniles, information is collected and is being analysed. The growth study must also be taken care of. In addition, a biological sampling device for swordfish in pilot ports is operational.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Les captures algériennes de thonidés et d'espèces voisines enregistrées pour l'année 2014 sont de l'ordre de 556,79 tonnes pour l'espadon, de 243,83 tonnes pour le thon rouge et de 1.873,55 tonnes pour les thonidés mineurs. Nous notons une augmentation des productions de l'espadon pour l'année 2014 ainsi que pour les thonidés mineurs, en comparaison avec celles de l'année 2013. En ce qui concerne la pêche au thon rouge, huit (8) thoniers nationaux de type senneurs, dont les longueurs sont comprises entre 25 et 40 m, ont participé à la campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant en 2014. La totalité du quota alloué à l'Algérie a été capturée, soit 243,8 tonnes. Un échantillonnage de 44 spécimens de thon rouge capturés morts a fait l'objet de mensuration de taille et de sexage à bord du navire de pêche. En ce qui concerne l'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*), des échantillons de taille et de poids ont été effectués au niveau des ports de débarquement sur un échantillon de 52 individus. En ce qui concerne la collecte des données statistiques de l'activité de pêche, un dispositif harmonisé de suivi et de collecte est opérationnel à l'échelle nationale, il permet à l'Administration des pêches ainsi qu'aux institutions scientifiques de disposer de la meilleure information disponible afin d'estimer le niveau de prise et d'effort de pêche et de travailler en concertation pour la mise en place des mesures de gestion appropriées. Ce dispositif qui permet une évaluation indirecte est renforcé par la réalisation régulière, annuellement, par des scientifiques nationaux relevant du Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA) de deux campagnes d'évaluations des ressources halieutiques l'une pélagique et l'autre démersale (évaluation directe) et ce, le long du littoral algérien. En ce qui concerne les grands migrateurs halieutiques dans le cadre des axes de recherches du CNRDPA sur l'étude de juvéniles de thon rouge, des informations sont collectées et en cours d'analyse. Il est aussi question de prendre en charge l'étude de la croissance. Par ailleurs, un dispositif d'échantillonnage biologique d'espadon au niveau de ports pilotes est fonctionnel.*

RESUMEN

*Las capturas argelinas de túnidos y especies afines registradas para 2014 se sitúan en 556,79 t para el pez espada, 243,83 t para el atún rojo y 1.873,55 t para los pequeños túnidos. Se ha constatado un aumento en la producción de pez espada en 2014, así como para los pequeños túnidos en comparación con el año anterior, 2013. En lo que concierne al atún rojo, ocho (8) atuneros nacionales tipo cerqueros con esloras que oscilan entre 25 y 40 m participaron en la campaña de atún rojo vivo en 2014. La totalidad de la cuota asignada a Argelia, a saber 243,8 t, ha sido consumida. Se muestrearon 44 ejemplares de atún rojo capturados muertos para realizar mediciones de talla y determinar el sexo a bordo del buque de pesca. En lo que concierne al pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), se realizaron muestreos de talla y peso en los puertos de desembarque sobre una muestra de 52 ejemplares. En lo que concierne a la recopilación de datos estadísticos sobre la actividad de pesca, un dispositivo armonizado de seguimiento y de recopilación está operativo a escala nacional y permite a la administración de pesca y a las instituciones científicas disponer de la mejor información disponible para estimar el nivel de capturas y del esfuerzo de pesca, y trabajar conjuntamente para establecer las medidas de ordenación apropiadas. Este dispositivo que permite una evaluación indirecta se ve reforzado por la realización regular, de forma anual, por parte de los científicos nacionales del Centro Nacional de Investigación y Desarrollo de la Pesca y la Acuicultura (Centre National de la Recherche et du Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture - CNRDPA) de dos campañas de evaluación de recursos pesqueros, una pelágica y otra demersal (evaluación directa), y todo ello, a lo largo del litoral argelino. En cuanto a los grandes migradores, en el marco de los ejes de investigación del CNRDPA sobre el estudio de juveniles de atún rojo, se ha recopilado información que se está analizando actualmente. También se deben realizar estudios de crecimiento. Además, está operativo un dispositivo de muestreo biológico del pez espada en los puertos.*

Ère Partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures algériennes totales de thonidés et des espèces voisines en 2013 se sont élevées à 2.674,14 tonnes réparties comme suit :

- espadon : 556,79 t
- thonidés mineurs : 1.873,55 t
- thon rouge : 243,8 t

La production de 243,8 t de thon rouge a été réalisée grâce à l'intervention de huit navires, ces derniers ont effectué une pêche au thon rouge vivant, cette quantité pêchée représente la totalité du quota alloué à l'Algérie. Il est à rappeler que durant l'année 2012, l'Algérie n'a capturé que la moitié de son quota de thon rouge, soit 69 sur 138 tonnes autorisées, puis la totalité de son quota en 2013 et 2014, ce qui témoigne d'une maîtrise progressive de la technique de pêche à la senne ; de plus, on note un taux de mortalité par pêche relativement faible.

Aussi, le nombre de navire ayant participé aux campagnes de pêche est passé de 2 en 2012, à 4 en 2013, 8 en 2014 et 12 en 2015.

Les captures d'espadon réalisées au cours de l'année 2014 par tout type de métier confondus (chalutiers, senneurs et palangriers) sont de l'ordre de 556 tonnes. Ces tonnages sont réalisés durant toute l'année à l'exception des deux périodes de fermeture réglementaire dont la première s'étale du 1^{er} octobre au 30 novembre et la deuxième (mois supplémentaire) allant du 15 février au 15 mars et ce, conformément aux dispositions de l'arrêté du 22 juillet 2012, complétant l'arrêté du 21 septembre 2011 fixant la période de fermeture de la pêche de l'espadon dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale.

Il est important de signaler que l'Administration des pêches veille au respect de cette mesure de gestion, qui a été bien accueillie par la communauté des pêcheurs qui observe une sensible augmentation en nombre et en taille des spécimens d'espadon. Aussi, des cellules de suivi du respect des périodes de fermeture arrêtées sont mises en place au niveau de chaque wilayas et port de pêche.

Par ailleurs et pour une meilleure couverture des exigences de l'ICCAT en matière des soumissions d'informations, notamment celles se rapportant à la Tâche I et Tâche II, il a été procédé à la mise en place d'un groupe de travail chargé du suivi des débarquements et d'échantillonnage biologique de l'espadon au niveau de quelques ports pilotes. À cet effet, seuls 53 individus ont pu faire l'objet de mensurations et de pesées. Comme mentionné dans les précédents rapports scientifiques, le sexage n'a pu être effectué, les spécimens étant débarqués éviscérés. Les données collectées ont permis l'établissement de la distribution de fréquence de taille.

S'agissant du thon rouge, il est quasi impossible de réaliser un échantillonnage biologique, car la pêche au thon rouge est ciblée par une flottille nationale de senneurs capturant du thon vivant destiné à l'élevage. Seuls les individus morts montés à bord lors des campagnes de pêche font l'objet de collecte de quelques informations biologiques.

Concernant, les thonidés mineurs, ce groupe d'espèces est capturé moyennant différents types d'embarcation de pêche utilisant différents types d'engins, notamment senne tournante et coulissante, chalut pélagique et semi pélagique et palangre. Toutefois, ces espèces sont ciblées essentiellement par la senne.

1.1 Thon rouge

1.1.1 Fréquences de tailles

Le nombre d'individus ayant permis cette représentation n'est que de 44 spécimens capturés morts lors de la campagne de pêche au thon rouge vivant moyennant la senne. Néanmoins, la représentation graphique de la fréquence de taille donne une tendance (**Figure 1**). Les petites et les grandes sont peu représentées, la classe la plus représentée est celle de 135-145 cm.

1.2 Espadon

1.2.1 Fréquence de tailles

Des mensurations de tailles ont été effectuées au débarquement des ports de pêche nationaux sur un échantillonnage de 53 individus d'espadon au cours de l'année 2014. Nous notons un large intervalle de taille, allant de 90 et 240 cm avec une taille moyenne de 159 cm. La distribution de fréquence de tailles de l'espadon est représentée dans la **Figure 2**.

Cette distribution montre que l'intervalle le plus représentatif se situe entre 135- 140 cm, suivi de l'intervalle 175-180, les spécimens de petites et grandes tailles sont peu représentés, ceci qui pourrait être lié à la méthode d'échantillonnage mais pourrait aussi être expliqué par le fait que ce type de pêche est à caractère artisanal, les navires embraquent à bord de petites palangres qui sont sélectives, proportionnelles à la longueur du navire et de sa capacité d'entreposage de l'engin de pêche. Il demeure toujours impossible d'effectuer le sexage des individus échantillonnés ces derniers étant débarqués éviscérés.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

En matière de recherche dans le domaine de la pêche et de l'aquaculture, dans le cadre du programme de recherche arrêté entre le Ministère de la Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques et le Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA) en 2013, les premières informations sur la ressource halieutique ont été collectées et analysées lors de l'année 2014, afin d'éclairer les gestionnaires des pêches sur les décisions à entreprendre pour mieux gérer les ressources halieutiques par une exploitation rationnelle et permettre ainsi leur pérennité.

Ainsi, dans le souci d'une meilleure prise en charge des exigences de l'ICCAT en matière d'informations sur le thon rouge, l'espadon, les thonidés mineurs, les prises accessoires et les rejets, le CNRDPA fournit les données et analyses sollicitées par la Commission et travaille en collaboration avec les services de notre département ministériel en charge de ce dossier pour apporter toutes les informations exigées, notamment scientifiques tout en respectant les échéances fixés par l'ICCAT.

De plus, toujours dans le cadre du programme suscité, une enquête cadre sur l'espadon a été effectuée et a permis de fournir un document scientifique lors de la réunion d'évaluation de l'espadon de la Méditerranée en 2014. Aussi, lors de cette année, l'échantillonnage biologique de 52 individus a été réalisé (**Figures 3 et 4**).

Pour la connaissance de la ressource halieutique et son niveau d'exploitation, le CNRDPA a mené également en 2014, deux campagnes d'évaluation pour le compte de notre département ministériel. La première porte sur l'évaluation des ressources pélagiques et la seconde sur l'évaluation des ressources démersales, ces campagnes s'ajoutent à celles déjà exécutées depuis 2012 dans le cadre du contrat programme quinquennal, inscrit entre le CNRDPA, doté d'un navire de recherche océanographique.

Ce programme d'évaluation directe des ressources halieutiques le long du littoral algérien vient compléter le dispositif de collecte de données sur les débarquements mis en place par le secteur.

En effet, comme déjà signalé dans nos précédents rapports, un suivi quotidien des débarquements se fait par des agents collecteurs relevant de l'Administration des pêches (aux points de débarquement) et/ou par des enquêtes par échantillonnage. Par ailleurs, des enquêtes cadres, notamment socio-économiques sont menées pour obtenir les informations sur le nombre d'unités de pêche, les engins utilisés, sur la population de pêcheurs, etc.

En matière de gestion des pêcheries, le marché conclu en 2013 avec le groupement national, composé de l'Agence Spatiale Algérienne (ASAL), de l'Institut National de Cartographie et de la Télédétection (INCT), du Service Hydrographique des forces Navales (SHFN) et du Centre National de Recherche et de Développement de la Pêche et de l'Aquaculture (CNRDPA) pour l'élaboration d'un Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion des Pêcheries Algériennes (PAGPA) est en exécution. Des données et des informations sur les différents aspects des pêcheries nationales ont été collectées par le groupement, lesquelles sont en cours de représentation sur un Système d'Information Géographique (SIG) permettant ainsi, entre autres, d'identifier les différents problèmes de l'activité de la pêche en Algérie et par conséquent, mettre en place des mesures de gestion et adapter ces dernières à la réalité du terrain.

S'agissant des prises accessoires et accidentelles, le CNRDPA a pris en charge ce volet par la mise en place d'un dispositif de suivi et de collecte d'informations. Aussi, un travail a été entrepris pour identifier et répertorier les différentes espèces de requins rencontrées dans nos eaux, dont la majorité ne fait pas l'objet de consommation par la population locale. La majorité des captures de ces espèces sont considérées comme accidentelles.

ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL – toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuelles (scientifiques)	A transmettre dans les délais, soit une semaine avant la réunion du SCRS.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Transmis le 30/07/2015 par voie électronique.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Transmis le 30/07/2015 par voie électronique.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Transmis le 30/07/2015 par voie électronique.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Transmis le 30/07/2015 par voie électronique.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Transmis le 30/07/2015 par voie électronique.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Informations incluses dans les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II et transmises le 30/07/2015. Aucune prise sportive et récréative de thonidés et espèces apparentées n'a été enregistrée au cours de 2014.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Informations incluses dans les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II et transmises le 30/07/2015.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Sans aucun changement par rapport à celui transmis en 2014, un courrier a été transmis le 23/07/2015 précisant cela.

S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Non applicable
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	L'Algérie n'est pas concernée par cette exigence, l'espèce n'est pas rencontrée dans nos eaux.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Formulaire ST01-T1FC dûment renseigné et transmis le 30/06/2015.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Informations portées sur les formulaires Tâche I et Tâche I, transmis le 30/07/2015.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Exigence ne s'applique pas à l'Algérie car il n'existe aucune ferme d'élevage de thon rouge.
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Aucun changement n'a été apporté au programme d'observateur de thon rouge pour l'année 2014, courrier transmis le 30/07/2015.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non concernée par cette exigence il s'agit du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Aucune saisie de prises accessoires de thon rouge n'a été enregistrée, information portée sur le formulaire de Tâche I et transmis en date du 30/07/2015.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable à l'Algérie, il s'agit du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres	Non applicable à l'Algérie, il s'agit du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable à l'Algérie, il s'agit du thon rouge de l'Ouest.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	Non applicable, espèces tropicales non rencontrées en Algérie.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Information incluse dans les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II et transmise le 30/07/2015.

ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Non applicable, groupe d'espèces non répertorié en Algérie.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable, espèces non répertoriées en Algérie.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Non applicable, espèces non commercialisées.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable, espèces non commercialisées.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	Non applicable
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Plan mis en place par un groupe de scientifique du CNRDPA chargé de ce travail.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable, espèce non commercialisée en Algérie.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable, espèce non commercialisée en Algérie.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable, il s'agit des espèces océaniques.
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	Information communiquée dans formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II transmis le 30/07/2015.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Le CNRDPA, organe scientifique de notre Département Ministériel, est en train de compléter les guides d'identification existants par la collecte d'information au niveau des points de débarquement ainsi que lors des campagnes d'évaluations des ressources halieutiques menées par les scientifiques du centre pour la connaissance des stocks tant sur le plan qualitatif (inventaire des espèces rencontrées) que sur le plan quantitatif (biomasse et indices d'abondance).
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Information portée sur les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II envoyés à l'ICCAT par voie électronique le 30/07/2015, indiquant que quel que soit l'engin utilisé toute prise accidentelle de tortue marine est systématiquement remise à l'eau.
S39	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 applicable
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Information portée sur les formulaires de Tâche I et Tâche II envoyés à l'ICCAT par voie électronique.

S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Les engins utilisés par les navires pratiquant la pêche artisanale sont sélectifs et ne ciblent que les espèces dont les pêcheurs souhaitent capturées et commercialisées.
S42	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	Rapport non encore établi, car les données sont en cours de collecte du fait que les prises accessoires ne dépassent pas les 5%, les rejets concernent certaines espèces non commercialisables et non commercialisées.

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclaration dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	L'Algérie n'a ménagé aucun effort pour remplir ses obligations en matière de déclaration. Pour respecter les délais en plus de la voie protocolaire, des envois électroniques ont été transmis. Des programmes de collecte d'informations ont été également mis en place au niveau central et local. Un programme de recherche a été également mis en place avec le CNRDPA pour mettre à la disposition de l'Administration toute information et donnée permettant l'application des exigences de l'ICCAT. Date de transmission du rapport scientifique : 17 septembre 2015. Rapport annuel transmis le 14 octobre 2015.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Toutes les obligations de l'ICCAT ont été mises en œuvre pour les pêcheries algériennes et notamment celles du thon rouge et de l'espadon. Les requins ne sont pas ciblés et ne sont pas commercialisés en Algérie. Rapport transmis en date du 14 octobre 2015.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Date d'envoi par courrier le 13 septembre 2015 et par voie électronique le 10 septembre 2015.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. Pas d'affrètement de navire. Non autorisé par la réglementation algérienne en vigueur. Courrier transmis le 23 juillet 2015 et par courrier électronique le 30 juillet 2015.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	Non applicable. Pas d'affrètement de navire.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable. Transbordement interdit par la réglementation algérienne. Courrier transmis par voie électronique le 10 septembre 2015 et par courrier le 13 septembre 2015.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Il y a lieu de signaler que la gestion des ports en Algérie relève de plusieurs départements ministériels (Ministère des Transports, Service National des Garde-côtes). Par ailleurs, il est à noter que l'intervention des navires étrangers pour la pêche est interdite dans les eaux sous juridiction algérienne. De ce fait, la Recommandation 12-07 n'est pas encore applicable pour l'Algérie.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Non encore applicable
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Aucun navire étranger n'a formulé de demande d'accès à l'un des ports algériens.
GEN	0013	Copie des rapports d'inspection au port	Les rapports d'inspection au port pour les 12 navires thoniers ayant participé à la campagne 2015 ont été établis.
GEN	0014	Copie des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Il n'y a pas eu de présomption d'infraction.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Il n'y a pas eu de présomption d'infraction.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Il n'y a pas eu de présomption d'infraction.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Aucun accord bilatéral n'a été conclu par l'Algérie.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Courrier transmis par voie électronique le 16 mai 2015 et par courrier le 17 mai 2015.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable. Les pêcheries sportives et récréatives ne ciblent pas les thonidés.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. Aucune pêche IUU n'a été enregistrée. Courrier transmis en date du 21 juillet 2015.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable. Aucune pêche IUU n'a été enregistrée.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Dates d'envoi par courrier le 13 septembre 2015 et par voie électronique le 10 septembre 2015.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable. Aucun cas de non application des mesures de l'ICCAT n'a été enregistré. Courrier transmis par voie électronique le 14 juillet 2015.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable. Aucun navire n'a été observé.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'engraissement.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'engraissement.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'engraissement.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune ferme d'engraissement.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	L'Algérie ne dispose d'aucune madrague de thon rouge.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2015	Transmis le 18 février 2015 par courrier et par voie électronique le 11 février 2015.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable. Pas d'élevage du thon rouge.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Transmis par voie électronique le 12 mai 2015.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	Formulaire CP42-Imp10-04 renseigné et transmis le 14 octobre 2015.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2014	Information par voie électronique le 31 mars 2015 et par courrier le 1 ^{er} avril 2015.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Information transmise par électronique en date 12 mai 2015 et par courrier le 17 mai 2015, Douze (12) navires de capture de thon rouge de type senneurs ont été autorisés à participer à la campagne de pêche au thon rouge, au titre de l'année 2015.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Information transmise par voie électronique le 16 mai 2015.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Oui
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1018	Noms des agences autorisées et des inspecteurs individuels	Non applicable
BFT	1019	Copie des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Transbordement non autorisé par la réglementation en vigueur.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Information transmise par voie électronique en date du 2 mars 2015.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge ont été transmis à l'ICCAT en date du 4 juin, 9 juin, 15 juin et 23 juin 2015.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Deux rapports mensuels de captures de thon rouge ont été transmis à l'ICCAT en date du 1 ^{er} juillet 2015 et 23 juillet 2015.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Information transmise en date du 24 juin 2015.
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30 kg/115 cm	Aucun programme de marquage et de remise à l'eau de spécimens de –de 30 Kg n'est actuellement opérationnel. Néanmoins, le Centre de recherche (CNRDPA) relevant du Ministère examine la faisabilité de ce programme.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	Le nombre de BCD émis est 5 BCD. Les copies des BCD ont été transmises à l'ICCAT dans les cinq jours suivant leur date de validation.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Information transmise par voie électronique le 27 septembre 2015 et par courrier le 30.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui actualisés et transmis le 4 juin 2015.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Oui transmis en novembre 2012.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Texte réglementaire régissant l'activité de la pêche au thon rouge dans les eaux sous juridiction nationale comportant la disposition relative à l'obligation du BCD ainsi que le modèle type du BCD transmis au Secrétariat de la Commission.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	Oui, données transmises à TRAGSA.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires ciblant les thonidés tropicaux et éventuelle modification ultérieure	Non applicable
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao en 2014	Non applicable. Espèces non ciblées par la pêcherie nationale. Courrier transmis en date du 21 juillet 2015.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires ciblant le thon obèse/l'albacore/le listao	Non applicable
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. Courrier transmis en date du 1 ^{er} avril 2015 et 30 septembre 2015.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Transmis par voie électronique le 1 ^{er} avril 2015 et le 30 septembre 2015.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Transmis le 2 août 2005.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre.	Transmise par voie électronique en date du 14 janvier 2015.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable, Aucune navire de pêche sportive ou récréative ne cible l'espadon en Algérie. Courrier transmis en date du 14 janvier 2015.
SWO	3005	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	Transmise par voie électronique en date du 14 janvier 2015.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 13 septembre 2015.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée dans les eaux algériennes.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de contrôler les prises à échelle interne et de conserver et de gérer le requin-taube bleu	Non applicable. Espèce non répertoriée.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Non applicable.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Il est à signaler que les requins, tel que mentionné dans les exigences (7001 à 7004) ne sont pas ciblés et commercialisés en Algérie. Cependant, nous enregistrons quelques prises accidentelles dont le taux n'est pas très important, mais qui reste à déterminer. Une concertation avec nos chercheurs pour faire un état sur ces espèces est en cours.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Des prises accidentelles de tortues marines sont rarement observées par nos pêcheurs qui les rejettent immédiatement à l'eau.
BYC	8002	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 applicable. Les prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer dans les pêcheries nationales sont très rares. Courrier transmis le 14 octobre 2015.
BYC	8003	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 applicable
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Aucune objection n'a été formulée par l'Algérie pour les recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission en 2014.

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

Un dispositif réglementaire relatif à l'exploitation du thon rouge par les opérateurs nationaux au moyen de navires thoniers battant pavillon national a été mis en place en 2010. Toutefois, il a été constaté, qu'en raison de la complexité de cette pêcherie et d'un manque d'expérience par nos professionnels quant à l'exercice de cette activité, des améliorations ont été apportées au dispositif mis en place.

Ainsi, en 2012, un modificatif à l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 instituant des quotas de pêche au thon rouge pour les navires battant pavillon national a été publié. Ce dispositif a permis, au cours de cette année, la participation de deux thoniers nationaux et la capture de 69 tonnes sur 138 tonnes autorisées.

En 2013, d'autres adaptations réglementaires ont été apportées au texte suscité pour être en conformité avec les nouvelles dispositions de la Recommandation 12-03 de l'ICCAT et pallier les insuffisances enregistrées lors de la précédente campagne (2012).

Aussi, une décision fixant les spécifications minimales de l'armement et de l'équipement de pêche des navires thoniers battant pavillon national a été élaborée et signée en date du 7 février 2013 et ce, afin d'identifier les thoniers équipés opérationnels et l'incitation à l'équipement des autres thoniers.

Cette amélioration progressive de la performance du dispositif d'encadrement de cette pêcherie a permis d'accroître le nombre d'armements algériens participant à cette pêche spécifique de quatre (4) navires en 2013 puis à huit (8) navires en 2014 et l'exploitation totale du quota alloué à l'Algérie.

En 2015, un autre modificatif à l'arrêté du 19 avril 2010 suscité, a été signé en date du 18 mars 2015 et porte essentiellement sur les modalités de répartition du quota sur les navires nationaux ainsi que les dates limites à respecter en matière de visite d'inspection des thoniers devant participer à la campagne et en matière de paiement des droits de pêche imposés au niveau national aux opérateurs. Toutes ces mesures ont été prises dans le but de respecter les échéanciers arrêtés par les recommandations de l'ICCAT pour cette pêcherie. Aussi, ce dispositif a permis la participation, au titre de la campagne 2015, la participation de douze (12) thoniers nationaux et l'exploitation de la totalité du quota de l'Algérie.

Ceci étant et en matière de gestion du quota, le dispositif mis en place prévoit la mise en place d'une Commission ministérielle chargée de répartir les quotas de pêche au thon rouge conformément aux conditions fixées par la législation et la réglementation en vigueur et en se fondant sur la base des normes minimales de l'ICCAT et des caractéristiques des navires de pêche.

L'Algérie a, aussi, en matière d'enregistrement d'informations exigé des capitaines de navire, ce qui suit :

- Communiquer, par voie électronique ou par tout autre moyen, à l'Administration chargée des pêches territorialement compétente et au Service National des Garde-côtes, un rapport hebdomadaire de capture, comportant les informations sur les captures, y compris les registres de capture nulle, la date et la localisation des captures, latitude et longitude.
- Conserver à bord un carnet de pêche au thon rouge.
- Communiquer un rapport de capture journalier comportant notamment les informations sur les captures, la date et la localisation des captures, à l'administration chargée des pêches territorialement compétente et au Service National des Garde-côtes.

Durant la campagne de pêche 2015, en matière de contrôle, un observateur-contrôleur relevant de l'Administration des pêches a été embarqué à bord de chaque navire. L'observateur national avait pour objet de faire le suivi de toutes les opérations de pêche, de veiller au respect de l'application de la réglementation nationale en vigueur et celle de l'ICCAT et de valider les documents relatifs aux demandes d'autorisation de transfert, aux déclarations de transfert et aux BCD.

Les opérations de transfert ont été enregistrées au moyen de caméra vidéo, tel qu'exigé dans le dispositif réglementaire régissant l'activité de pêche au thon rouge. Aussi, les documents de notification au préalable de transfert ainsi que les déclarations de transfert ITD ont été remis aux opérateurs.

En matière d'inspection, à la fin de campagne, les navires ayant participé à la campagne ont été inspectés au niveau local par les représentants des Directions de Pêche et des Ressources Halieutiques.

En ce qui concerne la pêche à l'espadon, il y a lieu de souligner que cette pêcherie est pratiquée d'une façon artisanale en Algérie au moyen de navires de type petits métiers, armés à la palangre et dont les longueurs varient entre 4 mètres et 12 mètres.

En matière de réglementation, cette pêcherie est toujours régie par les dispositions du décret exécutif n°03-481 du 13 décembre 2003, fixant les conditions et les modalités d'exercice de la pêche, lequel prévoit des autorisations de pêche pour l'exploitation de cette ressource quels que soient le type et la longueur du navire.

Par ailleurs et conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT sur l'espadon de la Méditerranée, deux périodes de fermeture de la pêche de l'espadon sont arrêtées, du 1^{er} au 31 octobre et du 15 février au 15 mars. Les textes réglementaires mis en place concernant les périodes de fermeture de l'espadon ont déjà été transmis à l'ICCAT.

Chapitre 5 : 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 chaque année 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.

Néanmoins, il est à souligner que certaines exigences nécessitent l'implication de plusieurs institutions et départements ministériels, ce qui rend difficile leur application.

Il est à signaler également, qu'étant donné que la pêche au thon rouge vivant à la senne est une nouvelle activité en Algérie, quelques difficultés ont été rencontrées par les capitaines de pêche et les observateurs nationaux en matière de suivi des opérations de pêche à bord des navires et de collecte d'informations et de renseignement exigées dans la réglementation nationale et par l'ICCAT.

Aussi, l'Administration des pêches, dans le cadre de l'amélioration du dispositif mis en place, organise depuis ces deux dernières années et ce, avant le démarrage des campagnes en mer, des formations au profit des observateurs nationaux et des capitaines de pêches afin de leur apporter toutes les informations nécessaires au bon déroulement des campagnes. Toutefois, quelques insuffisances sont encore constatées et nous comptons programmer d'autres formations.

Aussi et afin d'améliorer la mise en œuvre et le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT et répondre à toutes les exigences de l'ICCAT dans les délais et améliorer la qualité, une assistance technique est nécessaire.

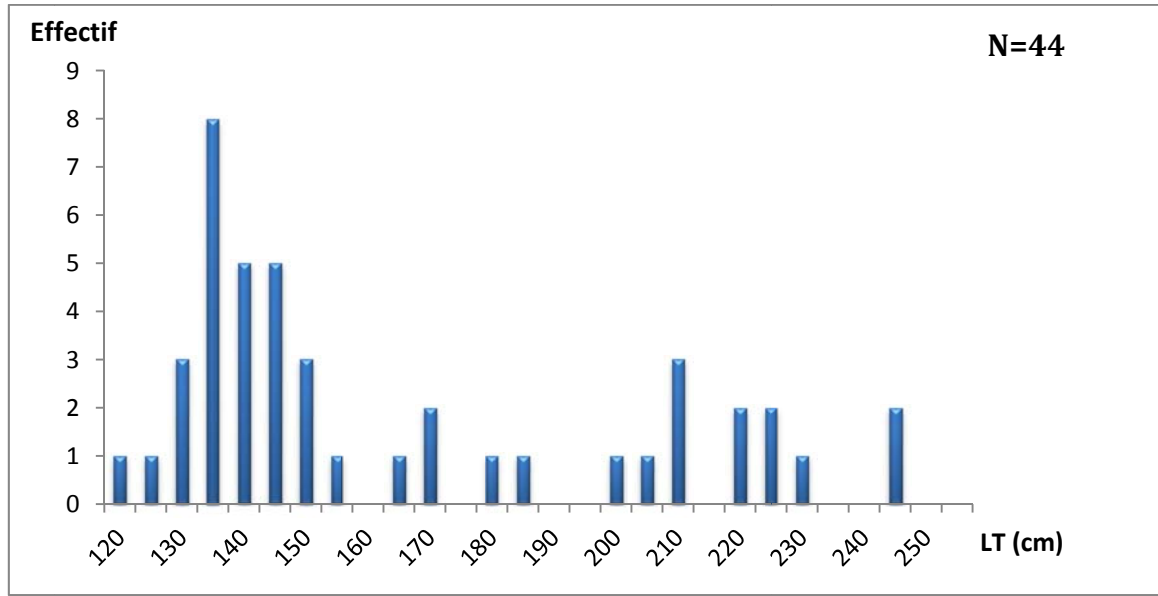


Figure 1. Histogrammes des fréquences de taille de *Thunnus thynnus* (sexes confondus).

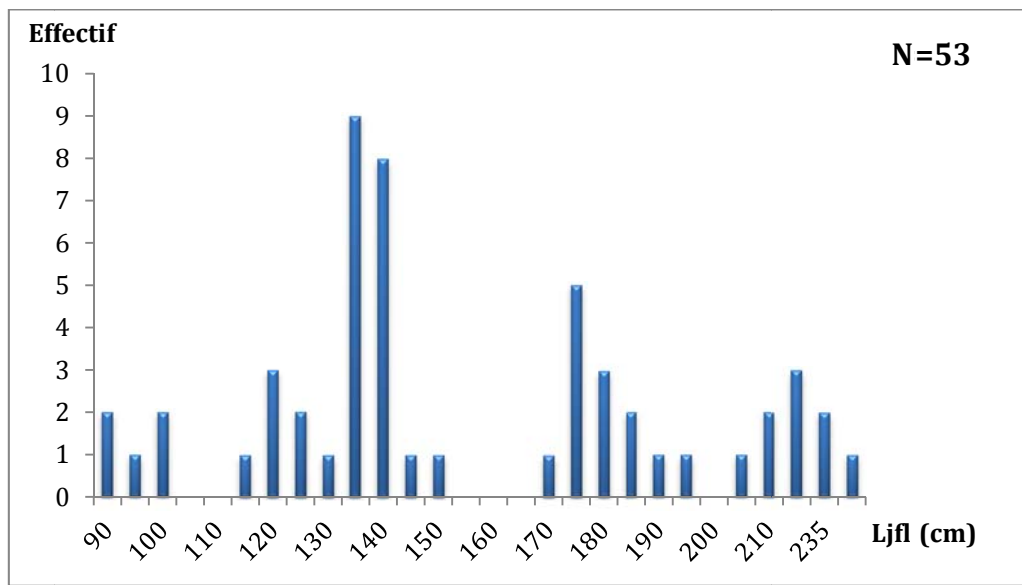


Figure 2. La distribution de fréquence de tailles de l'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*).

<i>szClass</i>	<i>NoUc</i>
90	2
95	1
100	2
105	0
110	0
115	1
120	3
125	2
130	1
135	9
140	8
145	1
150	1
155	0
160	0
165	0
170	1
175	5
180	3
185	2
190	1
195	1
200	0
205	1
210	2
230	3
235	2
240	1

Figure 3. Données d'échantillonnage de taille de l'espadon, année 2014.

<i>Nombre</i>	<i>LT</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
44	120	1			1
	125	1			1
	130	3			3
	135	6	1	1	8
	140	4	1		5
	145	4		1	5
	150	1		2	3
	155	1			1
	160				0
	165			1	1
	170	1		1	2
	175				0
	180		1		1
	185			1	1
	190				0
	195				0
	200			1	1
	205	1			1
	210	2		1	3
	215				0
	220	1	1		2
	225	1	1		2
	230	1			1
	235				0
	240				0
	245	1		1	2
	250				0
	255				0

Figure 4. Données d'échantillonnage de taille de l'espadon, année 2014.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BARBADOS¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA BARBADE
INFORME ANUAL DE BARBADOS

SUMMARY

The total catch of tuna and tuna-like species under the management purview of ICCAT for Barbados in 2014 was estimated at around 369 t. Of the 41 longline vessels registered in the local fleet, 26 fished during the year. Up to the time of writing, the 2013 draft Fisheries Plan for the Management of Large Pelagic Resources has not been officially endorsed. The legal reviews of the proposed new fisheries management regulations have been completed and it is hoped that the management plan, the new regulations and adjunct legislation including that directly relevant to ICCAT managed species will be in place within the coming months. The signing and ratification of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing is currently being actively considered. Plans to improve traceability of fish and fish products are also being developed. A pilot project on satellite tracking and electronic trip reporting for local fishing vessels is currently being conducted in Barbados. The expected benefits from such an undertaking include improvements in the contexts of safety at sea for local fishing vessels, collection of more accurate data and information on fishing activities and Control, Monitoring and Surveillance.

RÉSUMÉ

Il a été estimé que la prise totale de la Barbade de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées relevant du mandat de gestion de l'ICCAT avoisine 369 tonnes au titre de 2014. 26 des 41 palangriers enregistrés de la flottille locale ont pêché pendant l'année. Au moment de rédiger le présent rapport, le projet de plan des pêcheries de 2013 pour la gestion des ressources des grands pélagiques n'a pas été officiellement entériné. Les révisions juridiques des propositions de nouvelles réglementations en matière de gestion des pêches ont été achevées et il faut espérer que le plan de gestion, les nouvelles réglementations et la législation connexe, incluant celle concernant directement les espèces relevant de l'ICCAT, entreront en vigueur dans les prochains mois. La signature et la ratification de l'Accord de la FAO de 2009 relatif aux mesures du ressort de l'État du port visant à prévenir, contrecarrer et éliminer la pêche INN est actuellement à l'étude. Des plans visant à améliorer la traçabilité des poissons et des produits de poissons sont également en cours d'élaboration. Un projet pilote de suivi par satellite et de déclaration électronique des sorties pour les navires de pêche locaux est actuellement mis en place à la Barbade. Les avantages escomptés de ce projet incluent des améliorations des aspects de sécurité en mer pour ces navires de pêche locaux, la collecte de données et d'informations plus précises sur les activités de pêche ainsi que le contrôle, le suivi et la surveillance.

RESUMEN

La captura total de túnidos y especies afines bajo supervisión de ICCAT para Barbados en 2014 se estimó en torno a 369 t. De los 41 palangreros registrados en la flota local, 26 pescaron durante el año. Hasta la fecha de redacción de este informe, el proyecto de Plan de pesca para la ordenación de los recursos de grandes pelágicos no ha sido oficialmente adoptado todavía. Las revisiones legales de los nuevos reglamentos de pesca propuestos se han completado, y se prevé que el plan de ordenación, los nuevos reglamentos y la legislación asociada, lo que incluye la que está directamente relacionada con especies gestionadas por ICCAT, entren en vigor en los próximos meses. Actualmente se está considerando de forma activa la firma y ratificación del Acuerdo sobre medidas del Estado rector del puerto destinadas a prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada (IUU) de 2009 de la FAO. También se están desarrollando planes para mejorar la trazabilidad del pescado y de los productos de pescado. Actualmente, en Barbados se está llevando a cabo un proyecto piloto sobre seguimiento por satélite y comunicación electrónica de las mareas para los buques pesqueros locales. Los beneficios previstos derivados de dicho proyecto incluyen mejoras en el contexto de la seguridad en el mar para los buques pesqueros locales, la recopilación de datos más precisos e información sobre actividades pesqueras y seguimiento, control y vigilancia.

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2014 a total of 369 t of ICAAT managed large pelagic species were landed at Barbados. As usual the longline fleet landed the majority of catches of the highly migratory species of tuna (89%), billfish (85%), swordfish (95%) and sharks (80%) while the majority (77%) of wahoo (*Acanthocybium solandri*) was landed by the fleet of smaller vessels using single hook lines during flying fish (*Hirundichthys affinis*) fishing trips.

In 2014 twenty-six (26) Barbadian registered longline vessels ranging in size from 9.8 m to 13.1 m LOA (mean 13.1 m LOA) fished during the year. No vessels greater than 24 m LOA are in the Barbados fishing fleet and only one longliner greater than 20 m LOA remains nominally registered but remained inactive throughout the reporting period. No foreign owned vessels are registered in the Barbados fishing fleet. All Barbadian fishing vessels are home-based and none use purse seine gear. No transshipments of large pelagics were made through Barbados in 2014.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The programme for collecting length and weight measurements of ICCAT managed large pelagic species continued during 2014 with a total of 1452 bigeye and yellowfin tuna being measured. A study is on-going to assess the species composition of the Barbados shark catch. The FAO regional office based in Barbados in collaboration with the Fisheries Division and the island's umbrella fisherfolk organisation, the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisation (BARNUFO) have embarked on developing a Plan of Action for sharks. In this regard improvements in the collection of data on sharks and the associated fishery will be central components in this process.

From around June 2014 up to the time of writing the island's coast has been inundated with vast quantities of pelagic *Sargassum* the likes of which has never been reported in the island's history. These events impacted on local fisheries in several ways resulting *inter alia* in changes in the catch rates of several fish species traditionally caught including drastically reducing catches of Barbados's signature species, flying fish (*Hirundichthys affinis*). The *Sargassum* inundation especially given the predictions of recurrences of such events in the long-term has prompted numerous studies by a number of Government agencies and the University of the West Indies, in relation to various sectoral impacts of the *Sargassum* influx events and the Fisheries Division is conducting and collaborating in a number of these studies.

The Barbados Fisheries Division and the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisations (BARNUFO) have continued working with a local company on a pilot project on developing a satellite tracking and electronic trip reporting system for local fishing vessels. Preliminary results have been promising and it is hoped that the systems can be implemented to facilitate the collection of more and accurate pertinent information on the fishing activities of the local longline fleet.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Reference		Response
GENERAL - all species				
S1	Annual Report (Scientific)			28 September 2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Art-IX in ICCAT Convention and Rec. 05-09 and Res. 66-01		31 July 2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I			31 July 2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)			31 July 2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)			31 July 2015
S6	Catch estimated by size			This level of detailed information is not collected at present. However, it is hoped that proposed legislation will soon put in place systems to collect these data to generate this information.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)			Not applicable. Barbados has neither tagged nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Rec. 04-12	para 3	Not applicable. Barbados does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Res. 99-07	para 1	Although some landings data for the Barbados recreational fishing fleet has already been collected, further work is in progress to improve its accuracy before reporting. This work is also geared towards establishing routine collection systems for the required statistics. It is hoped that this data will be first reported to ICCAT for 2015.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Rec. 10-10	para 4	Not applicable. Rec.10-10 not effective for Barbados. See ICCAT Circular No. 3533/2011.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Rec. 10-10 and 11-10	para 1b)	Not applicable. Rec.10-10 not effective for Barbados. See ICCAT Circular No. 3533/2011.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Res. 05-11	para 1	Included in Barbados Annual Report.
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	Rec. 11-03	para 14	Not applicable. Barbados does not participate in fisheries in the Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA				
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Rec. 13-07 /14-04	paras 36/33	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.

S15	Size sampling from farms	Rec. 06-07	para 1c)	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for or farming of bluefin.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Rec. 13-07 /14-04	para 90 /88	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Rec. 14-05	para 21	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Rec. 13-07 /14-04	para 32 / 29	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in any form of fishing for bluefin.
TROPICAL TUNA				
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Rec. 11-01/14-01	para 19	It is hoped that proposed legislation will soon be in place to collect this information.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Rec. 11-01/14-01	para 24 / 26	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
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	Rec. 13-01/14-01	para 2 / 19	Not applicable. Barbados does not engage in purse seine or baitboat fishing.
S46	Information collected by observers	Rec. 14-01	para 25	Not applicable. Barbados does not use moored fish aggregating devices.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Rec. 14-01	para 35	Not applicable. Barbados does not have any vessels greater than 20 m actively fishing.
SWORDFISH				
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Rec.11-02	para 9	Effort statistics submitted per Task II submissions on 31 July 2015.
BILLFISH				
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Rec. 12-04	para 8	Other than under extraordinary circumstances, all fish captured are retained and none discarded. However fishers will be required to report any catch discards in logbook records when implemented.
SHARK				
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Rec. 04-10 / 07-06	para 1	31 July 2015
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Rec. 09-07	para 4	Please see response for S32.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Rec. 11-08	para 3	Not applicable. Rec.10-10 not effective for Barbados. See ICCAT Circular No. 3533/2011.

S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Rec. 11-08	para 4	Please see herein. Reporting of shark landings by species should be available for 2015 and subsequent years.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Rec. 11-08	para 4	Please see response for S32.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Rec. 10-08	para 3	Please see response for S32.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Rec. 10-08	para 4	Local fishers do not discard catches other than in exceptional circumstances.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Rec. 10-07	para 2	Local fishers do not discard catches other than in exceptional circumstances.
OTHER BY-CATCH				
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Rec. 10-09	para 1	Not applicable.
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.	Rec. 11-09	para 1	Since capture of turtles is prohibited by law in Barbados, and the law makes no allowances for accidental or incidental capture of these animals, fishermen are reticent to report capture or harming of turtles. However, such instances are reportedly rare. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea turtle entanglements with fishing gear in their trip logbook records.
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	Rec. 11-10	para 1(d)	The abundance of sea birds around Barbados is comparatively low compared to other Caribbean islands and the frequency of interactions with the local fleet is also likely to be low. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea bird entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip logbook records.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	16 October 2015
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See section 5.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14 September 2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable. No transshipments of ICCAT species passed through Barbados ports or were authorised in Barbadian waters.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No at sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No at sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no large-scale fishing vessels in the Barbados fleet and furthermore no at sea transshipments are allowed in the waters of Barbados.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port nor were any such entries planned.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port nor were any such entries planned.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No foreign fishing vessels were allowed entry into the Barbados port.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Barbados has no such arrangements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. There are no fishing access agreements involving Barbados.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20 m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable. No vessels greater than 20 m were involved in fishing during the reporting period. See Section 5.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. There are no large-scale fishing vessels in the Barbados fishing fleet.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	See Section 5.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	See Section 5.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No reports received.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No reports received.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No such activities in Barbados.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in the transshipment of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1026	Validated Bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Barbados is not involved in any fishing or farming activities of bluefin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2014	31 July 2015
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. No reports of IUU fishing received.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. The area of interest here is far beyond the range of Barbadian fishing vessels.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. No Barbadian vessels greater than 20 m LOA are currently either at sea or actively fishing.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	See section 5.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures will be submitted shortly.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. Barbados vessels are not large enough to facilitate carrying observers.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. No applications for permission to export swordfish were made to the Fisheries Division during the reporting period. See Section 5.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Sample validation seals and signatures will be submitted shortly.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Barbadian vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	See section 5.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Barbados has no legislation prohibiting the discard of dead fish.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See section 5.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Barbados does not export sharks or shark products.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Barbados does not export sharks or shark products.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	See section 5.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See section 5.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See section 5.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See section 5.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	See section 5.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See section 5.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Testing the feasibility of electronic statistical reporting is part of an ongoing pilot VMS tracking programme.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Official adoption of the draft Large Pelagics Fisheries Management Plan and enactment of the suite of revised fisheries management regulations referred to in previous Annual Reports have still not occurred but it is hoped that these processes will be completed within the next few months.

In keeping with Barbados' commitment to stamping out IUU fishing, the signing and ratification of the 2009 FAO Agreement on Port State Measures to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) Fishing is being actively discussed. The process of developing plans to improve the traceability of fish and fish products by relevant key Government agencies is also at a very advanced stage.

The Barbados Fisheries Division and the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisations (BARNUFO) pilot project on satellite tracking and electronic trip reporting for local longline fishing vessels continued through 2014. The next phase of the project to introduce the system and engage owners and captains of longline vessels is underway.

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

5.1 GEN 0002

Barbados continues to strive as far as possible to fulfil all of its reporting obligations to ICCAT. Strategies to remedy existing problems and shortfalls in data collection and reporting continue to be developed and reviewed. The lack of information on the actual fishing trip activities continues to be of particular concern and in this context the Fisheries Division continues to focus on developing a system of satellite tracking of fishing vessels and near real-time electronic reporting of fishing activities as a viable means of collecting this information.

5.2 GEN 0020 and GEN 0021

There is one fishing vessel greater than 20 m LOA is registered but has not actively fished in well over a decade. ICCAT will be duly notified in the event that the vessel returns to active fishing.

5.3 GEN 0023

The Fisheries Act (1993) mandates the licensing of all fishing vessels involved in sport fishing in the waters of Barbados. The legal definition in the Act for sport fishing is "fishing for the purposes of recreation, personal consumption or competition". In addition to the suite of draft fisheries regulations that apply to all persons fishing in the waters of Barbados, additional controls on sport fishing in particular will be applied via conditions attached to the issue of the sport fishing licences and additional regulations for the sport fishery.

5.4 GEN 0026, TRO 2006 and SWO 3001

Methods of improving the traceability of fish and fish products continue to be developed.

5.5 SWO 3007

A plan for the management of the swordfish fishery is included in the 2013 draft Fisheries Plan for the Management of Large Pelagic Resources, which has still not been officially adopted but will be submitted to ICCAT in due course.

5.6 BIL 5002

The use of circle hooks in the longline fishery to reduce the capture rate of billfish and thereby reduce landings of marlins is considered the only viable means of reducing billfish landings given the low-tech nature of the local longline fishery. Sea trials to test the efficacy of this gear in selectively reducing billfish catches while not impairing the catch rates of other large pelagic species are planned.

5.7 SHK 7003 through SHK 7005

As noted in part 1 of this report, a study is currently being conducted to assess the species composition of the Barbados shark catch. In addition, the FAO regional office based in Barbados in collaboration with the Fisheries Division and the island's umbrella fisherfolk organisation, the Barbados National Union of Fisherfolk Organisation (BARNUFO) have embarked on developing a Plan of Action for sharks.

5.8 BYC 8001

The incidence of sea turtle interactions with the fishing gear of local vessels is believed to be low. Nevertheless fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea turtle entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip reports.

5.9 BYC 8002

Fishers will be instructed to note any incidences of sea bird entanglements with the fishing gear in their trip records. In addition the use of Tori lines to reduce such occurrences will be promoted.

5.10 BYC 8003

It must be reiterated that given the currently unsophisticated fishing methods used by local fishers it is not possible to target any particular species and all species in the range of the gear are equally likely to be taken. With the limited capacity to target specific species per se, the definition of any species as "by-catch" is difficult. In addition it is only under extraordinary circumstances that any of the catch is deliberately discarded. Nevertheless, fishers will be required to report any catch discards in trip reporting when such systems are implemented.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BELIZE¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU BÉLIZE
INFORME ANNUAL DE BELICE

SUMMARY

As a Member of several major RFMOs, including ICCAT, Belize continues to maintain a compliant fleet in all the areas where our vessels operate. Belize's fishing fleet which operated in the ICCAT area during 2014 comprised of mostly of longliners which are licensed to target tuna and tuna-like species. We also had 7 purse seiners, 1 support vessel and 7 carrier vessels actively operating in the area. The total number of tuna longliners operating in the ICCAT Convention area has fluctuated over the past several years, from 11 in 2006 to 12 in 2007, 14 in 2008, 20 in 2009, 22 in 2010, 26 in 2011 and 19 in 2012, 27 in 2013 and 15 in 2014. Our purse seine fleet was 1 in 2010 and has increased to 5 in 2011 and to 7 in 2013 to 2014. Over the last five years our total catches of tuna and tuna-like species and sharks amounted to 1676.18 t in 2007, 1431 t in 2008, 1664 t in 2009 to 6851.59 t in 2010 and 14,409 t in 2011, 22,265 t in 2012; 15,060 t in 2013 and 19,973 t in 2014 inclusive of tunas, billfishes and sharks. Yellowfin has been our dominant catch for the past several years amounting to 71% of the total catch in 2006, 69% in 2007, 81% in 2008 and 59% in 2009. However, in 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 our dominant catch has been skipjack, amounting to 39%, 51%, 57%, 41% and 55% respectively of our overall catches. The average size of our longline and purse seine vessels in 2006 and 2007 was 116 gt, 133 gt in 2008, 3590160 gt in 2009, 397 gt in 2010, 583 in 2011, 629 in 2012, 468 in 2013 and 674 in 2014. Blue shark and mako shark continues to be the most common non-tuna species in our long line fishery followed by blue marlin. The compiled data including Task I and Task II for 2014 and the list of authorized vessels have been reported to ICCAT. Subsequent updates have also been sent to the Secretariat.

RÉSUMÉ

*En sa qualité de membre de plusieurs ORGP importantes, dont l'ICCAT, le Belize ne cesse de maintenir une flottille respectueuse des normes dans toutes les zones où ses navires opèrent. La flottille de pêche du Belize qui a opéré dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT en 2014 était composée principalement de palangriers munis d'une licence pour cibler les thonidés et les espèces apparentées. Nous disposions également de sept senneurs, d'un navire de support et de sept navires de charge opérant activement dans la région. Le nombre total de palangriers thoniers opérant dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT a fluctué au cours de ces dernières années, passant de 11 en 2006 à 12 en 2007, puis de 14 en 2008, à 20 en 2009, 22 en 2010, 26 en 2011, 19 en 2012, 27 en 2013 pour s'établir à 15 unités en 2014. Notre flottille de senneurs ne comptait qu'une unité en 2010 et a augmenté en 2011 passant à 7 en et 2014, passant à cinq unités. Au cours des cinq dernières années, nos prises totales de thons et d'espèces apparentées et de requins s'élevaient à 1.676,18 t en 2007, 1.431 t en 2008, 1.664 t en 2009, 6.851,59 t en 2010, 14.409 t en 2011, 22.265 t en 2012, 15.060 t en 2013 et 19.973 t en 2014 comprenant des thonidés, des istiophoridés et des requins. L'albacore constitue la prise dominante au cours des dernières années, représentant 71% de la capture totale en 2006, 69% en 2007, 81% en 2008 et 59% en 2009. Néanmoins, en 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 et 2014, notre prise dominante était le listao, représentant 39%, 51%, 57%, 41% et 55% respectivement de nos prises globales. La taille moyenne de nos palangriers et senneurs en 2006 et 2007 était de 116 TJB, de 133 TJB en 2008, de 3.590.160 TJB en 2009, de 397 TJB en 2010, de 583 en 2011, de 629 en 2012, 468 t en 2013 et 674 en 2014. Le requin peau bleue et l'*Isurus* spp. demeurent les espèces non thonières les plus communes au sein de notre pêcherie palangrière, suivies du makaire bleu. Les données compilées incluant les données de la tâche I et de la tâche II au titre de 2014 et la liste des navires autorisés ont été déclarées à l'ICCAT. Des actualisations ultérieures ont également été envoyées au Secrétariat.*

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RESUMEN

En su calidad de miembro de varias OROP, incluida ICCAT, Belice sigue manteniendo una flota que cumple las normas en todas las zonas en las que operan nuestros buques. La flota pesquera de Belice que operó en la zona del Convenio ICCAT durante 2014 estuvo compuesta en su mayor parte por palangreros que tienen licencia para dirigirse a túnidos y especies afines. También dispusimos de siete cerqueros, un buque de apoyo y siete buques de transporte que operaron activamente en la zona. El número total de palangreros atuneros que operan en la zona de ICCAT ha fluctuado en los últimos años pasando de 11 en 2006 a 12 en 2007, 14 en 2008, 20 en 2009, 22 en 2010, 26 en 2011, 19 en 2012, 27 en 2013 y 15 en 2014. Nuestra flota de cerco contaba con una única unidad en 2010 y ha aumentado su número, hasta cinco unidades en 2011 y siete en 2013 y 2014. Durante los cinco últimos años las capturas totales de túnidos y especies afines y tiburones han sido las siguientes: 1.676,18 t en 2007, 1.431 t en 2008, 1.664 t en 2009, 6.851,59 t en 2010, 14.409 t en 2011, 22.265 t en 2012, 15.060 t en 2013 y 19.973 t en 2014, incluidos túnidos, istiofóridos y tiburones. El rabil ha sido nuestra captura predominante en los últimos años, respondiendo del 71% de la captura total en 2006, del 69% en 2007, del 81% en 2008 y del 59% en 2009. Sin embargo, en 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 y 2014, la especie predominante en nuestras capturas ha sido el listado, que respondió, respectivamente, del 39%, el 51%, el 57%, el 41% y del 55% de las capturas totales. El tamaño medio de nuestros palangreros y cerqueros en 2006 y 2007 fue de 116 TB, de 133 TB en 2008, de 359 TB en 2009, de 397 TB en 2010, de 583 TB en 2011, 629 TB en 2012, 468 TB en 2012 y de 674 TB en 2014. La tintorera y el marrajo siguen siendo las especies más comunes, al margen de los túnidos, en nuestra pesquería de palangre, seguidas por la aguja azul. Se comunicaron a ICCAT los datos recopilados, lo que incluye la Tarea I y Tarea II para 2014, así como la lista de buques autorizados. También se han enviado a la Secretaría actualizaciones posteriores.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

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

Tables 1 and 2 below show the annual catch and effort data by gear and species for our fleet which operated in the area over the past 5 years (*source: Fishing logs and fishing vessel voyage reports, discharge data, mate's receipts, invoices, purchase agreements*).

As you will observe all of our catches remain within the quota levels set for each species in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. In 2010 and 2011 our vessels exceeded its northern albacore quota levels due to increased demand for this species within our fisheries. Our swordfish quota was also exceeded in 2011 and 2012 due to developing capacity in this fishery. Payback and management plans relating to these two species have been submitted to the Secretariat.

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

Our fleet in 2013 consisted of 27 vessels of > 24 meters in LOA, all of which were licensed to operate exclusively in the ICCAT area. **Table 2** shows the number of active vessels which operated within the Convention area by year, gear and size.

1.3 Fishing patterns (catch by area)

See **Table 5**.

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

See **Table 6**.

1.5 Useful information

The fleet which fishes on the high seas is registered by the International Merchant Marine Registry of Belize (IMMARBE) and is licensed by the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit under the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Belize.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Summary of observer and port sampling programmes

With funding from ICCAT we engaged in a port sampling program in Trinidad which commenced in early 2013. Belize has contracted an accredited institution for the provision of observer coverage for our vessels. Our program was implemented in May 2014 and we are currently working on the deployment of observers to our vessels operating in all ocean regions. Similarly, we have, as at 1 August 2014, implemented our High Seas Inspection Program.

2.2 Research activities

We do not conduct research activities in the Convention area.

2.3 Statistical data collection system in use

Fishing vessels owners/operators are required to submit data on their fishing operations based on our format for such reporting, which includes a detailed Fishing Log and Fishing Vessel Voyage Report, discharge reports, mate's receipts, invoices, purchase agreements. We have also implemented in 2011 a logbook system in which all our vessels are required to keep on board manual logbooks to be completed daily. Operators are also now required to provide us with, in addition to the above, monthly estimates of their catches prior to discharge. We have also finalized our project for the implementation of our electronic catch reporting system. This new system shall be fully utilized and implemented by early 2016.

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

Our operational effort level is verified by VMS. The coverage was 100% from 2007 to 2013. Our operational catch level for 2007 was verified by mate's receipts and sales invoices and/or purchase contract. This included species and size by weight in 2007 and weight and length in 2008 - 2014. The length measurements are based on a 25% ratio of the daily catches of each species.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S2	Fleet characteristics	14 April 2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	13 April 2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	13 April 2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Size data submitted on 13 April, 2015, but not in the specified format.
S6	Catch estimated by size	13 April 2015
S7	Tagging declaration (conventional and electronic)	N/A. Belize does not have a tagging programme. Reported 27 July 2015.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A. Belize has no sport or recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean. Reported 24 July, 2015.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A. Belize has no sport or recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean. Reported 24 July, 2015.

Number	Information required	Response
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Belize, as at April 2014, has implemented its National Observer Program. This program shall be fully implemented and operational by early to mid to late 2015 for its ICCAT fleet. We are presently working on the relevant logistics for observer deployment and pre-inspection checks prior to deployment. Reported 27 July 2015.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A. Reported 27 July 2015.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A. Reported 24 July 2015.
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	N/A. Reported 14 July 2015.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A. Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna fisheries. Reported on 24 July 2015.
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna fisheries. Reported 24 July 2015.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A. Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna. Reported 24 July 2015.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A. Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna fisheries. Reported 24 July 2015.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A. Belize does not engage in bluefin tuna fisheries in 2014. Reported 24 July 2015.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	13 April 2015
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A. Belize had no vessels operating in the Gulf of Guinea in 2014. Reported 27 July 2015.
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	N/A. Belize had no vessels operating in the Gulf of Guinea in 2014. Reported 27 July 2015.
S46	Information collected by observers	23 March 2015
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programmes under Rec. 14-01	N/A. Belize does not have a sampling programme for its fleet.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	All available data on swordfish has been submitted to the Secretariat in our statistical Task I and II reports. All other relevant data will be submitted once our observer program is fully implemented. Catch and effort data reported 13 April 2015.
BILLFISH		
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Belize flagged vessels target blue marlin as by-catches only. No information on discards reported for either species. Reported 27 July 2015.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	13 April 2015
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No Belize flagged vessel has reported any catches of this specie of shark during 2014. Reported 27 July 2015.

Number	Information required	Response
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Belize did not have an operational observer programme in 2014 in order to observe any catches of silky sharks. However, we have in place a legally binding legislation prohibiting the targeting of this specie in the ICCAT Convention area as well a robust Sanctions regulation to be utilized in the event of any infractions conducted on the targeting of this specie. There were also no reports of the catching of this specie by Belize flagged vessels in 2014. Reported 27 July 2015.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	13 April 2015. Belize submits species specific shark data. Requirement not applicable.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	The targeting of silky sharks is prohibited by Belize flagged vessels operating within the ICCAT Convention area. Reported 27 July 2015.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	The targeting of hammerhead sharks are prohibited by Belize flagged vessels operating within the ICCAT Convention area. Reported 27 July 2015.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Belize did not have an operational observer programme in 2014 in order to observe any catches of hammerhead sharks. However, we have in place a legally binding legislation prohibiting the targeting of this species in the ICCAT Convention area as well a robust sanctions regulation to be utilized in the event of any infractions conducted on the targeting of this specie. There were also no reports on the catching of this specie by Belize flagged vessels in 2014. Reported 27 July 2015.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Belize did not have an operational observer programmed in 2014 in order to observe any catches of oceanic whitetip sharks. However, we have in place a legally binding legislation prohibiting the targeting of this specie in the ICCAT Convention area as well a robust sanctions regulation to be utilized in the event of any infractions conducted on the targeting of this specie. There were also no reports on the catching of this specie by Belize flagged vessels in 2014. Reported 27 July 2015.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Belize has received no reports of interaction with sea turtles by its vessels. Reported 27 July 2015.
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.	Belize did not have an operational observer programme in 2014. However, reports obtained from operators indicated that no sea birds interaction occurred. Reported 27 July 2015.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	13 April 2015

Implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures [Rec. 12-05]

Pursuant to Recommendation 12-05, Belize is pleased to advise that on 12 March 2015, we adopted our National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks on the High Seas in accordance with the FAO International Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks.

This plan explicitly details Belize's high seas shark fisheries, Belize's management system both the institutional and legal structure and Belize's management measures and strategies for the effective management of sharks caught by Belize flagged fishing vessels.

Prior to the adoption of our NPOA-Sharks, Belize has been proactive in passing specific shark-friendly legislation by first protecting the whale shark in 2003 and the nurse shark in 2011. Additionally, Belize has also issued legally binding circulars in respect to whitetip, hammerhead, thresher and silky shark consistent with ICCAT recommendations. The wasteful practice of finning, whereby the shark's fins are cut off and the fish discarded often alive, has been banned in Belize and throughout for Belize-registered high seas vessels in accordance with our new High Seas Fishing Act, 2013. Belize also imposed the finning-ban and the move to land sharks with fins partially attached and supported the resolution prohibiting the export of great and scalloped hammerhead products (*Sphyrna* spp.) with the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). All CITES endangered shark species are also prohibited from being targeted by Belize flagged vessels.

Belize has always ensured timely submissions of catch and effort data of sharks by gear type, species and landings. Mako sharks and blue sharks are mostly targeted by Belize vessels operating in the ICCAT area.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

All our fishing vessels which are operating in the ICCAT Convention area are compliant with ICCAT's conservation and management measures as well as our national laws and international regulations.

3.1 Recommendations and resolutions on closed seasons

- With regard to Recommendation 06-06 Concerning the Western Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Rebuilding Program, paragraph 13, we are not engaged in this fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target bluefin tuna in the Convention area.
- With regard to Recommendation 09-04 on Mediterranean swordfish, paragraph 1, we are not engaged in this fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target Mediterranean swordfish in the Convention area.

3.2 Recommendations and resolutions on data and minimum size

- With regard to Recommendation 96-14 on the topic of compliance in the bluefin tuna and North Atlantic swordfish fisheries, paragraph 1; we are not engaged in this fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target bluefin tuna in the Convention area. With respect to North Atlantic swordfish, we have registered and licensed 3 vessels to target this species in 2014 in accordance with the quotas which we have been allocated for this species.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT to improve compliance with minimum size regulations* (Rec. 97-01), paragraph 2, during 2007 and prior years, our fishing vessels are required to report size by weight. However, in 2008 we introduced the requirement for measurement by length for 25% of our vessels' daily catches by each species. Also, in regard to paragraph 2 and 3, we are not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery and none of our LSTLFVs have been licensed to target this species.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on application of three compliance recommendations* (Rec. 98-14), they will be submitted on or before the reporting deadline.

- With regard to the *Resolution by ICCAT on the deadline and procedures for data submission* (Res. 01-16) and in accordance with Paragraph 1, our Task I and Task II as well as our listing of vessels licensed to operate in the Convention area have all been submitted on or before the required deadline. Our compliance table will be submitted before the required deadline.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT concerning the recording of catch by fishing vessels in the ICCAT Convention area* (Rec. 03-13), our fishing vessel owners/operators are required to submit data on their fishing operations based on our format for such reports, which includes a detailed Fishing Log and Fishing Vessel Voyage Report. We have also implemented a bonded logbook that all vessels must carry on board at all times. We have had some technical setbacks with the implementation of our e-log system for our vessels; however, we are working with our service providers and anticipate that this system shall be fully implemented and operational by early 2016.

3.3 Resolutions and recommendations on capacity limits

- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on supplemental regulatory measures for the management of Atlantic yellowfin tuna* (Rec. 93-04), all our vessels which are currently licensed to target yellowfin tuna in the Convention area have fished within the catch limits allocated to each vessel and in compliance with this recommendation.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on the bigeye tuna conservation measures for fishing vessels larger than 24 m length overall (LOA)* (Rec. 98-03), paragraph 1 of this Recommendation does not apply to Belize flagged vessels because in accordance with paragraph 3 our catches are below 2000 t per annum.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on a multi-year conservation and management program for bigeye tuna* (Rec. 04-01), we caught less than 2100 t in 2000 and consequently, in accordance with paragraph 7, paragraphs 2 and 4 of this recommendation do not apply to us.

3.4 Resolutions and recommendations on statistical documents

- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT concerning the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document Program* (Rec. 01-21), we have issued several statistical documents during 2014 for bigeye tuna caught in the ICCAT Convention area and the report was submitted to the Secretariat on February 26, 2015.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT establishing a Swordfish Statistical Document Program* (Rec. 01-22), we issued several Swordfish Statistical Documents in 2013 for swordfish caught in the ICCAT Convention Area and the report was submitted to the Secretariat on February 26, 2015.

3.5 Resolutions and recommendations on other measures relating to individual species

- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT to further strengthen the plan to rebuild blue marlin and white marlin populations* (Rec. 06-09), none of our vessels target these species as their main target species; however, it is caught in small quantities as a by-catch. This is reported in our Task I and II data report.
- With regard to the *Resolution by ICCAT on the shark fishery* (Res. 03-10), paragraph 2, we do minimize waste and discards from shark catches in accordance with Article 7.2.2(g) of the Code of Conduct for Responsible Tuna Fisheries. Furthermore, we only have two vessels targeting shortfin mako and blue shark. Under the new management regime for high seas fisheries, on March 12, 2015, Belize adopted a national plan of action for sharks caught by our high seas fishing fleet.
- With regard to the *Resolution by ICCAT on sea turtles* (Res. 03-11), we do encourage the release of marine turtles that are incidentally caught alive in our fishing activities generally and have commenced requiring specific data for the incidental by-catch of sea turtles. We have not received any reports in 2014 from any of our fishing vessels of any interaction with sea turtles. Similar to the above, new management is currently working on a national plan of action for sea turtles interaction with our high seas fishing fleet.

- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT relating to Mediterranean swordfish* (Rec. 03-04), we are not engaged in this fishery and have not licensed any of our fishing vessels to target Mediterranean swordfish in the Convention area.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT to Amend Recommendation 04-10 concerning the conservation of sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT* (Rec. 05-05), the historical catches of Atlantic shortfin mako and blue shark caught by our vessels in previous years are indicated in Part 1 of our Annual Report.
- With regard to the *Resolution by ICCAT on circle hooks* (Res. 05-08), currently, none of our vessels licensed to operate in the Convention area utilize circle hooks.
- With regard to the *Resolution by ICCAT on fishing bluefin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean* (Res. 06-08), we are not engaged in this fishery.
- With regard to the *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT concerning sharks* (Rec. 07-06), paragraph 3, we do not conduct any scientific research for North Atlantic shortfin mako and porbeagle shark in the Convention area; neither do we catch these species in that area.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on the conservation of bigeye thresher sharks (Alopias superciliosus) caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT* (Rec. 08-07), we are not engaged in this fishery, nor do we encourage this type of fishery or by-catch of same.

3.6 Resolutions and recommendations concerning trade sanctions

- Recommendation by ICCAT 02-17 and 03-18 regarding Bolivia and Georgia are respected.
- *Recommendation by ICCAT for bigeye tuna trade restrictive measures on Georgia* (Rec. 03-18) is respected.

3.7 Resolutions and recommendations concerning VMS

- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT concerning minimum standards for the establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System in the ICCAT Convention area* (Rec. 03-14/04-11) we wish to re-state that we have successfully implemented and maintained VMS reporting on all fishing vessels which operate on the high seas, irrespective of their length. It is satellite based, utilizing Skywave IDP-690 satellite transceiver units. Our provider is Polestar Space Applications Limited who utilizes an automatic, real time Internet based software known as Fisheries Information Systems (FIS). This reporting system complies with the aforementioned Recommendation. Our newly upgraded vessel monitoring system now includes features such as geo zones, e-logs, alerts for unrestricted zones, hourly reports, inter alia.

3.8 General recommendations and resolution

- With regard to Recommendation 07-10, paragraph 7, we conduct Port Inspections for the purpose of ensuring compliance, surveillance on a regular basis or as a result of an investigation by: port inspectors for catch and safety as well as requesting the assistance of other governments/organizations as necessary. As at August 1, 2014 Belize has adopted a National Inspection Plan and is currently in the process of implementing this inspection plan for our high seas fleet.
- With regard to the *Resolution by ICCAT on improving recreational fishery statistics* (Res. 99-07), this is practiced in our national waters. All fishing boats engaged in such activities are obliged to respect all our national fisheries regulations. The catches in any annual tournaments are reported by the organizers to the Belize Fisheries Department. Belize is currently cooperating with OSPESCA in the production of a report on sports fishing. Also, as reported last year, we introduced our Yachting Codes which contain guidelines for recreational fishing both in national waters and on the high seas.

- With regard to the *Resolution by ICCAT to further define the scope of IUU fishing* (Res. 01-18), we have instructed all our vessel owners and operators and other concerned parties to refrain from engaging in transactions and transshipments of tunas and tuna-like species caught by vessels carrying out illegal, unregulated and unreported fishing activities, which include, inter alia, any fishing not in compliance with relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures in the Convention area or in other areas. Furthermore, this is expressed as a condition in all our licenses and authorizations.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT concerning the duties of Contracting Parties and Cooperating non-Contracting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities in relation to their vessels fishing in the ICCAT Convention area* (Rec. 03-12), we are fully compliant with the requirement in this Recommendation.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT to adopt additional measures against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing* (03-16), these are contained in our ISO 9001-2000 compliant Quality Management System and are reflected in our National Plan of Action for IUU.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT establishing a program for transshipment* (Rec. 06-11), in 2014 we had 1 vessel which engaged in authorized transshipment at sea. This vessel was over 24 meter LOA. Belize adopted its MCS Regulation on May 15, 2014 which prohibits transshipment at sea, with the exception of those that are controlled under the Regional Observer Program. We currently participate in the Regional Observer Program for transshipment at sea.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on an Electronic Statistical Document Pilot Program* (Rec. 06-16), we have not yet developed any such programs.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on penalties applicable in case of non-fulfillment of reporting obligations* (Rec. 11-15), Belize has already submitted this report to the Secretariat. Belize has adhered to all relevant reporting requirements.
- With regard to the *Recommendation by ICCAT on the conservation of silky sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries* (Rec. 11-08), Belize has issued fishing vessel circulars to all vessel owners and operators regarding the harvesting of silky shark consistent with this recommendation. All fishing vessel circulars are considered legally binding in accordance with Belize legislation. Monitoring will be done at port when discharge takes place.
- With regard to the *Supplemental Recommendation by ICCAT on reducing incidental by-catch of seabirds in ICCAT longline fisheries* (Rec. 11-09), Belize has issued Fishing Vessel Circular to all concerned parties consistent with this recommendation. As a legally binding document, owners and operators are required to adhere to the instructions as contained therein. The drafting of our National Plan of Action for Reducing Incidental Catches of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries is still in its infancy as we are currently gathering the relevant information required to be contained in this document and considering the change in the management of the high seas fisheries.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Belize implements CMMs adopted by ICCAT through legally binding fishing vessel circulars issued in accordance with our High Seas Fishing Act. The ICCAT Statistical Documentation Programme has been implemented since 2007 and our Annual Reports are submitted to the Secretariat in accordance with the relevant resolutions. Belize has also implemented the EU's catch certification scheme in accordance with Council Regulation (EC) 1005/2008. The implementation of these trade monitoring systems have been instrumental in keeping track of Belize's trade partners and the quantities of marine resources exported to these areas.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Belize submits required Annual Reports to ICCAT in a timely manner in accordance with relevant ICCAT resolutions. The information submitted to the Secretariat is collected from Belize High Seas fishing fleet operating in the ICCAT Convention area and is mandated by national legislation that is implemented through Belize's High Seas Fishing Act, 2013 and Fishing Vessel Circulars and domestic regulations. This legislation is implemented pursuant to relevant ICCAT resolutions to achieve the CMM objectives of the Commission and has jurisdiction over all ICCAT managed species as appropriate.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Attached.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Notified in vessel update submissions.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	17 May 2013 – this information has not changed.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	1 July 2013 – this information has not changed.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	1 July 2013 – this information has not changed.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A. We do not receive foreign flagged fishing vessels into Belize ports.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A. We do not carry out port inspections of foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A. We do not carry out port inspections of foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A. We do not carry out port inspections of foreign fishing vessels
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A. We do not carry out port inspections of foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A. We do not carry out port inspections of foreign fishing vessels.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A. We have not engaged in any access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A. We have not engaged in any access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	27 vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Attached.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Attached.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A our high seas fishing fleet does not engage in sport or recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	We have not identified any vessels engaged in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A. We have no comments regarding IUU allegations.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A. We are not engaged in any trade measures and all such recognized by ICCAT are respected.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A. We have no data to report in respect to findings of allegations in relation to non-compliance.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A. No data to report on vessel sighting.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A. No data to report on vessel sighting.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Belize does not operate any bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Belize does not operate any bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	1 July 2013
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Belize is not engaged in the bluefin tuna fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	3 July 2014
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	3 July 2014
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	N/A. No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by BET/YFT.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Fishing Vessel notice has been sent to all vessels engaged in BET/YFT fisheries notifying of the area/time closure. VMS tracking of these vessels was maintained to ensure that vessels complied with Notice.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	N/A. Belize has no implemented observer program.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Attached.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Attached.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Belize has not authorized any vessel to target MED-SWO in the ICCAT area.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Belize has not authorized any vessel to target MED-SWO in the ICCAT area.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Belize has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A. Belize is not engaged in MED-SWO fisheries.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	20 March 2013 – Revised Plan attached.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	2 June 2014
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	16 July 2013
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A. No data to report.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Legally binding fishing vessel circular has been issued to all vessel owners/operators prohibiting the catch of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish. Note that historical data indicates that these species have only been targeted as by-catches by Belize flagged vessels.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Legally binding fishing vessel circular was issued to all vessel owners and operators prohibiting the taking of hammerhead shark in accordance with relevant ICCAT recommendation/resolution. Catch reports submitted shows no catches of this species of shark.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Legally binding fishing vessel circular was issued to all vessel owners and operators prohibiting the taking of silky shark in accordance with relevant ICCAT recommendation/resolution. Catch reports submitted shows no catches of this species of shark.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Belize has only two vessels which target mako shark in the ICCAT area. We are currently working on our report for the implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction. As soon as it has been finalized a copy will be sent to the Secretariat.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Legally binding fishing vessel circular was issued to all vessel owners and operators prohibiting the taking of hammerhead shark in accordance with relevant ICCAT recommendation/resolution. Catch reports submitted shows no catches of this species of shark.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Attached.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines.	Belize is presently working on compliance with this measure. This will be facilitated through the implementation of our observer program which has been implemented in April 2014. In the interim we have issued legally binding fishing vessel circular requesting information to be submitted in respect to information required under para. 1 of Rec. 10-09.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Belize is presently working on our NPOA for seabirds. Consultation with all relevant stakeholders is ongoing and a draft of our NPOA for seabirds will be sent to the Secretariat shortly.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	A legally binding fishing vessel circular has been issued to all vessel operators in respect to the mitigation of by-catch and reduction of discards. Work on this matter is ongoing as additional measures are being considered in an effort to comprehensively implement this measure. A final copy of our report will be sent to the Secretariat upon completion.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A. We are not engaged in any pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A. We have nothing to report on this issue.

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

As a small developing country Belize has not always been in a position to ensure full compliance with the number of conservation and management measures adopted by the ICCAT Commission. This has been as a result of several factors including, but not limited to, human and institutional capacity, legal framework, and changes in the management regime. We fully appreciate that, as a consequence of these factors, reports have not been submitted on or before deadlines, the relevant reporting formats have not been utilized, attendance at important inter-sessional meetings, including the SCRS meetings have been lacking and the necessary framework for the adoption of these measures into domestic regulations was not in place. Nonetheless, having analyzed our current situation in all RFMO areas we have taken the following measures in an effort to set in place the necessary framework to ensure Belize's ability to comply with relevant conservation and management measures, inter alia:

1. In November 2013, we adopted a revised holistic High Seas Fisheries Act, 2013.
2. In March 2014, pursuant to the above Act, we adopted a Sanction Regulation as well as a new License Regulation.
3. In May 2014, we also adopted a Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Regulation and our National Plan of Action to Prevent, Deter and Eliminate IUU Fishing.
4. In May 2014 we also adopted a Belize High Seas Fleet Policy which caused a drastic reduction in our current high seas fishing fleet, and which now allows for more effective management of our fleet.
5. In August we also adopted a National Inspection Plan for our High Seas Fleet. This programme continues to be implemented.
6. In April 2014 we contracted the services of recognized providers of observer services, Capricorn Fisheries for the provision of observer coverage of our vessels. We have deployed several observers under this program and we are scheduled to deploy an observer onboard a vessel operating in the ICCAT Convention area in the last quarter of 2015.
7. We also finalized our electronic catch reporting system which has been customized to fit the needs of our vessels. Full implementation and utilization of this system is expected by early 2016.
8. In January 2014 we commenced the operation of a Fisheries Monitoring Center under the Belize High Seas Fisheries Unit.
9. In January 2014 we also employed additional employees and are currently in the process of recruiting additional personnel for the Fisheries Unit as well as the FMC.
10. Our withdrawal from the WCPFC, IOTC and SPRFMO areas will also allow us to focus on the management of our fleet which operates in the ICCAT Convention area.

The Government of Belize is fully committed and invested to ensure that the relevant steps are taken to ensure compliance with all relevant and important conservation and management measures to which we are obligated.

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Effort (Hooks)</i>	<i>N. ALB</i>	<i>S. ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>N. SWD</i>	<i>S. SWD</i>	<i>Total</i>
2009	272834	38.70	213.45	988.35	59.70	112.25	111.36	1523.81
2010	249230	365.601	302.635	288.268	48.046	106.400	120.871	1231.82
2011	391140	351.182	334.934	320.839	557.07	184.008	206.617	1954.65
2012	328690	155	171	40.989	11.603	141	197	716.00
2013	277130	230.13	87.00	59.80	102.60	142.22	135.90	757.65
2014	153015	79.199	98.362	34.886	162.634	75.613	45.292	495.986

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

<i>Year</i>	<i>Effort (Fishing Days)</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>FRI</i>	<i>N.ALB</i>	<i>S.ALB</i>	<i>Total</i>
2010	116	1770	200.54	2714.36		50	NIL	4734.90
2011	478	2893	661	7428.5		NIL	30	11,012.5
2012		5861	1230	12816		NIL	NIL	19,907
2013	612	5186	1233	6218		NIL	NIL	12,637
2014	776	7034.30	1339.00	10779.3	36.00	NIL	NIL	19,188.60

Table 3. Longline vessels authorized to operate in the ICCAT area.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Base Port</i>	<i>LOA</i>		<i>GT</i>	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2009	TTO	12		12	
	URY	1	2	1	2
	ESP	1	1	1	1
2010	TTO	12		12	
	URY	1	2	1	2
	ESP	1	1	1	1
2011	TTO	11		11	
	URY	1	3	2	2
	ESP	1	1	1	1
2012	TTO	10		10	
	URY	1	3	2	2
	GHA		6	2	4
	EU-ESP	1	1	1	1
2013	URY	1	2	2	1
	EU-ESP	1	1	1	1
	TTO	10		10	
	GHA		1	1	
	ZAF		1		1
2014	TTO	10		10	
	EU-ESP	1	1	1	1
	GHA		1	1	
	URY	1	2	2	1

Table 4. Purse seine vessels authorized to operate in the ICCAT area.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Base Port</i>	<i>LOA</i>		<i>GT</i>	
		20-29	30<	50-299	300<
2010	CIV		1		1
2011	CIV		5		5
2011	GHA		4		4
	CIV		1		1
2013	GHA		4		4
	CIV		1		1
2014	GHA		6		6
	CIV		1		1

Table 5. Area of operation of vessels.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quadrant</i>	<i>Latitude Positions</i>	<i>Longitude Positions</i>
2009	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2010	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2011	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2012	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2013	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W
2014	SW	Between 00S-25S	Between 20W-65W
	NW	Between 00N-25N	Between 20W-65W

Table 6. Catches of non-target, associated and dependent species in t.

<i>Year</i>	<i>BSH</i>	<i>MAK</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>BLM</i>	<i>SPF</i>
2009	113.82	23.08				
2010	733.00	59.86	75.82	3.379		11.83
2011	1282.11	128.19	8.059			
2012	1388.97	191.65			10.22	7.239
2013	1450.17	186.77	3.704	18.786	2.238	1.825
2014	562.50	2.701	2.927	8.473	6.615	

ANNUAL REPORT OF BRAZIL¹
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INFORME ANUAL DE BRASIL

SUMMARY

In 2014, the Brazilian tuna fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 127 fishing boats, registered in 7 different ports. The Brazilian catch of tunas and tuna-like fish, including marlins, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 39,296.4 t (live weight), representing a small decline from 2013, when about 40,000 t were landed. Most of the catches again were done by baitboat vessels (25,907.3 t; 65.9%), targeting skipjack (SKJ), which accounted for the majority of their catches (24,873.5 t), as well as of the total production of tuna and tuna-like species landed in Brazil (63%). Longline catches reached 9,733.2 t, being made up mainly of swordfish (SWO) (2,890.1 t); blue shark (BSH) (2,548.0 t); and bigeye tuna (BET) (1,965.5 t). About 10% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish (3,655.9 t) came from 300 artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting a variety of species, with various fishing gears, including mainly handline, trolling and other surface gears. The main species caught by this fleet, as usual, were bigeye tuna, dolphin fish and yellowfin tuna. It is important to highlight that Brazilian Task I catches of 2013 and 2014 are preliminary and under revision. Due to the discontinuity of the financial support provided by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were suspended, such as the collection of biological data, including the size of the fish caught. Nevertheless, initiatives are in course to reverse this regrettable situation. Research on the by-catch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery, however, has continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2014, la flottille de pêche thonière du Brésil ciblant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées se composait de 127 navires de pêche immatriculés dans sept ports différents. La prise brésilienne de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées, incluant les makaires, les requins et d'autres espèces d'importance secondaire (p. ex. thazard bâtard, coryphène commune, etc.) s'élevait à 39.296,4 t (poids vif), soit une légère baisse par rapport à 2013 où environ 40.000 t avaient été débarquées. Une fois de plus, la plupart des captures ont été réalisées par les canneurs (25.907,3 t; 65,9%), ciblant le listao (SKJ), qui représentait la majorité des prises (24.873,5 t), ainsi que de la production totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées débarquée au Brésil (63%). Les prises palangrières ont atteint 9.733,2 t qui étaient constituées essentiellement d'espadon (SWO) (2.890,1 t), de requin peau bleue (BSH) (2.548 t) et de thon obèse (BET) (1.965,5 t). Environ 10% de toutes les prises brésiliennes de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées (3.655,9 t) provenaient de 300 navires artisanaux et de petite dimension (10 à 20 m de longueur hors-tout), ayant pour la plupart leurs ports d'attache dans la région du Sud-Est du Nord-Est et ciblant plusieurs espèces, avec divers engins de pêche, notamment la ligne à main, la ligne traînante et d'autres engins de surface. Les principales espèces capturées par cette flottille étaient, comme à l'accoutumée, le thon obèse, la coryphène commune et l'albacore. Il est important de souligner que les prises brésiliennes de tâche I de 2013 et 2014 sont préliminaires et sont en cours d'examen. En raison de l'interruption de l'appui financier que fournissait le Ministère des pêcheries et de l'aquaculture au Sous-comité scientifique du Comité permanent pour la gestion des pêcheries thonières au Brésil, plusieurs activités scientifiques ont été suspendues, telles que la collecte des données biologiques, y compris la taille des poissons capturés. Néanmoins, des initiatives sont en cours en vue d'inverser cette regrettable situation. La recherche sur les prises accessoires d'oiseaux de mer et de tortues marines dans la pêche palangrière s'est cependant poursuivie, notamment l'élaboration de mesures destinées à éviter leurs captures.

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RESUMEN

En 2014, la flota pesquera brasileña dirigida a los túnidos y especies afines estaba compuesta por 127 buques registrados en siete puertos diferentes. La captura brasileña de túnidos y especies afines, incluidos istiofóridos, tiburones y otras especies de menor importancia (por ejemplo, peto y dorado) ascendió a 39.296,4 t (peso en vivo), lo que supone un pequeño descenso con respecto a 2013, año en el que desembarcaron aproximadamente 40.000 t. Una vez más la mayor parte de las capturas se realizó con barcos de cebo vivo (25.907,3 t o el 65,9%), que se dirigen al listado (SKJ), que respondió de la mayor parte de las capturas (24.873,5 t), así como del total de la producción de túnidos y especies afines desembarcado en Brasil (63%). Las capturas de palangre se situaron en 9.733,2 t y estuvieron compuestas sobre todo de pez espada (SWO) (2.890,1 t), tintorera (BSH) (2.548,0 t) y patudo (BET) (1.965,5 t). Aproximadamente el 10% de las capturas brasileñas de túnidos y especies afines (3.655,9 t) procedieron de 300 barcos de pesca artesanal de pequeña escala (10 a 20 m de eslora total), con base predominantemente en la región sureste y nordeste, y que se dirigían a una variedad de especies, con diferentes artes de pesca que incluyen liña de mano, curricán y otros artes de superficie. Las principales especies capturadas por esta flota, como viene siendo habitual, fueron patudo, dorado y rabil. Es importante resaltar que las capturas de Tarea I y Tarea II de Brasil para 2013 y 2014 son preliminares y se están revisando. Debido a la discontinuidad del respaldo financiero proporcionado por el Ministerio de Pesca y Acuicultura al Subcomité científico del Comité Permanente de ordenación de las pesquerías de túnidos de Brasil, se suspendieron varias actividades científicas, como la recopilación de datos biológicos, lo que incluye la recopilación de datos de talla de los peces capturados. Sin embargo, hay varias iniciativas en curso para revertir esta lamentable situación. Sin embargo, han proseguido los trabajos de investigación sobre captura fortuita de aves marinas y tortugas marinas en la pesquería de palangre, lo que incluye el desarrollo de medidas para evitar estas capturas.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Tuna fleet and ports

In 2014, the Brazilian tuna fleet fishing for tunas and tuna-like fish consisted of 127 fishing boats, operating from the following ports: Rio Grande do Sul - RS (10); Santa Catarina - SC (70); São Paulo - SP (4); Rio de Janeiro - RJ (11); Pernambuco - PE (4); Rio Grande do Norte - RN (25); and Espírito Santo - ES (3). A proportion of these boats were small scale, with 28 (22%) having less than 20 m LOA. In 2014, there were no foreign chartered vessels operating in Brazil.

The longline fishing fleet consisted of 79 boats, based in Rio Grande do Sul - RS (4); Santa Catarina - SC (41); São Paulo - SP (2); Pernambuco - PE (4); Rio Grande do Norte - RN (25); and Espírito Santo - ES (3). Regarding the length of these fishing boats, fifty seven (72%) have more than 20 m LOA while 22 (28%) have less than 20 m LOA.

The baitboat fleet consisted of 48 vessels, based in the following ports: Rio Grande do Sul - RS (6); Santa Catarina - SC (29); São Paulo - SP (2); and Rio de Janeiro - RJ (11). The great majority of these boats have more than 20 m LOA (42) while only six have less than 20 m LOA.

Besides these boats, there are around 300 artisanal and small-scale boats based mainly in Itaipava - ES, Areia Branca - RN and Camocim - CE, targeting a variety of species, mainly dolphinfish and tunas, with various fishing gears, including longline, trolling and other surface gears.

1.2 Total catch and species composition

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like fish in Brazil in 2014, including billfish, sharks and other species of less importance (e.g. wahoo, dolphinfish, etc.) was 39,296.4 t (live weight) (**Table 1**), representing a small decline from 2013, when around 40,000 t were landed. The main species caught were skipjack -

SKJ (24,873.5 t/ 63%); bigeye tuna (3,475.1 t/ 9%); swordfish - SWO (2,892.0 t/ 7.4%); yellowfin tuna - YFT (2,866.2 t/ 7.3%); blue shark - BSH (2,551.4 t/ 6.5%); and albacore - ALB (438.4 t/ 1.1%), which, together, accounted for 94.4% of the total.

Most of the catches again were done by baitboat vessels (25,907.3 t; 65.9%), targeting skipjack (SKJ), which accounted for the majority of their catches (24,787.1 t; 95.7%), as well as of the total production of tuna and tuna-like species landed in Brazil. Longline catches reached 9,733.2 t, being made up mainly of swordfish (SWO) (2,890.1 t); blue shark (BSH) (2,548.0 t); and bigeye tuna (BET) (1,965.5 t). Total shark longline catches reached 2,827.4 t (29% of the total), 90% of which were blue sharks. The landings of istiophoridae species reached 131.8 t, including white marlin - WHM (45.4 t), sailfish - SAI (56.5 t), blue marlin - BUM (19.7 t) and spearfish - SPF (6.3 t).

About 10% of all Brazilian catches of tunas and tuna-like fish (3,655.9 t) came from artisanal and small-scale boats (10 to 20 m LOA), based predominantly in the southeast and northeast region and targeting a variety of species, with various fishing gears, including longline, handlines and other surface gears. The main species caught by this fleet were bigeye tuna (BET: 1,390.5 t) and yellowfin tuna (YFT: 2,065.2 t).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Due to the discontinuity of the financial support provided by the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture to the Scientific Subcommittee of the Standing Committee for the Management of the Tuna Fisheries in Brazil, several scientific activities were suspended, such as the collection of biological data, including the size of the fish caught. Nevertheless, initiatives are in course to reverse this regrettable situation. Research on the by-catch of seabirds and sea turtles in the longline fishery, however, has continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.

Several institutions directly assisted the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MPA) in processing and analyzing data until 2014. Those that can be mentioned are: Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco (Federal Rural University of Pernambuco - UFRPE) and Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte (Federal University of Rio Grande do Norte - UFRN), located in the Northeast Region of Brazil; Universidade Veiga de Almeida (Veiga de Almeida University - UVA), Universidade Federal de São Paulo (Federal University of São Paulo - UNIFESP) and Instituto de Pesca de São Paulo (São Paulo Fisheries Institute), located in the Southeast Region; and Universidade do Vale do Itajaí (Itajaí Valley University - UNIVALI) located in the South. These institutions, together with Projeto TAMAR and Instituto Albatroz, continued to conduct several research activities on tuna and by-catch species caught by Brazilian boats.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	
S2	Fleet Characteristics	22 September 2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	02 July 2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	02 July 2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	
S6	Catch estimated by size	
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	
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	
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	
S15	Size sampling from farms	
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	

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	
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	
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	
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

In order to adequately comply with ICCAT recommendations, the Brazilian Government has implemented several rules aiming at regulating Brazilian tuna fishery, as indicated below:

- Interministerial Rule No. 07, 30 October 2014, establishing the mandatory use of mitigation measures to reduce seabird by-catch by longline fleets that operate in waters under Brazilian jurisdiction, South of 20° S of latitude;
- Interministerial Rule No. 05, 15 April 2011, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of bigeye thresher shark, *Alopias superciliosus*;
- Interministerial Rule No. 01, 12 March 2013, establishing the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of shark, *Carcharhinus longimanus*;
- Interministerial Rule No. 06, 15 April 2011, establishing the national catch limits for swordfish for the years 2011 and 2012;
- Interministerial Rule No. 01, 29 September 2006, establishing the National Onboard Fishing Fleet Observer Program (Programa Nacional de Observadores de Bordo da Frota Pesqueira – PROBORDO);
- Interministerial Rule No. 02, 04 September 2006, establishing the National Fishing Vessel Monitoring System (Programa de Rastreamento de Embarcações Pesqueiras por Satélite – PREPS);
- Interministerial Rule No. 26, 19 July 2005, establishing new procedures for filling in and submitting fishing logbooks of the Brazilian tuna fisheries;
- Interministerial Rule No. 12, 14 July 2005, establishing the mandatory release of all white and blue marlins which are alive by the time of boarding and the prohibition of sale of any white and blue marlins caught;
- Interministerial Rule No. 14-N, 28 November 2012, that prohibits the discard of dead sharks whose fins have been removed and establishes a proportion between fins and the weight of shark carcasses that are landed.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The National Observer Program was interrupted in 2012. Hence, since 2012 Brazil is not collecting information on board of fishing vessels. Nevertheless, initiatives are in course to reverse this regrettable situation The expectation is that in 2016, the National Observer Program will be re-established again and all information regarding reporting obligations will be collected in the following years.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The National Observer Program was interrupted in 2012. Hence, since 2012 Brazil is not collecting information on board of fishing vessels. Nevertheless, initiatives are in course to reverse this regrettable situation The expectation is that in 2016, the National Observer Program will be re-established again and all information regarding reporting obligations will be collected in the following years.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	22/10/2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable

GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 meters	127 fishing boats.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	6/01/2014; 16/01/2014; 16/04/2014; 01/08/2014; 18/08/2014
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Not applicable
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable

BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	Not applicable
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs have been regularly submitted to ICCAT.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs have been regularly submitted to ICCAT.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 12, 14 July 2005, which institutes the mandatory release of all white and blue marlins which are alive by the time of boarding and the prohibition of sale of any white and blue marlins caught.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 12, 14 July 2005, which institutes the mandatory release of all white and blue marlins which are alive by the time of boarding and the prohibition of sale of any white and blue marlins caught.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The Brazilian Government has instituted the prohibition of the international trade of hammerheads sharks.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Brazil has established Interministerial Rule No. 08, November 2013, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark.

SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	The Brazilian Standing Committee for the Management of Tuna Fishery has discussed possible conservation and management measures to be adopted in the Brazilian longline fisheries, but this issue is still under discussion. Hence, there is no specific regulation in place for this species.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule N° 08, November 2013, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of the silky shark.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Regarding bigeye thresher shark, Brazil has established the Interministerial Rule No. 05, April 2011, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of this species. Regarding oceanic whitetip sharks, Brazil has established Interministerial Rule No. 01, March 2013, which institutes the prohibition of retention onboard, unloading, storage and commercialization of this shark. Regarding, the inclusion of shark species in the Task I and II, as well as the improvement of shark data collection, Brazil has been promoting all necessary measures to fulfill this task.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Regarding sea turtle by-catch in the longline fisheries, Brazil has been promoting and encouraging fishing vessels to use equipment for safe handling, disentanglement and release of sea turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival. Research on the by-catch of sea turtles in the longline fishery has also been continued, including the development of measures to avoid their catches.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	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.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Research on the bycatch of seabirds, sea turtles, billfishes and sharks in the longline fishery has also been continued and promoted by the Brazilian government, including the test of circle hooks and fishing gears and strategies to reduce or avoid it.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

Through Regulation No. 05 of December 21, 2009, the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture established the National Regime of Certification of Catches (Regime Nacional de Certificação de Capturas – RCC), to guide companies that export fish products from Brazil to the European Union, in order to comply with EU Regulation No. 1005/2008.

To obtain this certificate, the exporting company that processes the product for export and the fishing vessels must request it from the Ministry, under the regulation.

For the purpose of validating the forms to export and re-export tuna and tuna-like fishes, the Brazilian Government maintains a list of official agents that are authorized to validate the certificates.

Table 1. Total catch (t) (live weight) by species and fishing gear, for Brazilian tuna fishing vessels, in 2014.

<i>Species (ICCAT code)</i>	<i>Baitboat</i>	<i>Handline</i>	<i>Longline</i>	<i>Total</i>
FRI	119.5	0.6	172.7	292.8
ALB	104.7	7.5	326.2	438.4
BET	119.1	1,390.5	1,965.5	3,475.1
BLF	129.9	57.9	110.8	298.5
BRS	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.3
BSH	3.4	0.0	2,548.0	2,551.4
BTH	0.0	0.0	4.2	4.2
BUM	0.0	0.0	19.8	19.8
DOL	340.7	29.9	391.9	762.5
FAL	0.0	0.0	16.3	16.3
MAK	11.9	0.0	256.1	267.9
OCS	0.0	3.3	2.9	6.1
SAI	0.0	0.0	56.5	56.5
SBF	0.0	0.0	61.2	61.2
SKJ	24,787.1	47.3	39.0	24,873.5
SPF	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.3
SWO	1.9	0.0	2,890.1	2,892.0
TUN	191.1	0.0	11.7	202.8
WAH	0.0	43.6	109.6	153.2
WHM	0.0	3.9	45.4	49.2
YFT	98.0	2,065.2	703.1	2,866.2
Total	25,907.3	3,655.9	9,733.2	39,296.4

ANNUAL REPORT OF CABO VERDE¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE CABO VERDE
INFORME ANUAL DE CABO VERDE

SUMMARY

In 2014, Cabo Verde's semi-industrial and industrial tuna fleet was comprised of four large purse seiners, sixty-five smaller ones (MIS, HS, LL, LHP and BB) which essentially fished yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares), bigeye tuna (Thunnus obesus) and skipjack tuna (Katsuwonus pelamis). In addition, some artisanal fisheries and the sport fishery also catch small tunas (frigate tuna, wahoo, Atlantic black skipjack, etc.) and billfish (marlins and swordfish), respectively. Total tuna catches increased in 2014 to about 28,000 t (4,507 t of yellowfin tuna, 15,254 t of skipjack tuna, 2,271 t of bigeye tuna and 5,500 t of frigate tuna). It should be noted that the increased catch of frigate tuna spp., which reached in 2014 about 5,500 t. Catches increased slightly compared to 2013 (15,000 t). An authorised foreign fleet also operated in the Cabo Verde EEZ, on the basis of fishing agreements or contracts. These vessels mostly belong to the European Union and Asian countries. Licence applications from foreign vessels generally state tunas as target species, but the main species fished continue to be shark and swordfish, according to the catches reported by some European Union vessels. In the national fishery, shark did not exceed 0.9% of total landings, as by-catch. The sport fishery continued to be very important economically, socially, culturally and politically, but this fishery is not yet monitored. The INDP is responsible for regular monitoring of tuna fishing activities and the work consists in collecting catch and fishing effort statistics. This work is supplemented by information from different sources (factories, Directorate of Marine Resources, Customs etc.). Multi-species samplings were also carried out in the industrial and artisanal fisheries.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2014, la flottille thonière semi-industrielle et industrielle cap-verdienne était composée de quatre grands senneurs et soixante-cinq plus petits (MIS, HS, LL, LHP et BB) qui exploitent essentiellement l'albacore (Thunnus albacares), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus) et le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis). Par ailleurs, certaines pêcheries artisanales et la pêche sportive capturent aussi les petits thonidés (auxide, tazard bâtard, thonine, etc.) et les poissons porte-épée (marlins et espadon) respectivement. Le total des captures de thon a augmenté en 2014, à environ 28.000 tonnes (4.507 tonnes d'albacore, 15.254 tonnes de listao, 2.271 tonnes de patudo et 5.500 tonnes d'auxide). Il est à souligner la capture accrue d'Auxis spp., qui a atteint en 2014 environ 5.500 tonnes. Les captures ont connu une hausse par rapport à 2013 (15.000). Une flotte étrangère autorisée opère aussi, dans la ZEE de Cabo Verde, sur la base d'accords ou de contrats de pêche. Les navires appartiennent surtout aux pays de l'Union européenne et des pays asiatiques. Les demandes de licence des navires étrangers indiquent généralement comme espèces cibles les thons, mais les principales espèces pêchées continuent à être des requins et l'espadon, selon les captures déclarées par quelques embarcations de l'Union européenne. Dans la pêche nationale, le requin n'a pas dépassé 0,9% du total des débarquements, comme capture accessoire. La pêche sportive continue avec une grande importance économique, sociale, culturelle et politique, mais il n'existe pas encore de suivi de cette pêcherie. L'INDP est le responsable du suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers et le travail consiste à collecter des statistiques de capture et d'effort de pêche. Ce travail est complété par des informations de diverses sources (usines, direction des ressources marines, douane etc.). Des échantillonnages multispécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et pêche artisanale.

¹ Vanda Marques da Silva Monteiro.

RESUMEN

En 2014, la flota atunera semiindustrial e industrial de Cabo Verde estuvo compuesta por cuatro grandes cerqueros, setenta y cinco barcos más pequeños (MIS, HS, LL, LHP y BB) que explotan principalmente el rabil (Thunnus albacares), el patudo (Thunnus obesus) y el listado (Katsuwonus pelamis). Además, algunas pesquerías artesanales y la pesca deportiva capturan también pequeños túnidos (peto, bacoreta y melva) y peces de pico (marlines y pez espada), respectivamente. El total de capturas de túnidos se ha incrementado en 2014, situándose en aproximadamente 28.000 t (4.507 t de rabil, 15.254 t de listado, 2.271 t de patudo et 5.500 t de melva). Cabe señalar que la captura de Auxis spp. se ha incrementado, alcanzando aproximadamente 5.500 t en 2014. Las capturas han registrado un incremento con respecto a 2013 (15.000 t). Una flota extranjera autorizada opera también en la ZEE de Cabo Verde en el marco de acuerdos o contratos de pesca. Los buques pertenecen sobre todo a países de la Unión Europea y a países asiáticos. Las solicitudes de licencia de buques extranjeros indican, generalmente, como especies objetivo, los túnidos, pero las principales especies capturadas siguen siendo los tiburones y el pez espada, según las capturas declaradas por algunas embarcaciones de la Unión Europea. En el marco de la pesca nacional, el tiburón no supera el 0,9% del total de los desembarques y se captura de forma fortuita. La pesca deportiva tienen una gran importancia desde el punto de vista económico, social, cultural y político, pero no existe aún un seguimiento de esta pesquería. El INDP es responsable del seguimiento regular de las actividades de pesca de túnidos y el trabajo consiste en recopilar estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo pesquero. Este trabajo se completa con información de varias fuentes (fábricas, Dirección de recursos marinos, aduanas, etc.). Asimismo, se realizan también muestreos multiespecíficos en la pesca industrial y en la pesca artesanal.

I ère partie : Information sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

La pêche a toujours eu une grande importance socio-économique pour les communautés côtières de Cabo Verde, en offrant des moyens de subsistance et en raison de la vocation maritime de la population de Cabo Verde, des possibilités d'emploi. Le poisson apparaît comme un élément important dans le régime alimentaire de la population, et pour être une source de protéines, à faible coût, exige que leur exploitation se fasse d'une manière durable, pour perpétuer dans le temps la disponibilité de cette ressource pour toute la société. En plus de la création d'emplois, la pêche contribue à la réduction de l'exode rural, à l'équilibre de la balance des paiements et la sécurité alimentaire. De plus, les ressources marines ont un grand potentiel pour générer de la richesse par leur réévaluation.

Le sous-secteur de la pêche artisanale, est composé de 4.704 personnes de manière directe (3.717 pêcheurs et 987 vendeurs de poisson), selon le recensement général de la Flotte de la pêche artisanale et industrielle / semi-industrielle de l'INDP en 2011. La même source indique l'existence de 1.092 pêcheurs qui pêchent dans la pêche industriel/semi-industriel, pour un total de 5.796 emplois directs. Si l'on considère que le ménage de la classe des pêcheurs a une moyenne de 5 membres, alors nous pouvons voir que le secteur de la pêche a une grande importance socio-économique au Cabo Verde.

La capture totale préliminaire en 2014 a été environ de 28.000 tonnes, capturées principalement avec le senneur, dans la pêche industrielle et semi industrielle et avec la ligne à main, dans la pêche artisanale. La flotte semi industrielle se compose d'un ensemble hétérogène de navires, la majorité d'une longueur comprise entre 6 et 25 mètres, monté par 5-14 pêcheurs. En 2014, le nombre de navires industriels ou semi industriels enregistrés, par l'autorité maritime, était de 69.

Dans les eaux de Cabo Verde, il y a plusieurs espèces de requins pélagiques et de profondeur, l'archipel constituant un point important sur la voie de migration d'un grand nombre de ces espèces, tandis que d'autres sont typiques de nos eaux. Cependant, la pêche au requin n'a pas été faite de façon systématique en raison de divers facteurs, tels que la préférence de la population, la biologie de l'espèce, les moyens de déficit de capture, la sécurité des navires, la faible rentabilité par rapport aux investissements nécessaires à leur capture. Les données de leur capture sont issues des enquêtes de recherche, des prises accessoires de la flotte nationale, tentatives des propriétaires nationaux dans la rentabilisation de ce type de pêche et les captures déclarées comme des espèces accidentelles, par des navires opérant dans la ZEE de Cabo Verde, à travers des accords de pêche. Dans la pêche artisanale la représentativité des requins dans la capture ne dépasse pas 0,3% du total des débarquements au niveau national, ce qui démontre qu'il s'agit de captures accessoires à la pêche dirigée sur

autres ressources. En ce qui concerne la pêche industrielle, aucun bateau n'a été autorisé et il n'y a pas de registres de débarquements. En avril 2014, avec un financement de l'ICCAT (Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique) et du JCAP (Projet d'assistance au renforcement des capacités ICCAT-Japon), un cours de « Capacity Building on Tuna Fisheries Research in Cape Verde » a eu lieu dans le but d'améliorer le renforcement des capacités locales en ce qui concerne la pêche du thon et des thonidés mineurs à Cabo Verde, en particulier en termes de collecte de données et de déclaration. À la suite de ce cours, les techniciens impliqués sont devenus maintenant plus :

- a) préparés à identifier les différentes espèces de requins et de marlins sur les ports de débarquement ;
- b) préparés à concevoir des études de biologie de la pêche sur la morphométrie, l'âge et la croissance et la reproduction ;
- c) familiarisés avec les techniques d'échantillonnage et la conception et le traitement des échantillons ; et
- d) familiarisés avec le traitement avancé des données et l'analyse (p.ex. langage R et MS EXCEL Solver).

Les istiophoridés et l'espadon font toujours partie des captures déclarées de l'UE (2% et 13% respectivement).

En ce qui concerne la pêche sportive, même en 2014, les données n'ont pas été recueillies, malgré son développement au cours des dernières années et sa grande importance pour le développement économique, social, culturel et politique.

Cabo Verde est le deuxième plus haut point de l'Atlantique Nord de la reproduction de l'espèce de la tortue *Caretta caretta*, et accueille la troisième plus grande population de cette espèce dans le monde, avec plus de 25.000 nids dans tout l'archipel, ces dernières années. Sur l'île de Boa Vista, la destruction des nids a été réduite de 25 à 40 pour cent en 2009, à environ cinq pour cent aujourd'hui et la mort des tortues a été réduite à moins de cinq pour cent sur l'île de Sal. On croit que les populations ont changé leurs attitudes, en saisissant l'importance de protéger les tortues marines, tant pour le tourisme que pour la survie de l'espèce. La capture accidentelle des tortues marines par les filets de pêche de notre flotte nationale est négligeable.

Chapitre I : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

La flotte thonière de Cabo Verde cible les thons tropicaux : *Thunnus albacares* (YFT), *Katsuwonus pelamis* (SKJ), *Thunnus obesus* (BET), *Euthynnus alleteratus* (LTA), *Auxis thazard* (FRI) et *Acanthocybium solandri* (WAH), exploités par la flotte industrielle ou semi-industrielle et par la flotte artisanale, en dehors de la ZEE de Cabo Verde et dans les monts sous-marins et les pentes sous-marines, autour des îles. En 2014, la flottille est composée de 7 petits senneurs (HS), 43 bateaux multi propose (MIS), 8 lignes à main et lignes à cannes (LHP) et quatre grands senneurs (PS) entre autres.

1.1 Captures de la flotte de Cabo Verde

Le total des captures de thons et similaires en 2014 a atteint environ 28.000 tonnes (**Figure 1**).

Au-delà du marché national, le produit de la pêche des thonidés est dirigé vers l'exportation en état frais, congelé et en conserve.

En ce qui concerne la fréquence des tailles, il y a une tendance stable au cours des années précédentes.

1.2 Flotte et engins

La flotte de Cabo Verde, selon les données de 2011, est composée de :

- 892 barques avec des moteurs hors-bords,
- 337 barques sans moteur et une moyenne de 3 pêcheurs par bateau et
- environ 91 embarcations plus grandes avec un moteur intérieur et une moyenne de 12 pêcheurs/unité (2012).

Les ressources sont exploitées par la flotte artisanale, avec des barques, et la flotte industrielle et semi industrielle, avec des plus grandes embarcations.

Les engins de pêche les plus utilisés sont la seine et la ligne à main. Le nombre de pêcheurs enregistré en 2011 est d'environ 4.800 pêcheurs.

1.3 Flotte étrangère

Dans la ZEE de Cabo Verde, opère aussi, la flotte étrangère autorisée, sur la base d'accords ou de contrats de pêche. Les navires appartiennent surtout aux pays de l'Union Européenne et des pays asiatiques. Les demandes de licence des navires étrangers, indiquent, généralement, comme espèces cibles, les thons. En tous cas, les principales espèces pêchées, continuent à être des requins, l'espadon, et les thonidés, selon les captures déclarées par quelques embarcations de l'Union européenne.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Les ressources marines constituent l'une des rares ressources naturelles que Cabo Verde possède. Elles sont donc stratégiques pour le pays, une raison suffisante pour que les stocks visés soient gérés en conformité avec les principes de la durabilité et de la responsabilité, en accord avec le rôle qu'elles jouent dans la sécurité alimentaire, la création d'emplois, la balance des paiements et la réduction de la pauvreté.

L'objectif de la recherche est de faire des recommandations pour l'exploitation optimale et durable des ressources aquatiques vivantes, en vue de la réalisation des objectifs économiques et sociaux établis dans la politique de développement, sans pour autant négliger la protection de l'environnement, la conservation des ressources et la préservation de la nature, notamment en matière de patrimoine marin biologique.

La responsabilité de toutes les questions relatives aux espèces de grands migrateurs au Cabo Verde est partagée entre la Direction Générale des Ressources Marines et l'Institut National de Développement des Pêches, les deux institutions appartenant au Ministère des Infrastructures et de l'Économie Maritime (MIEM).

Les collectes de données biologiques et statistiques des principales espèces se font dans les ports de débarquement et sur les marchés, par les enquêteurs de l'INDP, suivi de la digitalisation, du traitement et de l'analyse. Les données compilées, y compris les données de Tâche I et de Tâche II, ainsi que le nombre de navires de pêche, ont été régulièrement soumis au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, en contribuant ainsi à la mise à jour des statistiques et des évaluations des stocks de l'ICCAT.

La délivrance d'un Bulletin statistique est une activité annuelle.

ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL – toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuelles (scientifiques)	16/09/2015
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	01/07/2015
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	03/07/2015
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	03/07/2015
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	03/07/2015
S6	Prise estimée par taille	03/07/2015
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Nous avons récupéré quelques marques de Blue marlin qui ont été envoyées à l'ICCAT.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable. Les données n'ont pas été recueillies.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non applicable. Nous n'avons pas encore d'observateurs à bord.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable

THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Non applicable
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres	Non applicable
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Oui
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable. Nous n'avons pas de DCP océaniques.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	En 2015, un cours de « Capacity Building on Tuna Fisheries Research in Cape Verde » a été dispensé à Mindelo.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable. Pas de données disponibles.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Pas de données disponibles.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Pas de données disponibles.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Pas de données disponibles.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui pour les requins.

S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	La capture accidentelle des tortues marines par les filets de pêche de notre flotte nationale est négligeable.
S39	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	La capture accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer par la flotte nationale est négligeable.
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Pas de données disponibles.
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Pas de données disponibles.
S42	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	La capture accidentelle par la flotte nationale est négligeable.

II^e Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 3 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de gestion et de conservation de l'ICCAT

RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Dans le rapport national, dont la rédaction est coordonnée par l'INDP, le Cabo Verde cherche à répondre à ses obligations envers l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration, en organisant la récolte, le traitement et l'analyse des données. Les données sont déclarées régulièrement et le Rapport précise les actions engagées.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Les déclarations transmises par Cabo Verde sont relatives à toutes les pêcheries y compris les espèces de requins.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	13/07/2015
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	31/07/2015
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	31/07/2015
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a eu aucun transbordement en 2014.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a eu aucun transbordement en 2014.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne dispose d'aucun navire de charge.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'autorise pas le transbordement en mer.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	05/02/2015
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	05/02/2015

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	05/02/2015
GEN	0013	Copie des rapports d'inspection au port	Dans un total de 101 inspections, 6 rapports ont été envoyés au 14/09/2015.
GEN	0014	Copie des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Non applicable. Pas de présomptions d'infractions.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Non applicable. Pas de présomptions d'infractions.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable. Pas de présomptions d'infractions.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable. Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	2 accords d'accès avec l'UE et le Sénégal.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Dans le cadre de l'accord d'accès entre Cabo Verde et l'Union européenne, 8 canneurs, 22 senneurs et 9 palangriers ont opéré dans la pêcherie de thonidés et espèces apparentées. Il s'agit de navires battant le pavillon de l'Espagne, de la France et du Portugal. Les navires du Sénégal n'ont pas pêché en 2014.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	6 navires.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Cabo Verde a procédé à la soumission de la liste de ses navires habilités à pêcher des thonidés, en vue de son enregistrement dans le Registre ICCAT. Chacun de ces navires détient une licence de pêche qui les autorise à pêcher les thonidés et espèces apparentés et sont munis de balises VMS pour suivre leurs activités.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Cabo Verde dispose d'un permis de pêche pour la pêche sportive et récréative. Il est interdit de commercialiser les produits de cette pêche.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas eu de constatations de pêche IUU.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Les thonidés qui sont importés, comme tout autre produit de poisson, sont soumis à inspection par l'Autorité Compétente des Produits de la Pêche.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Non applicable
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne dispose pas de fermes de thon rouge.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne fait pas d'élevage de thon rouge.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas mis de poisson en cages.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas mis de poisson en cages.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne dispose de madragues de thon rouge.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2015	Non applicable
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable. Cabo Verde ne fait pas d'élevage.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	Non applicable
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2014	Non applicable.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a autorisé aucun navire à pêcher le thon rouge.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a autorisé aucun navire à pêcher le thon rouge.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas réalisé d'opérations de pêche conjointe.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1018	Noms des agences autorisées et des inspecteurs individuels	Non applicable
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable
BFT	1025	Rapport sur les mesures prises visant à encourager le marquage et la remise à l'eau de tous les poissons de moins de 30 kg/115 cm	Non applicable
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD.	Non applicable
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	Non applicable
TRO	2001	Liste des navires ciblant les thonidés tropicaux et éventuelle modification ultérieure	14/01/2015

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao en 2014	14/01/2015
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires ciblant le thon obèse/l'albacore/le listao	Non applicable. Pas de constatations IUU.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	Non applicable
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'importe pas du thon obèse congelé.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'importe pas l'espadon entier.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	Non applicable
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable
SWO	3005	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 applicable
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas de réglementation à ce propos.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas de réglementation à ce propos.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La capture des requins-marteau au Cabo Verde a été interdite dans toute la ZEE nationale et le débarquement, le transbordement et la vente sont pareillement interdits.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas encore de mesure envers les requins soyeux.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de contrôler les prises à échelle interne et de conserver et de gérer le requin-taube bleu	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas encore de mesure envers les requins-taube bleu.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Non applicable. Il n'y a pas encore de mesure envers le requin soyeux.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Les mesures prises pour la conservation et la gestion des requins ont été publiées dans le Plan Bisannuel d'Exécution des Ressources de la Pêche (2014-2015). Ces mesures vont à l'encontre de l'utilisation intégrale des requins capturés, l'interdiction de couper les ailerons à bord des navires et l'interdiction de pêcher les espèces menacées suivantes : Requin baleine, Requin Blanc, Requin marteau, Requin océanique, Requin pèlerin, Requin-taube commun et Requin-renard à gros yeux.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas encore de mesures visant à réduire la mortalité des tortues de mer dans les opérations de pêche.
BYC	8002	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 applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas encore de Plan d'action national s'appliquant aux oiseaux de mer ni mesures d'atténuation.
BYC	8003	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 applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas pris de mesures pour atténuer les prises accessoires.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Non applicable. Cabo Verde n'a pas encore de programmes de documents statistiques électroniques.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Non applicable

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

Les mesures de gestion et conservation de l'ICCAT ont été respectées. À travers le Plan de Gestion des Pêches la réservation de la région à l'intérieur des 3 milles nautiques est maintenue, exclusivement pour l'activité de pêche artisanale et l'interdiction à la flotte étrangère de toute activité de pêche à l'intérieur des 12 milles nautiques. Les mesures de gestion adoptées pour le requin sont les suivantes :

- Interdiction aux navires, tout au long de la ZEE de Cabo Verde, de prélever des ailerons à bord des navires, de retenir à bord, de transborder ou débarquer les ailerons de requins.
- Interdiction de la pêche de *Rhincodon typus* (requin baleine), *Carcharodon carcharias* (grand requin blanc), Requin marteau, Requin pèlerin, Requin océanique Requin-taube commun et Requin renard à gros yeux. Définition du nombre maximal de licences de pêche accordées chaque année par le pays. Mise en œuvre des mécanismes pour surveiller la pêche.
- La législation prévoit que le permis de pêche pour l'exploitation des requins est réservé uniquement aux navires nationaux, la demande de licence pour la pêche industrielle étant obligatoire.

4.1 Schéma d'inspection

En matière de suivi, de contrôle et de surveillance des navires et de gestion du processus de certification des captures de pêche, la Direction Générale des Ressources Marines a pris les mesures préventives suivantes :

- Mise en place d'un système d'inspection à Porto, avec le placement d'un inspecteur à temps plein en produits de la pêche pour les débarquements de tous les navires nationaux, afin d'assurer la validation des informations à fournir pour la certification des captures. En outre, une liste des procédures de contrôle et de certification des captures a été développée.

- Un programme hebdomadaire a été développé et mis en œuvre. Celui-ci est mis en œuvre quotidiennement pour l'inspection et le contrôle des documents de tous les navires qui débarquent dans les ports nationaux.
- Un inspecteur de la pêche a été détaché dans le Centre de sécurité maritime des opérations (COSMAR) qui surveille tous les jours l'ensemble des navires de pêche au moyen du système de surveillance des navires (VMS). Ce système de contrôle a été installé à bord de tous les bateaux nationaux impliqués dans la pêche d'espèces de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées.
- Les recommandations de l'ICCAT concernant le régime d'inspection dans le port, la surveillance et l'inspection des navires débarquant dans le port de Mindelo ont été appliquées et suivies.
- Un système de coopération entre les institutions a été mis en place en vue de contrôler strictement chaque processus, y compris l'échange d'informations et de documents, tels que les bordereaux de suivi de cargaisons du navire, par exemple, le cas échéant.
- Ainsi, il est considéré que Cabo Verde a adopté des mesures pertinentes dans la lutte contre la pêche INN et a en outre élaboré le plan national de lutte contre la pêche INN.

4.2 En termes juridiques

- Vérification rigoureuse de l'application de la loi 48/2009 instituant un régime de certification des captures dans le système pour prévenir, contrecarrer et éliminer la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée, ci-après « INN ».
- Toute la législation nationale de la pêche est en cours de révision, modernisation et adaptation aux nouveaux défis auxquels elle est confrontée dans la lutte contre la pêche INN.
- Un plan national visant à prévenir, contrecarrer et éliminer la pêche INN a été développé et est mis en œuvre.
- Un processus de rectification des mesures de l'État du port a été réalisé lors de plusieurs réunions avec les parties intéressées.

4.3 Sur le plan opérationnel

- Mise en œuvre des dispositions d'inspection et de contrôle des navires, selon les mesures du ressort de l'État du Port : inscription obligatoire de l'avis de livraison au port de débarquement et / ou de transbordement, vérification des licences de pêche, la vérification du quotidien de la pêche et toute la documentation qui est jugée nécessaire pour déterminer la légalité des captures.
- Mise en œuvre du Certificat de Capture pour tous les produits qui sont destinés à l'exportation ;
- Plusieurs missions de patrouilles et de surveillance maritime réalisées par des unités navales ;
- Missions de patrouilles aériennes ;
- Contrôle par VMS ;
- Mise en place d'un registre national d'immatriculation des navires de pêche ; et
- Préparation des observateurs de bord qui seront embarqués sur les navires étrangers ayant un permis de pêche de Cabo Verde.

4.4 Dans la sous-région

- Coopération et participation dans les opérations conjointes de surveillance avec la supervision des États voisins.

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

Cabo Verde s'oriente vers une gestion durable des ressources halieutiques et parmi les mesures prises, il convient de souligner l'adoption d'un système de gestion basé sur trois piliers, à savoir, la Recherche, la Surveillance et l'Administration. La Recherche a la mission d'étudier et de suivre les stocks des espèces exploitées et de proposer des recommandations visant à maintenir les stocks à un niveau soutenable. L'Administration a pour rôle de coordonner le système de gestion et de produire la réglementation et la Surveillance veille à l'application respectueuse des lois et des règlements.

Le principal problème auquel se confronte notre système dans son développement est la disponibilité insuffisante des ressources financières pour tous les frais de fonctionnement. Du point de vue géographique, Cabo Verde est un archipel et la dispersion territoriale fait augmenter tous les coûts et les budgets institutionnels nécessitent des moyens considérables, difficiles à mobiliser pour les pays à faible ressources économique comme le nôtre.

La mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT exige un suivi permanent et il serait utile d'avoir un accompagnement de l'ICCAT par le biais d'actions de formation en ce qui concerne les différentes obligations en matière de déclaration de données à l'ICCAT.

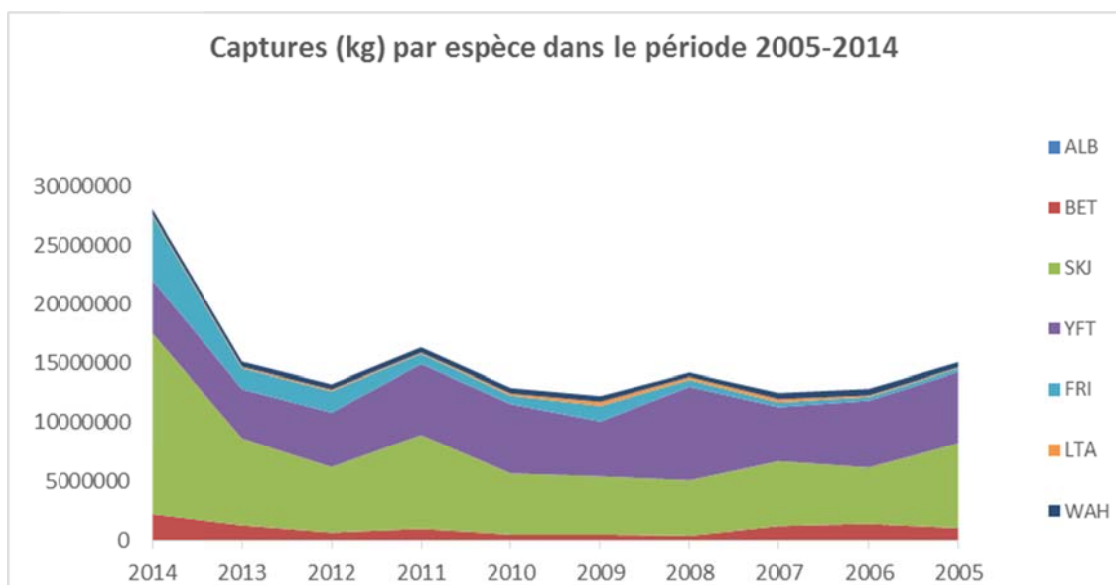


Figure 1. Capture (kg) par espèce pour la période 2005-2014.

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

SUMMARY

Bluefin tuna are harvested in Canadian waters from July through December. The adjusted Canadian quota for 2014 was 487.3 t which includes an 86.5 t transfer from Mexico. A total of 701 licensed fishermen were active (i.e. licenses that had landings) in the directed bluefin fishery using rod and reel, handlines, tended lines, electric harpoon and trap nets to harvest 402.20 t. An additional 60.70 t was harvested as by-catch in the pelagic longline fleet in the swordfish and other tunas fishery. These figures include 0.273 t of mortality associated with tagging studies. The swordfish fishery in Canadian waters takes place from April to December. Canada's adjusted swordfish quota for 2014 was 1892.5 t with landings reaching 1604.2 t. The tonnage taken by longline gear was 1371.2 t while 233.0 t were taken by harpoon. Of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen, 57 were active in 2014. Only 66 of 1,242 harpoon licenses reported swordfish landings in 2014. The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada and are harvested from May through October. In 2014, other tunas accounted for approximately 11%, by weight, of the commercial large pelagic species landed in Atlantic Canada. The Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips targeting pelagic species. At the completion of each fishing trip, independent and certified Dockside Monitors must be present for off-loading to weigh out the landing, and verify log record data. Canada continues to actively support scientific research such as; tagging of bluefin tuna that addresses questions related to mixing, migration and the distribution within the Canadian EEZ. For sharks, research has focused on assessments of northwest Atlantic populations of porbeagle (2015), shortfin mako (2015) and blue sharks (2014) using 131 pop-up archival satellite tags (PSATs).

RÉSUMÉ

Le thon rouge est pêché dans les eaux canadiennes de juillet à décembre. Le quota ajusté du Canada au titre de 2014 s'élevait à 487,3 t, ce qui inclut un transfert de 86,5 t du Mexique. Au total, 701 pêcheurs titulaires de permis (à savoir de permis pour débarquer) ont participé à la pêche dirigée sur le thon rouge en utilisant la canne et moulinet, la ligne à main, la ligne tendue, le harpon électrique et les filets de madrague, avec une capture de 402,20 t. Un volume supplémentaire de 60,70 t a été capturé en tant que prise accessoire par la flottille pélagique palangrière dans le cadre de la pêche ciblant l'espadon et d'autres pêcheries thonières. Ces chiffres incluent 0,273 t de mortalité associée aux études de marquage. La pêche d'espadon a lieu à partir du mois d'avril jusqu'à décembre dans les eaux canadiennes. Le quota ajusté d'espadon du Canada était de 1.892,5 t au titre de 2014, avec des débarquements atteignant 1.604,2 t. Le tonnage capturé à la palangre se chiffrait à 1.371,2 t, tandis qu'un volume de 233,0 t était capturé au harpon. Sur les 77 pêcheurs titulaires de permis de pêche d'espadon à la palangre, 57 étaient actifs en 2014. Seuls 66 des 1.242 pêcheurs titulaires de permis de pêche au harpon ont déclaré des débarquements d'espadon en 2014. Les autres thonidés (germon, thon obèse et albacore) se trouvent à la limite septentrionale de leur aire de répartition au Canada et sont capturés de mai à octobre. En 2014, les autres thonidés constituaient près de 11 % en poids des débarquements commerciaux de grands pélagiques réalisés dans le Canada atlantique. Les systèmes statistiques atlantiques du Canada fournissent un suivi en temps réel des données de prise et d'effort pour toutes les sorties de pêche visant les espèces pélagiques. À la fin de chaque sortie de pêche, des observateurs de quai indépendants et agréés doivent être présents lors du déchargement afin de peser le poisson débarqué et vérifier les données consignées dans les carnets de pêche. Le Canada continue à soutenir activement la recherche scientifique telle que le marquage du thon rouge qui se consacre aux questions liées au mélange, la migration et la distribution au sein de la ZEE du Canada. Dans le cas des requins, les travaux de recherche se sont concentrés sur les évaluations des populations de requin-taupe commun du Nord-Ouest de l'Atlantique (2015), du requin-taupe bleu (2015) et du requin peau bleue (2014) au moyen de 131 marques archives pop-off reliées par satellite (PSAT).

RESUMEN

El atún rojo se captura en aguas canadienses desde julio hasta diciembre. La cuota ajustada de Canadá para 2014 se estableció en 487,3 t, que incluye una transferencia de 86,5 t de México. Un total de 701 pescadores con licencia (a saber, licencias para desembarques) estuvieron activos y participaron en la pesquería dirigida al atún rojo con caña y carrete, liña de mano, barrilete, arpón eléctrico y almadrabas, capturando 402,20 t. Además, la flota de palangre pelágico capturó 60,70 t adicionales de forma fortuita en la pesquería de pez espada y otros túnidos. Estas cifras incluyen una mortalidad de 0,273 t asociada con estudios de marcado. La pesquería de pez espada en las aguas canadienses se desarrolla de abril a diciembre. La cuota ajustada de pez espada canadiense para 2014 fue de 1.892,5 t y los desembarques ascendieron a 1.604,2 t. Se capturaron 1.371,2 t con palangre y 233,0 t con arpón. De los 77 pescadores con licencia para pescar pez espada con palangre, 57 estuvieron activos en 2014. Sólo 66 de las 1.242 licencias de arpón comunicaron desembarques de pez espada en 2014. El resto de túnidos (atún blanco, patudo y rabil) se encuentran en el límite septentrional de su rango de distribución en Canadá y se capturan de mayo a octubre. En 2014, los otros túnidos respondieron de casi el 11%, en peso de los desembarques de grandes pelágicos comerciales en la parte atlántica de Canadá. El sistema estadístico atlántico canadiense proporciona un seguimiento en tiempo real de la captura y el esfuerzo para todas las mareas de pesca dirigidas a especies pelágicas. Al final de cada marea, durante el desembarque, deben estar presentes los controladores a pie de muelle, independientes y certificados, para pesar los desembarques y verificar los datos del cuaderno de pesca. Canadá sigue respaldando activamente la investigación científica, como los trabajos de marcado de atún rojo que abordan cuestiones relacionadas con la mezcla, migración y distribución dentro de la ZEE canadiense. Para los tiburones, la investigación se ha centrado en las evaluaciones de las poblaciones del Atlántico noroccidental de marrajo sardinero (2015), marrajo dientuso (2015) y tintorera (2014), mediante la utilización de 131 marcas archivo satélite pop-up (PSAT).

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Bluefin tuna

Directed bluefin tuna fisheries take place in Canadian waters from July through December over the Scotian Shelf, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the Bay of Fundy, and traditionally off Newfoundland. The adjusted Canadian quota for the 2014 calendar year was 487.3 t which includes an 86.5 t transfer from Mexico. The total Canadian landings (directed and by-catch) of Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2014 was 462.9 t (**Table 1**) including 402.20 t from the directed fishery and 60.70 t from by-catch in the swordfish and other tuna's fishery. There were no observed dead discards in 2014.

All traditional bluefin tuna fishing areas produced catches of tuna in 2014 (**Table 2**). The tended line fishery in the area between Georges and Browns Bank off southwest Nova Scotia known as the Hell Hole continued to be an important fishing area. In 2014, the average weight of bluefin caught was 279 kg in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and 227 kg in the southwest Nova Scotia fishery; bluefin tuna caught in the Newfoundland fishery had an average weight of 354 kg. Additional catch breakdown is shown in **Table 2**.

In 2014, 701 licensed fishermen participated in the directed bluefin fishery with rod and reel or tended line, and six fish-trap licence holders in St. Margaret's Bay used bluefin tuna trapnets. One offshore longline licence was authorized to direct for other tuna with a small bluefin by-catch provision (**Table 3**). Since 2006, the pelagic longline fleet has been permitted to retain bluefin tuna incidentally harvested in their swordfish and other tunas fishery resulting in significant reductions in dead discards.

A new management approach was implemented beginning in the 2004 fishery season, which provides each of the seven inshore fleet sectors with a specific share of the Canadian quota based on catch history. This has allowed fleets to operate independently of each other, adopting strategies to address when and how to harvest the resource. While there is no sport or recreational fisheries for bluefin tuna, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan. The one Canadian offshore longline vessel is authorized to direct for other tuna species with a bluefin tuna by-catch quota of 20 t. The 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet is permitted to retain bluefin tuna caught incidentally in their swordfish and other tuna fisheries, under certain conditions, and are provided a bluefin tuna by-catch quota of 33.76 t as a means to mitigate dead discards.

1.2 Swordfish

Swordfish occur in Canadian waters from April to December, primarily on the edge of Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks of Newfoundland. The Canadian ICCAT initial allocation for swordfish for 2014 was 1348 t. Canada's adjusted quota for 2014 was 1892.5 t which included transfers to Canada of 35 t from each of Japan and Chinese Taipei, 125 t transfer from Senegal and a transfer of 470 t from the European Union. As noted to the SCRS, Canada has recalculated past estimates of dead discards. Both 2012 (71.1 t) and 2013 (59.4 t) estimates of dead discards were removed from the 2014 quota. Canada will carry forward any unused 2013 quota into 2015. Canadian nominal landings in 2014 were 1604.2 t (**Table 1**), resulting in an underage of 248.2 t.

The Canadian tonnage taken by longline was 1371.2 t (or 85% of the catch), while 233.0 t were taken by harpoon (**Table 4**). The mean round weight of fish caught by longline and harpoon was 79 kg and 125 kg, respectively (**Table 4**). Only 46 of the 77 licensed swordfish longline fishermen were active in the 2014 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 1242 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 2014, 37 licence holders from the Harpoon A (directed) fleet, had reported landings of harpooned swordfish.

1.3 Other tunas

One Canadian offshore longline vessel is authorized to direct for other tuna species as is the 77-vessel swordfish/other tunas longline fleet. In addition, bluefin tuna vessels are authorized to catch and retain an incidental by-catch of other tunas while fishing for bluefin.

The other tunas (albacore, bigeye and yellowfin) are at the northern edge of their range in Canada, and they are harvested along the edge of the Gulf Stream and Georges Bank, the Scotian Shelf and the Grand Banks (and beyond) from May through October. Canadian catches of these other large pelagic species are an integral component of the Canadian fishery. In 2014, other tunas accounted for approximately 11% of the commercial large pelagic species landed.

Bigeye tuna (218.2 t) was the most important other tuna species landed, followed by albacore (47.1 t) and yellowfin tuna (34.2 t). The mean round weight of albacore, bigeye and yellowfin tunas was 16.6 kg, 36.5 kg and 25.7 kg, respectively. Approximately 58 of 77 licensed other tuna fishermen were active in 2014.

1.4 Sharks

As of 2014, there is no directed pelagic shark fishery in Canadian waters. The only retention of sharks is through by-catch. Historically, blue shark and shortfin mako have been strictly a by-catch of the Canadian swordfish and groundfish longline fisheries although small amounts are also landed from other fisheries. The by-catch of blue shark is larger than reported due to the live release of most incidental catches and some suspected unreported dead discards. A conservation plan for all shark species in Atlantic Canadian waters has been finalized and approved. The current management plan for porbeagle sharks has resulted in a significant allowable catch reduction for porbeagle (to 185 t) and the closure of the porbeagle mating grounds in order to facilitate stock rebuilding total reported landings of porbeagle sharks as a by-catch are similar to the previous year with harvests of 9 t in 2014. Blue shark and shortfin mako landings in 2014 were 0.0 t and 55 t respectively (**Table 1**).

Retention of sharks as by-catch in ICCAT related fisheries is primarily two species; porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks with the release of any live sharks being encouraged. Reduced landings in recent years of by-catch in the swordfish fleet has resulted from their adoption of voluntarily retaining only dead shortfin mako and porbeagle sharks (**Table 1**). All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian Annual Report. Consistent with ICCAT requirements, licence conditions, prohibit harvesters from retaining the following shark species (bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks). Canada strictly prohibits shark finning and all landings are monitored at dockside by independent and certified agents to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% of all sharks onboard any vessel. White sharks can no longer be retained as by-catch by Canadian fishermen due to their listing under the Canadian *Species at Risk Act*.

Approximately 500 recreational shark licences were authorized in 2014 (**Table 3**). The recreational shark fishery is primarily catch-and-release; retention is only authorized where fishing takes place in the context of a federal government-authorized shark derby, with research-related protocols.

Section 2: Research and statistics

As the foundation for reliable research and stock assessments, the Canadian Atlantic statistical systems provide real time monitoring of catch and effort for all fishing trips. In 1994, an industry-funded Dockside Monitoring Program (DMP) was established in Atlantic Canada, according to Fisheries and Oceans Canada (DFO) standards, for the swordfish longline fleet and the majority of bluefin landings. 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% 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 license are liable to prosecution that may include fines, and suspension of license privileges.

Canada continues to collect biological samples from the bluefin tuna fisheries but the funding is now provided by a collaborative agreement with the fishermen. This 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 and genetic analyses of the catch. The collaborative agreement supports the PSAT tagging work initiated in the fall of 2013. An additional 20 tags will be purchased, and hopefully deployed, in 2015. Similarly, the funding 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 the bluefin tuna within the Canadian EEZ.

For sharks, research has focused on assessments of northwest Atlantic populations of porbeagle (2015), shortfin mako (2015) and blue sharks (2014) using 131 pop-up archival satellite tags (PSATs).

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

Canada's Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (COSEWIC) met in 2011, and assessed western Atlantic bluefin tuna to be endangered, relative to its criteria. In response, Fisheries and Oceans Canada held a Recovery Potential Analysis meeting (http://www2.mar.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/science/rap/internet/SAR_2011_056_E.pdf). The formulation of the Federal Government response to the COSEWIC recommendation is ongoing.

All effort, fish size and, area of catch data has been provided through the submission of Task I and II data in July 2015.

2.1 Bluefin tuna research

Highlights of the 2014 scientific research program at the Biological Station (St. Andrews) included the following activities:

1. The Large Pelagic Group at St. Andrews NB, deployed 7 PSAT tags on bluefin tuna caught in the Baie de Chaleur.
2. Acoustic data from a Gulf of St. Lawrence herring survey have been reprocessed for bluefin tuna targets yielding a new relative index of abundance.
3. Canada sampled 393 bluefin tuna heads and collected 69 dorsal spines. Only 289 otolith pairs could be extracted and these have been aged and tested for natal origin.
4. Canada contributed to an international effort to develop a habitat map for bluefin tuna.
5. The biological sampling program began collecting tissue samples to support work on the natal origin of bluefin tuna, lipid analysis and diet.
6. Images of otoliths have been provided to collaborators in support of shape analyses of both albacore and bluefin tuna that will determine if there are features that are unique to stocks within a population. Albacore otoliths will also support the characterization of the catch into ages.

2.2 Swordfish research

1. Canada provides estimates of dead swordfish and bluefin discards based on observer coverage of the domestic large pelagic longline fleet.
2. A conversion factor was developed for fish that are landed gutted with caudal keel on.

2.3 Sharks

An active research and stock assessment program on large pelagic sharks is underway at the Bedford Institute of Oceanography. Most recently an analysis of discard mortality (capture and post-release) was conducted using results of 131 pop-up archival satellite tags (PSATs) applied to porbeagle, shortfin mako, and blue sharks. These results have been used in recent assessments of northwest Atlantic populations of porbeagle (2015), shortfin mako (2015) and blue sharks (2014).

2.4 Precautionary Approach

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

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Submitted 14/09/2015.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Submitted 30/05/2015.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Submitted 29/05/2015 – BFT. Submitted 29/07/2015 – All others.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Submitted 29/05/2015 – BFT. Submitted 29/07/2015 – All others.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Submitted 29/05/2015 – BFT. Submitted 29/07/2015 – All others.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Submitted 29/05/2015 – BFT. Submitted 29/07/2015 – All others.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Reported in National Report Part I, Section 2.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	There is no recreational or sport fishery harvesting tuna, tuna-like species or shark fisheries. There is limited catch and release fisheries for tuna and shark with estimates of bluefin mortality reported to the SCRS. Retention of recreationally harvested sharks is only permitted in a federal government-authorized shark derby, with specific research-related protocols. Harvests from derbies are submitted in Task I and II data.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Submitted 31/07/2015 – SWO.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	All catch, discards and, observer data provided as an aggregate consistent with domestic confidentiality requirements in Task I and II data. Submitted 29/05/14 for BFT, 29/07/14 for all others and discards. Dead discards for SWO to be submitted on 09/17/2014.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	No data to report.
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. Canada does not fish in the Mediterranean Sea.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	Not applicable. There are no sport or recreational fisheries for bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Canada does not undertake bluefin tuna farming.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable. From Rec. 13-07 and 13-08. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable. From Rec. 13-07 and 13-08. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Submitted 29/05/2015.

Number	Information required	Response
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. From 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery. No confiscated WBFT.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	-Developing panel of SNP's for WBFT to allow for stock differentiation using genetic material for both adult and larvae (US, AZTI). -Distinguish stocks using shape analysis of otoliths (AZTI). -Develop protocol for direct ageing of BFT tuna otoliths (Busawon <i>et al.</i> , 2015) and spines (Spain, US). -Indication of condition through tissue samples (GMRI). -See Section 2.1 for additional detail.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	See Hanke <i>et al.</i> , 2015.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	See Section 2.1.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Submitted 29/07/2015.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Canada does not operate fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	26/07/2015 for sexed observer data. Submitted 29/07/2015 for catch and effort.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No current science program for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Blue marlin is an incidental by-catch and in limited quantities. All retained marlins are reported in Task data.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Submitted 29/07/2015.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No retention permitted and no releases reported.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No retention permitted and no releases reported.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	All shark data is submitted annually as part of Task I and II. 2014 shark data submitted 29/07/15.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Silky sharks are not permitted to be retained.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Hammerhead sharks are not permitted to be retained.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	None reported.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	None reported.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A

Number	Information required	Response
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Submitted 30/07/2015.
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	Submitted 26/07/2015.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Calculations of historic SWO discards are being revised and will be reported to the SCRS at the 2015 meeting of this group. No discards for BFT.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	All data collected from commercial logbooks provided.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Ongoing work noted in Annual Report.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

For bluefin, swordfish, sharks, and the other tunas (bigeye, yellowfin, and albacore) Canada undertakes annual stakeholder consultation and announces management measures prior to the opening of the respective fishing seasons. In most cases, details of management measures and their enforcement are provided on the Departmental website (<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/ifmp-gmp/index-eng.htm>). These plans are prepared in consultation with the fishing industry and incorporate all relevant ICCAT regulatory recommendations. They are implemented under the *Fisheries Act of Canada*. The relevant ICCAT Recommendations are either specified in the *Atlantic Fishery Regulations (1985)* (made pursuant to the *Fisheries Act*) or are included in the fish harvester's Conditions of Licence (issued pursuant to the Fishery (General) Regulations), both of which are legally binding on the harvester.

3.1 Catch limits and minimum sizes

3.1.1 Bluefin tuna

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to bluefin tuna in the Canadian Atlantic Integrated Bluefin Management Plan. The 2014 quota was set at 487.3 t (see 1.1 above), and no person shall 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, licence transfer requirements and strict monitoring of all catches an independent monitoring company. A multi-year management plan for bluefin tuna was last published in 2007 and continues to be in force with annual amendments implemented to meet ICCAT obligations. A new Integrated Fisheries Management Plan is currently being written with a more integrated approach.

3.1.2 Swordfish

Canada has implemented the ICCAT regulatory recommendations that apply to swordfish in the Canadian Atlantic Integrated Swordfish Management Plan. The 2014 adjusted quota was set at 1882.5 t (see 1.2 above), and there continued to be a prohibition on the taking and landing of swordfish less than 25 kg in round weight, and/or less than 125 cm LJFL (with 15% tolerance). In 2002, a restructuring of the fleet, through the implementation of individual transferable quotas gave more control in managing the quota. From 1998 - 2009, landings of fish <119 cm LJFL were reduced to as close to zero as possible. The IFMP was updated in 2013 and is available upon request.

3.1.3 Other tunas

In 1998-1999, the first Canadian Atlantic Integrated Fishery Management Plan was issued for bigeye, yellowfin and albacore. 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 upon request. 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 another tunas longline licence. No person shall have in their possession any bigeye or yellowfin weighing less than 3.2 kg.

3.2 Closed seasons

3.2.1 Swordfish

In addition to the ICCAT Recommendations, Canada has limited entry into the fishery, strict by-catch provisions, time-area closures to minimize by-catch, 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.

3.3 Observer programs

Canada has had an independent Observer Program in place since 1977. Independent third party observers collect biological data, and monitor compliance with fishing regulations. In 2014, as part of the Bycatch Management Project the observer coverage level was maintained at approximately 5% (by sea days fished) on the pelagic longline fleet fishing for swordfish and other tunas. Data from the Observer Program are used to estimate dead discards, and document incidental catch of non-target species.

3.4 Vessel monitoring

Currently the fishery is mainly prosecuted by vessels less than 20 meters and within Canada's 200 EEZ. Any vessels greater than 20 meters and all pelagic longline vessels, regardless of length, fishing with longline gear are required by condition of licence to use VMS.

3.5 Inspection schemes and activities

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

3.6 Measures to ensure effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures and to prohibit Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fisheries

Canada participates in the Statistical and Catch Document Programs for bluefin tuna, swordfish and bigeye. Programs for swordfish and bigeye tuna were introduced in 2003 for all exports. In 2008, Canada introduced the new *Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation Program* in accordance with ICCAT Rec. 07-10.

3.7 Other recommendations

Prior to the implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document Program, Canada developed a system of uniquely numbered tags to be attached to all bluefin tuna landed in Canada so that the origin of all Canadian harvested bluefin can be tracked right to the marketplace. Since 1995, it has tracked the utilization of these tags through a computerized system and can cross reference data from this system with the information on the Bluefin Tuna Catch Documents.

Statistical Document Programs for swordfish and bigeye use government accredited organizations to validate export documents.

In early 2013, Canada released a Policy on Managing Bycatch (<http://www.dfo-mpo.gc.ca/fm-gp/peches-fisheries/fish-ren-peche/sff-cpd/bycatch-policy-prise-access-eng.htm>) to further improve the management of bycatch in Canadian fisheries, where necessary, by building on the success of existing management practices. As a general rule, the Policy applies to that portion of the retained catch for which the harvester was not licensed, but that he/she may or must retain. It also applies to all non-retained catch, including birds, 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 early 2011.

In line with commitments at the FAO, Canada released its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in 2007. As noted in that Plan, there are no significant issues related to seabird by-catch in Canadian longline fisheries. In July 2012, Canada provided a Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Actions Taken Pursuant to this National Plan of Action (from March 2007).

The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course for turtles in 2007 with a second training and certification program being conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. This training is mandatory requirement for vessel operators/licence holders.

Canada has developed the Atlantic Canadian Conservation Action Plan for Selected Pelagic Shark Species (Shark CAP) as a supporting document to Canada's National Plan of Action for the conservation and management of Sharks. This Plan of Action was developed in response to the FAO's International Plan of Action for the conservation and management of sharks. The Shark CAP provides advice on improving conservation and management objectives in order to better protect all shark species in Canada's Atlantic waters.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	All scientific and compliance reporting requirements have been met through either the submission of Task data, Compliance table, the National Report or other specific reports. Canada has submitted its National Report, Document 07-2014 in line with the Revised Guidelines for the Preparation of Annual Reports.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Canada has submitted all of the applicable reporting requirements. Dates of submission are noted below where applicable.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted (16/09/2015).
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Canada did not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Canada does not permit transshipment.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted (26/07/2015).
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Submitted (6/07/2015).

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Submitted (6/07/2015).
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No infringements were reported.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No infringements were reported.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No infringements were reported.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable for Atlantic Canada.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable, no access agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable, no access agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Submitted 15/09/2015. Addition of one vessel "Emery & Boys" and removal of "Adam Ant".
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Redundant.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>There are no sport or recreational fisheries for bluefin tuna however, some commercial inshore bluefin tuna fleets have incorporated charter boat catch and release fisheries into their annual management plan. Estimates of mortalities from tagging studies and the catch and release charter boat fishery are reported to the SCRS for assessment purposes.</p> <p>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 by-catch. The fishery is undertaken with limited seasons, limits on the number of vessels participating, limits on the number of rods, line strength and fight times to maximize the survival of released fish.</p> <p>There are also 2 catch and retain tournaments (Wedgeport and Nova Scotia International Tuna Tournament (NSITT) and 1 catch release tournament (Prince Edward Island) and all landings are counted for against the Canadian quota.</p>

Category	No.	Information required	Response
			While there is a recreational/sport fishery for sharks, this fishery is primarily catch-and-release with retention only being authorized where fishing takes place in the context of a federal government-authorized shark derby, with specific research-related protocols. Any sharks retained in a derby fishery are reported in Canada's Annual Report and samples are compiled for scientific purposes.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable – no sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable – no sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. From Rec. 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Canada provided monthly catch reports for the months of July to November 2014 inclusive when the fishery occurred. Canada also provided Task data, including bluefin landings from 2014, to ICCAT on (28/05/2015).
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03. Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Five reports submitted – (for months of July to November 2015 inclusive).
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 - Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	There were no landings of bluefin tuna under 30 kg. Canada does not experience the capture of tunas less than 30 kg/115cm. Tagging to date has focussed on larger fish that are more common in Canadian waters. Canada does not permit “Charter Boat” operators to retain any fish and virtually all fish that are hooked are larger than 30 kg/115 cm.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable as every bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation not required as per 13 c) of Rec. 11-20.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Submitted September 28, 2015.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable as every bluefin tuna landed is tagged. Validation not required as per 13 c) of Rec. 11-20.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No change.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable - no change from what was previously provided.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. From Rec. 10-04 and 12-03, Canada does not participate in the EBFT fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	15/05/2015
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	15/05 /2015

Category	No.	Information required	Response
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. There were no investigations of IUU activity of BET/YFT vessels by Canada in 2012.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable as Canada does not have vessels fishing bigeye or yellowfin in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable as Canada does not have vessels fishing bigeye or yellowfin in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted September 28, 2015.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Last update/addition to Canadian list on 07/06/13, no other changes from what was previously provided.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Submitted (01/04/2015) and 09/28/2015.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Last update/addition to Canadian list provided to ICCAT on 07/06/13, no other changes from what was previously provided.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Canada does not have vessels that fish swordfish in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Submitted to ICCAT 15/09/2015.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Redundant.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Redundant.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins Oct 16	By licence condition, commercial harvesters are required to land dead marlins and must release any live fish in a manner that causes the least amount of harm to the fish.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	In Canada, the issuance of licences and the ability to apply conditions to that licence are provided to the Federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans Canada through the <i>Fisheries Act</i> and <i>Fishery General Regulations</i> . Participation in the commercial fishery is limited entry and marlins are only permitted to be fished by harvesters licensed to fish other tunas. There is no recreational fishery for marlins or other billfish permitted.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
			By licence condition, commercial harvesters must release all live marlin in a manner that causes the least harm to the fish. All vessels permitted to land marlins are subject to observer coverage, 100% dockside monitoring of all catches and have mandatory logbook where they are required to list all harvested and released marlins.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. By licence condition, harvesters are prohibited from landing hammerhead sharks, with all landings being subject to dockside monitoring of catch.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. By licence condition, harvesters are prohibited from landing silky sharks, with all landings being subject to dockside monitoring of catch.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Since 2008 Canadian harvesters have been releasing all shortfin makos that are alive when they reach the vessel. This has resulted in average Canadian landings dropping from approximately 80 t per year to 40 t per year.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	As noted in the Annual Report, all sharks landing information is collected through logbooks as well as through 100% dockside monitoring of catches. This information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain silky sharks as by-catch in ICCAT related fisheries.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	<p>There is no directed shark fishery in Canadian waters.</p> <p>Retention of sharks as by-catch in ICCAT related fisheries is primarily two species; porbeagle and shortfin mako sharks with the release of any live sharks being encouraged.</p> <p>All sharks landing information is provided to the Scientific Council through Task I and II data and reported in the Canadian National Report. By licence conditions, harvesters are not permitted to retain sharks that are prohibited from retention as by-catch in ICCAT related fisheries (bigeye thresher, hammerhead, oceanic whitetip, and silky sharks). Canada also monitors all landings of sharks at dockside to ensure that fins do not make up more than 5% of all sharks on board any vessel.</p>
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Provided in Annual Report of Canada for 2015.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
			<p>The 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 harvested sea turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.</p> <p>The pelagic longline fleet participated in a de-hooking certification course in 2007. A second training and certification program was conducted in March 2011 on the proper use of safe handling and release equipment and data recording protocols. Training is mandatory requirement for vessel operators/licence holders.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	As noted in the Annual Report for 2013, Canada released its National Plan of Action for Reducing the Incidental Catch of Seabirds in Longline Fisheries in 2007. In July 2012, Canada provided a Progress Report on the Implementation of Key Actions Taken Pursuant to this National Plan of Action (March 2007).
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	<p>While Canada has long worked with its various fleets to reduce the incidental harvest and discards, a new policy on Managing Bycatch was released in 2013 with the objectives of ensuring that Canadian 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 by-catch species; and to ensure that total catch, including retained and non-retained by-catch, are account for.</p> <p>This Bycatch Policy is consistent with the <i>Food and Agriculture (FAO) International Guidelines for Bycatch Management and Reduction of Discards</i> adopted in early 2011.</p>
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

In addition to those measures noted in Section 3 above, Canada has a Port Inspection Scheme consistent with the ICCAT Recommendation 12-07. Canada uses an integrated approach to compliance monitoring. This includes periodic at-sea and dockside inspections by fishery officers independent verification of catches at dockside through a national dockside monitoring program that includes periodic at-sea and dockside inspections by fishery officers (see section 2), vessel monitoring systems, at-sea observers, land and sea based patrols along with a highly effective air surveillance program. Well trained fishery officers collect and analyze fishing data and where problems are noted conduct extensive investigations. All these activities are focused on ensuring harvesters, buyers, processors and exporters are complying with domestic regulations (which include ICCAT regulatory recommendations; see section 3).

Observer coverage is used periodically to monitor specific important management questions in the commercial fishery. Test fisheries are also used to define areas and times to minimize the catch/by-catch of restricted species or undersized targeted species.

There was 100% inspection of foreign vessels that landed in Canada with no reported infringements. Some US vessels unload catch in several Canadian ports, however this fish is not considered as being landed in Canada as it is placed immediately in bond and shipped directly to the USA. Canadian fisheries officers monitor these offloads.

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

There were no difficulties in the implementation of or in the compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures during the 2014 fishery. ICCAT related fisheries receive a high level of compliance monitoring in Canada and there were no significant compliance issues identified in any of the Canadian fisheries covered by ICCAT in 2014.

References

- Busawon D.S., *et al.* 2015. Evaluation of an Atlantic bluefin tuna otolith reference collection. Col. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 71(2): 960-982.
- Hanke A.R., Andrushchenko I. and Whelan C. 2015. Indices of stock status from the Canadian bluefin tuna fishery:1981 to 2013. Col. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 71(2): 983-1017.
- Porter J.M., Wood B.M. and Stone H.H. 2000. Preliminary estimation of the tonnage of dead swordfish and bluefin tuna discards from the 1998 Canadian swordfish longline fishery. Col. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 51(5): 1460-1468.

Table 1. Canadian landings (tonnes round weight) of large pelagic fish species, 2004-2014.

<i>Species</i>	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Swordfish	1284.9	1203.3	1557.9	1403.6	1334.0	1299.7	1345.6	1550.6	1488.5	1505.5	1604.2
Bluefin tuna	556.6	536.9	599.7	732.9	574.8	530.2	505.4	474.1	476.6	480.4	462.9
Albacore tuna	55.7	27.1	52.1	27.3	33.4	10.7	14.3	28.0	34.0	31.8	47.1
Bigeye tuna	181.6	143.1	186.6	196.1	130.2	111.0	102.8	136.9	166.4	197.3t	218.2
Yellowfin tuna	72.7	303.5	239.5	292.9	167.9	53.4	166.0	49.7	92.7	73.5	34.2
Unspec. tuna	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.01	0.06	0.4	0.4	0.01
Blue shark	6.0	0.3	11.4	4.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.2	0.2	0.2
Shortfin mako	73.3	79.5	90.9	71.4	42.8	53.2	41.0	37.4	28.7	35.2	0.2
Porbeagle	142.4	231.5	202.2	192.2	123.9	62.4	83.4	30.1	33.3	18.6	54.6
Unspec. shar	13.4	11.3	14.7	8.3	5.8	4.6	8.4	5.2	3.2	0.0	8.9
Marlin	1.4	1.7	4.7	3.1	2.6	0.6	1.9	0.8	2.3	2.7	0.0
											5.1

Table 2. Canadian bluefin tuna landings and discards (tonnes round weight) by fishing area, 2005-2014.

Bluefin fishing area	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Southwest Nova Scotia	272	351	174	231	234	240	145	192	182	152
Northeast Nova Scotia ¹	21	45	60	65	13	17	26	14	20	20
Gulf of St. Lawrence	251	312	226	263	263	211	207	228	228	246
Newfoundland	26	11	14	0	9	35	21	26	27	23
Offshore	30	14	17	16	11	2	74	17	16	20
Year-end adj ²	<1	<1	<1	-	-	1.5	<1	-	-	-
Total Landings	599.7	732.9	491.0	574.8	530.2	505.4	474.1	476.5	473.2	462
Scientific Tagging/Catch and Release Mortality ⁴	-	-	-	-	-	7.5	6.3	7.8	6.4	0.273
Dead Discards ³	0	2.0	0.72	1.2	2.9	1.3	3.0	3.1	0	0
Canadian quota	731.8	755.1	571.4	626.2	553.8	518.6	490.4	487.4	484.5	487.3

¹ Fish caught in NAFO areas 4V and 4Wd.

² E.g., seized, Bermuda fishery or tournaments.

³ Discarded dead estimates from swordfish longline fishery 2001-2008 estimate for entire fishery based on observer coverage (see Porter *et al.*, 2000), while 2009 and after are observed discard values only (not elevated to fishery level).

⁴ Includes estimated mortality from catch and release fisheries, as well as associated studies.

Table 3. Distribution of tuna, swordfish longline and shark fishing licences by region and species¹ in 2014.

Region	Number of licences ¹							
	Bluefin		Swordfish (LL)		Other tuna (LL) ³		Sharks	
	Total	Active	Total	Active	Total	Active	Explor.	Rec.
Gulf	600	595	-	-	-	-	0	36
Newfoundland	55 ²	16	1	1	1	1	-	107
Scotia-Fundy	42	33	76	56	76	56	0	385
St. Margaret's Bay ²	24	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Offshore	=	=	=	=	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	=	=
Quebec	<u>53</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>	<u>=</u>
Total	774	701	77	57	78	58	0	528

¹ Bluefin tuna, swordfish, other tunas, and sharks (exploratory longline licences) are regulated by limited entry. Recreational shark licences are restricted to hook and release only, and the number varies from year-to-year, depending on demand.

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

³ Restricted to tunas other than bluefin (albacore, bigeye, yellowfin).

Note: Active fishermen are those that picked up their licences, licence conditions and tags, and submitted log records.

Table 4. Summary of 2005-2014 swordfish vessels landing fish, landings (tonnes round weight), discards¹ average weight of fish (kg round) by gear, percentage of small fish by number², and percentage of catch sampled for size.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Number of vessels landing fish										
Longline	48	51	55	53	52	47	40	44	48	46
Harpoon	86	78	76	75	74	74	69	50	63	66
Landings (t)										
Longline	1365	1200.3	998.8	1076.1	1051.8	1166.0	1342.9	1391.1	1225.5	1371.2
Harpoon ¹	192.9	203.3	267.4	257.9	247.7	176.1	207.7	97.3	279.9	233.0
Total	1557.9	1403.6	1266.2	1334	1299.7	1342.5	1550.6	1488.5	1505.4	1604.2
Discards (t) ²	106.3	38	60.8	38.7	9.3	15.2	7.8	111	TBD	12.1
Average weight (kg)										
Longline	69	74	75	73	76	78	88	81	77	79
(# sampled)	(20333)	(15541)	(14246)	(11648)	(12473)	(12899)	(14755)	(15461)	(13990)	(17296)
Harpoon	117	108	102	106	100	98	106	105	91	125
(# sampled)	(1646)	(2275)	(2327)	(2757)	(2074)	(1778)	(1937)	(1018)	(2963)	(1806)
% small fish by number landed ³										
<125 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<1	1.9
<119 cm	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1	<<1
% of catch sampled	100	100	96	86	89	88	97	92	90	100

¹ Harpoon landings include landings by the pelagic longline licence holders using harpoon gear.

² Discarded dead from swordfish longline fishery: estimate for entire fishery based on Observer coverage (see Porter *et al.*, 2000); 2013 calculations are still to be determined (TBD) as they are under review.

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

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CHINE
INFORME ANUAL DE CHINA

SUMMARY

The number of vessels from China that operated in the Atlantic Ocean decreased from 17 in 2013 to 13 in 2014. Longline was the only fishing gear used to fish tunas, tuna-like species and sharks and the target species were still bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna. The total catch was 2800.7 t (in round weight), 718.9 t lower than that in 2013 (3519.6 t). The catch of bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna amounted to 2231.8 t and 37.6 t in 2014, respectively. The catch of bigeye tuna accounted for 79.7% of the total in 2014, however, it was 139.5 t lower than that in 2013 (2371.3 t). Yellowfin tuna, swordfish and albacore tuna, etc. were taken as by-catch. The catch of yellowfin tuna decreased from 211.4 t in 2013 to 92.4 t in 2014. The catch of swordfish was 266.2 t, with an 8.8% decrease compared with the previous year (291.9 t in 2013). The catch of albacore tuna was 68.7 t, which was 77.5 t less than that in 2013 (146.2 t). The data compiled, including Task I and Task II as well as the number of fishing vessels, have been routinely reported to the ICCAT Secretariat by the Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture of PRC. PRC has carried out a national scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2001. Two observers in 2014 have been dispatched on board two Chinese Atlantic tuna longliners covering the areas of S2°29'~S6°23', W21°30'~W29°46' (targeting bigeye tuna) and N50°30'~N54°47', W28°47'~W35°05' (targeting bluefin tuna) since October 2014. Data of target species and non-target species (sharks, sea turtles, especially) were collected during the observation.

RÉSUMÉ

Le nombre de navires chinois opérant dans l'océan Atlantique a diminué, passant de 17 en 2013 à 13 en 2014. La palangre était le seul engin de pêche utilisé pour capturer des thonidés, des espèces apparentées et des requins et les espèces ciblées sont restées le thon obèse et le thon rouge. La prise totale s'est élevée à 2.800,7 t (en poids vif), soit une diminution de 718,9 t par rapport à 2013 (3.519,6 t). La capture de thon obèse et de thon rouge a atteint respectivement 2.231,8 t et 37,6 t en 2014. La capture de thon obèse représentait 79,7% de la capture totale de 2014 ; néanmoins, elle a connu une diminution de 139,5 t par rapport à 2013 (2.371,3 t). L'albacore, l'espadon et le germon, entre autres, ont été capturés en tant que prise accessoire. La prise d'albacore a diminué, passant de 211,4 t en 2013 à 92,4 t en 2014. La prise d'espadon s'est située à 266,2 t, soit une baisse de 8,8% par rapport à l'année précédente (291,9 t en 2013). La prise de germon a atteint 68,7 t, ce qui représente 77,5 t de moins qu'en 2013 (146,2 t). Les données compilées, y compris les données de Tâche I et de Tâche II, ainsi que le nombre de navires de pêche, ont été régulièrement soumises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT par le Bureau des pêches (Bureau of Fisheries, BOF), du Ministère de l'agriculture de la République populaire de Chine. Depuis 2001, la République populaire de Chine mène un programme national d'observateurs scientifiques pour la pêcherie de thonidés dans les eaux relevant de l'ICCAT. En 2014, deux observateurs ont été embarqués à bord de deux palangriers chinois ciblant les thonidés de l'Atlantique couvrant les zones de S2°29'~S6°23', W21°30'~W29°46' (ciblant le thon obèse) et N50°30'~N54°47', W28°47'~W35°05' (ciblant le thon rouge) depuis octobre 2014. Pendant l'observation, on a collecté des données sur les espèces cibles et les espèces non ciblées (notamment les requins et les tortues marines).

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RESUMEN

El número de buques de China que operó en el océano Atlántico descendió de 17 en 2013 a 13 en 2014. El palangre es el único arte de pesca utilizado para pescar túnidos y especies afines y tiburones, y las principales especies objetivo siguen siendo el patudo y el atún rojo. La captura total ascendió a 2.800,7 t (peso en vivo), 718,9 t menos que en 2013 (3.519,6 t). En 2014, las capturas patudo y atún rojo ascendieron a 2.231,8 t y 37,6 t, respectivamente. La captura de patudo respondió del 79,7% del total en 2014, sin embargo se capturaron 139,5 t menos que en 2013 (2.371,3 t). El rabil, pez espada y atún blanco, etc. se capturaron de forma fortuita. La captura de rabil descendió pasando de 211,4 t en 2013 a 92,4 t en 2014. La captura de pez espada se situó en 266,2 t, lo que supone un descenso del 8,8% con respecto al año anterior (291,9 t en 2013). Se capturaron 68,7 t de atún blanco, lo que supone 77,5 t menos que en 2013 (146,2 t). Los datos recopilados, lo que incluye los datos de Tarea I y Tarea II, así como el número de buques pesqueros, han sido comunicados a la Secretaría de ICCAT de forma regular por el Departamento de Pesca (Bureau of Fisheries - BOF), Ministerio de Agricultura de la República Popular China. China ha desarrollado un programa de observadores científicos nacionales para las pesquerías de túnidos en las aguas de ICCAT desde 2001. En 2014 se embarcaron dos observadores en dos palangreros atuneros chinos del Atlántico que cubrieron las zonas f 2°29'S~6°23'S, 21°30'W~29°46'W (patudo) y 50°30'N~54°47'N, 28°47'W~35°05'W (atún rojo) desde octubre de 2014. Durante la observación se recopilaron datos de especies objetivo y no objetivo (sobre todo tiburones y tortugas marinas).

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 General overview

Longline is the only fishing gear used by the Chinese tuna fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The deep water longline was used with 16-19 hooks per basket. The branch line was 49-53 m long. The length of the main line between the two branch lines was 46-51 m. Bigeye tuna and bluefin tuna were still the target species with yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna, swordfish, sailfish, blue marlin, and sharks as the by-catch. There were 13 deep frozen longliners operated in the high seas of the tropical Atlantic Ocean including one longliner seasonally shifting to northern Atlantic Ocean for northern bluefin tuna in 2014. The Chinese tuna fishing fleet composed of 13 tuna longliners in 2014 and harvested 2800.7 t of tunas and tuna-like species, 718.9 t less than that in 2013. In 2014, the catch of Atlantic sailfish increased a little, but, the catch of other species went down greatly, especially for yellowfin tuna, albacore tuna and blue shark (**Table 1**).

The total fishing efforts decreased from 0.8×10^7 hooks in 2013 to 0.6×10^7 hooks in 2014 and the decrease in fishing efforts in 2014 was 29.2% in contrast to 2013 (**Table 2**). The CPUE of bigeye tuna and swordfish in 2014 increased greatly and was in the highest level during the period from 2006 to 2014. The CPUE of bluefin tuna, Atlantic sailfish, and blue marlin increased a little in 2014 compared with 2013. On the contrary, the CPUE of yellowfin tuna and blue shark was at the lowest level during the previous years (**Table 2**), while the CPUE of albacore tuna decreased a little in 2014 compared with 2013.

The fishing efforts decreased from the 1st quarter to the 3rd quarter, but it increased in the 4th quarter (**Figure 1, 4**). The CPUE of bigeye tuna was greatest in the 4th quarter, and then the 1st quarter and the 3rd quarter (**Figure 2, 5**). The CPUE of bigeye tuna was lowest in 2nd quarter (**Figure 2, 5**). The CPUE of yellowfin tuna was greatest in the 1st quarter, and then the 3rd quarter and the 4th quarter (**Figure 3, 5**). The CPUE of yellowfin tuna was the lowest in the 2nd quarter (**Figure 3, 5**).

1.2 Albacore tuna

Albacore tuna was caught as by-catch by the Chinese fleet in the Atlantic Ocean. The total albacore tuna catch in 2014 was estimated to be about 68.7 t. The catch of albacore tuna decreased greatly compared with previous year, but it was still higher than that in 2008 (49.0 t). The landing of North Atlantic albacore tuna was 34.9 t in 2014. The rest of the landing consisted of South Atlantic albacore tuna, with a landing of 33.8 t.

1.3 Bluefin tuna

The total catch of bluefin tuna by the Chinese longline fleet was 37.6 t in the East Atlantic Ocean in 2014, with a small decrease compared with the previous year (38.1 t in 2013).

1.4 Tropical tunas

Tropical tunas in the statistics included bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna in the Atlantic Ocean. The total catch of bigeye tuna in 2014 amounted to 2231.8 t, which was 139.5 t lower than that in 2013 (2371.3 t), while the catch of yellowfin tuna was 92.4 t in 2014, decreased by 56.3% over previous year (211.4 t, 2013).

1.5 Swordfish

The total catch of swordfish in 2014 was 266.2 t, which was lower than the previous year by 8.8% (291.9 t in 2013). Of this amount, 60.3 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 205.9 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.6 Sharks

The total catch of blue shark in 2014 amounted to 47.7 t and decreased by 87.8% over the previous year (391.2 t in 2013). The total catch of shortfin mako was 14.4 t, which was 28.7% lower than that in 2013 (20.2 t).

1.7 Blue marlin

The total catch of blue marlin in 2014 was 39.7 t, which was lower than that of the previous year by 11.6% (44.9 t in 2013). Of this amount, 12.0 t were caught in the North Atlantic Ocean and 27.7 t were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean.

1.8 White marlin

The total catch of sailfish in 2014 was 2.2 t, which was higher than that of the previous year (1.0 t in 2013).

Section 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, 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 scheduled to be submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

Two observers in 2014 have been dispatched on board two Chinese Atlantic tuna longliners covering the areas of S2°29'~S6°23', W21°30'~W29°46' (targeting bigeye tuna) and N50°30'~N54°47', W28°47'~W35°05' (targeting bluefin tuna) since October 2014. There was 100% observer coverage of fishing efforts for Chinese tuna longline fishery targeting bluefin tuna and 7.7% observer coverage for tropical areas. The data covering all catch species including target catch and non-target catch (sharks and sea turtles etc.), size frequency data, and disposition status were collected during the observation. Fishing operation information was also made available by observers. The observer data had been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

The BOF required that all the fishing companies operating in the Atlantic Ocean must report their fisheries data on a monthly basis to China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) and the TTWG in SHOU in order to comply with the catch limits. The BOF also required fishing companies to report incidental catch of sea turtles and sea birds if their fishing boats happened to catch them and encouraged scientists to conduct research on mitigation methods to reduce the incidental catch of sea turtles, seabirds and sharks. A pilot logbook data submission system was initiated in IOTC waters six years ago and detailed information of the catch and fishing efforts has been collected. In 2014, the BOF required that all fishing boats should fill in the logbook and took the implementation of a logbook system by the fishing vessels or company into consideration as one of the main conditions for renewing the fishing permits and licenses. New logbooks covering more shark species and information are used starting from 2015.

The BOF emphasized the improvement in the data reporting system, and submission of fisheries statistics to regional tuna fisheries management organizations as required. During the East bluefin tuna fishing season in 2014, the vessels directly reported their position to the ICCAT Secretariat via VMS. The BOF also reported the catch data, and the tag recorded information of East bluefin tuna to the ICCAT Secretariat, weekly and monthly, as well as the date of starting and ending of the BFT operation.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	18 September 2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	30 July 2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	30 July 2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30 July 2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30 July 2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	30 July 2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Neither conventional nor electronic tag found in the previous year.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. China has no sport and recreational fisheries.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. China has no sport and recreational fisheries.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	30/July/2015
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. China has no small scale vessels.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. No information is available.
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. China has no such fisheries in Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	30 July 2015
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.

Number	Information required	Response
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	30 July 2015 data of Task I & II were all derived from logbooks and without logbooks all the data required cannot be fully prepared.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S43	Redundant – see management TRO-2001 and S45	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
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. China has no such fisheries activities.
S46	Information collected by observers	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Not applicable. Landing or transshipment of BET/YFT/SKJ does not take place in any of the Chinese ports. In addition, Chinese fishing vessels rarely conduct fishing in the area of the area/time closure.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	30 July 2015
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. China has no such programmes.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. There were no discarded marlin/spearfish.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	30 July 2015
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	30 July 2015
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable. Neither the logbook nor observer has the record of silky sharks.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. China reported the species-specific shark data.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. China has no local consumption of silky sharks.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. China has no local consumption of hammerhead sharks.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Neither the logbook nor observer has the record of hammerhead sharks.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Neither the logbook nor observer has the record of whitetip sharks.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. China has no such programmes.

Number	Information required	Response
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	30/July/2015
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	30/July/2015
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. Neither the logbook nor observer has the record of seabird incidental catch.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	30/July/2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. China has no such fisheries activities.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	<p>The government has circulated the logbook and required the fishing vessels to fill the logbook. In the logbook, there were the identification guides for sharks and other by-catch species. The government also trained the fishermen and introduced the species identification guides to them as each year to provide the knowledge to mitigate the mortality of by-catch species. Key shark species posters were prepared, updated and circulated to each vessel to facilitate fisherman to identify shark species, especially thresher shark, hammerhead sharks and silky shark. Key sea turtle species posters were also prepared and dispatched to each trainer. The data of by-catch species and size frequency data, etc. were collected by the observers.</p> <p>All Chinese longliners have been equipped with de-hooker devices since 2009. The government requested all fishing companies to report information on incidental catch of sea turtles, mammals, and seabirds in the logbook. Fishing companies were also required to implement by-catch mitigation measures such as tori line if they fished in the temperate waters as documented in ICCAT recommendations. It was encourages to use the circle hook on longliners. The government encouraged fishermen to use monofilament instead of wire leaders to mitigate shark mortality in the tuna longline fishery. Researchers from Shanghai Ocean University were conducting studies about mitigation measures, such as the effectiveness in reducing by-catch by using deep fishing gear.</p>

Number	Information required	Response
		Chinese government issued a Notification of management, which has specified a certification requirement for the hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks etc. since September 14, 2014.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Bureau of Fisheries (BOF), Ministry of Agriculture of China is in charge of management of distant water fisheries including tuna fishing activities in ICCAT waters. And the China Overseas Fisheries Association (COFA) assists the BOF with coordination of tuna fisheries activities. China attaches great importance to the ICCAT tuna fishery and priorities were given to abide by Recommendations and Resolutions adopted by ICCAT. China had set up a series of domestic requirements to implement ICCAT Recommendations by transferring those Recommendations into the domestic regulation.

China established a monitoring, control and surveillance system, like annual review of each fishing vessel, fishing license system, VMS, logbook, monthly catch report (weekly report for BFT), national observer program, by-catch regulation, CDS and market-related measures; we set catch limit for target and by-catch stocks strictly in accordance with the respective ICCAT Recommendations.

In addition, China will conduct a meeting 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 translating them into Chinese. We also reiterate key compliance issues, such as catch limit, VMS, observer deployment, logbook, by-catch, so on and so forth.

3.1 Catch quota and minimum size limit

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

China officially issued tuna logbooks for the longline fishery, and any vessel authorized by China to operate in t-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 analyzed. And from 2015, a new version logbook was distributed to record the fishing activities which add more information like by-catch stocks.

According to the statistics, the catch of the Chinese tuna fleet in 2014 did not exceed the quota allocated by ICCAT to China. The Chinese tuna fleet had strictly followed the minimum size criteria set for BFT and SWO established by ICCAT for conservation and protection of juvenile tunas.

3.2 Tuna Statistical Document Program

Since July 2002, all exported BFT and BET caught by Chinese tuna fleet had been accompanied by a BFT Catch Document and a BET Statistical Document, respectively. Tuna Statistical/Catch Documents were issued by the responsible BOF officer as required by the resolution and recommendation adopted by ICCAT. No BET Statistical Document would be issued for overfished catch.

3.3 Fishing vessel management

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

3.4 Transshipment and regional observer program

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 the ICCAT area is equipped with an operating VMS on board in line with the ICCAT VMS Resolution. The manual report is required by the vessel/vessel owner should the vessel not be automatically polled. For those vessels whose VMS devices are turned off on purpose and/or tampered with, sanctions would be taken against the vessel owner in accordance with domestic regulations on VMS. And from 2015, all longliners must report six positions per day.

3.5 Transshipment and regional observer program

In accordance with the recommendation by ICCAT establishing a program for transshipment at sea in 2006, Chinese LSTLVs operating in ICCAT waters have financed the respective cost of implementing this ICCAT regional observer program based on their quota allocated by the COFA. The BOF has strictly followed the ICCAT observer program. The 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. The transshipment was conducted in accordance with the recommendation with the authorization of the BOF.

3.6 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 ICCAT waters since 2001 and began to implement the national tuna observer program in the Pacific, Atlantic and Indian Oceans soon after. The national observer program has been funded by the Chinese government.

The TTWG in SHOU has been in charge of the national tuna scientific observer program which was authorized by the BOF. So far, scientist, graduate and post graduate students of SHOU majoring in marine fisheries science and technology, and marine fisheries resources have been chosen as the candidates for the tuna scientific observers.

Two national scientific observers have been dispatched aboard two Chinese tuna longline fishing vessels in the Atlantic in 2014. Before scientific observers begin to work, strict training courses are conducted at SHOU. Training courses include management knowledge of tuna fisheries in the ICCAT Convention area, 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 the database.

There is 100% observer coverage of fishing effort for the Chinese tuna longline fishery targeting BFT and about 7.7% observer coverage for targeting BET. The data of target species and non-target species (sharks, sea turtles, and seabirds, especially), size frequency data, and disposition status were collected during the observation. Fishing operation information was also recorded by observers.

The national observer report and observer data, including shark size data, have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

3.7 Others

3.7.1 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 30 kg/115 cm are required to be released when captured. Each BFT tag recorded its length, weight, location and other key information, so as to cross-check its fishing quota and weight/length status.

3.7.2 Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures

Scientific observers are in charge of collecting the incidental catch of marlins, sharks and other by-catch products, including catch by species and size data. Catch limit is strictly observed by fishing vessels. In addition to observer records, all longliners are required to record catch by species in logbooks. China has no recreational fishery.

3.7.3 Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks

Circle hooks and monofilament branch line are encouraged to be used in the longline fishing gears. Live shortfin mako are encouraged to be released unharmed immediately if captured and the release status must be recorded in the logbook. The observer on board the vessel also needs to collect and record the number of shortfin mako shark caught and when it comes to release, the release status must be recorded.

3.7.4 Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation

Every year, a national-level meeting is organized to distribute the material of the recommendations/resolutions adopted by ICCAT after translating it into Chinese. All the shark-related recommendations were transferred into domestic regulations and released by the Ministry of Agriculture. It is prohibited to retain on board, transship or land silky shark catch. All the fishing vessels operating in ICCAT are required to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive and its status must be recorded on release in the logbook. The observer on board the vessel also needs to record the number of discards and release of silky sharks with indication of status.

3.7.5 All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)

We have made great efforts to mitigate the shark by-catch. Key shark species posters (**Figures 6 and 7**) are prepared and circulated to each vessel to help fisherman to identify shark species, especially bigeye thresher shark, hammerhead shark, silky shark and whitetip shark for which it is prohibited to retain onboard, transship, land, store and sell. Training sessions are carried out for compliance with recommendations on sharks (04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 11-08 and 11-15). Besides, scientific observers also monitored the effectiveness of conservation of sharks according to their records. A new version logbook is used from 2015 which includes more shark species.

In addition, in 2014, the BOF and the Endangered Species Import & Export Management Office of China jointly issued the Notification on compliance with sharks and manta rays, which stipulate that a CITES import/export license is a must when importing, exporting or re-exporting the sharks listed in Appendix II of CITES, including hammerhead shark, oceanic whitetip shark and porbeagle.

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

BOF and COFA highlight the conservation of sea turtles. 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 is distributed to all tuna fishing vessels for their identification and recording.

3.7.7 Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards and any relevant research in this field

Research is encouraged on mitigation of by-catch and reduction of discards. Observers are strictly trained and managed in order to get more accurate fishery data and biological data. Observers are debriefed when they returned.

Regarding sharks, we strictly observe the related recommendation which stipulates that fins must not exceed 5% of the shark weight on board up to the first point of landing. We also observe other shark-related recommendations.

Regarding seabirds, all the LL fishing vessels, if operating in the area applicable to the seabird recommendation, are required to meet the requirement in that recommendation. We organized a training course on April 17, 2015 in Shanghai on mitigating the impact of longline fisheries on seabirds. During the course, we invited a specialist from Birdlife International to train our crews and company managers, so that they can have a better understanding of seabirds and implementation of the recommendation. The seabird identification guide is distributed to all tuna fishing vessels for their identification and recording.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	China completed the reporting obligations as China had reported all the required data and information before the deadline which applicable to China in accordance with the ICCAT requirement.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	China completed the reporting obligations as China had reported all the required data and information before the deadline which were applicable to China in accordance with the ICCAT requirement.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/09/2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable as China does not chart any vessel.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	15/09/2015
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable as China has no flagged carrier vessel.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	07/01/2015, 30/05/2015.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	07/01/2015, 04/02/2015, 28/04/2015, 15/06/2015.

GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable as China is not a coastal State of ICCAT and no fishing vessel operating in the ICCAT area entered into a Chinese port.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable as China is not coastal State of ICCAT and no fishing vessel operating in the ICCAT area entered into a Chinese port.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No such bilateral arrangement so far.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	No such access agreement so far.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	No such access agreement so far.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	45
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable as China has no sport and recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	15/09/2015
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No such findings.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No report received.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable as China has no BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	10/02/2014
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable as China has no BFT farming.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	22/08/2015
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	28/09/2015
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	03/02/2015
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	03/02/2015
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes

BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	03/02/2015
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	7
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	24/11/2014
BFT	1025	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 30 kg/115 cm are required to be released when captured. For each BFT tag, its length, weight, location and other key information was recorded, so as to crosscheck its fishing quota and weight/length status.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	2
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	28/09/2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Sent but date missing.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Sent but date missing.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Sent but date missing.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable, no such vessels.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	28/04/2015
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	04/02/2015, 28/04/2015, 15/06/2015.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	29/06/2015
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable, no such vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable, no fishing vessel operating in the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/03/2015,28/09/2015
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. No vessels fishing in time/area closed to FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/03/2015, 28/09/2015.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. No vessels targeting Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No sport/recreational vessels.

SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No Med-SWO fishery.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No Med-SWO fishery.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	15/09/2015
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	13/10/2015 (see Annual Report).
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, China is not a developing coastal CPC.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, China is not a developing coastal CPC.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Circle hooks and monofilament branch line are encouraged to be applied in the longline fishing gears. Live shortfin mako are encouraged to be released immediately if captured.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Every year, a national meeting is organized to distribute the material of the recommendations/resolutions adopted by ICCAT. Regulations on conservation for sharks are released by the Ministry of Agriculture. Silky shark catch is banned for landing, transshipping, etc.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Efforts have been made to mitigate shark by-catch. Key shark species posters are prepared and circulated to each vessel to help fisherman to identify shark species, especially thresher shark, hammerhead sharks and silky shark. Training sessions are carried out for compliance with resolutions on sharks. Besides, scientific observers also monitored the effectiveness of conservation of sharks according to their records.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	The Government requests all fishing vessels to submit sea turtle by-catch interaction with fishing gears. We have provided longline vessels with appropriate equipment, such as de-hooks, cutters and dipnet, free of charge since 2008, and reiterated the importance of the prohibition of catching these species from year to year. Circle hooks are required to be used in longline fishing gears.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	28/09/2015

BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	13/10/2015
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	28/09/2015. Not applicable as China currently does not implement pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable as China has no objections to ICCAT Recs.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Chinese longline fleets operating on the high seas of ICCAT are required to comply with and implement all the other ICCAT conservation and management measures. China Fishery Authority required all the fishery companies to abide by the domestic laws and regulations some of which are transformed from ICCAT recommendations.

4.1 Import and export trade monitoring

Since July 1, 2010, the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China and the Ministry of Agriculture issued a joint declaration which stipulates that all imported BFT, BET, and SWO must apply for the certificate for custom clearance. When the importer applies for this certificate, the application must be accompanied with the BET/SWO/BFT catch document issued by the flag State concerned.

A catch documentation system is established for exporting BFT, BET and SWO.

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

Currently no such cases, and they will be recorded and reported in a timely manner in the future once encountered.

Table 1. Catch of tunas and tuna-like species (in round weight, t), 2006-2014.

Species	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
BFT	42.0	72.0	119.0	41.7	38.2	35.9	36.0	38.1	37.6
YFT	1,085.0	1,124.0	649.0	462.0	426.9	346.4	264.1	211.4	92.4
BET	7,200.0	7,399.0	5,686.0	4,973.0	5,489.0	3,720.2	3,231.2	2371.3	2231.8
SWO	372.0	558.0	562.0	383.0	369.1	322.2	374.5	291.9	266.2
ALB	302.0	94.0	49.0	116.0	239.6	181.0	82.1	146.2	68.7
BSH	----	943.0	149.0	197.0	93.4	239.6	181.2	391.2	47.7
SMA	----	157.3	21.0	43.0	61.1	46.9	32.1	20.2	14.4
BUM	99.0	65.0	12.7	77.0	100.5	99.1	61.2	44.9	39.7
WHM	5.6	9.9	4.5	8.5	8.1	2.7	3.6	2.1	–
SAI	16.0	8.1	1.5	6.3	5.6	3.0	5.3	1.0	2.2
Other	785.0	406.0	42.6	50.0	41.7	-	-	1.3	–
Total	9906.6	10836.3	7296.3	6357.5	6873.2	4997.1	4271.2	3519.6	2800.7

Table 2. The CPUE of tunas and tuna-like species (kg /1000 hooks) and fishing effort (10⁷ hooks), 2006-2014.

Species	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
BFT	1.4	2.7	6.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	3.0	4.5	6.3
YFT	35.1	41.6	35.4	27.2	28.3	21.2	21.7	25.1	15.5
BET	232.8	273.7	310.4	293.1	364.0	227.2	265.9	281.7	374.3
SWO	12.0	20.6	30.7	22.6	24.5	19.7	30.8	34.7	44.6
ALB	9.8	3.5	2.7	6.8	15.9	11.1	6.8	17.4	11.5
BSH	-	34.9	8.1	11.6	6.2	14.6	14.9	46.5	8.0
SMA	-	5.8	1.1	2.5	4.1	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.4
BUM	3.2	2.4	0.7	4.5	6.7	6.1	5.0	5.3	6.7
WHM	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	-
SAI	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4
Other	25.4	15.0	2.3	2.9	2.8	-	-	0.2	-
Total	320.3	400.9	398.3	374.7	455.8	305.1	351.5	418.1	469.7
Fishing Effort	3.1	2.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.2	0.8	0.6

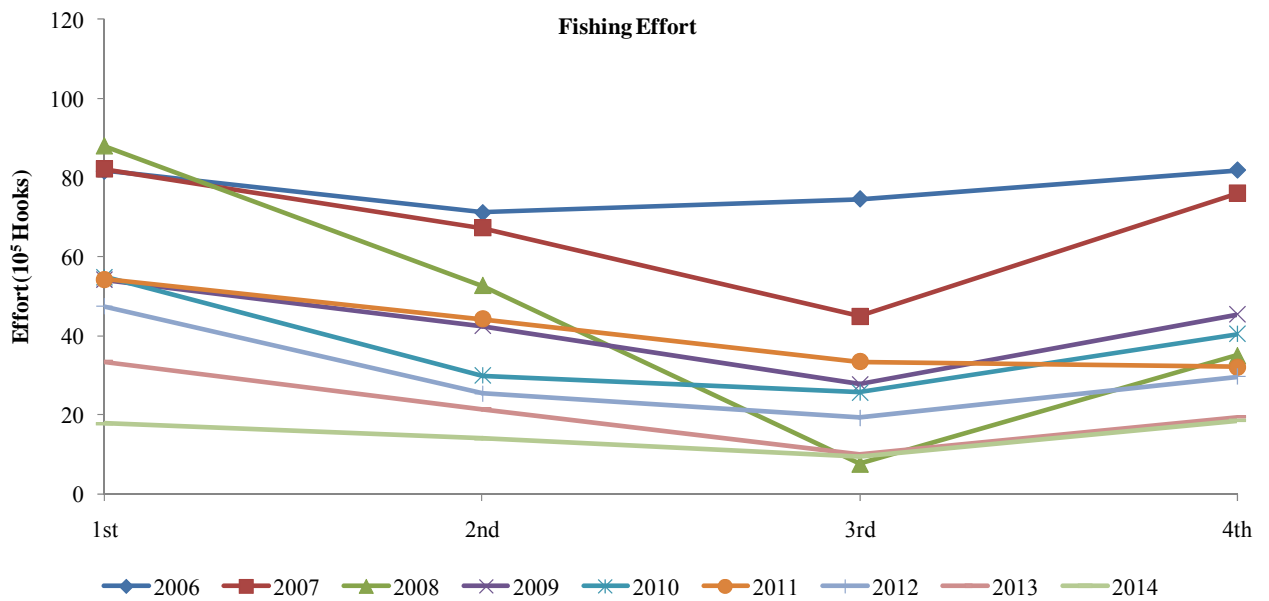


Figure 1. The quarterly fishing effort (hooks 10⁵) of Chinese tuna longline fleet in the ICCAT waters in recent nine years.

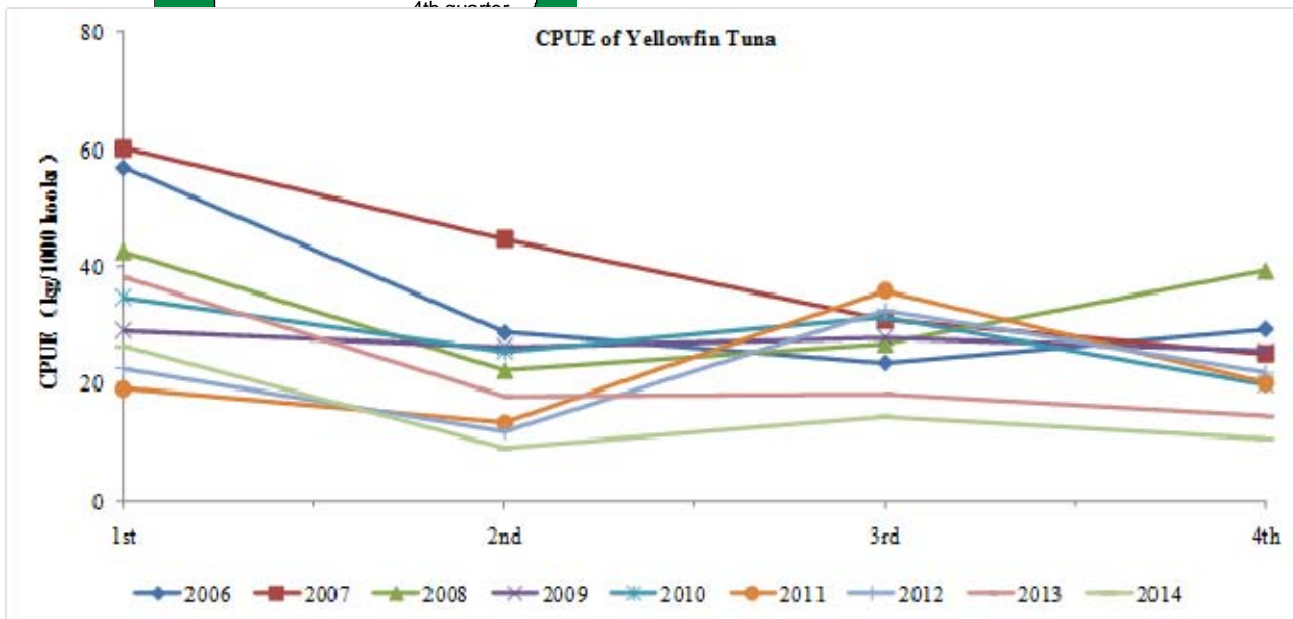
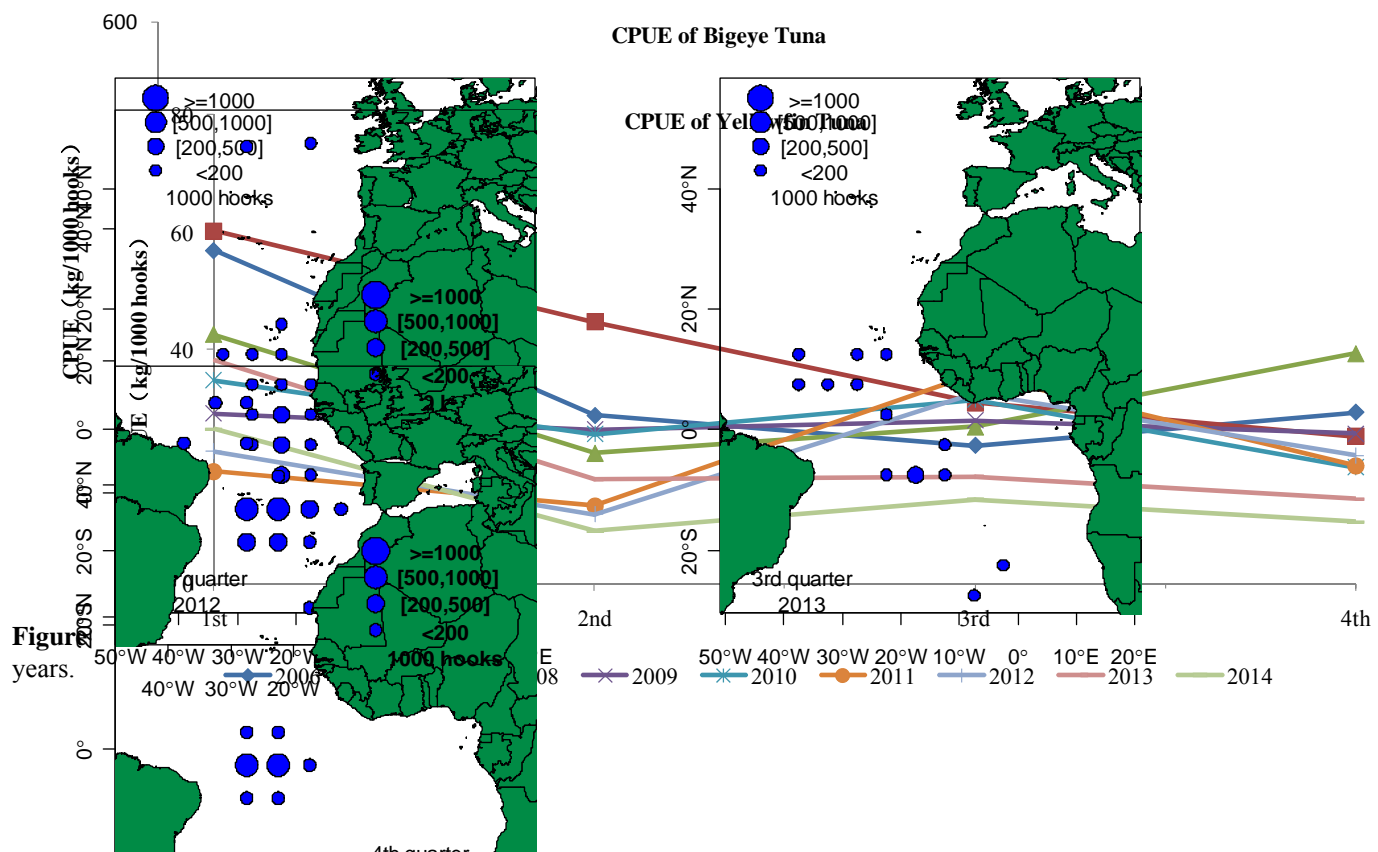
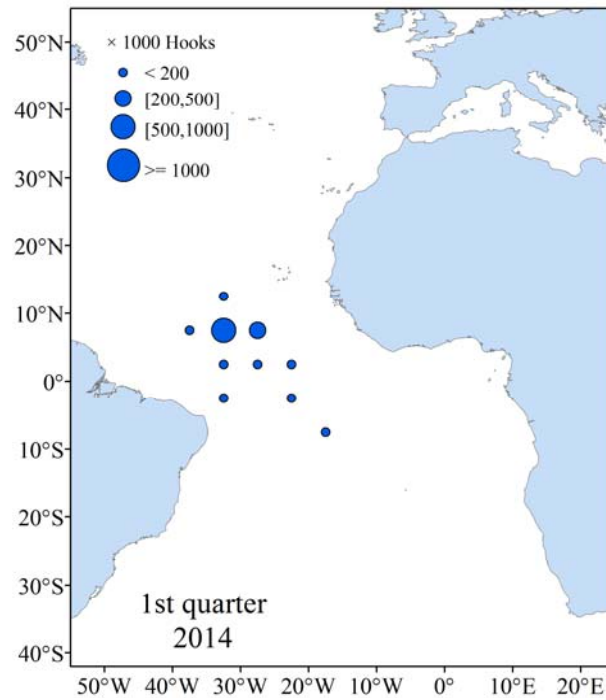
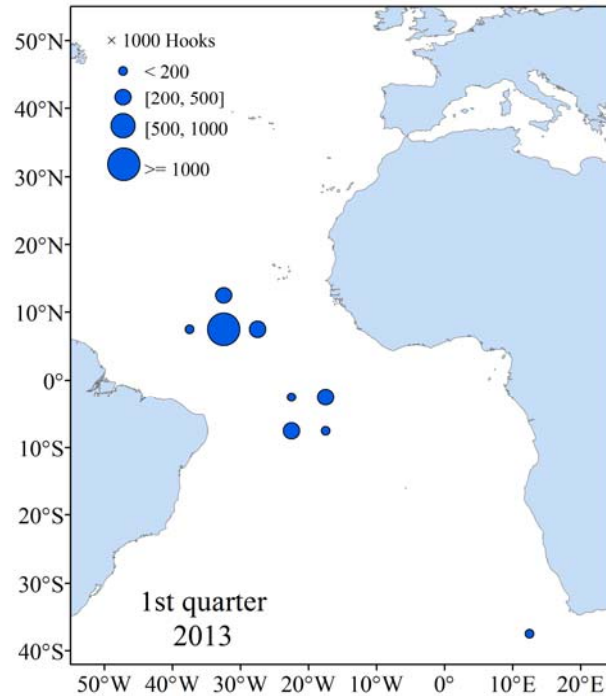
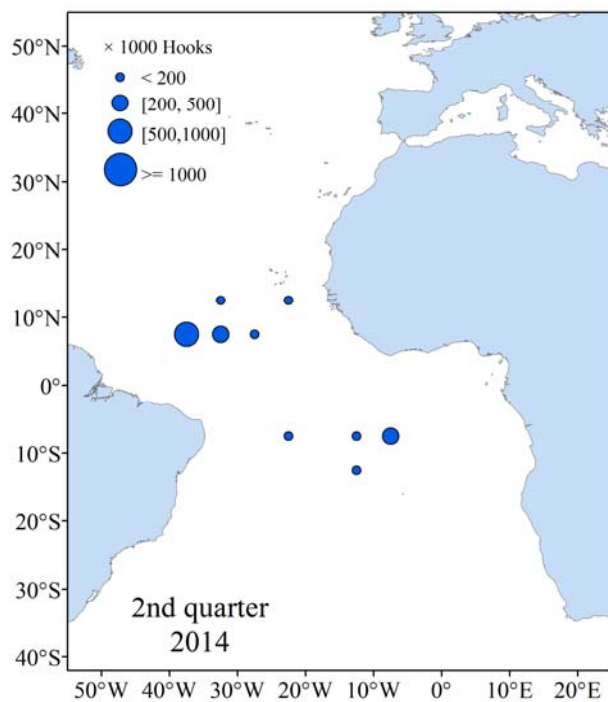
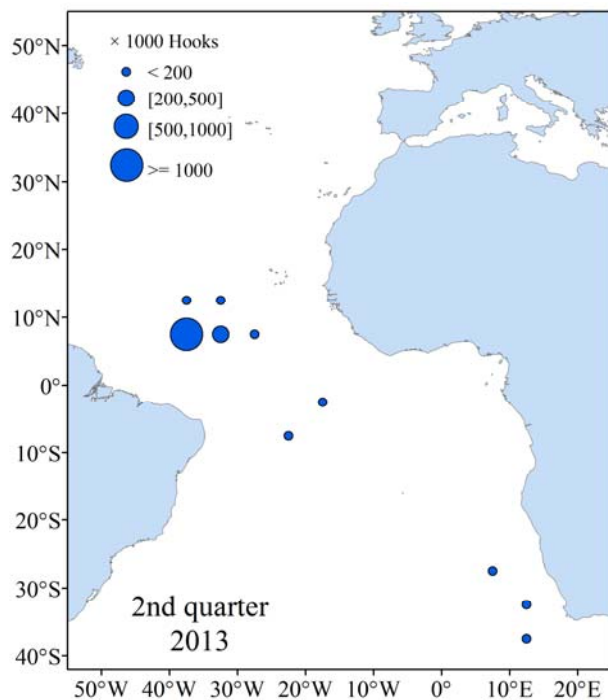
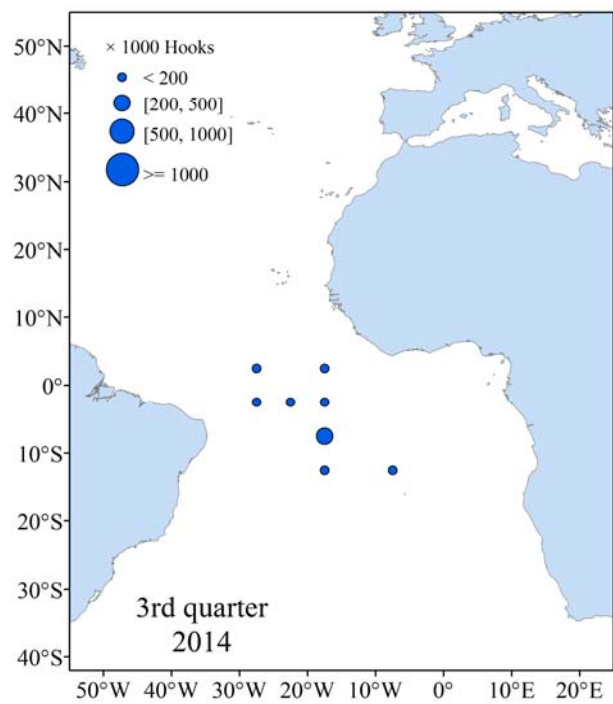
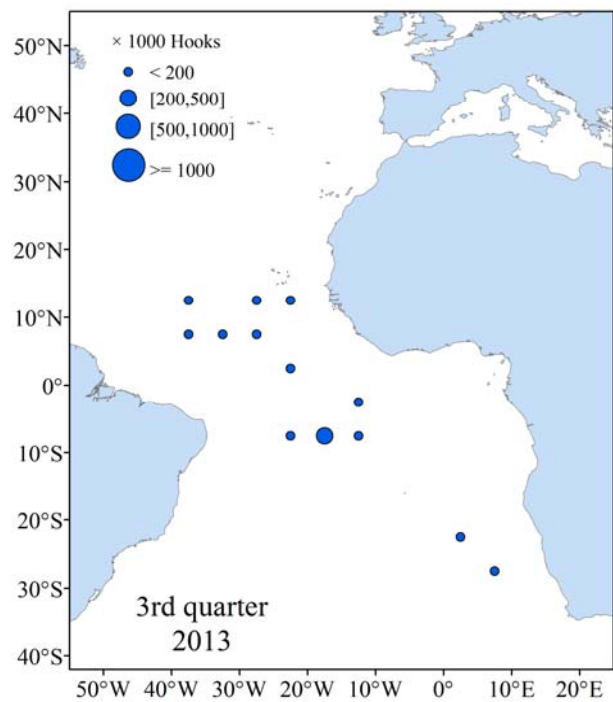


Figure 3. The quarterly CPUE of yellowfin tuna of Chinese tuna longline fleet in ICCAT waters in the past nine years.







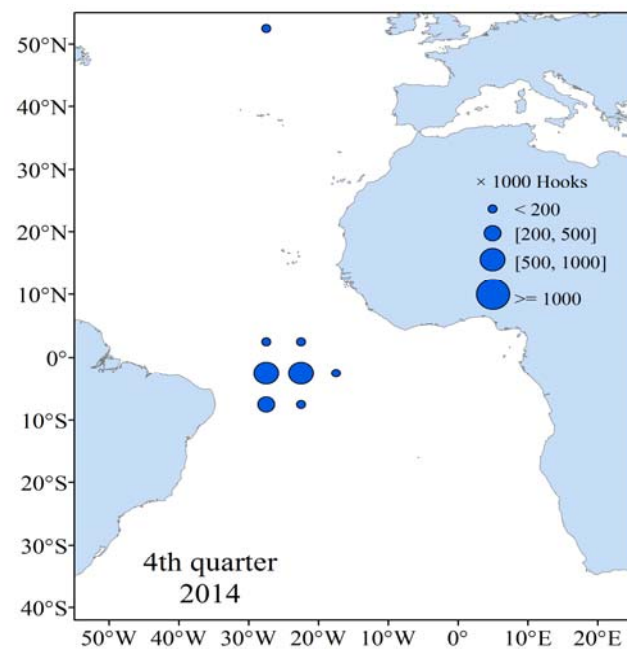
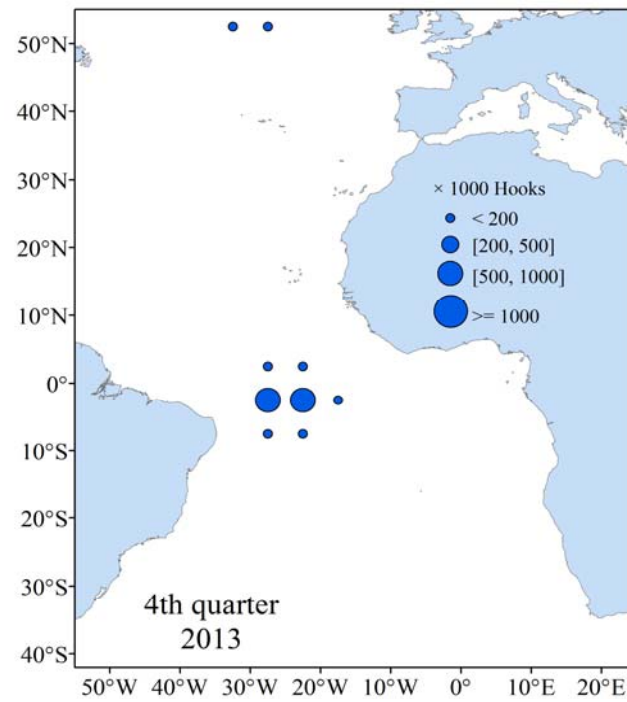
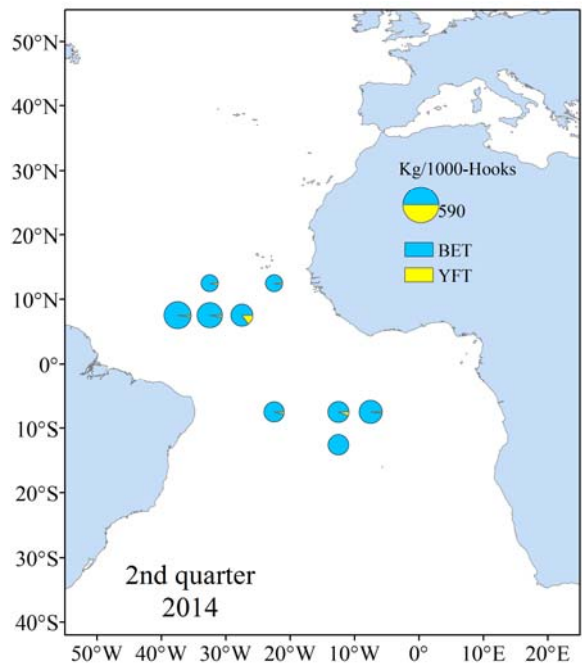
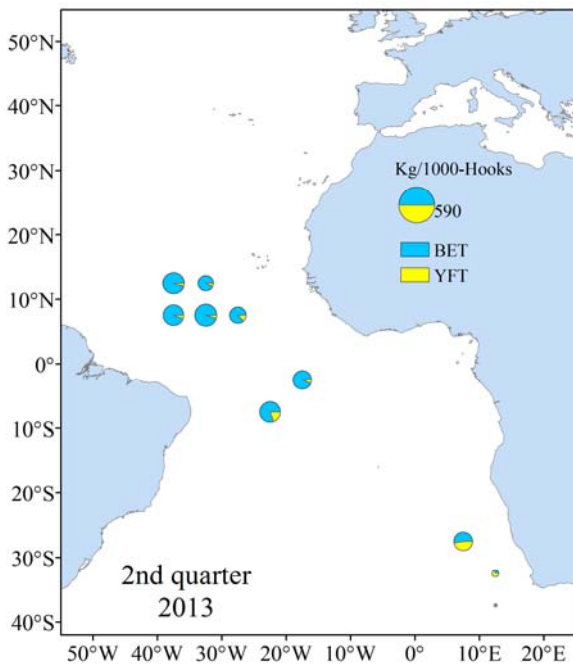
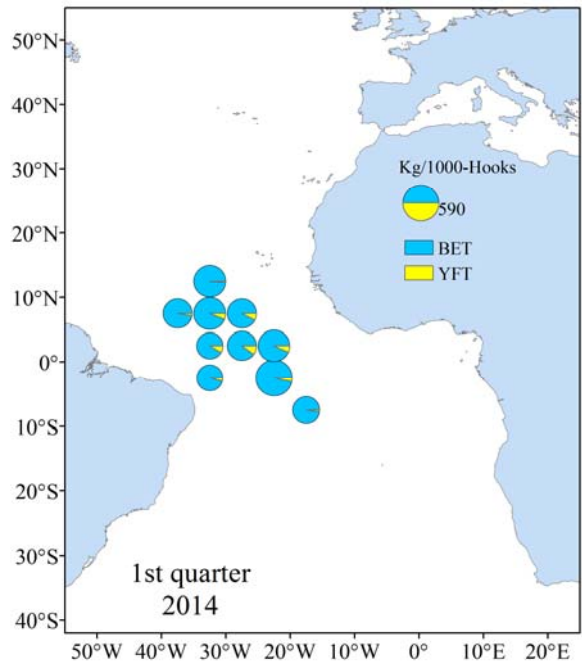
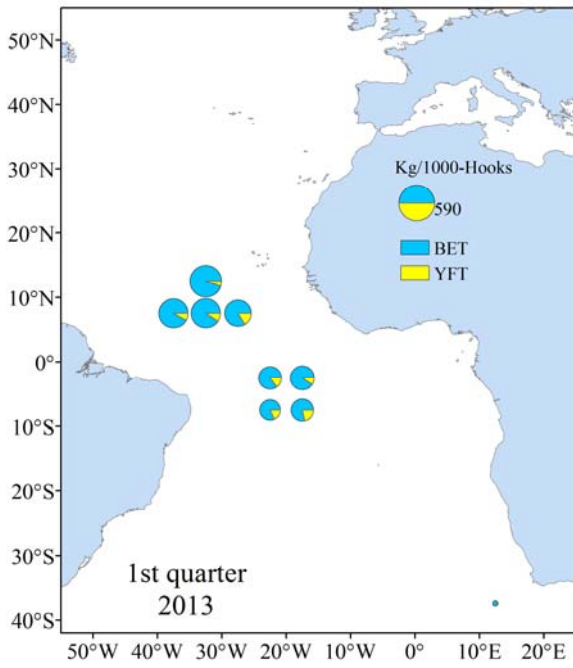


Figure 4. Fishing effort distribution by $5^\circ \times 5^\circ$ and quarter in 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).



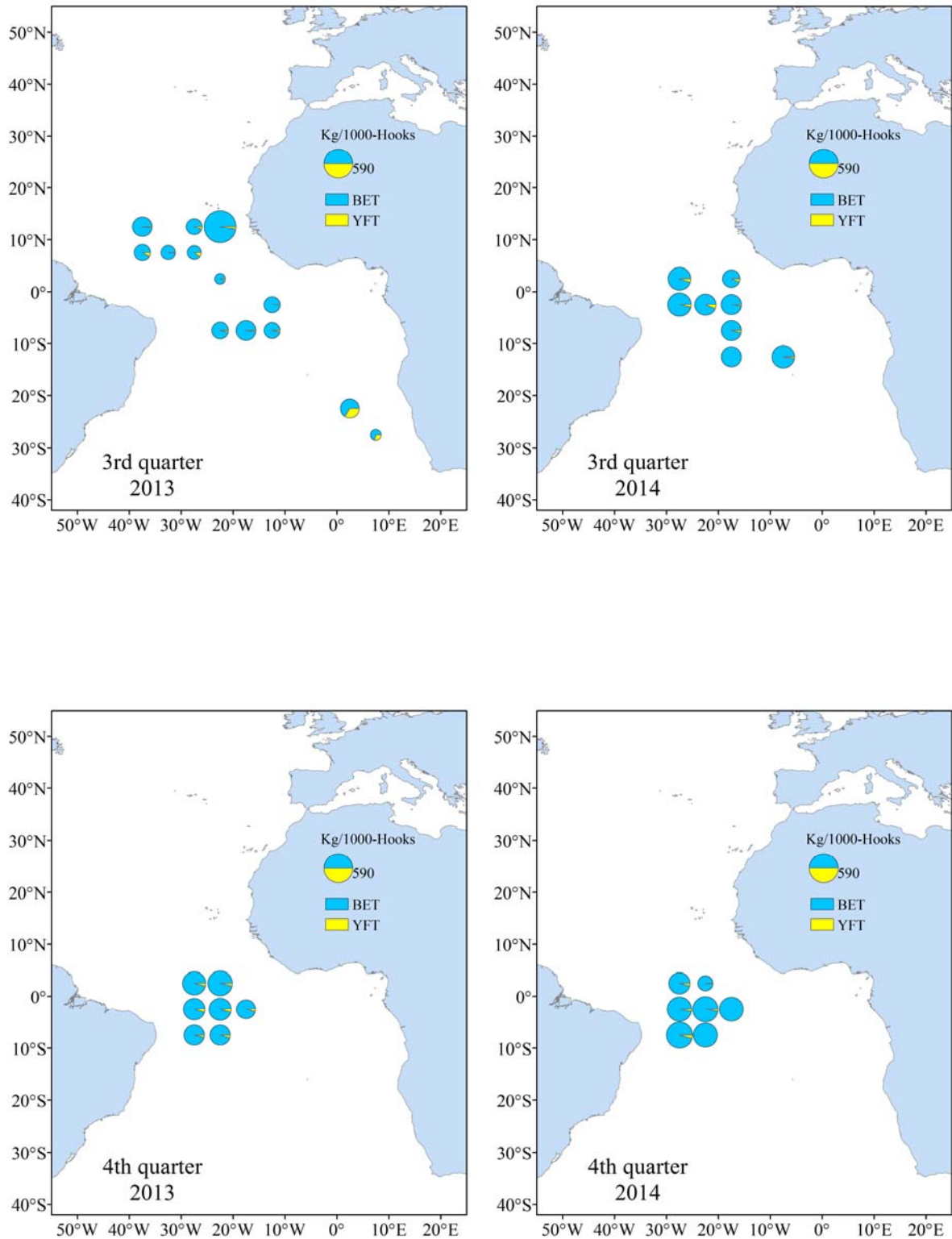


Figure 5. The quarterly CPUE distribution of BET (in blue) and YFT (in yellow) by 5°×5°in 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).

ANNUAL REPORT OF CÔTE D'IVOIRE¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CÔTE D'IVOIRE
INFORME ANUAL DE CÔTE D'IVOIRE

SUMMARY

Total catches of tuna and tuna-like species landed in the different docks amount to 4108611.096 kg: respectively 3132656.94 kg of large tunas, 724438.123 kg of small tunas, 197384.1 kg of associated species and 129115.64 kg of shark. The major species for the different groups were: Katsuwonus pelamis (2370470.69 kg) for large tunas, Auxis thazard (291724.13 kg) for small tunas, Istiophorus albicans 99211.36 kg for tuna-like species and Prionace glauca 93359 kg for shark. The quota has not been exceeded for the species concerned. Therefore, Côte d'Ivoire fully supports ICCAT work and abides by the regulations and the treaties in view of better management of existing resources. To do so, it is essential to acquire knowledge on the biology and to reinforce research staff.

RÉSUMÉ

Les captures totales de thonidés et d'espèces associées débarquées aux différents quais s'élèvent à 4.108.611,096 kg, avec respectivement 3.132.656,94 kg de thonidés majeurs, 724.438,123 kg de thonidés mineurs, 197.384,41 kg d'espèces associées et 129.115,64 kg de requins. Les espèces majoritaires pour les différents groupes étaient : Katsuwonus pelamis (2.370.470,69 kg) pour les thonidés majeurs, Auxis thazard (291.724,13 kg) pour les thonidés mineurs, Istiophorus albicans 99.211,36 kg pour les espèces associées et Prionace glauca 9.3359 kg pour les requins. Aucun dépassement de quota n'a été observé pour les espèces concernées. Ainsi, la Côte d'Ivoire adhère pleinement aux travaux de l'ICCAT et elle respecte les règlements et les traités en vue d'une meilleure gestion des ressources existant. Pour y parvenir, une connaissance de la biologie et un renforcement du personnel enquêteur est indispensable.

RESUMEN

Las capturas totales de túnidos y especies afines desembarcadas en los diferentes muelles se sitúan en 4.108.611,096 kg, con, respectivamente, 3.132.656,94 kg de túnidos, 724.438,123 kg de pequeños túnidos, 197.384,41 kg de especies asociadas y 129.115,64 kg de tiburones. Las especies mayoritarias para los diferentes grupos fueron: Katsuwonus pelamis (2.370.470,69 kg) para los túnidos; Auxis thazard (291.724,13 kg) para pequeños túnidos, Istiophorus albicans (99.211,36 kg) para especies asociadas y Prionace glauca (93.359 kg) para los tiburones. No se ha constatado ninguna superación de cuota para las especies afectadas. De este modo Côte d'Ivoire se adhiere totalmente a los trabajos de ICCAT y cumple los reglamentos y tratados para una mejor gestión de los recursos existentes. Para ello, son indispensables un conocimiento de la biología y un refuerzo del personal de investigación.

Introduction

La pêche thonière est un secteur d'activité qui occupe une place très importante dans l'économie de la Côte d'Ivoire. Cette activité est pratiquée par deux types d'unités de pêche, à savoir la pêche artisanale et industrielle. La production annuelle de toutes les espèces confondues s'élève à 4.108.611,096 kg.

La pêche artisanale pratiquée par les pêcheurs artisans est la plus importante pour la population à cause de la vente directe des différents produits en 2014.

La pêche industrielle approvisionne aussi le milieu urbain ; cependant la majorité des prises rentre directement en usine pour les conserveries.

Aussi, l'industrie thonière dispose-t-elle de trois conserveries au port d'Abidjan.

¹ Constance Diaha N'guessan, Justin Konan Kouadio, Justin Monin Amandè, Shep Helguilè, Fofana Binan.

La Côte d'Ivoire, pays membre de l'ICCAT, adhère pleinement aux recommandations de cette organisation pour une gestion rationnelle et adéquate des ressources thonières.

Dans cette optique, le présent rapport expose les actions menées au cours de l'année 2014, dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

Ère partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

La Côte d'Ivoire est un maillon essentiel dans la gestion des thonidés de l'Atlantique eu égard aux différents tonnages débarqués. Le tonnage débarqué si important a permis à la Côte d'Ivoire d'occuper le rang de premier port thonier de l'Afrique de l'Ouest depuis 1986. Compte tenu de cette position privilégiée, une attention particulière est donc accordée au secteur de la pêche thonière par les autorités ivoiriennes à travers le Centre de Recherches Océanologiques (CRO) en collaboration avec la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches. Ces deux structures étatiques travaillent en synergie pour une observation quotidienne des débarquements. La tâche de suivi et évaluation des captures pour les flottilles industrielles est assurée par le CRO en partenariat avec l'Institut de Recherche pour le Développement (IRD) et l'Institut Espagnol d'Océanographie (IEO). Pour la pêche artisanale, ce suivi est essentiellement assuré par le CRO.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 Pêche artisanale maritime

La pêche artisanale maritime est pratiquée par les pêcheurs artisans utilisant les embarcations traditionnelles motorisées. Ce type d'unité de pêche qui utilise les filets maillants ou les palangres et exerçant dans les eaux côtières ivoiriennes, fait l'objet d'un suivi quotidien depuis 1984 par le Centre de Recherches Océanologiques. Les captures qui en découlent sont préférentiellement les grands pélagiques. La pêche en elle-même se pratique la nuit avec la calée des filets qui dure toute une nuit. C'est une pêche nocturne qui a lieu dans la zone située entre 2 et 4 milles marins maximum du rivage. Les grandes nappes de filets mesurant 1500 à 2500 m de longueur sur 15 à 30 m de chute sont transportées par de grandes pirogues de 12 m environ propulsées par des moteurs hors-bords de 40 CV. Posés le soir à la tombée de la nuit, les filets sont relevés à l'aube une à deux jours après. La durée de la sortie en mer est courte de 2 à 5 jours pendant la saison froide et longue durant la saison chaude. Une fois au débarcadère, les poissons capturés sont immédiatement vendus par tas ou individuellement sur place à la population.

1.2 Pêche industrielle maritime

1.2.1 Flottille ivoirienne

La Côte d'Ivoire ne dispose que du navire *Solevant* en guise de flottille industrielle opérant dans les eaux internationales. Au cours de 2014, les captures des thonidés et des espèces associées a été faite par ce seul navire au nom de la Côte d'Ivoire. *Solevant* est un senneur dont les caractéristiques respectent les normes nationales et internationales (**tableau 1**).

1.2.2 Flottille étrangère

La Côte d'Ivoire dispose de deux conserveries fonctionnelles auxquelles sont destinés les débarquements de navires canneurs, senneurs et palangriers battant pavillon européen. Ces navires opèrent dans le cadre d'un accord de partenariat de pêche entre la Côte d'Ivoire et l'Union européenne. En plus de ces thoniers européens, des cargos battant divers pavillons débarquent des produits thoniers au port de pêche d'Abidjan. La production de ces derniers alimente aussi le marché local sous forme de « faux poissons ».

1.3 Pêche sportive

Cette pêche qui a connu une suspension à cause de la crise socio-politique, a repris totalement ses activités. Les compétitions sont organisées pratiquement tous les week-ends et diverses captures sont réalisées. Le CRO a essayé de mettre en place une stratégie de récupération des statistiques en affectant un technicien à temps partiel, mais les statistiques n'ont pas pu être collectées faute de synchronisation des heures d'activités. Le centre est alors en train d'élaborer une autre approche qui prendra en compte les difficultés rencontrées lors de la première tentative.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

2.1 Recherche

Le CRO basé à Abidjan fait le suivi halieutique de la pêche dans certaines zones le long du littoral ivoirien. La collecte des statistiques au niveau de la pêche artisanale a été renforcé grâce au Programme de recherche intensive sur les Istiophoridés de l'ICCAT dit « Programme Billfish ».

Des enquêteurs contractuels sont rémunérés de façon mensuelle sur le fond de ce programme permettant ainsi un suivi régulier et rigoureux et une collecte des données permanente. Cependant des secteurs à fort débarquement de thonidés ne sont pas encore pris en compte à cause du personnel enquêteur insuffisant.

Depuis 2013, le CRO en collaboration avec l'IRD ont entrepris des travaux de recherche sur la reproduction les thonidés. Ces travaux visent les objectifs suivants : 1/ actualiser les données existantes au niveau des majeurs, 2/ faire une étude comparative des paramètres de reproductions de l'Atlantique avec ceux de l'océan Indien et 3/ déterminer les paramètres de reproduction au niveau des thonidés mineurs pas encore étudiés. Des études de biologie ont également commencé au niveau des espèces de requins.

2.1.1 Plan d'amélioration de la collecte des données des requins

Afin de disposer de données fiables, au moins 2/3 des pirogues débarquées dans chaque site seront enquêtées du jeudi au samedi. Les données obtenues de façon aléatoire seront prélevées lors des débarquements des pêcheurs à quai ou sur les étals, en limitant au maximum les gênes de vente. La date de l'enquête, la durée de la marée (heure de départ et de retour) seront marquées. Les coordonnées géographiques seront déterminées pour chaque embarcation à l'aide d'un GPS afin de cartographier les zones de pêche. Le type d'engins utilisés sera noté. Les poissons débarqués seront identifiés jusqu'au niveau spécifique à l'aide de clés d'identification. 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 seront mesurés au centimètre inférieur et pesés. Seules les longueurs totale et standard seront déterminées chez ces espèces. Pour cela, le ruban rétractable sera appliqué sur le flanc du poisson depuis l'extrémité de la mâchoire supérieure jusqu'à la base de nageoire caudale (longueur standard) ou à la fin de la nageoire caudale (longueur totale). Les sexes et les stades de maturité seront déterminés pour chaque espèce de façon morphologique. Les relations taille-poids et les paramètres a et b seront déterminés pour les spécimens qui ont été à la fois mesurés et pesés. Ces paramètres seront déterminés par sexe et par sexes confondus. Chez les spécimens de grande taille, les longueurs seront converties en poids à partir de la relation taille-poids existant dans la littérature.

En outre, deux engins sont utilisés par les pêcheurs artisans opérant plus au large. Il s'agit des filets maillants dérivants et des palangres qui capturent une quantité importante de requins. Or jusqu'à présent les statistiques sont effectuées de façon globale en tenant compte des deux engins de pêche. Une étude des caractéristiques de cette pêcherie artisanale hauturière permettra d'améliorer les données.

2.1.2 Approche alternative au suivi scientifique de la pêche artisanale

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. Aussi l'on pourrait ajouter à la collecte des données statistiques des informations suivantes :

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

2.1.3 Informations collectées par le programme observateur

Le programme observateur national initié par la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches (DAP) a permis la collecte des données importantes. Leur analyse a mis à nu des résultats essentiels relatifs aux occurrences des différentes espèces accessoires capturées. Il a également permis d'obtenir les estimations quantitatives de certaines espèces comme l'espadon et la tortue verte. Toutefois, les estimations quantitatives globales et par espèce accessoire n'ont pu être possible à partir de ces données. Cette analyse préliminaire a mis en évidence les manques à combler dans le programme observateur actuel, afin de produire des statistiques plus intéressantes et plus fiables.

2.2 Statistiques

2.2.1 Production totale

La pêche artisanale pratiquée dans les eaux ivoiriennes est multi spécifique et les principaux groupes de poissons exploités sont : les *billfishes*, les requins et les thonidés. La **figure 1**, mettant en exergue les proportions de captures par groupe d'espèce, montre que les thonidés constituent 92% des débarquements, les espèces associées (5%) et les requins (3%). Les thonidés représentent ainsi les principales captures des différentes unités de pêche.

– Thonidés

En 2014, une quantité de 3.857.095,06 kg de thonidés a été débarqué aux différents quais d'Abidjan. Les espèces sont essentiellement constituées de thonidés majeurs (albacore, patudo et listao) et de thonidés mineurs (thonine, auxide, bonite, thazard- bâtard, thazard blanc et coryphène). Les thonidés majeurs occupent un tonnage très élevé à cause de leur grande taille.

• Thonidés majeurs

Trois espèces de thonidés majeurs sont régulièrement capturées par les unités artisanales et industrielles. Cependant, le patudo se faisant de plus en plus rare sa production a donné une valeur pratiquement nulle en 2014.

• Thonidés mineurs

Sur un total de 724.438.123 kg débarqués, les thonidés mineurs peuvent être classés en fonction de l'importance de la quantité produite par espèce. L'auxide 291 724,13 kg soit 40,26% ; la coryphène 226 589,82kg soit 31,27% ; la thonine 154 954,95 soit 21,38% ; le thazard-bâtard 34.487 kg soit 4,7% ; la bonite 15 532.61 kg soit 2,14% et le thazard blanc 1150kg soit 0,15%.

L'auxide qui constitue la majorité des captures est une espèce saisonnière et la production est maximale durant la saison froide. Les thonidés mineurs sont essentiellement capturés par les pêcheurs artisans.

– Espèces associées

L'espadon, le marlin (bleu, blanc) et le voilier sont considérés comme espèces associées aux captures de thonidés. La **figure 5** met en évidence les différentes variations observées au cours de l'année 2014. Le voilier est l'espèce principale avec 99.211,36 kg soit 50,26% des captures d'espèces associées. Le marlin blanc est pratiquement absent avec une petite production de 913,72 kg soit 0,46% des *billfishes*.

– Requins

La consommation de requin commence à rentrer dans les habitudes alimentaires de la population ivoirienne de sorte que leur pêche prend de plus en plus d'ampleur. La production de 2014 s'élève à 129115,64 kg. La **figure 6** représente la variation spécifique de 2014. L'espèce *Prionace glauca* avec une quantité de 93.359 kg soit 93,36% est de loin la plus importantes des captures.

NB : Pour toutes les espèces à quota, aucun dépassement n'a été observé.

ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Transmis le 30/07/15.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Transmis le 30/07/15.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Transmis le 30/07/15.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Transmis le 30/07/15.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Transmis le 30/07/15.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Transmis le 30/07/15.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Transmis le 30/07/15 (inclus dans le rapport scientifique).
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Non applicable
S17	Résultats du programme d'échantillonnage et/ou du programme alternatif au moment de la mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Transmis le 30/07/15.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Envoyé à l'ICCAT le 27/06/2013.

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Seul le programme de suivi est en vigueur afin de collecter des données statistiques. Les informations ainsi obtenues ont permis d'actualiser la base de données de l'ICCAT.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus spp.</i>	Non applicable
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Transmis le 30/07/15.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Transmis le 30/07/15.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Transmis le 30/07/15.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Transmis le 30/07/15.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Guide ICCAT.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non applicable
S39	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 applicable
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Non applicable
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Non applicable
S42	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	

II^e Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)**Chapitre 3 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT**

La Loi No 86-478 relative à la Pêche, en l'absence d'un certain nombre de décrets d'application indispensables à sa mise en œuvre, constitue une base juridique inopérante pour réglementer des activités de pêche et à l'évolution rapide de certaines terminologies dans le secteur de la pêche.

Un avant-projet de loi sur la pêche et l'aquaculture a été élaboré, adopté par le MIRAHA et transmis au Secrétariat du gouvernement.

Conformément à la Recommandation 02-21, des observateurs ont embarqué en 2014 sur le seul navire thonier battant pavillon ivoirien.

L'Organisation française des producteurs de thons congelés et surgelés (ORTHONGEL), soucieuse de promouvoir le code de bonne conduite pour une pêche responsable et durable et au regard des exigences de ses partenaires dans le domaine de la pêche, a initié le programme CAT – OCUP (Contrat d'Avenir Thonier Observateur Commun Unique et Permanent).

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre de ce programme, une formation des observateurs régionaux de certains pays côtiers de l'Afrique occidentale (Guinée-Conakry avec 4 représentants, la Côte d'Ivoire avec 3 représentants, et le Sénégal avec 3 représentants) a été organisée à Abidjan dans la période du 27 janvier 2014 au 7 février 2014.

Cette formation qui a porté sur la mission d'observation en mer et la manipulation du logiciel *Observe*, ainsi que sur l'abandon et survie en mer (OMI-STCW 95), a été animée par *Oceanic Development* en collaboration avec la Société BIG EYE Sarl.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	30/10/2015
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	L'équipe de traitement des dossiers de l'ICCAT a été renforcée avec un statisticien de formation et deux scientifiques pour un meilleur suivi.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	25 septembre 2015
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Aucun affrètement en 2014.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Aucun affrètement en 2014.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	En cours de traitement.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Pas de transbordement en mer.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	La CIV ne dispose pas de navire de charge.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	25 février 2015
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	25 février 2015
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	25 février 2015
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	25 février 2015
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Aucun

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Aucune
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Aucune
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Aucun accord bilatéral d'inspection au port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Un seul accord envoyé au Secrétariat le 26/03/2014.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	25 février 2015
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Aucun navire identifié.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Aucun
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Aucune
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Aucune
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Aucune
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Aucune observation dans le cadre de l'ICCAT.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Aucune
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2013	Non applicable
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 10-04	Non applicable
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2012	Non applicable
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non applicable
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Non applicable
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1019	Copie des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable
BFT	1025	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 applicable
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure	25 février 2015
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2012	25 février 2015
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Aucune
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	Pas de rapport.
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	Pas d'observateur ICCAT.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	30/10/2015
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Inchangé (envoyé le 26/04/2103).
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Inchangé (28/03/2013).
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	Non applicable
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable
SWO	3005	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 applicable
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
ALB	4002	Prises provisoires cumulées de germon du Sud	Transmis le 30/07/15.
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taupo bleu	
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2013, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	
BYC	8002	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	
BYC	8003	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	
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	

Chapitre 4 : Schémas et activités d'inspection

Plusieurs administrations ivoiriennes interviennent dans le contrôle des activités de pêche. Il s'agit de la Direction des Pêche et de l'Aquaculture, du Service de Contrôle et d'Inspection Vétérinaire en Frontière, des Affaires Maritimes et Portuaires et de la Marine Nationale. Ces structures effectuent, chacune en fonction de ses prérogatives, des contrôles des activités de pêche. La Stratégie nationale pour lutter contre la pêche INN est inscrite dans la politique nationale relative aux actions de l'État en mer. Elle consiste à développer une synergie entre toutes les administrations ayant des activités en mer (Marine nationale, la Douane, armée de l'air, police, gendarmerie et DGAMP) et s'appuie sur la coopération sous-régionale et internationale.

Depuis 2012, un service de la Direction de l'Aquaculture et des Pêches a été créé au port d'Abidjan. Ce service a pour mission de contrôler les navires de pêche qui y accostent. Ces contrôles portent sur les engins de pêche utilisés et les produits pêchés par ces navires.

En année 2014, la Côte d'Ivoire s'est doté d'un manuel de procédures et a formé ses agents pour effectuer des contrôles au port – visant tout particulièrement les navires de pêche industrielle et cargos faisant escale à Abidjan.

Dans son programme d'assistance opérationnelle « contrôle et inspection » aux pays d'Afrique francophone, l'Union européenne a assisté la Côte d'Ivoire pour la formation des inspecteurs des pêches au contrôle et à l'inspection des navires de pêche à travers un séminaire.

L'objectif général de ce séminaire de formation était de renforcer les capacités des inspecteurs des pêches sur le contrôle et l'inspection des navires de pêche au port et en zone côtière. Il s'agit plus spécifiquement d'instruire ces inspecteurs sur :

- i) La mise en place d'un Centre de Surveillance des Pêches (CSP) et l'exploitation du Système de Surveillance des Navires (SSN-VMS) par satellite à des fins de contrôle ;
- ii) Les procédures de contrôles des navires de pêche au port et en zone côtière ;
- iii) Les actions qui incombent à un inspecteur au port (pouvoirs, méthodologie, rapport, etc.).

Ces formations s'inscrivent dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du plan d'amélioration des données élaboré en 2011.

Tableau 1. Caractéristiques des navires.

<i>Numéro de Série ICCAT</i>	<i>N° Registre (NRN)</i>	<i>Nom du navire</i>	<i>Type de navire</i>	<i>Longueur (m)</i>	<i>Adresse armateur</i>
AT000CIV00002	LPCI 032/2011	<i>Solevant</i>	Senneur	55,43	

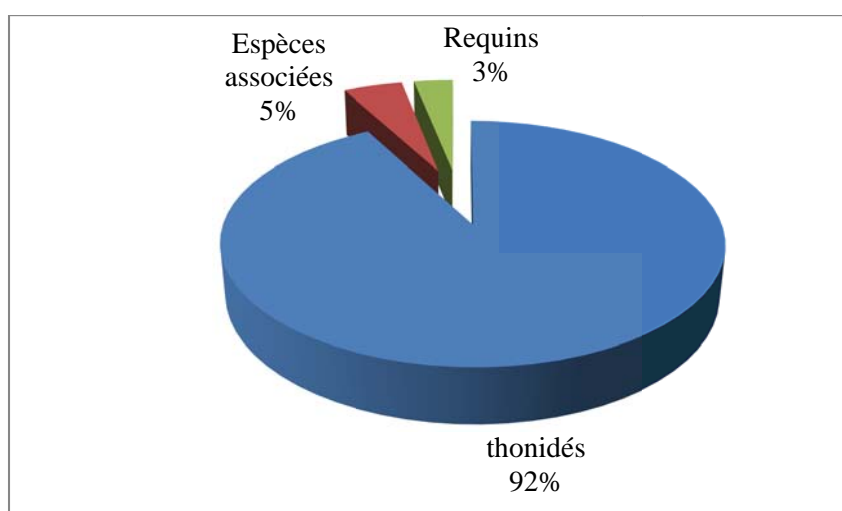


Figure 1. Proportion des groupes de poissons débarqués par les pêcheurs artisans aux différents débarcadères.

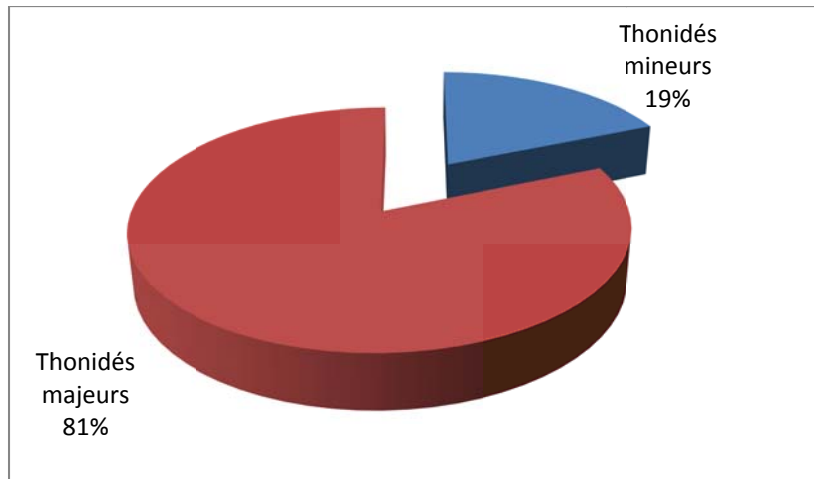


Figure 2. Proportions des groupes de thonidés débarqués aux différents quais en 2014.

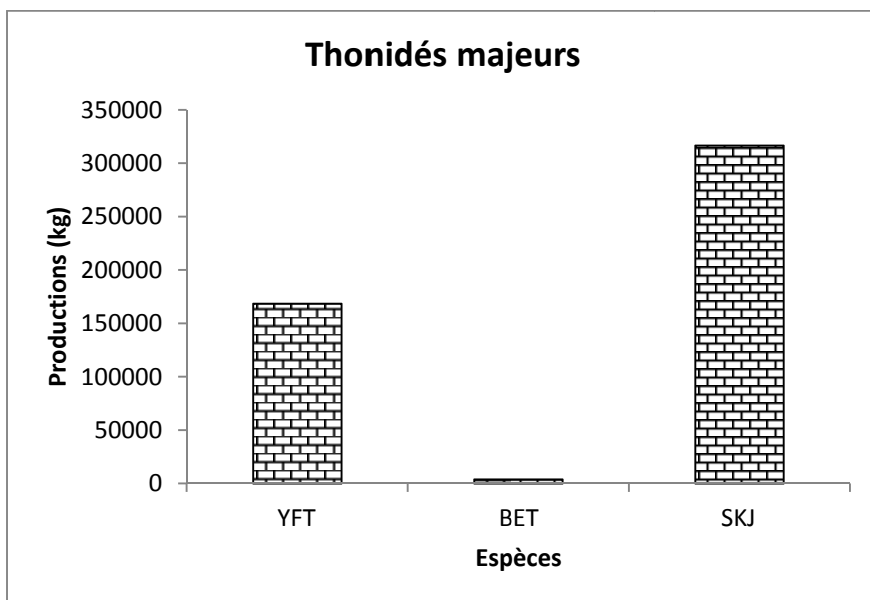


Figure 3. Proportion des espèces de thonidés majeurs dans les captures de 2014.

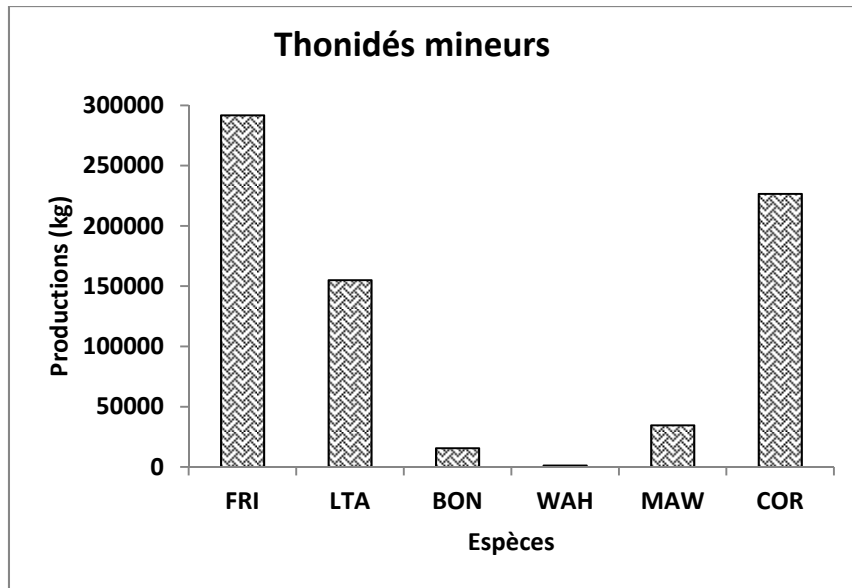


Figure 4. Proportion des espèces de thonidés mineurs débarquées par les pêcheurs artisans aux différents quais d'Abidjan.

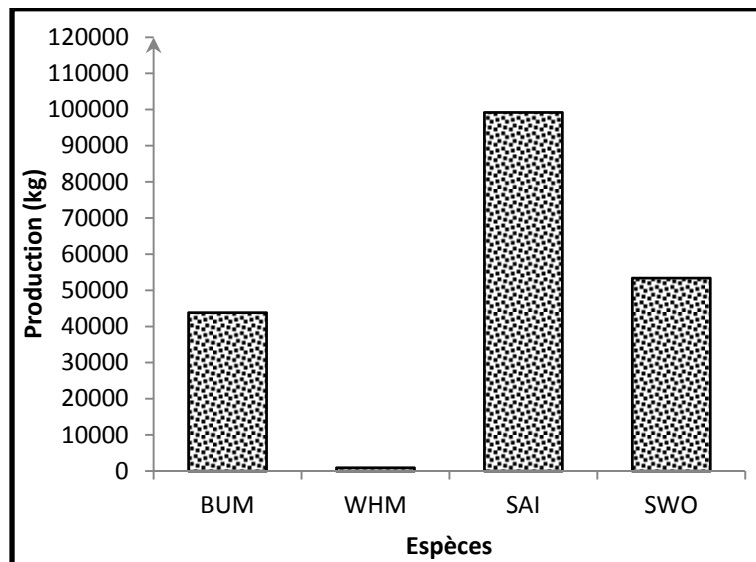


Figure 5. Proportion des espèces de *billfish* débarquées par les pêcheurs artisans aux différents débarcadères d'Abidjan.

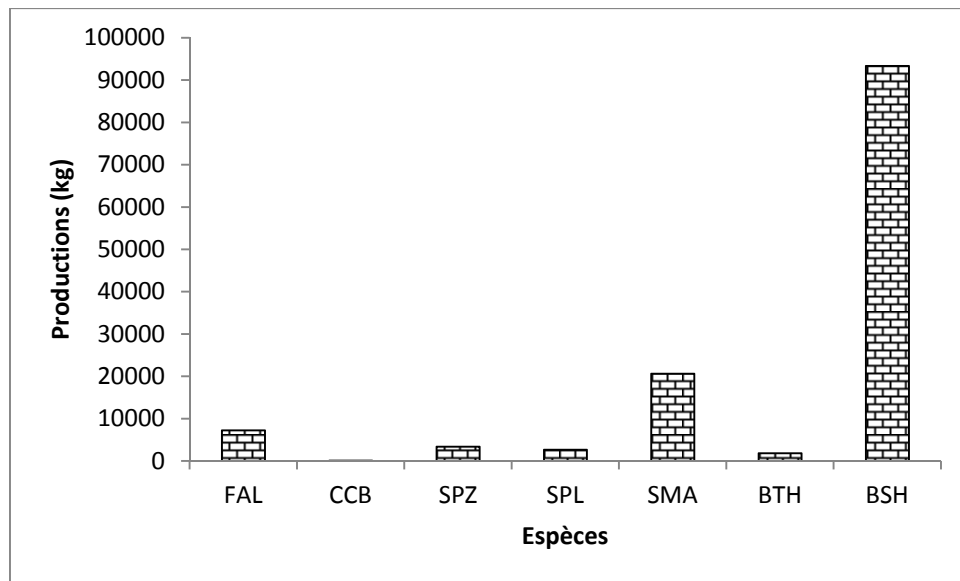


Figure 6. Proportion des captures pour les différentes espèces de requins débarquées en 2014 aux débarcadères d'Abidjan.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CURAÇAO¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU CURAÇAO
INFORME ANUAL DE CURAÇAO

SUMMARY

During the year 2014, a total of three purse seiners were registered under the flag of Curaçao. These purse seiners are: Galerna, Albacora Nueve and Albacora 6 (ex Koosha II). The vessels operated during all the year in the tropical area and had their operations based in the port of Abidjan, (Côte d'Ivoire) and Dakar (Senegal). There were no longliners in our register and the only activity was in the tropical area by the three purse seiners mentioned before.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2014, trois senneurs étaient immatriculés sous le pavillon de Curaçao. Ces senneurs sont les suivants : Galerna, Albacora Nueve et Albacora 6 (ex Koosha II). Les navires ont opéré pendant toute l'année dans la zone tropicale, et les ports d'Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire) et de Dakar (Sénégal) constituaient les ports d'attache pour leurs opérations. Aucun palangrier ne figurait sur notre registre et la seule activité a été réalisée dans la zone tropicale par les trois senneurs susmentionnés.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2014, un total de tres cerqueros se registraron bajo pabellón de Curaçao. Estos cerqueros son: Galerna, Albacora Nueve and Albacora 6 (ex Koosha II). Los buques operaron durante todo el año en la zona tropical y su base de operaciones eran los puertos de Abiyán, en Côte d'Ivoire, y Dakar, en Senegal. No hay palangreros en nuestro registro y la única actividad la desarrollaron los tres cerqueros mencionados en la zona tropical.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The catches in tonnes of tunas and tuna-like species during 2013 and 2014 are shown in **Tables 1** and **2**.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch data were analyzed in order to comply with management measures applicable for the vessel type and flag State, all data being in order with the recommendations. The bigeye catches during 2014 were 8.6 % of the total catch. During 2014, catches of yellowfin and skipjack tuna accounted for 19.1% and 67.0% of the total catches, respectively.

Catch size and species composition sampling in port has been carried out in collaboration with the Instituto Español de Oceanografía (I.E.O.) of Spain in the main transshipment base of the purse seine vessels operating in 2014, that is Abidjan (Côte d'Ivoire).

In general terms there is an increase in total catches of 12.7 % from the catches estimated for 2013.

¹ Ing. Stephen Mambi P. Gr., Senior Policy Worker of the Ministry of Economic Development of Curaçao.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	
S2	Fleet characteristics	ST01FC sent on 30/07/15.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	ST02T1NC sent on 03/03/15 and corrected on 18/09/15.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	ST03T2CE sent on 09/04/15 and corrected on 29/09/15.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Being prepared. Not yet ready.
S6	Catch estimated by size	
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	
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	
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	
S15	Size sampling from farms	
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Sent on 29/09/15.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	ST08 sent on 30/03/15.

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	ST07 sent on 28/06/15.
S46	Information collected by observers	
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	
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	
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	

Part II (Management implementation)**Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures****ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual Report was sent on 18/09/2015.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Included in Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	CP13 sent on 19/09/2015.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Sent on 30/09/15.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	CP01 updated on 15/05/15.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	CP39 for 9 agreements sent on 30/09/15.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	CP01 updated on 15/05/15.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N/A
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A

GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	N/A
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	N/A
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	N/A
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	CP01 updated on 15/05/15.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	ST01FC sent on 30/07/15.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	N/A
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Included in Annual Report.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A

TRO	2008	Observer reports	Reports for FAD closure of 2014 sent on 10/11/2014.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	N/A
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	N/A
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Purse seiners are instructed to free any incidental catch of sharks alive if possible. Non entangling FADs are being used by the fleet.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Purse seiners are instructed to free any incidental catch of sharks alive if possible. Non entangling FADs are being used by the fleet.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Purse seiners are instructed to free any incidental catch of turtles alive if possible. Non entangling FADs are being used by the fleet.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Non entangling FADs are being used by the fleet.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N/A

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

Curaçao is committed to comply with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT.

The fishing activity of those species under the ICCAT management in the EEZ of Curaçao was not relevant. On the other hand, there were not discharges of tuna or tuna-like species to be analysed in the country.

The vessels are monitored and controlled by satellite tracking VMS.

The vessels complied with Recommendation 11-01 regarding conservation measures for bigeye tuna.

The vessels report their catches to the Fishing Authority on a monthly basis.

Section 5: Requirements for vessels larger than 24 metres in length

The fishing vessels under the flag of Curaçao larger than 24 metres in length must fulfil the following obligations in order to fish in the ICCAT Convention area:

- Be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System, by satellite tracking system.
- To follow strictly all the recommendations issued by ICCAT for their fishery.
- To submit a monthly report of catches to the Fishing Authorities.
- To submit a “Transshipment Declaration” each time a transshipment is carried out.
- To submit a “Discharge Declaration” each time a discharge is carried out.
- Every year, to submit a list of “Fishing Licenses” issued to the vessel by third countries, in order to fish in the EEZ of different countries.
- Inform us as soon as a fishing licence is renewed.
- To apply for an International Fishing Permit issued by the Government of Curaçao that allows the vessel to operate in the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean and in the ICCAT Convention area.

Table 1. Year 2013.

<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Other tuna like</i>	<i>Total</i>
3727	17792	1964	481	23965

Table 2. Year 2014.*

<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>	<i>Other tuna like</i>	<i>Total</i>
5152	18086	2315	1456	27009

*Catches for 2014 were updated to incorporate catches for the whole of the Curaçao purse seine fleet, representing now final estimates; Task 1 and Task 2 data were re-submitted to ICCAT including the revised estimates.

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

SUMMARY

*The Egyptian tuna vessels fishing for BFT consisted of only 2 vessels registered in Alexandria Area, El Maadia fishing port. Tuna-like species, mainly *Scomberomorus spp* and *Euthynnus alletteratus*, were caught by purse seiners, longliners and trammel fishing vessels in coastal fisheries within the territorial waters. There were small amounts (individuals) of swordfish also caught as a bycatch within the territorial waters by the longliners in the coastal area. It is prohibited to catch dolphin and sharks in Egypt and considerable accidental fishing was not monitored during the previous few years. The total catch of tuna and tuna-like species shows a decreasing trend from 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 (from 2913, 1954, 1270 to 1327) respectively.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Les navires thoniers égyptiens pêchant le thon rouge ne comprenaient que deux navires immatriculés dans la zone d'Alexandrie, au port de pêche El Maadia. Les espèces thonières apparentées, principalement *Scomberomorus spp.* et *Euthynnus alletteratus* étaient capturées à la senne, à la palangre et au trémail dans les pêcheries côtières à l'intérieur des eaux territoriales. Une petite quantité de spécimens d'espadon a également été capturée en tant que prise accessoire dans les eaux territoriales par des palangriers le long du littoral. Il est interdit de capturer des dauphins et des requins en Égypte et aucun suivi de la prise accessoire considérable n'a été réalisé ces dernières années. La prise totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées fait apparaître une tendance descendante de 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 et 2014 (de 2.913 t, 1.954 t, 1.270 t à 1.327 t) respectivement.*

RESUMEN

*La flota de buques atuneros egipcios que pescan atún rojo está compuesta únicamente de dos buques registrados en la zona de Alejandría, en el puerto pesquero de El Maadia. Las especies de túnidos sobre todo *Scomberomorus spp.* y *Euthynnus alletteratus*, fueron capturadas por cerqueros, palangreros y buques de trasmallo en pesquerías costeras dentro de aguas territoriales. También hubo capturas de pequeñas cantidades de pez espada (ejemplares) realizadas de forma fortuita por los cerqueros en aguas territoriales de la zona costera. En Egipto está prohibido capturar delfines y tiburones y durante los años anteriores no se ha hecho un seguimiento de la considerable pesca accidental. La captura total de túnidos y especies afines muestra una tendencia descendente desde 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013 y 2014 (con 2.913 t, 1.954 t, 1.270 t a 1.327 t) respectivamente.*

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 General marine fisheries of Egypt

The fish landings from the marine fisheries (the Mediterranean Sea) in 2014 summed 63 thousand tons, representing about 5.7% of the total production. The total number of registered fishing vessels fishing in the Mediterranean Sea is 3042 industrialized fishing vessels with inboard engines, more than 50 up to 1000 HP, using different fishing gears: 1084 trawlers, 274 purse seiners, 1140 longliners and 571 trammel, gillnets. The most common species caught from the marine resources are: sardine, shrimp, sea bass and sea bream, mullet, sole common, snappers, groupers, sejanus, meager, anchovy and other species of those managed by ICCAT as seerfishes nei and little tunny (=Atl. black skipj).

1.2 Tuna vessels and ports

In 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 the Egyptian tuna vessels authorized to fish for BFT were only 2 vessels. The Egyptian fishing vessels have fished the allocated quota. The catch was 64,77.08 t and 77.08 t in 2012 and 2013, 2014 and 79,12 t in 2015 respectively caught by these two vessels. The landing and export of BFT or its product are prohibited unless from El Meadia port and Alexandria port. In 2015 a JFO was authorized between these two Egyptian vessels and a Turkish BFT vessel.

1.3 By-catch

In recent last years, a small amount of swordfish was caught as by-catch by the artisanal and small-scale fisheries (longliners). These small amounts are mentioned in GAFRD's Annual Statistical Book as "other sp". All the fish species controlled by ICCAT started to be listed in a separate table, even the very small amounts of by-catch. **Table 1** shows the by-catch of swordfish during the period 2011 to 2014. All these small amounts were exported to Italy during these periods.

1.4 Tuna-like species vessels

In Egypt there is a total number of 247 purse seine, 1140 longline and 571 trammel registered fishing vessels that fish in the Mediterranean Sea in territorial waters. The total landing about 63 thousand tons in 2014, and 1370 t of the total landing of tuna-like species were landed in 2014.

1.5 Sharks and sea turtles

Fishing of any species of shark in the Mediterranean is prohibited and so is the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete. There are no sharks recorded as by-catch in the catch landed in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. Egypt prohibited 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.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Scientific research

In Egypt there is no scientific research or tagging process conducted yet on tuna and tuna-like species as the activity of fishing tuna is a new activity and Egypt's allocated quota is very small, so it would not be a cost effective study. In addition, Egypt has no scientific observer programs, only national observers who go on board the vessel to monitor and record the bluefin tuna fishing process. Scientific researchers from the national institute (NIOF) for fisheries voluntarily engaged in the fishing operation at sea, but this observer needs some technical support to be qualified for the observation process and to prepare his scientific report in the right manner.

To establish minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs, the minimum standards were carried out in cooperation with Turkey during the Joint Fishing Operations in 2014 and 2015.

2.2 Statistics

Department of Statistics of the General Authority for Fish Resources Development (GAFRD) is officially responsible for overall fishery data collection. There is statistical evidence that its capacity improved during the period 2010 to 2015 in cooperation with FAO-Eastmed project that helped in terms of data collection on capacity building. Catch & effort, by-catch, fisheries landing, large pelagic data and local marketing data are collected regularly (daily, monthly and annually) by GAFRD and published yearly in a statistical book. Moreover Egypt established a Statistics and Information Committee consisting of experts to review the data collected and verify its accuracy.

Beside the periodical data collection mechanism implemented by GAFRD, much fisheries research is carried out by the National Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries and universities, but the results of this research are only available following scientific publication. The landing data of tuna and tuna-like species are reported to ICCAT in Task 1.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Observer report.
S2	Fleet characteristics	Same as in 2013.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	June 2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	JFO report sent by catching vessel.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	JFO report sent by catching vessel.
S6	Catch estimated by size	JFO report sent by catching vessel.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applied.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable (sport & recreation fisheries using boat not authorized).
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applied for tuna species (but there is an observer system for the artisanal fisheries. According to this system, observers are not taken to collect data on a regular basis, but only for reporting in the case of any illegal fishing, illegal gears, by-catch, discards or accidental catch for any prohibited species).
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
S13	Specific information for the fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic long line fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year	There were no fishing vessels that were authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean during the preceding year for all tuna species. The specific information about artisanal longline tuna-like species landings is included in the Annual Report.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not authorized.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	(JFO data)
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	September 2015
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	There is no confiscated BFT of unauthorized by-catch.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applied.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applied.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable

Number	Information required	Response
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applied.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not detected as accidental by-catch (catch and trade of all shark species prohibited).
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable and not detected as accidental by-catch.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Catch and trade of all shark species prohibited and there are no seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Egypt or detected as accidental by-catch.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	There are no observations of interactions of our fleet with sea turtles.
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	No incidental catch of seabirds has been observed.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	No by-catch or discarded catch in the tuna fishing operations in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014 were reported in the observer's reports.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	The catch landed in the fishing ports and landing sites in artisanal fisheries was observed by fisheries specialists of the fisheries agency for sampling and collection of statistical data, including by-catch and discards.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Issuing regulations that define the specifications of the fishing nets and its mesh size, these specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information that accumulated and analyzed for the landed catch, the last amendment for this regulation was in the first half of 2013 and implemented in 2015.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

3.1 Data and minimum size

With regard to Rec. 14-04, the Egyptian fishing vessels have fished the allocated quota. The catch was 155,000 kg while the allocated quota was 79,120 kg, plus 16 t extra quota and 10 t quota and 50 t transfer from Chinese Taipei and Korea to Egypt). No overharvest was recorded during the fishing season 2015.

With regard to Rec. 97-01 which is concerned with minimum size regulations, GAFRD has issued Decree No. 827 /2011 which is still in force and prohibits fishing bluefin tuna under 30 kg. This regulation was implemented and enforced since all catch was over the minimum size (30 kg) during the 2013 fishing season.

A JFO was authorized between the two Egyptian vessels and Turkish BFT vessels. This operation was completely observed by the regional and national observers.

Egypt has issued domestic regulations to avoid any further overharvest:

- Decree No. 827 in 2011 that prohibits fishing bluefin tuna under 30 kg.
- A formal resolution circulated to the Egyptian fishing vessels as an announcement for stopping and closing the BFT fisheries for 2013 and the vessel was obliged to moor at the port by 8 of June 2013.
- Decree No. 827/2011 which prohibits BFT fishing activities during the period from 25 June to 25 May of the next year with any fishing gear.
- GAFRD issued Decree No. 829/2011 (still in force) that prohibits the vessel to fish without existence of an observer (national and regional) on board.
- Decree No. 829/2011 that prohibited the landing and exporting of BFT or its product unless from El Meadia port and Alexandria port.
- GAFRD sent observers to ports to guarantee compliance with these domestic regulations.

3.2 Measures relating to individual species

With regard to Rec. 11-08 by ICCAT concerning the conservation of sharks, GAFRD issued Decree number 444/2012 that prohibits the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean as well as the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete

With regard to ICCAT Recommendation 10-09 on the by-catch of sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries, GAFRD issued and circulated Decree No. 151/2012 and in the following years prohibited any fishing for sea turtles. If there is any accidental by-catch of sea turtle it should be returned alive to the sea and reported to the concerned fisheries management office at the port, including the date and location of this accidental fishing.

All these governmental decrees are valid and enforced for the 2013 fishing season as well as the following years.

3.3 General

With regard to Rec. 13-07, no transshipment activities are allowed in Egypt according to GAFRD Decree No. 827/2011 that prohibits the transfer of fishing BFT in water without a prior authorization from GAFRD.

With regard to ICCAT Rec. 10-10 establishing minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs, Egypt has no scientific observer programs, only national observers who go on board of the vessel to monitor and record the bluefin tuna fishing process. A scientific observer from the national institute for fisheries was voluntarily engaged in the fishing operation at the sea, but this observer needs some technical support to be qualified for the observation process and to prepare his scientific report in the right manner.

3.4 Implementation report

On March 2015 the National Tuna Management committee (TMC) for tuna fisheries – which was established by the General Authority for Fish Recourses Development (GAFRD) on November 2010 with the aim of conserving BFT – was held to revise all the 2015 BFT fishing season to guarantee that the fishing process will be implemented in accordance with the following ICCAT recommendations: the ICCAT recommendation that deals

with the multi-annual recovery plan for BFT in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, the measures concerned with the reduction of fishing capacity taken in 2009 in Recommendation 09-06 and the provisions of Recommendations 10-04 and 14-04 on the rebuilding plan of the East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery. On April 2012, the national TMC transposed these recommendations into regulations and decrees as management decisions according to its approved minutes, these decrees as management decisions are enforceable for seasons 2013, 2014 and 2015 and the following years.

3.5 Management measures

Egypt submitted its fishing plan for the 2015 bluefin tuna fishing season by November 2014 during the annual ICCAT meeting in compliance with management measures adopted in Recommendation 14-04 and other conservation measures that were fully implemented during the fishing process.

– Quota management

According to ICCAT, Egypt has the total adjusted BFT quota of 155 t. No overharvest was recorded during the 2015 fishing season. This quota was allocated to two fishing vessels, which are Seven Seas 75 t and Khaled 80 t and are listed on the ICCAT list. According to the approved plan, a JFO was authorized between the two Egyptian vessels and one Turkish BFT vessel. The fishing process took place within the authorized period (from 26 May to 24 June). This operation was completely observed by the regional and national observers.

– Minimum sizes

In accordance with ICCAT Rec. 10-04, Egypt has issued Decree No. 828/2011 that prohibits the fishing of BFT less than 30 kg.

– Time closure of fishing

After reaching the adjusted quota and implementing ICCAT Rec. 12-03, Egypt immediately issued a formal resolution and circulated it in the Egyptian fisheries regions, fishing companies and cooperatives for stopping and closing the BFT fisheries for 2015 and according to this resolution the BFT fishing vessel has to moor at the fishing port on time. This notification was submitted to ICCAT.

Moreover, GAFRD issued Decree Number 827/2011 that prohibits BFT fishing activities in the period from 25 June to 25 May of the next year with any fishing gear.

– Reduction of fishing capacity

With regard to implementation of Rec. 09-06 concerned with reduction of fishing capacity, it should be noted that there is no overcapacity in the case of Egypt as there are two Egyptian vessels authorized for fishing BFT.

3.6 Monitoring measures

Registration of the authorized fishing vessel to fish BFT at ICCAT:

Egypt submitted the data of the vessel that is authorized to fish BFT, the names of the authorized persons and signatures for BCD validation, as well as the names of the authorized ports according to the ICCAT format.

The requirements of the authorized BFT fishing vessel:

Egypt notified the authorized vessel for the following compliance:

- Transmission of VMS signals every week six hours in compliance with ICCAT Recommendations 07-08, 10-04 and 13-07 and 14-04.
- Submit the weekly catch report every week in compliance with the ICCAT recommendation even if reports of null catches, the date and location of the catches and latitude and longitude.

These weekly reports were submitted to ICCAT every Monday during the fishing season and the monthly report was sent on the last day of the month in compliance with Recs. 10-04, 12-03 and 13-07 and 14-04.

Transfer operations:

The GAFRD issued Decree Number 828/2011 which provides that the transfer of BFT from the fishing vessel to the towing vessels must be monitored by underwater camera and the video record must show the date and the time of transfer.

Moreover, the GAFRD issued Decree Number 827/2011 that prohibited the transfer of any dead BFT at sea and in case of any transfer of live bluefin tuna from a purse seine to a towing cage, the purse seine should have a prior transfer authorization from the GAFRD.

Sampling results conducted in cooperation with Turkey for the JFO were submitted by Turkey in time.

No transshipment activities at sea were allowed as required by paragraph 62 of Rec. 10-04.

There was no need to use the authorized ports (El Meadi and Alexandria) for landing as there was no dead tuna.

Caging operations:

Until now, Egypt has no bluefin tuna farming facilities in its waters, so no decisions have been taken in this regard.

The existence of the observers onboard of the Egyptian vessel during the fishing activities:

In accordance with the recommendation concerned with regional observers on 100% of purse seine vessels over 20 meters during 2015 just as in 2013 fishing season, Egypt has submitted a request for deployment of regional observers.

Moreover, according to paragraph 90 of Rec. 10-04, Egypt has deployed two national observers who are fisheries specialists representing GAFRD during the fishing operations for monitoring the catch, recording the required data and ensuring compliance of the fishing vessel with ICCAT recommendations. The national observers produce a report.

Sharks and sea turtles:

Egypt prohibits fishing of all species of shark in the Mediterranean and also prohibits the trading of sharks, whole or in parts, on markets. According GAFRD's Decree number 444/2012, these are the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks or any other shark will not enter national or international trade. There are no sharks recorded as by-catch in the catches landed in 2012, 2013 and 2014.

GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 also prohibits the fishing of any species of sharks. No accidental by-catch of sea turtle was reported to the concerned fisheries management office in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports	09/2015
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The same reporting obligations sent for 2014 season.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	The same reporting for 2014 season.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Egypt does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Egypt does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0008	Carrier vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable (transshipment not authorized).
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Same as in 2014; the entry of any foreign vessels is not allowed by the law.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	(Foreign vessels not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.)
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	(Foreign vessels not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports.)
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable (there are no port inspection reports for 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 as no BFT was landed in the designated ports, also foreign vessels were not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports).
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable (there are no port inspection reports for 2011, 2012 and 2013 as no BFT was landed in the designated ports and foreign vessels were not allowed to enter Egyptian fishing ports).
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable (Egypt has not signed any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection).
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable (Egypt has not signed any access arrangement and change).
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable (no agreements).
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	2 PS vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	No vessels.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not authorized any sport and recreational fisheries using boats.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	12 September 2015
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable (as there were no comments).
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	So far there are no imported and landed data available for tuna in 2015.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	No data on non-compliance cases or activities in 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT farms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Egypt going to ask for farming permission from the Commission
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT cages.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2015	Sent on 21 January 2015.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Egypt does not operate any BFT farms.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Included in the adjusted and adopted fishing plan in February 2015.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04 & 13-07, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	September 2015
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	(Included in the Annual Reports of 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015 as well as in the weekly and monthly reports.)
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Same as in 2014.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	None
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	May 2015
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes during the fishing season.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applied – but sent within the Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013 (there are no inspectors as no foreign vessels are allowed to enter the Egyptian port (only observers for national vessels from the General Authority For Fish Resources Development)).
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	None
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	No inspectors (only observers for national vessels from the General Authority For Fish Resources Development).
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Transshipment is not authorized.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	June 2015
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	4
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	June 2015
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	June 2015
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Egypt has issued Decree No. 828/2011 that prohibits the fishing of BFT under 30 kg, (in 2011, 2012, 2013 there was no BFT less than 30 kg in the catch. (Tagging process not applied.)
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Yes
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	12/09/2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Yes
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	None (ICCAT recommendations used as legislation).
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable (tagging process not applied.)
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	No vessels.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable

Category	No.	Information required	Response
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not yet applicable.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applied.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	There were no fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous years.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	Not applicable
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The amendment of Fisheries Law No. 124/83 in Egypt is currently in process and pending constitutional approval.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	GAFRD issued Decree number 444/2012 that prohibits the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean as well as the trading of sharks in markets as parts or whole.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Issued Decree number 444/2012 that prohibits the fishing of any species of sharks in the Mediterranean as well as the trading of sharks in markets as parts or complete.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Amendment of Fisheries Law No. 124/83.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Catching sharks is prohibited.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Implementation in progress.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	GAFRD Decree No. 151/2012 prohibits the fishing of any species of shark. No accidental by-catch of sea turtles was reported to the concerned fisheries management office in 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015. No accidental catch of seabirds was reported in the longline fisheries or for any other fishing gear.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Issuing regulations that define the specifications of fishing nets and mesh size. These specifications are adjusted periodically according to the information accumulated and analyzed from the catch landed. This regulation was last amended in the first half of 2015.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applied.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	None

Section 4: Inspection activities

Border Guard forces in cooperation with the General Authority for Fish Resources Development carried out inspections on all fishing vessels, including tuna vessels. They also reviewed licenses and permits of the crew and the fishing gears used before the boats were allowed to leave the port. Inspections of all the vessels including tuna vessels were also carried out as soon as they returned to the port, to make sure that they returned to the port on the date determined by GAFRD. The types and sizes of catch were also inspected and checked with logbooks.

In the case of fish export and import, The General Authority for Veterinary Services carries out inspections and issues licenses for fishing, importing and exporting companies in compliance with European Union standards. No tuna, swordfish or tuna-like species exporting certificates or licenses have been requested by the companies yet.

Table 1. The bycatch of swordfish during the period 2011-2014.

<i>SPECIES / year</i>	2011	2012	2013	2014
Swordfish	1.347	0.247	0.508	0.364

Table 2. Landings of tuna-like species.

<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>(Metric tons)</i>				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Scomberomorus</i> spp	1578	939	712	478	658
Little tunny (=Atl.blackskipj)					
<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>	1302	951	494	894	712
TOTAL	2913	1954	1270	1327	1370

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

SUMMARY

The Republic of El Salvador obtained the status of Contracting Party of the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT) on 5 December 2014. In 2014 and previous years, there have been no Salvadorean-flagged vessels targeting tuna in the Convention area of this Commission.

RÉSUMÉ

La République du Salvador a obtenu le statut de Partie contractante auprès de la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT) le 5 décembre 2014. En 2014 et au cours des années antérieures, aucun navire sous pavillon salvadorien ne s'est consacré à la capture des thonidés dans la zone relevant de cette Commission.

RESUMEN

La república de El Salvador obtuvo el estatus de Parte contratante en la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico – CICAA – el 5 de diciembre de 2014. Durante el año 2014 y años previos, ningún barco con pabellón salvadoreño se dedicó a la captura de túnidos en la zona de influencia de esta Comisión.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

No aplica: en 2014 El Salvador no poseía barcos pescando en la zona de la CICAA.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

No aplica: en 2014 El Salvador no poseía barcos pescando en la zona de la CICAA.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científico)	13 de agosto de 2015
S2	Características de la flota	13 de agosto de 2015
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	13 de agosto de 2015
S4	Captura y esfuerzo - Tarea II	13 de agosto de 2015
S5	Muestras de tallas - Tarea II	13 de agosto de 2015
S6	Captura estimada por talla	13 de agosto de 2015
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	13 de agosto de 2015
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S10	Información recopilada en el marco de programas nacionales de observadores	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S13	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 aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
ATUN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S15	Muestreo de tallas en granjas	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado de pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S47	Datos e información recopilados a partir de programas de muestreos en el marco de Rec. 14-01	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, incluyendo por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S48	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientoso	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S39	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 aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	La Parte I del Informe anual fue entregada a la Comisión el 17 de septiembre de 2015.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	13 de agosto de 2015
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica: El Salvador no ha fletado ningún buque.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica: El Salvador no ha fletado ningún buque.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplica: El Salvador no ha realizado-modificado ningún acuerdo.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica: El Salvador no posee granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador no posee almadrabas de atún rojo.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2015	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2014	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en el año anterior	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Sí, para validación de Documento Estadístico del Patudo.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica: El Salvador no lleva programa de Documento Estadístico para el Pez Espada.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica: El Salvador no lleva programa de Documento Estadístico para el Pez Espada.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15)	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica: El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No aplica: El Salvador no ha presentado aclaraciones u objeciones a las Recomendaciones de la Comisión.

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

No aplica, las medidas adoptadas e implementadas por El Salvador han sido descritas en la sección 3.

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

No aplica, El Salvador en 2014 no tenía barcos pescando en zona de la CICAA.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF EQUATORIAL GUINEA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUINÉE ÉQUATORIALE
INFORME ANUAL DE GUINEA ECUATORIAL¹**

SUMMARY

The Republic of Equatorial Guinea has an exclusive economic zone (EEZ) of some 314,000 km², with 644 km of coast, and full sovereignty for exploitation of available fishery resources. The jurisdictional waters of the country are divided into two fishing areas: an island area and another continental area. Maritime fishing in Equatorial Guinea is directed at catching the main available resources. The available fishing resources are: small coastal pelagics such as sardines, herrings, among others; large ocean pelagics: tuna and tuna-like species; coastal demersal species: snapper, seabream, rooster hind, and finally, the deep water species, such as: meagre, shrimp, among others. As regards the two fishing methods practised, the coastal population carries out artisanal fishing as a long-standing tradition and has broad experience in this subsector, while industrial fishing is undertaken by vessels of privately-held companies, which are mainly foreign, European and Asian, through agreements and/or contracts signed with the Ministry of Fisheries and the Environment. In relation to research, the Ministry of Fisheries and the Environment expects that project UTF/EQG concerned with technical assistance by the FAO is soon to be implemented. In terms of statistics, the General Directorate of Fishery Resources has prepared a draft bill "Establishment of a National Fisheries Statistical Control". For conservation of the marine ecosystem and to ensure reproduction of biological species, the Law Regulating Fishery Activity in the Republic of Equatorial Guinea prohibits the use of trawl, purse seine nets and longlines by the industrial fishery within the area of 4 nautical miles, measured from the base line, i.e. the low-water mark.

RÉSUMÉ

La République de Guinée équatoriale possède une zone économique exclusive (ZEE) d'environ 314.000 km² et 644 km de côte, d'une souveraineté totale à des fins d'exploitation des ressources halieutiques disponibles. Les eaux juridictionnelles du pays se divisent en deux zones de pêche : une zone insulaire et une autre zone continentale. La pêche maritime en Guinée équatoriale cible les principales ressources disponibles. Les ressources halieutiques disponibles sont : petits pélagiques côtiers tels que la sardine, le hareng, entre autres ; grands pélagiques océaniques : thonidés et espèces apparentées ; espèces démersales côtières : le pagre, la dorade rose, le vivaneau, et finalement les espèces d'eaux profondes telles que le maigre, la crevette, entre autres. Parmi les deux modalités de pêche employées, la pêche artisanale est réalisée par la communauté côtière dotée d'une longue tradition et d'expérience dans ce sous-secteur, alors que la pêche industrielle est réalisée par les navires de sociétés privées, principalement étrangers, européens et asiatiques, par le biais d'accords et/ou de contrats qui sont soumis au ministère de la pêche et de l'environnement. En ce qui concerne les travaux de recherche, le ministère de la pêche et de l'environnement escompte la mise en œuvre imminente du projet UTF/EQG sur l'aide technique de la FAO. En matière de statistiques, la Direction générale des ressources halieutiques a élaboré un projet d'avant-projet intitulé « Établissement d'un contrôle statistique national des pêches ». En matière de conservation de l'écosystème marin et en vue de garantir la reproduction des espèces biologiques, la loi régissant les activités halieutiques dans la République de Guinée équatoriale interdit l'utilisation de chaluts, de la senne, des palangres de la pêche industrielle dans la zone située à quatre milles marins, mesurés à partir de la ligne de base, à savoir, la laisse de basse mer.

¹ Rubén Darío NSO EDO, Director General de Recursos Pesqueros.

RESUMEN

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (ZEE) de unos 314.000Km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: una zona insular y otra zona continental. La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles son: pequeños pelágicos costeros como sardinas, arenques, entre otros; grandes pelágicos oceánicos: túnidos y especies afines; especies demersales costeras: pargos, besugo, colorado, y finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas, como: corvina, gambas, entre otras. De las dos modalidades de pesca que se practican, la pesca artesanal es llevada a cabo por la población costera de larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, mientras que la industrial es desarrollada por los barcos de las sociedades privadas, extranjeros mayoritariamente al menos europeos y asiáticos, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que llegan con el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente. A nivel de las investigaciones, el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente espera la pronta ejecución del Proyecto UTF/EQG sobre la asistencia técnica de la FAO. En la estadística, la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, tiene elaborado un borrador de anteproyecto de “Establecimiento de un Control Estadístico Pesqueros Nacional”. Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la Ley Reguladora de la Actividad Pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a cuatro (4) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquería, investigación y estadísticas)**Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías**

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial posee una zona económica exclusiva (ZEE) de unos 314.000 km², con 644 km de costa, de total soberanía para fines de explotación de recursos haliéuticos disponibles. La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial, al igual que la de sus países vecinos del Golfo de Guinea, está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles en el área, siendo estas especies pelágicas costeras, grandes especies pelágicas oceánicas, especies demersales costeras y especies bentónicas.

Las aguas jurisdiccionales del país se dividen en dos zonas de pesca: una zona insular y otra zona continental.

- La zona insular: dividida, a su vez, en: (i) hemisferio Norte, donde tenemos la isla de Bioko, y (ii) hemisferio Sur, donde está la isla de Annobón.
- La zona continental: comprende las aguas jurisdiccionales de la Provincia del Litoral; incluyendo las islas de Corisco, Elobeyes (Grande y Chico), Cocotos, Mbañé, así como los islotes adyacentes.

La República de Guinea Ecuatorial tiene derecho de soberanía con fines de explotación, exploración, conservación y ordenación de los recursos naturales, tanto en su mar territorial como en su ZEE, según lo establecido en la Ley N° 15/1984 sobre el mar territorial y la zona económica exclusiva. En esta Ley, se establece la anchura del mar territorial en 12 millas marinas a partir de la línea de base, y se define la zona económica exclusiva (ZEE) como el área que se extiende desde el límite exterior del mar territorial hasta una distancia de 200 millas marinas de la línea de bajamar.

La pesca marítima en Guinea Ecuatorial está dirigida a la captura de los principales recursos disponibles. Se estima una capacidad de explotabilidad del orden de 75.000 t anuales hasta la fecha; aunque la capacidad actual se limita a una explotación de 4.000 t, para una demanda anual de 20.000 t, y cada vez en crecimiento. Los recursos pesqueros disponibles según los estudios realizados en las décadas de 70 por la FAO se plasman a continuación, aunque esperamos descubrir otras cuando se publiquen los resultados del Proyecto de Evaluación de Recursos Pesqueros que se está ejecutando ahora en nuestra zona económica exclusiva por el Ministerio de Pesca y medio Ambiente con la asistencia técnica de la FAO:

- Los pequeños pelágicos costeros: sardinas, arenques, entre otros;
- Grandes pelágicos oceánicos: túnidos y especies afines;
- Las especies demersales costeras: pargos, besugo, colorado, etc.;
- Y, finalmente, las especies de aguas profundas, como: corvina, gambas, entre otras.

Los dos subsectores explotables en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial son: la pesca artesanal y la pesca industrial, pero también hay gran potencialidad para la acuicultura y la pesca continental (en aguas dulces).

1.1 La pesca artesanal

Es llevada a cabo por la población costera de larga tradición y experiencia en ese subsector, dividiéndose en ocasionales (para la subsistencia), agrupados y profesionales. Sin embargo, este subsector podría convertirse en un verdadero motor de desarrollo y generador de empleo e ingresos si se introdujeran nuevos métodos de pesca. Aunque con esta subdivisión, no está potencializado como en otros países, tales como: Senegal, Mauritania, entre otros.

Unas nuevas iniciativas están en marcha en estos momentos, por parte del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, a través de la Sociedad Nacional de Pesca en anagrama SONAPESCA para introducir nuevos tipos de embarcaciones mejoradas y motorizadas, para suplir la utilización de cayucos o embarcaciones tradicionales. Con este nuevo sistema de embarcaciones, se espera sean mejoradas también los artes y métodos de pesca. Hasta el momento, los artes de pesca artesanal más utilizados son: los anzuelos (líneas de mano, palangres), las redes de enmalle de deriva, chinchorros de playa y atarrayas.

Es destacable el ejercicio de la pesca submarina, sobre todo en las islas de Bioko y Annobón, realizada a pulmón y con ayuda de fusiles o arpones, algunos de fabricación casera. La isla de Annobón, permite la explotación de sus productivas aguas oceánicas cerca de la costa, con el consecuente desarrollo de una pesquería artesanal particular en el país, especialmente dirigida a la captura de grandes pelágicos oceánicos como peces voladores (*Exocoetus volitans*), petos (*Acanthocybium solandris*), rabiles (*Thunnus albacares*), peces vela (*Istiophorus albicans*), listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) y patudos (*Thunnus obesus*), entre otros. La dificultad que tenemos con esta modalidad de pesca es que todavía no está organizada, por eso resulta un poco difícil de controlar su producción.

1.2 La pesca industrial

Desarrollada por los barcos de las sociedades privadas, mediante acuerdos y/o contratos que llegan con el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente.

El Ministerio otorga a las empresas (armadores) las correspondientes licencias que les permiten desarrollar la actividad pesquera en las aguas jurisdiccionales de Guinea Ecuatorial. La única modalidad de pesca industrial que se desarrolla actualmente en aguas guineo-ecuatorianas después de la paralización de los contratos con los atuneros, es el arrastre.

Las empresas extranjeras, abonan al Estado de nuestro país, en concepto de pago de los cánones o licencias para efectuar la pesca industrial marítima en su ZEE, según lo establecido por la Ley N° 10/2003, de fecha 17 de noviembre Reguladora de la actividad pesquera y su Reglamento de aplicación en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial.

En la actualidad hay un total de siete (7) barcos arrastreros de popa faenando en las aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial, bajo la modalidad de contratos realizados entre las empresas armadoras y el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente. Se trata de dos barcos (2) gaboneses, cuya captura no debe ser declarada por Guinea Ecuatorial sino por Gabón, según la misma Comisión, y cinco (5) pequeños arrastreros chinos de fabricación casera, o prefabricados en misma costa del litoral, en realidad realizan pesca semi industrial cerca de la costa, donde no se registra tanto las especies de interés de la ICCAT.

Las especies principales de las capturas son langostinos (*Penaeus notialis*), especialmente en zonas más costeras y cercanas a la desembocadura de los ríos. Son también importantes las capturas de gambas (*Parapendeus longirostris*) y crustáceos de aguas profundas como el alistado (*Aristeus varidens*), el brillante o carabinero *Aristaeopsis (Plesiopenaeus) edwardsiana* y cangrejo (*Chaceon maritae*). Además en estas pesquerías se capturan importantes especies accesorias de peces y cefalópodos demersales con varios ejemplares de túnidos y especies afines.

A nivel de la pesca atunera, desde el año 1984 al 2001 han existido acuerdos de pesca entre la Unión Europea y la República de Guinea Ecuatorial, que permitían la pesca de una importante flota atunera comunitaria en la ZEE de nuestro país.

Anteriormente, la pesquería industrial de cerco en aguas de Guinea Ecuatorial la desarrollaban las flotas españolas de veintidós (22) grandes atuneros cerqueros congelador pertenecientes a la Asociación Nacional de Armadores de Buques Atuneros Congeladores (ANABAC), S. A. y a la Asociación de Grandes Atuneros Congeladores (AGAC.), S. A., con las siguientes características técnicas: TRB de entre 1.000 y 1.897, y 49 a 77 m de eslora, donde al día de hoy sus contratos están paralizadas y a la espera de poder ser renegociables.

También en la zona estaba faenando un barco palangrero perteneciente a la empresa española S. I. GLOBAL, S.A., denominado *VICMAR UN*, pero dicha embarcación de pesca estaba operando bajo la empresa mixta creada entre el gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial y la empresa española S. I. GLOBAL, S.A., a la fecha de hoy se sigue gestionando para volver a reactivar la empresa.

Las especies predominantes que se registraban en las capturas de los grandes atuneros cerqueros congeladores y palangreros que operaban en nuestras aguas bajo los contratos que hemos mencionado anteriormente fueron: listado (SKJ, *Katsuwonus pelamis*), seguido del rabil (YFT, *Thunnus albacares*), patudo (BET, *Thunnus obesus*), melva (FRI, *Auxis thazard euthynnus*) y finalmente el atún blanco (ALB, *Thunnus alalunga*).

En la actualidad no existe ningún barco atunero faenando en las aguas jurisdiccionales de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial, se supone que de aquí en adelante y según las gestiones se podrán volver a implementar la pesca atunera. Por eso nuestra estadística resulta ser pobre en cuanto al volumen de la producción anual y variedad de especies.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

En las décadas de los años 60, 70 y 80 se llevaron a cabo algunas campañas de investigación por la FAO que permitieron hacerse una idea de la situación de los mismos en ese momento, en la conclusión de que se puede capturar en nuestros caladeros la cantidad de 74.150 t/ año de pescado y productos pesqueros, entre ellos 55.000 t. /año de túnidos y especies afines. Según el Artículo 26, del Decreto N° 39/2003, de fecha 28 de abril, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento Orgánico y Funcional del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros (pesca industrial), para el ejercicio de su cometido está integrada la unidad administrativa de Planificación, Investigación y Estadística, donde actualmente estamos llevando los trabajos de identificación de algunas especies marinas que se capturan en los barcos arrastreros que faenan en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales, utilizando métodos indirectos de investigación pesquera.

En la actualidad, a nivel de la investigación, el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente todavía sigue ejecutando el Proyecto UTF/EQG/005/EQG sobre la evaluación de los recursos pesqueros marinos de nuestra zona económica exclusiva con la asistencia técnica de la FAO.

En cuanto a la Estadística, la Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros, dependiente del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente, desde el año 2009, ha elaborado un borrador de anteproyecto “Establecimiento de un control estadístico pesquero nacional”, que debe ser financiado por el gobierno de Guinea Ecuatorial. La primera fase de dicho proyecto consistía en elegir los agentes de pesca artesanal en cada poblado costero que suministrará la información de captura tal como lo exige la Ley N° 10/2003, de fecha 17 de noviembre Reguladora de la actividad pesquera y su Reglamento de aplicación en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial.

En la misma línea, los capitanes de las embarcaciones de pesca que faenan con licencias de pesca industrial marítima en las aguas jurisdiccionales comunican puntualmente a esta Dirección General de Recursos Pesqueros sus correspondientes capturas por especies después de cada marea. Los barcos arrastreros lo hacen a través de los observadores que este Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente embarca en sus barcos. Para el año 2014, la poca captura de los túnidos y especies afines se refleja en la siguiente tabla.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	No aplicable
S2	Características de la flota	No disponible
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	No aplicable
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	Las capturas fueron enviadas el 21 de mayo 2015.
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	No disponible
S6	Captura estimada por talla	No aplicable
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplicable
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplicable
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplicable
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	No disponible
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplicable
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplicable
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No disponible
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No disponible
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No disponible
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 88	No disponible
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No disponible
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No disponible
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	No disponible
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	No disponible
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No disponible
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No disponible
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No disponible
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	No hay en la zona.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplicable
S43	Un inventario de todos los buques de apoyo asociados con los cerqueros o cañeros	No hay en la zona.
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplicable

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1º, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplicable
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	No disponible
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No disponible
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	No disponible
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	No disponible
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	No disponible
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	No disponible
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No disponible
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No disponible
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No disponible
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No disponible
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No disponible
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No la tenemos.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplicable
S39	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 aplicable
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	No aplicable
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	No aplicable
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)**Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT**

Actualmente no existe un control especial de los barcos pesqueros que operan en nuestra zona, sin embargo, el Ministerio de la Seguridad Nacional, a través de la Comandancia de la Marina, es el responsable del control total de nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva. Esperamos que de aquí a tiempo no muy lejano podamos disponer de un sistema de control exhaustivo de los barcos pesqueros.

Para la conservación del ecosistema marino y garantizar la reproducción de las especies biológicas, la Ley Reguladora de la actividad pesquera en la República de Guinea Ecuatorial prohíbe el uso de redes de arrastre, cerco, y palangres de la pesca industrial dentro de la zona situada a cuatro (4) millas marinas, medida a partir de la línea de base, es decir, línea de bajamar.

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Category	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	El informe anual de la República de Guinea Ecuatorial ha sido elaborado bajo las directrices revisadas para la presentación de los informes anuales. El informe fue enviado el 17/06/15.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Hemos enviado los datos de primer y segundo semestre de las capturas el día 20 de mayo de 2015. Así mismo remitimos la Ficha de capturas nominales, enviada el 21 de mayo de 2015.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplicable
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No disponible
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No disponible
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable

Category	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No disponible
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No disponible
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	No disponible
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	No disponible
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplicable
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No disponible
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No disponible
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2015	No aplicable
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplicable
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplicable
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2014	No aplicable
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1018	Nombre de la agencias autorizadas y de los inspectores individuales	No aplicable
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable

Category	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplicable
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplicable
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	No aplicable
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplicable
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplicable
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplicable
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplicable

Category	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante legislaciones o regulaciones internas, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplicable
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	No aplicable
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No aplicable
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	No aplicable
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación.	No aplicable
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15)	No implementada
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No aplicable
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplicable
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No aplicable

Sección 4: Actividades y programas de inspección.

A nivel de las actividades de inspección de los barcos pesqueros, actualmente todos los barcos pesqueros que el Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente otorga una licencia de pesca, pasa por una inspección técnica en los puertos de Guinea Ecuatorial. El control a las actividades que llevan estos barcos pesqueros en nuestras aguas jurisdiccionales está a cargo de la Comandancia de la Marina, como responsable total del control de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE), ya que a nivel del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente no se dispone de un sistema de control para dichos barcos pesqueros por falta de equipos y material para poder desarrollar dicha actividad.

En la misma línea de las inspecciones, los inspectores del Ministerio de Pesca y Medio Ambiente realizan inspecciones en los puertos nacionales para el control de las descargas clandestinas de pescado y productos pesqueros, tanto congelados importados como frescos que se capturan en nuestros mares.

Sección 5: Otras actividades

Según el Decreto n° 50/2005, de fecha 7 de marzo, por el que se crea la Sociedad Nacional de Pesca Marítima de Guinea Ecuatorial, en anagrama SONAPESCA, el Gobierno de nuestro país está derrochando esfuerzos para dotar a dicha empresa de las embarcaciones de pesca, tanto para la pesca costera, pesca de bajura, así como de la pesca de altura y ponerles medios logísticos necesarios para que la empresa pueda ser operativa. También se está planificando la actualización del censo de pescadores artesanales, artes de pesca, y la actualización de los desembarcaderos artesanales. La última actividad, ya se ha llevado a cabo en la isla de Bioko, donde se pudieron identificar un total de 19 desembarcaderos, 13 en Bioko Norte y 6 en Bioko Sur respectivamente, actividad que se plantea para todo el territorio costero nacional.

Tabla 1. Producción de los túnidos y especies a fines durante el año 2014 de las pesquerías realizadas en aguas marítimas de Guinea Ecuatorial.

Nº	Código	Especie	País	Modalidad de pesca	Puerto	Zona Faenada	Kg	t
1	SKJ	Listado	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	919	0,919
2	BET	Patudo	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	9.755	9,755
3	YFT	Rabil	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	11.950	11,950
4	WAH	Peto	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	14.056	14,056
5	BFT	Atún	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	0	0
6	ALB	Atún blanco	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	0	0
7	SWO	Pez espada	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	0	0
8	SAI	Pez vela	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	295	0,295
9	BON	Bonito	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	2.303	2,303
10	BIL	Marlín pez vela	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	0	0
11	BSHA	Tiburón	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	4.576	4,576
12		Melva	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	1.419	1,419
13		Bacoreta	Guinea E.	Arrastre	Malabo	Annobón	555	0,555
TOTAL							45.828	45,828

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EUROPEAN UNION¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'UNION EUROPÉENNE
INFORME ANUAL DE LA UNIÓN EUROPEA

SUMMARY

Several Member States of the European Union (EU) have fleets actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area. These are: Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Malta, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and United Kingdom. The EU fleet targets most of the species that are regulated by ICCAT i.e. eastern bluefin tuna, skipjack, yellowfin, bigeye, albacore, swordfish, marlins and sharks. Other groups of species such as small tunas (bullet tuna, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, little tunny and dolphinfish) are also caught by the EU fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention area. The EU fleet uses a wide range of fishing gears: purse seiners, baitboats, longliners, handlines, troll, harpoons, mid-water trawls, traps and sport fishing gear. The EU is one of the major players in the ICCAT area and its catches represent around 40% of the total catches of the ICCAT Contracting Parties. This diversity also constitutes a concrete challenge in faithfully reporting on such variety, namely through Task I and II data, but also information on by-catches, interactions with associated species, the composition of fleets, etc. Despite the complexity of the tasks pertaining to the follow up of the reporting obligations involving the different Member States, the EU pays special attention to ensure a timely and complete submission of information by keeping them updated on the different ICCAT reporting obligations, clearly identifying data, deadlines, formats, and contact persons responsible for the compilation of reports and data submission to ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ

Plusieurs États membres de l'Union européenne (UE) ont des flottilles qui pêchent activement dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit de : Chypre, Croatie, Espagne, France, Grèce, Irlande, Italie, Malte, Pays-Bas, Portugal et Royaume-Uni. La flottille de l'UE cible la plupart des espèces qui sont réglementées par l'ICCAT, à savoir le thon rouge de l'Est, le listao, l'albacore, le thon obèse, le germon, l'espadon, les makaires et les requins. Les flottilles de l'UE qui opèrent dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT capturent aussi d'autres groupes d'espèces, tels que les thonidés mineurs (bonitou, bonite à dos rayé, auxide, thonine commune et coryphène commune). La flottille de l'UE utilise une vaste gamme d'engins de pêche : senne, canne, palangre, ligne à main, ligne traînante, harpon, chalut pélagique, madrague et pêche sportive. L'UE est l'un des principaux acteurs dans la zone de l'ICCAT et ses prises représentent environ 40 % des prises totales des Parties contractantes à l'ICCAT. Cette diversité pose également un défi concret pour rendre fidèlement compte de cette variété, à savoir par le biais des données de tâche I et tâche II, mais également des informations sur les prises accessoires, les interactions avec des espèces associées, la composition des flottilles, etc. En dépit de la complexité des tâches relatives au suivi des obligations en matière de déclaration des différents États membres concernés, l'UE accorde une attention particulière à la nécessité de déclarer des données complètes et en temps opportun en les maintenant informés des différentes obligations de l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration, en identifiant clairement les données, les délais, les formats et les personnes de contact responsables de la compilation des rapports et de la présentation des données à l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

Varios Estados miembros de la Unión Europea (UE) tienen flotas que han pescado activamente en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT. Estos son: Chipre, Croacia, España, Francia, Grecia, Irlanda, Italia, Malta, Países Bajos, Portugal y el Reino Unido. La flota de la UE se dirige a la mayoría de las especies reguladas por ICCAT, a saber, atún rojo del este, listado, rabil, patudo, atún blanco, pez espada, marlines y tiburones. Las flotas de la UE que operan en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT también capturan otros grupos de especies como pequeños túnidos (melvera, bonito, melva, bacoreta y dorado). La flota de la UE utiliza muchos tipos de

¹ European Commission – Directorate General for Maritime Affairs and Fisheries.

artes de pesca: cerqueros, barcos de cebo vivo, palangreros, liña de mano, curricán, arpón, arrastreros epipelágicos, almadrabas y artes de pesca deportiva. La UE es uno de los principales actores en la zona de ICCAT y su captura responde del 40 % de las capturas totales de las Partes contratantes de ICCAT. Esta diversidad también plantea un reto concreto para la comunicación fidedigna de tal variedad, a saber a través de los datos de Tarea I y Tarea II, pero también información sobre captura fortuita, interacciones con especies asociadas, composición de la flota, etc. A pesar de la complejidad de las tareas que implica el seguimiento de las obligaciones de comunicación para los diferentes Estados miembros, la UE presta especial atención a garantizar la presentación completa y puntual de información mediante el envío de información actualizada a los Estados miembros de la UE sobre la diferentes obligaciones de comunicación de ICCAT, identificando claramente los requisitos de datos, los plazos, formato y personas de contacto responsables de recopilar los informes y de presentar los datos a ICCAT.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The total reported EU catches for the species regulated by ICCAT in the Atlantic and the Mediterranean amounted to more than 230.000 t in 2014. Nearly 55% of these catches (e.g. 125.000 t) correspond to tropical tuna (yellowfin, bigeye and skipjack). The remaining 45% corresponds mainly to catches of albacore, swordfish, bluefin tuna, sharks and other tuna and tuna like species (**Table 1**).

Globally, the above figures are around 10% less than in 2013 due in particular to the decrease of SKJ catches by 19%. The composition of catches presents some differences compared to previous years. While catches of BFT, SWO and BET remain at levels similar to those of 2013, ALB and YFT catches have increased by 28% and 10% respectively. For sharks (BSH and SMA) catches have decreased (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Statistics and research

2.1. Fishery statistics

2.1.1 Bluefin tuna

The EU fleet exploits the East Atlantic and Mediterranean stock of this species with a large variety of fishing gears such as purse seiners, longliners, traps, baitboats and handlines. Most catches in the Mediterranean correspond to purse seiners, while in the East Atlantic traps and baitboats are responsible for a large percentage of the bluefin tuna catches. French and Irish mid-water trawls targeting albacore have some by-catch of bluefin tuna.

The total EU catches of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in 2013 amounted to more than 7800 t. Of these, around 25% were caught in the North Atlantic by Spain, Portugal, France and, to a lesser extent, Ireland. Catches in the Mediterranean correspond to Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Croatia, Cyprus and Malta.

As mentioned above, the EU catches of bluefin tuna remained similar to those of 2013. This was due to the maintenance of the EU quota adopted by ICCAT for the period 2013-2014 (**Table 2 and Figure 2**).

2.1.2 Swordfish

The EU fleet exploits three different stocks of swordfish: northern Atlantic (longliners from Spain and Portugal, Irish and French fleets targeting albacore), southern Atlantic (longliners from Spain and Portugal) and Mediterranean (mainly longliners from Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Malta, Cyprus and Croatia and purse seiners from Croatia and Italy, harpoon fishery from Italy). The two Atlantic stocks are subject to TACs.

Table 3 below represents the provisional catches of the EU fleets on the different swordfish stocks in 2014.

Globally the EU swordfish catches remained in 2014 at levels similar to 2013. However it is to be noted that on a stock by stock basis, EU catches in the North Atlantic decreased by 10%, while catches of EU vessels on the Mediterranean swordfish stock increased by a similar percentage. Spanish and Italian catches in the Mediterranean account for most of this increase (**Figure 3**).

2.1.3 Albacore

Three different stocks of albacore (northern Atlantic, southern Atlantic and Mediterranean) are exploited by the EU fleets. The most important fishery takes place in the North East Atlantic where a variety of fleets operate (mid-water twin trawlers, baitboats and longliners). In the Mediterranean this species is mostly caught with longlines and to a lesser extent with purse seiners. **Table 4** presents the provisional catches of the different EU Member States on the three stocks of albacore.

The EU catches on the three albacore stocks have increased in 2014 by around 29%. This increase is particularly high in the Mediterranean (around 77%) and in the North Atlantic (+27%). However, catches on the South Atlantic stock have suffered a decrease of 35% (**Figure 4**).

2.1.4 Tropical tunas

The EU fleets (France, Spain and Portugal) exploit the multispecies fishery of tropical tunas where the main target species are Yellowfin, Bigeye and Skipjack. These fleets include purse seiners, longliners and bait boats. Catches of these species (around 125.000 tons) represent nearly 55% of the EU catches in the ICCAT Convention area. **Table 5** below provides the EU catches of tropical tunas in 2014.

Despite YFT catches increased by 11%, EU catches for tropical tuna in 2014 are much lower than in 2013 (-10%). It has to be underlined that there has been an important decrease in catches of skipjack (-19%) mainly due to the expiry of the fisheries protocol between the EU and Mauritania for the Spanish tuna purse seiners and baitboat fleets at the end of July 2014. As a result, EU-Spain catches for SKJ decreased by 23% (**Figure 5**).

2.1.5 Small tunas

EU catches of the most significant species of small tunas amounted to more than 6600 t in 2014. These species are dolphinfish (DOL), Atlantic bonito (BON), frigate tuna (FRI), bullet tuna (BLT) and little tunny (LTA). These are mainly exploited by artisanal fleets (namely in the Mediterranean) and to a lesser extent as by-catches in tuna traps (**Figure 6**).

2.1.6. Sharks

The most relevant EU catches of sharks in the ICCAT Convention area correspond to Spanish and Portuguese longliners operating in the northern and southern Atlantic.

The most important species are the blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) and the shortfin mako (*Isurus oxirynchus*). Small quantities of blue shark are also reported by France (Atlantic and Mediterranean). Catches for these two species in 2014 amounted to 45546 t for blue shark and 2905 t for shortfin mako.

Compared to the EU catches for these two species 2013, the figures above represent a slight increase (1%) for blue shark and a decrease of 8% for shortfin mako. However, the EU-Portugal catches for these species show a decreasing trend as some of the vessels of this fleet were scrapped (**Table 6** and **Figure 7**).

2.2. Fisheries research

2.2.1 The EU Data Collection Framework

An EU-wide framework for the collection of fisheries data (DCF) is in place since the early 2000s. Under this Framework, co-financed between the EU (European Commission) and the Member States and implemented by the relevant research institutes and ministerial departments in each EU coastal Member State, a complete set of information pertaining to the fleets (catch, effort and economic indicators) is compiled. In the ICCAT Convention area this information focusses on bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna, skipjack, albacore, swordfish, Atlantic bonito and a large number of sharks. In order to ensure a harmonised and coherent collection of the information, scientists of the different EU Member States concerned by ICCAT fisheries hold every year a

coordination meeting during which sampling schemes are fine-tuned and, where possible, some tasks are shared. Such data are regularly made available to scientists in order to run their researches and constitute the basis for the EU contribution to the stock assessment processes undertaken by the ICCAT SCRS. Participation of EU scientists in the most important working groups and sessions of the SCRS is supported by the European Commission (DG MARE) via the DCF funds or on an ad hoc basis.

In 2014, the EU sampling activities concerning species under the competence of ICCAT targeted the main species and fleets. **Table 7** presents the number of individuals of each species sampled.

2.2.2 EU voluntary contributions to the scientific work of international organisations

The EU has budget provisions for the voluntary funding of studies and research activities in the context of the RFMOs of which it is a member. One of the most relevant ICCAT activities to which the EU is contributing during the last years is the Atlantic-Wide Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP). Up to 2014 an amount of €5.3 million was spent by the EU for this programme. Its main objective is improving scientific knowledge on bluefin tuna with the aim to support conservation measures capable to ensure sustainable exploitation of the bluefin tuna stock in the Atlantic Ocean. The priorities of this programme are the improvement of the data collection, of the understanding of key biological and ecological processes and of the assessment models to provide better scientific advice. It includes data recovery and data mining, aerial surveys, biological studies, tagging activities and modelling. EU Member States research laboratories are particularly active in the context of the GBYP Programme.

In 2014, following the outcomes of a study on the feasibility of a tagging programme for tropical tuna in the Atlantic Ocean, that was co-funded by the EU, a series of actions have been implemented together with the ICCAT Secretariat in order to launch a large scale tagging programme for tropical tuna in the Atlantic Ocean for which the EU committed to contribute with a maximum amount of €13.5 million over a five year period, starting in 2015.

Also in 2014, the EU supported a study on Catch, Effort and Ecosystems impacts of FAD-fishing (CECOFAD) which is implemented jointly by scientists and the industry from France and Spain.

2.2.3. EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme and EU studies

In 2014, the EU Research and Technological Development Framework Programme (7th Framework Programme) supported four projects explicitly addressing species of ICCAT interest in the Atlantic Ocean and/or the Mediterranean Sea as well as one project of general interest for fisheries as follows:

- The EURO-BASIN project (<http://www.euro-basin.eu/>) includes work on assembling historical data, new field observations and experimental results into comprehensive datasets for modelling and prediction of the Atlantic Ocean ecosystem and related services, including work on bluefin tuna and albacore.
- The Transdott project (<http://www.transdott.eu/transdott/>) is working on the translation of the domestication of blue fin tuna into an innovative commercial application.
- The SOCIOEC project (<http://www.socioec.eu/>) includes work on the evaluation of current and future management measures in several fleets, including purse seiners and mixed trawlers operating in the Bay of Biscay and targeting, among other fish, mackerel, bluefin tuna and albacore.
- The MyFish project (<http://www.myfishproject.eu/>) is working on the concept of MSY with ecological, economic and social concerns and includes work on tunas and mackerels (called widely ranging fish) in their study regions that include the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.
- The MareFrame project started on 01/01/2014 and is developing assessment methods and a decision support framework for management of marine resources in order to enhance the capacity to provide integrated assessment in line with the ecosystem-based approach in fisheries management. These approaches are tested in case studies that do not include fisheries of ICCAT interest but they can be interesting for all fisheries.

2.2.4. Scientific Observers Programmes

Furthermore, the EU is committed to respect the ICCAT obligations in terms of scientific observer's coverage of the different fleets operating in the ICCAT Convention area. The EU national scientific observers cover the main fisheries in which the EU is involved such as E-BFT (purse seiners, longliners, traps and baitboats), N-ALB (pelagic trawlers), SWO (longliners) and tropical tunas (purse seiners). These observers follow appropriate training courses including data validation training. The information collected concerns all target and not-target species and, where possible, the collection of data is extended to cover turtles, seabirds and marine mammals. The type of data collected refer to catch, discards, by-catch, vessels and fishing gear characteristics as well as biological parameters such as length, weight, sex, maturity and growth.

2.2.5. EU Member States National Research Activities

As it was mentioned above the EU Data Collection Framework provides for the collection of fleet-related variables but also stock-related variables (length composition, growth parameters, maturity information and distribution) are collected for the most important stocks. This information, which constitutes the basis for the provision of scientific advice is used in different ICCAT working groups and serves also as basis for the implementation of other complementary research activities.

The different EU Member States undertake research activities at national level on issues related to ICCAT fisheries. Below there are some examples of such national activities:

Spain

- During 2014 Spanish scientists continued the development of different lines of research, such as standardization of relative abundance rates, reproduction, feeding, growth, migrations, stock structure, larval distribution, relationship between the distribution of capture and environmental parameters in addition to the use of larval abundance index as an indicator of spawning stock biomass and recruitment. Also research on the use of acoustics for better estimation of quantities at the time of catching and caging bluefin tuna.
- On tropical tuna, cooperative research work with the fishing industry is regularly undertaken by Spanish scientists on topics the implementation of the “electronic Observer” in the purse seine fleet, non-entangling and biodegradable FADs, as well as aspects of acoustic discrimination of tunas.
- Moreover, research is ongoing for the reproduction of bluefin tuna and improvement of aquaculture techniques for this species (feeding, larval ecology).

Greece

- Research activities include analysis of biological data for updating swordfish stock parameters, as well as genetic studies to evaluate stock mixing. In addition, through experimental fishing trials it is attempted to identify fishing practices that would lead to the avoidance of unwanted catches in drifting longline fisheries targeting swordfish.

Ireland

- The Irish Sea Fisheries Board (BIM) has made extensive contributions to the ICCAT working group on albacore tuna through tagging work and provision and development of methods for standardizing CPUE series.
- In 2014 two studies on albacore tuna comprising tagging work and CPUE analysis were published

Portugal

- National projects address topics such as the reduction of the by-catch (tuna and sharks) in the pelagic longline fishery, integration of biology, genetics and tagging studies for the management and conservation of bigeye and the migration and habitat use of smooth hammerhead shark. These include actions in cooperation with the industry.
- Portuguese scientists have conducted in 2014 electronic satellite tagging of pelagic sharks that are by-catch of the longline fishery, with the aim of improving the knowledge on migration, habitat use and stock delimitation.

Croatia

- Croatia continued in 2014 to support research activities related to BFT stock management.
- In 2014, a project was initiated with the objective, among other issues, to test the accuracy of camera system estimates by comparing camera results with direct measurement of fish harvested on the farm.

France

- France is involved in several research projects in the framework of national, European and international projects on topics such as the reproduction and growth of bluefin tuna, spatial distribution, as well as modelling of population dynamics. Aerial surveys are undertaken in the framework of a national programme. In addition a national tagging programme set up by the recreational fishermen is coordinated by French researchers.
- In addition to the research work on fleets exploiting tropical species the IRD researchers participate in the supervision of several doctoral theses on these topics (“Fishing pressure exerted by the tropical tuna purse seiners in the Atlantic and Indian oceans towards improving our understanding of deep-sea marine ecosystems exploitation” and “Spatiotemporal interactions between whale sharks, marine mammals and tropical tuna purse seine fisheries”).

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	18/09/2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	19/06/2015+31/08/2015 (update of figures).
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	10/06/2015+31/08/2015 (update of figures).
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	10/06/2015+31/08/2015 (update of figures).
S5	Size samples (Task II)	10/06/2015+31/08/2015 (update of figures).
S6	Catch estimated by size	10/06/2015+31/08/2015 (update of figures).
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Unavailable.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Done with Task I and Task II.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Done with Task I and Task II.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Updated information submitted for CY (23/06), IT (03/08) and MT (16/07).
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Unavailable.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Unavailable.
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	30/06/2015
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and Recreational fishing data	16/07/2015 (Malta)
S15	Size sampling from farms	16/07/2015 (HR, MT) – ES replied that ICCAT already has the information and should do it.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Redundant – Not this year.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Meeting is in September (06/07/2015, 17/07/2015, 20/07/2015, 24/07/2015, 06/08/2015, 10/08/2015).

Number	Information required	Response
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	31/07/2015
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	16/07/2015 (Malta)
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Done with Task I and Task II.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	No changes from previous year.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Done with Task I and Task II.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N/A
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Done with Task I and Task II.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Done with Task I and Task II.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Done with Task I and Task II.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Prohibited by Article 23 of Council Regulation 2015/104.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Prohibited by Article 23 of Council Regulation 2015/104.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Done with Task I and Task II.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Done with Task I and Task II.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Unavailable.

Number	Information required	Response
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	From 23/01/2015 to 22/07/2015.
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	16/07/2015 (GR) 21/07/2015 (ES)
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Done with Task I and Task II.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Partially included in Part I of the Annual Report.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	<p>Pursuant to Article 216(2) of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, international agreements concluded by the Union are binding upon the institutions of the Union and on its Member States. In these circumstances, Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. Besides, ICCAT recommendations are also implemented through some specific EU Regulations (e.g. VMS, Sharks, Control, IUU Regulations).</p> <p>Furthermore, the catch limits adopted for the stocks managed by ICCAT were fixed in EU law through Council Regulation (EU) No. 2015/104 of 19 January 2015 fixing for 2015 the fishing opportunities available in EU waters and, to EU vessels, in certain non-EU waters for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks which are subject to international negotiations or agreements (OJ L22, 28.01.2015).</p>
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	As mentioned above, EU Member States are bound to take necessary direct measures designed to ensure compliance with ICCAT recommendations by their vessels and, as appropriate, their nationals. This entailed regular reporting from Member States to the European Commission and from the Commission to ICCAT.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/09/2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N.A. In 2015 no chartering arrangements were concluded.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N.A. In 2015 no chartering arrangements were concluded.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	13/06/2015 (MT)
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. The EU prohibits its vessels to perform transshipments at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. The EU prohibits its vessels to perform transshipments at sea.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. The EU prohibits its vessels to perform transshipments at sea.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No update needed. Past contact points still valid.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No update needed. Past contact points still valid.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No update needed. Past contact points still valid.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not available
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not available
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not available
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. No bilateral arrangement on Port inspection were concluded.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. No access agreements were concluded.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. No access agreements were concluded.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	The list runs until 31/12/2020 and this should be considered as being without a final date. There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	There is no specific date for submitting data under this requirement. Whenever a modification, addition, etc. occurs it is submitted to ICCAT.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	As other ICCAT obligations, sport and recreational fisheries are managed by Member States in respect of provisions established by ICCAT. To this extent, such activities are subject to conditions such as: the delivery of permits, the respect of closed seasons, the assignment of a specific quota to such activities, the implementation of a catch and release system whenever possible, the prohibition of sale of catches deriving from sport and recreational fisheries, etc. Member States are free to avail of the above instruments or others in order to control such fisheries. In any case, such activities occur within the limit of the quota assigned to the EU and thus its Member States. See Annex I for more details on single Member States.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No vessels signalled to ICCAT.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	See letter of 9/10/2015.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	No information to report.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not available.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	None – not applicable.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	41 18/2/15
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	31/8/15
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	8/6/15
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	115
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	14 26/3/2015
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	0
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2015	13/02/2015
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	No adjustments
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Modifications to fishing plan: 20/5/2015 and 28/8/15 (PRT), 6/5/15 (ITA). Modifications to individual quotas: 26/5/15 (ESP).
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not yet. Deadline 29/9/2015.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	31/3/2015
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	612
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	327
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	13/05/2015
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	13/02/2015
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	31/3/2015
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	670 27/4/2015
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	272 (EU inspections on EU vessels) + 21 (EU inspections on other CPCs vessels), in total 293 reports
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	27/2/15, 9/3/15 (ITA), 16/3/15 (GRC), 17/4/15 (ESP), 12/5/15 (ESP), 13/5/15 (ITA), 1/7/15 (ESP, MLT), 17/8/15 (ESP).
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	35
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	8
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	- At the EU level, no category of gear has been closed before the end of its season. - The EU traps have been closed from 04/08 to 29/08; on 30/08, Portuguese traps re-opened.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not available/not applicable.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Validated BCDs are sent directly from the EU MS to the ICCAT Secretariat. This takes place on a regular basis throughout the year.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	28/9/2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Sent by MS to ICCAT + EU when modifications/updates.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	European Commission at mare-BFT@ec.europa.eu
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Currently covered by EC Reg. 640/2010.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Summaries and sample tags for the various Member States were provided to the Secretariat ahead of the February intersessional meeting.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	MS of the EU have been provided with the necessary information to register all their BFT operators in eBCD. Such registrations process involved the MS directly contacting TRAGSA with the ICCAT Secretariat in copy. Updates are taking place on a regular basis.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	This is no longer a yearly requirement in 2015 but only upon changes.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	23/06/2015 (France), 12/06/2015 (Portugal), 06/07/2015 (Spain).
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	None – not applicable.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Area and time closure as foreseen by Rec. 11-01, concern some vessels flagged to EU-Spain and EU-France. The concerned recommendation was notified by the European Commission to all the EU Member States in early 2012 (before the entry into force). Member States concerned communicated the provisions of the recommendation to the relevant vessels through issuance of Ministerial circulars or similar legally binding instruments. Furthermore, tracking through VMS of vessels was insured in order to make sure that if a vessel entered the area during the closure, it carried on board an observer in order to check that no fishing on FADs took place. In 2014 no EU vessel carried out any fishing activity in the area/time closure for BET/YFT.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	19/12/2014
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	31/03/2015 +1/10/2015
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	03/02/2015 (France)
TRO	2008	Observer reports	The observers reports were transmitted to the ICCAT Secretariat on 31/7/2015 (Spain) and 21/9/2015 (France).
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	31/03/2015+1/10/2015
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	03/02/2015 (France)
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	14/1/15, 15/1/15 (ITA)
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	14/1/15, 16/1/15 (ITA)
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	30/6/15
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	14/9/15
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	No change since transmission last year.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Exception not applied by EU vessels as the EU landing obligation requires all fish caught to be counted against the quota.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The only MS that fish for blue marlins are Spain, France and Portugal and for white marlins Spain and Portugal. See Annex II for more details on single Member States.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Shortfin mako catches are carried out by the surface longline fleet targeting swordfish. Catches of this species reach only 5.7% (2013) of global surface longline fleet. Catches of this shark species is only permitted for surface longline vessels included in the longline Unified Census Area (CUPS). These provisions are set out in Ministerial Orders regulating the fishing of highly migratory species. The mentioned CUPS was established in 2006 to regulate fishing surface longline gear to catch highly migratory species. The census is structured in a list of vessels authorized fishing area for each of them. Since 2006 there has been a decrease of 32 vessels (from 280 in 2006 to 248 in 2013), which implies a reduction in fishing capacity. In the Atlantic the number of ships to which authorization was granted was 118 ATLN boats in the north, 40 in the South ATLN. Moreover, fishing for this species in the Mediterranean is prohibited since October 2012 by Recommendation GFCM/36/2012/3. See Annex III for more details on single Member States.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Retaining on board silky sharks (<i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>) taken in any fishery in the ICCAT Convention area is prohibited in the EU. Council Regulation (EU) No. 2015/104 of 19 January 2015 (TAC & Quota) prohibits catches of several sharks (<i>Lamna nasus</i> , <i>Alopias</i> spp., <i>Sphyrnidae</i> (exception of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i> , <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>). See Annex IV for more details on single Member States.

Category	N°	Information required	Response
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	<p>Council Regulation ((EU) No. 2015/104 of 19 January 2015 (TAC & Quota) prohibits catches of several sharks (<i>Lamna nasus</i>, <i>Alopias</i> spp., <i>Sphyrnidae</i> (exception of <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>), <i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>, <i>Carcharhinus falciformis</i>); landing inspections of longliners.</p> <p>See Annex V for more details on single Member States.</p>
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	<p>Regarding the implementation of ICCAT Recommendation 10-09, in 2012, several research projects were carried out in the EU for scientific observations related to the interaction between fishing activities of ICCAT area and sea turtles. In order to comply with this recommendation, Member States adopted specific regulations which include measures to prevent the capture of sea turtles.</p> <p>Furthermore, some Member States require that, prior to the issuance of a Temporary Permit Fishing, vessels (surface longliners) submit with their application an annex which certifies the existence onboard of turtle release devices.</p> <p>Similarly, among the conditions for granting fishing permit, there is the obligation to be fulfilled by the shipowners and vessel captains to follow specific guidelines for the correct annotation of information concerning the interactions with sea turtles that occurred during fishing activities.</p> <p>See also information sent under obligation S38.</p> <p>See Annex VI for more details on single Member States.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	<p>Information on seabird interaction sent under S39.</p> <p>PT: Fishermen fishing in areas where the interaction with seabird is likely to occur are encouraged to set the gear after sunset, reduce light to minimum levels and make use of <i>tori lines</i>. Observers on board provide guidance on how to prepare and set <i>tori lines</i>.</p>
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Annex VII for more details on single Member States.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Text on measures taken to implement ICCAT conservation and management measures not included in Section 3 above, and any other information of interest to the Commission.

Nothing else to signal.

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

- Accompanied by a worked example with theoretical calculations.
- Some concern has been expressed by some of our Member States on the increasing amount of reporting which is required in order to comply with ICCAT obligations and, especially, some doubts were casted on the fact that this reporting is effectively used rather than merely sit in ICCAT archives. One of the concerns raised regards the statistical document programme for bigeye tuna and for Atlantic swordfish. It is unclear to which extent this reporting obligation can actually provide information to detect possible IUU fishing activities and thus is a useful control tool. A critical review of the programme would be probably necessary.
- GEN 0006 on transshipment: the obligations under this item are not entirely clear. It seems that the information to be supplied is based on two Recommendations, 06-11 and 12-06, which are very similar and differ only, in our opinion, for the type of ships to which that applies: one to large vessels to tuna and other large pelagic longliners. It would be appropriate to merge both recommendations.

Table 1. EU catches (t) for the major species in the ICCAT Convention area in 2014.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>
CY	18,4	59	377	0	0	0
ES	2446,43	9935	12148	14379,57	10735,56	51628,21
FR	2419	155	6746,6	21733,8	3548,6	17406,3
GR	161	1344	287,35	0	0	0
HR	386,96	16	26,7	0	0	0
IRE	19,4	3	2484,69	0	0	0
IT	1945,6	3393	1353	0	0	0
MT	156,48	376	62	0,5	0	0
NL	0	0	0	0	0	0
PT	243,1	1493	2612,5	70,798	3869	1712,12
UK	0	0	135,69	0	0	0
Total	7796,37	16773	26233,53	36184,67	18153,16	70746,63

Table 2. Provision EU catches (t) of Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in 2013 and 2014.

<i>Year</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
CY	17	18
ES	2502	2446
FR	2414	2419
GR	178	161
HR	389	387
IRE	13	19
IT	1938	1946
MT	155	156
NL	0	0
PT	235	243
UK	0	0
Total	7841	7796

Table 3. Provisional catches (t) of the EU fleets of the different swordfish stocks in 2014.

	<i>N-ATL</i>	<i>S-ATL</i>	<i>MED</i>
CY	0	0	59
ES	3749	4113	2073
FR	28	0	127
GR	0	0	1344
HR	0	0	16
IRE	3	0	0
IT	0	0	3393
MT	0	0	376
NL	0	0	0
PT	1241	252	0
UK	0	0	0
Total	5021	4365	7388

Table 4. Provisional EU catches (t) of albacore in 2014.

	<i>N-ALB</i>	<i>S-ALB</i>	<i>MED</i>
CY	0	0	377
ES	11607	259,1	283
FR	6708	38	1
GR	0	0	287
HR	0	0	27
IRE	2485	0	0
IT	0	0	1353
MT	0	0	62
NL	0	0	0
PT	2609	3	0
UK	136	0	0
Total	23545	300	2389

Table 5. EU catches (in tons) of tropical tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in 2014.

	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>
ES	14380	10736	51628
FR	21734	3549	17406
PT	71	3869	1712
Total	36184	18153	70747

Table 6. EU catches of blue shark and shortfin mako in 2014.

	<i>BSH</i>	<i>SMA</i>
ES	40540	2558
FR	136	1
IT	173	0
MT	4	0
PT	4682	346
UK	10	0
Total	45546	2905

Table 7. Sampling intensity (No. of individuals measured per species) in the EU in 2014.

	<i>BFT</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SMALL</i>
No. of individuals	8110	67658	72378	87526	73479	87874	31590

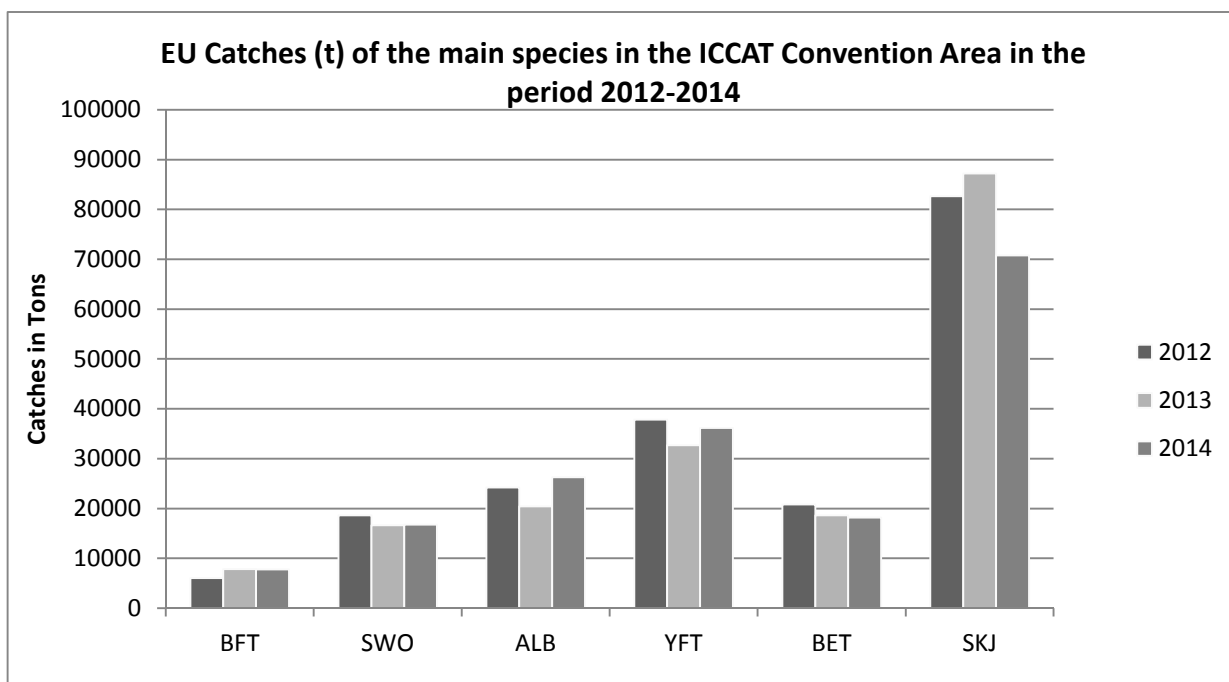


Figure 1. EU catches (t) of the main species in the ICCAT Convention area in the period 2012-2014.

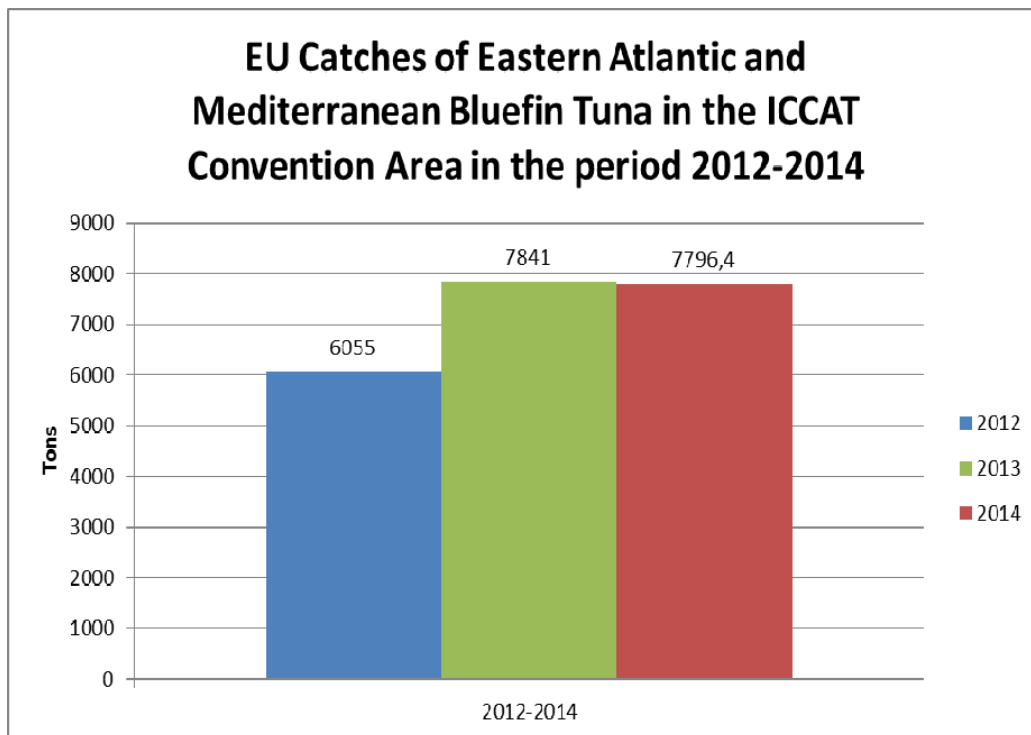


Figure 2. EU catches of eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in the period 2012-2014.

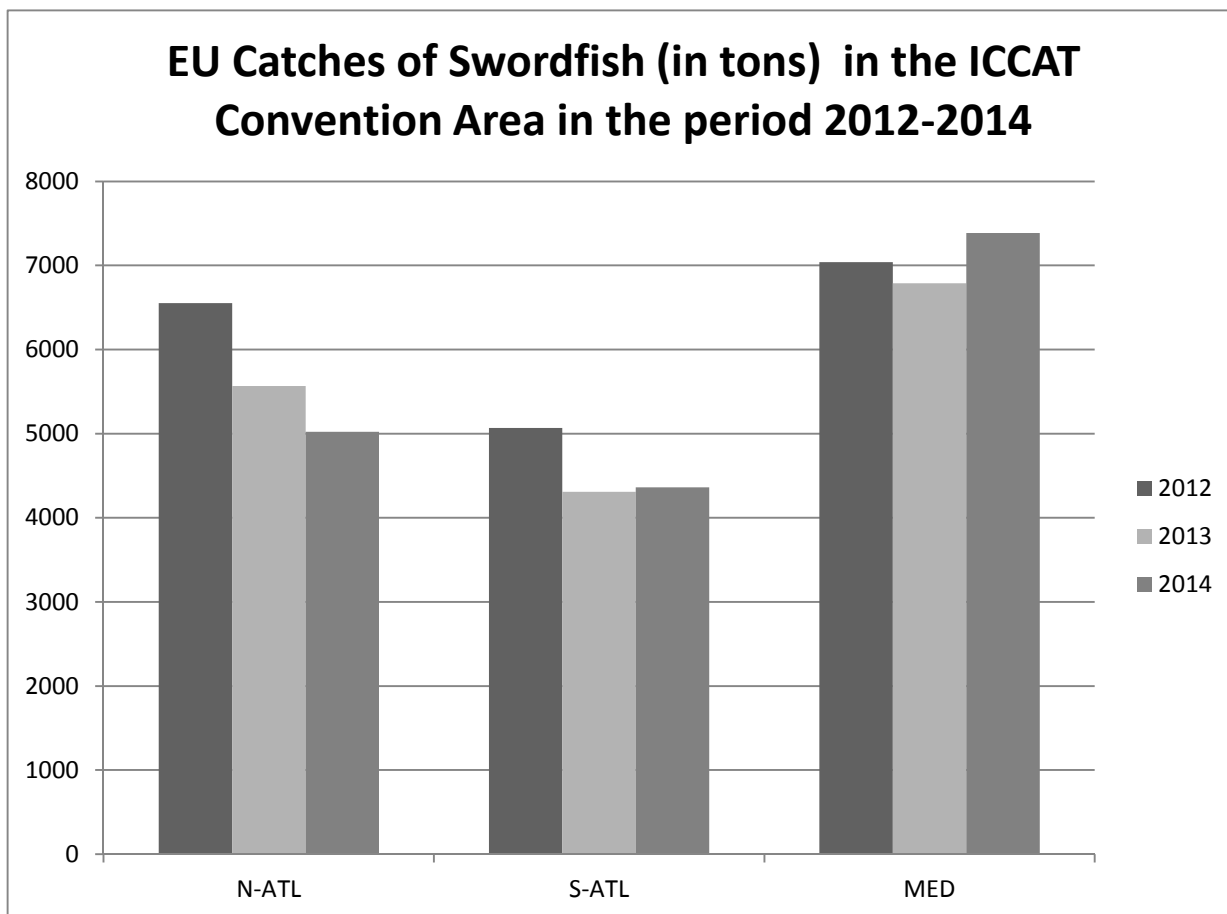


Figure 3. EU catches of swordfish (t) in the ICCAT Convention area in the period 2012-2014.

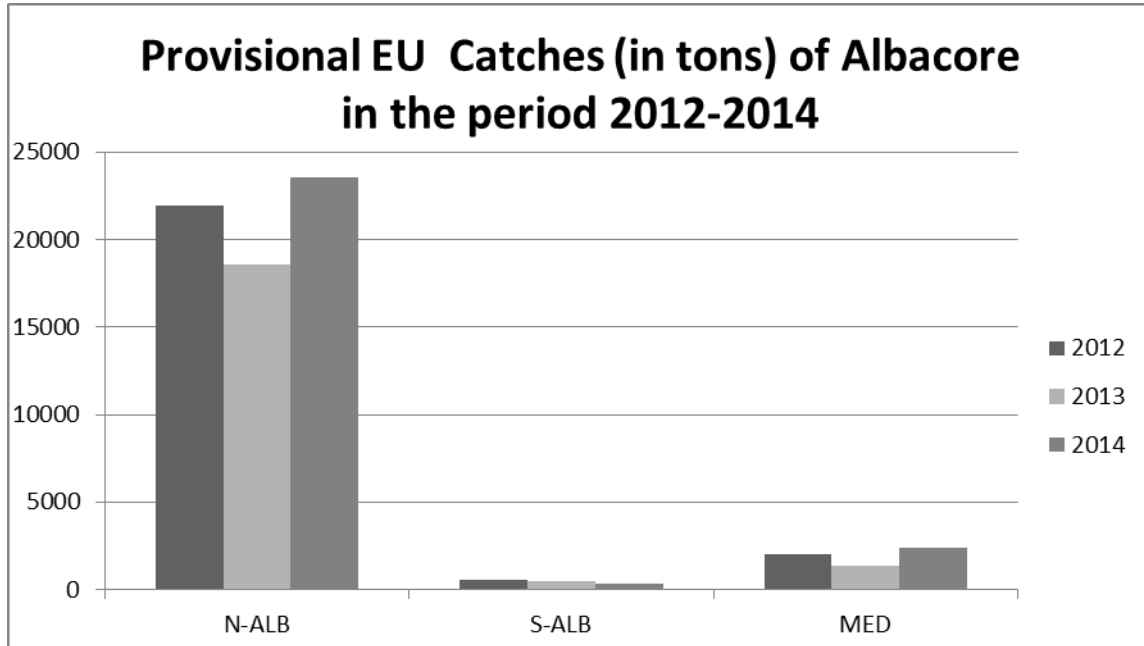


Figure 4. Provision EU catches (t) of albacore in the period 2012-2014.

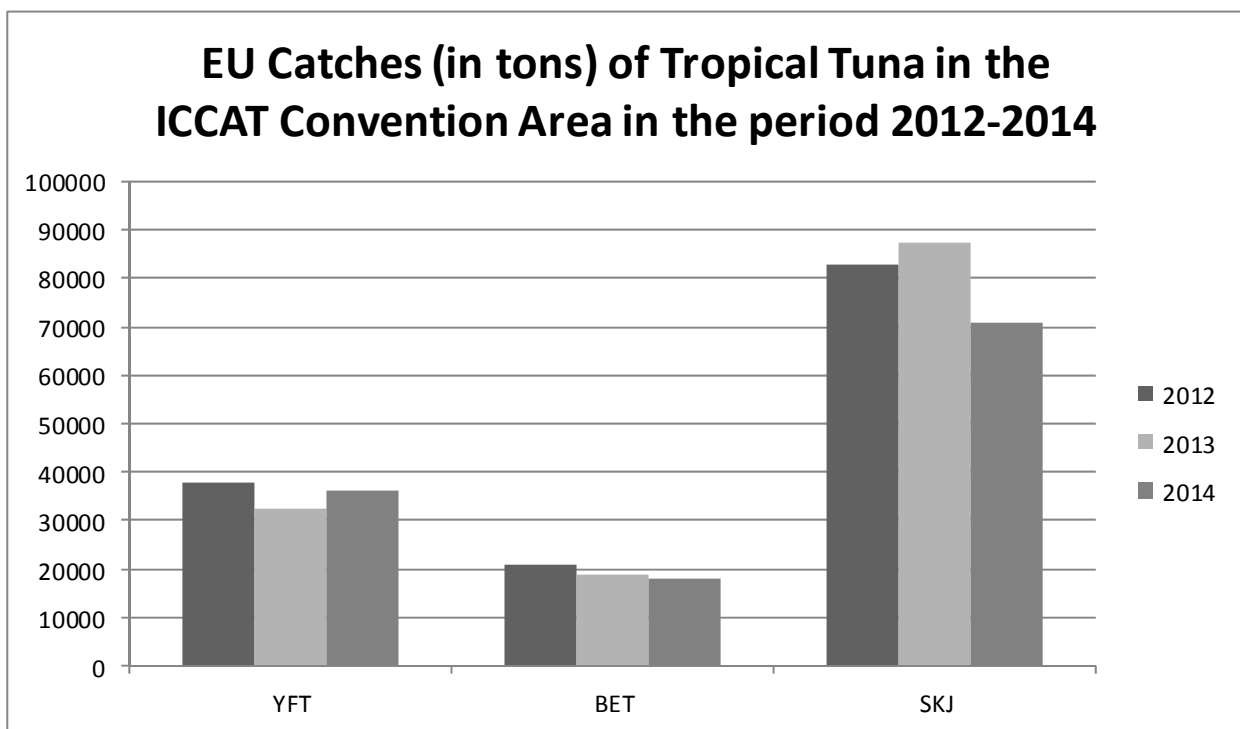


Figure 5. EU catches (t) of tropical tuna in the ICCAT Convention area in the period 2012-2014.

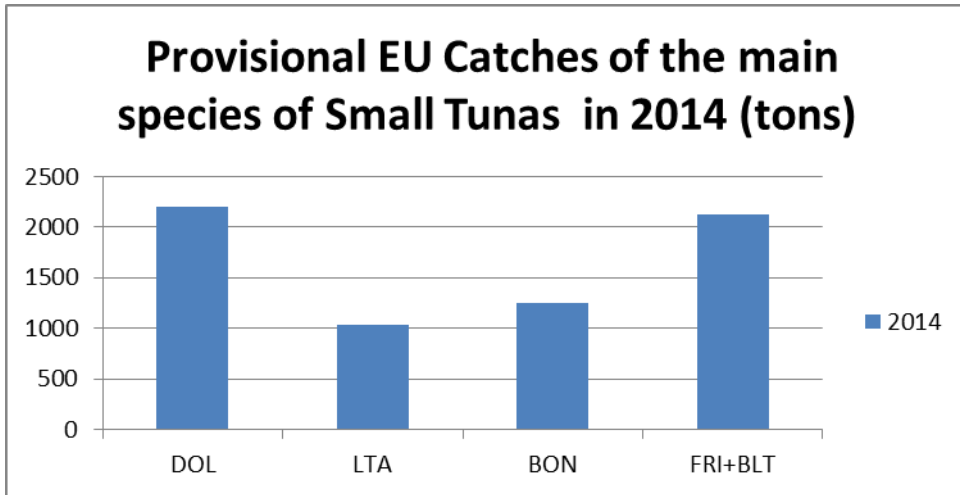


Figure 6. Provision EU catches of the main species of small tunas in 2014 (tons).

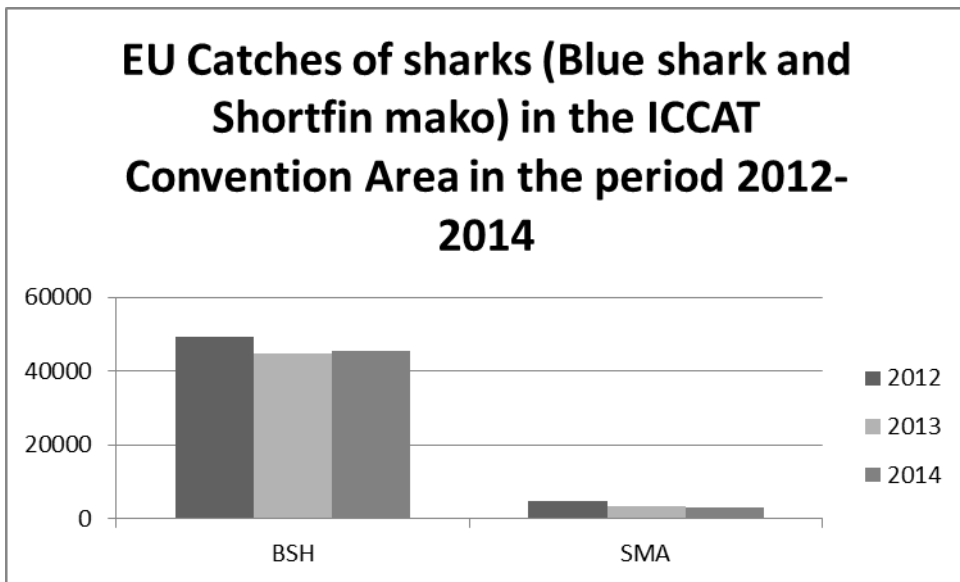


Figure 7. EU catches of sharks (blue shark and shortfin mako) in the ICCAT Convention area in the period 2012-2014.

GEN 0023 - Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries

Malta

In 2014, 1% of the national quota was allocated to recreational fishing vessels and vessels were limited to register 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 EC through Malta's interim and final reports on the implementation of the national control action programme.

Any catches were recorded on BCDs as from the beginning of the applicable season. Additionally, data concerning any catches were reported in the ICCAT forms for Task I and Task II data for 2014 and 2015 and communicated in 2014 and 2015 accordingly.

No recreational vessels were licensed to participate in the Mediterranean swordfish sport and recreational fisheries in 2014.

Cyprus

The Cyprus recreational fishery is being regulated by the national Fisheries Legislation and EC Regulations, basically Regulation No. 1967/2006 concerning management measures in the Mediterranean Sea. The restrictive measures enforced, either by the national or the Community legislation concern:

- i. fishing gears to be used by recreational fishermen, including allowable quantities
- ii. allowable species (note that all Chondrichthyes are banned for the recreational fishery)
- iii. allowable catch per trip for each fishing gear
- iv. allowable catch per trip for a given species
- v. space and time restrictions

A license from the Department of Fisheries and Marine Research is needed for any kind of recreational fishing carried out from a vessel or with the use of spear gun. The licenses are issued with written conditions, which are legally binding. The marketing of catches from recreational fishing is prohibited. Regarding catch statistics, the catch from recreational fishermen is not reflected in the statistics, but it is estimated.

There is no sport fishery for tuna like species in Cyprus, whereas recreational fishery is limited to albacore during summer. Recreational fishermen are not allowed to catch BFT or SWO.

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, se reservó en 2014 una cantidad de cuota específica de atún rojo para la pesca recreativa, mediante Resolución del Secretario General de Pesca de 3 de abril de 2014. Esta cuota fue de 5,5 t. La Resolución prohíbe expresamente la captura dirigida a la muerte de ejemplares de atún rojo, obligando a la suelta de ejemplares vivos. La cuota sólo se contabiliza en caso de muerte accidental de ejemplares, que no pueden destinarse a la comercialización. A lo anteriormente mencionado, se añade que para esta pesquería también es de aplicación, como normativa nacional, la Orden de 26 de febrero de 1999, por la que se establecen las normas que regulan la pesca marítima de recreo, en lo concerniente a los topes máximos de capturas y tallas mínimas.

Portugal

In Portugal, rules for sport and recreational fisheries are set out in Decree-law 246/2000, 29th September, amended by Decree-law 112/2005, 08 June, Decree-law 56/2007, 13 March and Decree-law 101/2013, 25 July. These rules are applicable to ICCAT species.

Catches of several sharks (e.g. *Carcharodon carcharias*, *Cetorhinus maximus*, *Lamna nasus*, *Helexanchus griseus*, *Carcharinus falciformis*, *Carcharinus longimanus*, *Alopias superciliosus*), marine turtles, marine mammals are forbidden. Catches of *Thunnus gaudius*, *Makaira nigricans*, *Terapturus albidus*, *Tetrapturus pfluegeri*, *Tetrapturus georgei*, *Tetrapturus belone*, *Xiphias gladius*, *Prionace glauca*, *Isusus oxyrinchus* are limited to one individual per day and vessel for all these species. Catches of *Thunnus obesus* are limited to three individuals per day and vessel.

Catches of *Thunnus thynnus* are forbidden but under a specific annual authorisation a global annual catch of 500 kg may be allowed.

Croatia

In Croatia sport and recreational fishery is managed under the Marine Fisheries Act (OG No. 81/2013, 14/2014 and 152/2015) and subordinate legislation based upon it. All fishing licenses for sport and recreational fisheries are issued electronically, and all authorized persons acting under the Law on Marine Fisheries have access to the database of licenses issued. A certain amount of national quota is allocated to sport fishery and distributed among the competitions. Competitions are organized by Croatian Sport Fishing Association. During the competition event with allocated quota for BFT, a fisheries inspector is always present, while the sampling of tuna (size, weight, etc.) is conducted by IOF (Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries). BFT, if caught, within the competitions with no allocated quota must be released. The frequency of controls at sea (all forms of fishing) is listed in the Plan of fisheries inspection.

BIL 5002 - Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures

Spain

Las principales medidas que se han implementado en España para una mejor aplicación de la REC 12-04 se vertebran en dos aspectos:

- Mejora en la recopilación de datos: la plena implementación del Diario Electrónico de a bordo (DEA) ha ayudado a contar con datos a tiempo real que permiten la toma de decisiones de manera más rápida, sobre todo en lo referente al consumo de cuota.
- Además, en la emisión de los Permisos Temporales de Pesca (PTP) para el año 2014, se incluyó de manera específica la obligatoriedad de identificar con el código AL3 las especies capturadas por encima de 50 kilos, tal y como establece el Reglamento 1224/2009:

“los capitanes de los buques comunitarios deberán anotar en el diario de pesca sus operaciones, indicando expresamente todas las cantidades de cada especie capturadas y transportadas a bordo superiores a 50kg en equivalente de peso vivo”.

Para facilitar esta tarea se entrega un listado con los códigos de las especies más comúnmente capturadas y una guía de identificación. No obstante, dentro de algunas familias sigue siendo difícil la identificación individual de la especie por lo que el desglose final es realizado por los expertos del IEO en función de los datos recogidos por los observadores y en los muestreos en puerto.

France

Les dispositions de la recommandation 12-04 sont mises en œuvre par:

- pour ce qui concerne l'allocation des captures, le Règlement (UE) n°40/2013 du Conseil du 21 janvier 2013 établissant, pour 2013, les possibilités de pêche dans les eaux de l'UE et, pour les navires de l'UE, dans certaines eaux n'appartenant pas à l'UE en ce qui concerne certains stocks ou groupes de stocks halieutiques faisant l'objet de négociations ou d'accords internationaux, notamment son annexe I(D);
- pour ce qui concerne le régime de déclaration des captures et le régime relatif à l'inspection et au contrôle, le Règlement (CE) n°1224/2009 du 20 novembre 2009 instituant un régime communautaire de contrôle afin d'assurer le respect des règles de la politique commune de la pêche, complété du Règlement d'exécution (UE) n°404/2011 de la Commission du 8 avril 2011.

Tout capitaine d'un navire de pêche communautaire d'une longueur hors tout de 10 m et plus est astreint à la tenue à la mer d'un journal de pêche ainsi qu'au remplissage d'une déclaration de débarquement. Les capitaines des navires d'une longueur hors tout de 12 m et plus sont tenus d'enregistrer et de transmettre à leur Etat du pavillon les données sous forme électronique (système dit « ERS » - Electronic Reporting System). Le régime de déclaration des navires de pêche communautaire d'une longueur hors tout inférieure à 10 m est du ressort des Etats membres. Selon l'arrêté du 18 juillet 1990, les capitaines des navires français d'une longueur hors tout inférieure à 10 m sont tenus de remplir une fiche de pêche récapitulant l'ensemble des activités de pêche et les quantités débarquées.

Le contrôle et la surveillance des pêches s'est effectuée en 2013 dans le cadre du plan national de contrôle des produits de la pêche maritime et de l'aquaculture 2012-2013 (Circulaire DPMA/SDRH/C-2012 du 9 mai 2012 portant programme national de contrôle des produits de la pêche maritime et de l'aquaculture marine bisannuel 2012 -2013), qui comporte un volet spécifique relatif aux espèces hautement migratoires.

Le suivi des captures dans les Antilles françaises est complété au plan scientifique depuis 2010 par un Système d'Informations Halieutiques (SIH), conçu par l'institut scientifique compétent, l'Ifremer.

SHK 7003 - Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction

Malta

In 2014, no by-catches of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) were recorded. Any potential by-catches are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Any information on such by-catches is collected and reported in Task I+II datasheets.

The reference species is subject to management measures under national law by Legal Notice 311 of 2006 under Schedule VIII. Actions in contravention to applicable ICCAT recommendations may be prosecuted by law through the Enforcement of Sea Fishing Conventions Order (LN209/11 and LN282/11), which is presently being updated to include recently added legal instruments.

Portugal

With the publication of the EU Regulation No. 605/2013, which obliges sharks to be landed with their fins naturally attached to the bodies there was a significant reduction on the mortality shortfin mako (2012:1198,5 t; 2013: 951,92 t; 2014: 345,93 t).

Spain

Las capturas de marrajo dientuso (SMA) son llevadas a cabo por la flota de palangre de superficie dirigida a pez espada. Las capturas de esta especie están en torno al 5% del global de la flota de palangre de superficie. Esta especie de tiburón, únicamente está autorizada para los buques palangreros de superficie incluidos en el Censo Unificado de Palangre de Superficie (CUPS). Esta disposición viene establecida en la *Orden ARM/1647/2009, de 15 de junio, por la que se regula la pesca de especies altamente migratorias*, artículo 1.1.

El CUPS, creado en 2006, ha sido regulado en 2014 mediante Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, por la que se regula la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie para la captura de especies altamente migratorias. El censo está estructurado en una lista de buques con la zona de pesca autorizada para cada uno de ellos.

Desde el año 2006 ha habido un descenso de 52 buques en el CUPS (de 280 en el año 2006 a 228 a finales de 2014), lo que implica una reducción del esfuerzo pesquero.

En la zona del Atlántico el número de buques a los que se concedió autorización en 2014 fue de 73 barcos en el Atlántico Norte al norte de 5° N, 32 en el Atlántico Sur por debajo de 5° N, y 67 en el Mediterráneo.

Por otra parte, la pesca de esta especie en el Mediterráneo está prohibida desde octubre de 2012, según la Recomendación de la Comisión General de Pesca del Mediterráneo 36/2012.

Greece

Sharks are not targeted species in Greek fisheries and no discards were reported regarding shark species in 2014.

Croatia

In 2014, no by-catches of shortfin mako (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) were recorded in Croatia.

However, nature protection legislation on national level (Act on nature protection (OG No. 80/2013 and the Ordinance on establishing the protected and strictly protected species (OG No. 144/2013)) has put under strict protection the total of 23 cartilaginous fish species. The shortfin mako shark is also included, although it is extremely rare in Adriatic Sea. However, if caught, the specimens of the shortfin mako shark must be released unharmed back to the sea.

Annex IV

SHK 7004 - Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation

Malta

In 2014, no by-catches of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus* spp.) were recorded as Maltese fishing fleets operating in areas where this particular species is absent.

Portugal

Prohibition of catches of silky shark (TAC and Quota regulation) and landing inspections of longliners.

Spain

Cuando faenen en la zona del Convenio, los buques palangreros de superficie tienen prohibido capturar y retener a bordo ejemplares de tiburón jaquetón. Se resalta que uno de los puntos del anexo del PTP, especifica que la empresa armadora se compromete a cumplir la normativa nacional y comunitaria que le sea de aplicación, así como con cuantas disposiciones emanen de las distintas Organizaciones Regionales de Pesca.

La Orden AAA/658/2014, de 22 de abril, por la que se regula la pesca con el arte de palangre de superficie para la captura de especies altamente migratorias, en su anexo II prohíbe la pesca de esta especie en el área de ICCAT para la flota española.

United Kingdom

EU Control Measures are implemented into UK law by 'The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009'. EU Conservation Measures are implemented into UK law by this Act as are other enforceable Community restrictions relating to sea fishing.

Cyprus

No by-catch of silky sharks was recorded in Cyprus. In general, any potential by-catch is returned to the sea unharmed whenever possible and relevant information on such by-catches is collected and reported through Tasks I & II.

Greece

Sharks are not targeted species in Greek fisheries and no discards were reported regarding shark species in 2014.

Croatia

In 2014, no by-catches of silky sharks (*Carcharhinus* spp.) were recorded as this particular species is absent from the Adriatic Sea.

**SHK 7005 - implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures
(Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)**

Malta

No fisheries targeting sharks are present in Malta. Information on any by-catches is collected and reported in Task I and II datasheets.

Various shark 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:

Great white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*), basking shark (*Cetorhinus maximus*), thresher shark (*Alopias vulpinus*), shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*), porbeagle shark (*Lamna nasus*), sand tiger shark (*Carcharias taurus*), spinner shark (*Carcharhinus brevipinna*), blacktip shark (*Carcharhinus limbatus*), sandbar shark (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*), blue shark (*Prionace glauca*), tope shark (*Galeorhinus galeus*), bluntnose sixgill shark (*Hexanchus griseus*), angel shark (*Squatina squatina*).

The national legislative framework governing fisheries management is established under Chapter 425 of the Laws of Malta.

Portugal

Prohibition of catches (TAC and Quota regulation) of several sharks (*Lamna nasus*, *Alopias* spp., *Sphyrnidae* (exception of *Sphyrna tiburo*), *Carcharhinus longimanus*, *Carcharhinus falciformis*); landing inspections of longliners.

Spain

Lo estipulado en todas estas recomendaciones, está incluido en la vertebración de la actividad de los buques palangreros de superficie, los únicos en España que pueden capturar especies de tiburones pelágicos (salvo las especies prohibidas). Ya se ha dado contestación, en el marco de otros requisitos de envío de información.

UK

EU Control Measures are implemented into UK law by 'The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009'. EU Conservation Measures are implemented into UK law by this Act as are other enforceable Community restrictions relating to sea fishing.

Cyprus

No pelagic shark-specific fisheries exist in Cyprus and shark catches are generally insignificant. Any potential by-catch is returned to the sea unharmed whenever possible. Information on such by-catches is collected and reported through Tasks I & II.

France

Un récapitulatif de la réglementation en vigueur ainsi qu'un tableau de synthèse est rendu disponible à l'adresse suivante: <http://www.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/Raie-et-requin.html>.

Croatia

No fisheries targeting sharks are present in Croatia and no by-catches were recorded in 2014.

In addition, nature protection legislation on national level (Act on nature protection (OG No. 80/2013 and the Ordinance on establishing the protected and strictly protected species (OG No. 144/2013)) has put under strict protection the total of 23 cartilaginous fish species.

Annex VI

BYC 8001 - Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines

Malta

Any potential by-catches of sea turtle are returned to the sea unharmed to the extent possible. Information on such by-catches is collected and reported through respective ICCAT forms.

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:

Testudo graeca, *Testudo hermanni*, *Testudo marginata*, *Caretta caretta*, *Chelonia mydas*, *Emys orbicularis*, *Mauremys caspica*, *Mauremys leprosa*.

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, the Portuguese industry shall:

- 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.

Spain

En cuanto a la implementación de la Recomendación ICCAT 10-09, durante el año 2014, el Instituto Español de Oceanografía, en el marco de varios proyectos de investigación, ha llevado a cabo 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).

Asimismo, previamente a la emisión del Permiso Temporal de Pesca, 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 al Permiso Temporal de Pesca 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.

UK

EU Control Measures are implemented into UK law by 'The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009'. EU Conservation Measures are implemented into UK law by this Act as are other enforceable Community restrictions relating to sea fishing.

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.

Accidental catches by the pelagic longline fleet are collected 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). According to the 2012 on-board sampling, only one species of turtle - *Caretta caretta* - was by-caught on surface longlines. An average of 0.16 turtles (10.7 kg) were caught per fishing day, or 1 turtle every 6.35 fishing days weighing an average of 67.8 kg. All turtles were released alive. In 2013, due to the financial crisis in Cyprus and a substantial reduction of the available budget for the implementation of the National Program, no subcontracting could be made and the data collection was arranged to be done by inspectors of the Control Division of DFMR during landing inspections. No sampling at sea could be made due to the limited resources.

Greece

Data collection regarding dead or injured individuals of sea turtles are recorded by the relevant authorities of Ministry of Maritime Affairs and the Aegean, but no connection to large pelagic fisheries is concluded so far. A relevant circular has been issued, addressed to all regional authorities, to collect data regarding incidental catches of sea turtles, as reported by fishermen. Special provisions are included as an obligation for all fishermen engaged in large pelagic fisheries for the year 2014.

France

Les pêcheries à la senne de thonidés tropicaux, utilisent de dispositifs de concentration du poisson (DCP) dont la conception réduit les risques de maillage pour les tortues marines et les requins. Des directives pour réduire la mortalité des tortues marines capturées accidentellement sont publiées à destination des professionnels.

Croatia

Information on dead or injured individuals of sea turtles is collected by the relevant authority State Institute for nature protection, but no by-catches are recorded in association with the fishery regulated under ICCAT.

**BYC 8003 - Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards
and any relevant research in this field**

Malta

The measures employed by Maltese fisheries for the reduction of discards and by-catches include provisions foreseen under ICCAT Recommendations 10-04 / 12-03 and 11-03, in regard to limits to swordfish by-catches during the bluefin tuna fishery, limitations on quotas, fishing seasons, minimum sizes and gear utilized for the said fisheries.

Discard information is annually collected and monitored by means of annual on-board observations carried out during surface longline operations.

Portugal

The Portuguese Institute for the Ocean and Atmosphere, together with the industry, developed experimental fishing trials to assess the impact of the use of circle hooks and different types of bait on the 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.

Spain

Para dar cumplimiento a lo establecido en la Recomendación ICCAT 11-10, la Administración española cuenta con normativa específica donde se contemplan medidas de mitigación para evitar la captura de aves y tortugas marinas.

Además, previo a la emisión del Permiso Temporal de Pesca, las embarcaciones deben cumplimentar una ficha específica sobre medidas de mitigación de aves y tortugas; cumpliendo asimismo con las Recomendaciones ICCAT 07-07 y 10-09.

Del mismo modo, el anexo al Permiso Temporal de Pesca 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

UK

EU Control Measures are implemented into UK law by 'The Marine and Coastal Access Act 2009'. EU Conservation Measures are implemented into UK law by this Act as are other enforceable Community restrictions relating to sea fishing.

Cyprus

Towards the reduction of discards and by-catch, Cyprus has implemented the provisions of the relevant ICCAT recommendations concerning quota and by-catch limits and size limits, closed seasons etc.

France

Les informations relatives aux prises accessoires doivent figurer dans les livres de bord et déclarations de captures. Des directives pour réduire la mortalité des prises accidentelles sont publiées à destination des professionnels.

Dans le cadre des pêcheries de thonidés tropicaux à la senne, un programme d'observateurs scientifiques embarqués est en place depuis 2005 pour l'estimation des captures accessoires et des rejets des senneurs visant au moins 10% de couverture de l'ensemble des marées. Cet objectif a été dépassé en 2013 avec 33 embarquements pour 82 marées soit 40.24% de couverture.

Des programmes de recherche sont menés par l'IRD et l'IFREMER. Ex. le programme MADE (Mitigating ADverse Ecological impacts of open ocean fisheries), comprenant les objectifs suivants : réduire les prises accessoires de rejets et de juvéniles d'espadons par les palangriers et développement d'un appât artificiel, réduire les prises accessoires de requins, tortues et de petits thons par les thoniers senneurs, évaluer les effets de Dispositif de Concentration de Poissons (DCP) sur l'écologie des espèces (hypothèse du piège écologique), dont les conclusions ont été présentées en 2013.

Les pêcheries à la senne de thonidés tropicaux, utilisent des dispositifs de concentration du poisson (DCP) dont la conception réduit les risques de maillage pour les tortues marines et les requins.

Croatia

Croatia has implemented all relevant ICCAT recommendations. No by-catches were reported in 2014.

**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

The total catches taken against the ICCAT quotas allocated to France (in respect of St. Pierre & Miquelon - SPM) amount to 3.41 t of tuna and tuna-like species for 2014. It should be noted that the technical problems of the vessel found throughout the year and the issue of finding a specialised tuna fishing crew hampered the success of the 2014 fishing campaign. Since the quotas allocated to France (in respect of SPM) only allowed a local vessel owner to exploit one vessel, French catches of tuna and tuna-like species were taken by a 28 metre longline fishing vessel. This vessel, acquired by a vessel owner from St. Pierre, has sailed under the French flag since 9 March 2011 to exploit the French tuna quotas (northern swordfish mainly). It also has the possibility of fishing western bluefin tuna. Fishing is regulated through the grant of fishing authorisations by the State representative on the archipelago. Vessels are under an obligation to report catches and can also embark a fisheries controller from time to time. All landings as well as exported products are controlled. France (in respect of SPM) can perform controls through several administrations (maritime affairs, gendarmerie, national navy, etc.). Fisheries control campaigns, both at sea and on land, are regularly carried out. There has been no report of any infringement in 2014 in the context of these fisheries.

RÉSUMÉ

Le montant 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 3,41 tonnes de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour l'année 2014. Il convient de noter que les problèmes techniques du navire rencontrés tout au long de l'année et la problématique de trouver un équipage spécialisé dans la pêche aux thonidés ont empêché le bon déroulement de la campagne de pêche 2014. Les quotas attribués à la France (au titre de SPM) ne permettant à un armement local d'exploiter qu'une unité, les captures françaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées sont réalisées par un navire de pêche de type palangrier de 28 mètres. Ce navire, acquis par un armement de Saint-Pierre, navigue sous pavillon français depuis le 9 mars 2011 pour exploiter les quotas français de thonidés (espadon du Nord principalement). Il a également la possibilité de pêcher du thon rouge de l'Ouest. La pêche est réglementée par le biais de l'attribution d'autorisations de pêche par le représentant de l'État sur l'archipel. Les navires sont soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures et peuvent également embarquer ponctuellement un observateur des pêches. Tous les débarquements font 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, marine nationale, etc.). Des campagnes de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre, sont régulièrement effectuées. Aucune infraction n'a été relevée en 2014 dans le cadre de ces pêcheries.

RESUMEN

El total de capturas realizadas con respecto a la cuota de ICCAT atribuida a Francia (por San Pedro y Miquelón-SPM) asciende a 3,41 t de túnidos y especies afines para el año 2014. Cabe señalar que los problemas técnicos en el buque que se produjeron a lo largo del año y la dificultad para encontrar una tripulación especializada en pesca de túnidos impidieron el desarrollo adecuado de la campaña de pesca en 2014. Las cuotas atribuidas a Francia (por SPM) permiten a los armadores locales explotar tan solo una unidad, por lo que las capturas francesas de túnidos y especies afines las realiza un palangrero de 28 m. Este buque, adquirido por un armador de San Pedro, navega bajo pabellón francés desde el 9 de marzo de 2011 para explotar la cuota francesa de túnidos (sobre todo pez espada del norte). También existe la posibilidad de pescar atún rojo del oeste. La pesca está reglamentada por medio de la concesión de autorizaciones de pesca por parte del representante del Estado en el archipiélago. Los buques están obligados a declarar las capturas y pueden embarcar puntualmente un observador de pesca. Todos los desembarques son objeto de control, y lo mismo ocurre con todos los productos exportados. Francia (por SPM) dispone de medios de control en varias administraciones (asuntos marítimos, gendarmería, marina nacional, etc.). Las campañas de control de la pesca, tanto en mar como en tierra, se realizan de forma regular. En el marco de estas pesquerías, no se ha detectado ninguna infracción en 2014.

Ière Partie : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures d'espèces gérées par la CICTA ont été de 3,41 tonnes pour la campagne 2014.

Tout d'abord, il convient de souligner que les problèmes techniques du navire rencontrés tout au long de l'année (ligne d'arbre et moteur) et la problématique de trouver un équipage spécialisé dans la pêche aux thonidés ont empêché le bon déroulement de la campagne de pêche 2014.

Pour mémoire, les captures totales de thonidés et espèces apparentées pour la France (au titre de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon) avaient été de : 18,74 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 1,03 t en 2011 ; 100,5 t en 2010 ; 23,5 t en 2009 ; 23,5 t en 2008 ; 110,8 t en 2007 ; nulles en 2006 ; 64 t en 2005 et 87 t en 2004 (NB : aucune activité en 2006 et en 2012).

En 2009 une société de Saint-Pierre et Miquelon (SPM) a acquis un palangrier en vue notamment d'exploiter les quotas de thonidés de la France (au titre de SPM). Ce navire, l'*Atlantic Odyssey*, antérieurement sous pavillon canadien et affrété par la France, est passé sous pavillon français le 9 mars 2011 et s'est vu attribuer en 2014 la totalité des quotas détenus par la France (au titre de SPM), dans le cadre de la CICTA, soit :

- thon rouge de l'Ouest : 8 t,
- espadon du Nord : 100 t,
- germon du Nord : 250 t.

Pour mémoire, les autorisations de pêche attribuées à des navires de la flottille artisanale 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 2014 comme en 2013, 2012, 2011 et 2010, les navires artisanaux de moins de 12 mètres n'ont pêché aucun poisson relevant des stocks gérés dans le cadre de la CICTA.

1.1 Espadon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 40 tonnes en 2014, ajusté à 100 tonnes par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

L'espadon du Nord est l'espèce cible recherchée par l'*Atlantic Odyssey*.

Les captures se sont élevées à 3,02 t en 2014 (pour mémoire : 17,85 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,6 t en 2011 ; 89,8 t en 2010 ; 20,12 t en 2009 ; 47,6 t en 2008 ; 82 t en 2007 ; 48,4 t en 2005 et 35,65 t en 2004).

1.2 Thon rouge de l'Océan Atlantique Ouest

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 4 t en 2014, ajusté à 8 t par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

Les prises par le navire susmentionné ont été de 0,17 t en 2014 (pour mémoire : 0,31 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,43 t en 2011 ; 8,08 t en 2010 ; 3,40 t en 2009).

1.3 Germon de l'Océan Atlantique Nord

Le quota initial octroyé à la France (au titre de SPM) était de 200 t en 2014, ajusté à 250 t par report de quotas sous-consommés antérieurement (conformément aux règles de la CICTA).

Ce quota permet au navire de réaliser des captures accessoires, généralement faibles : elles se sont élevées à 0,08 t en 2014 (pour mémoire : 0,27 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 0,03 t en 2010 ; nulles en 2009 ; 0,2 t en 2008 ; 3,2 t en 2007 ; 2,12 t en 2005 et 7,06 t en 2004).

1.4 Autres espèces

Les autres espèces généralement capturées à la palangre sont :

- le thon obèse : les captures ont été de 0,1 t en 2014 (pour mémoire : 0,31 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 et 2011 ; 2,5 t en 2010 ; nulles en 2009 ; 2,6 t en 2008 ; 2,2 t en 2007 ; 5,8 t en 2005 et 28,3 t en 2004) ;
- les requins : les captures ont été de 0,57 t en 2014 (pour mémoire : 4,02 t en 2013 ; nulles en 2012 ; 0,2 t en 2011 ; 3,8 t en 2010 ; 1 t en 2009 ; 0,9 t en 2008 ; 2,6 t en 2005 et 7,01 t en 2004).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Un délégué de l'IFREMER (Institut Français de Recherche pour l'Exploitation de la Mer) est présent à SPM ; toutefois, ce scientifique travaille sur des espèces autres que les thonidés. La recherche sur ces espèces est en effet assurée par divers centres situés en métropole.

ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	FR-SPM non concerné.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	10/07/15
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	10/07/15
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	10/07/15
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	10/07/15
S6	Prise estimée par taille	10/07/15
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de marquage.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	FR-SPM non concerné.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de pêche récréative.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'observateur en 2014.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	FR-SPM non concerné.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	FR-SPM non concerné.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries palangrières pélagiques et au moyen de harpons en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	FR-SPM non concerné.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	FR-SPM non concerné.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de ferme.
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de ferme.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'élevage.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de mortalité de thon rouge.

S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de thon rouge saisi.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	FR-SPM non concerné.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Données manquantes.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	FR-SPM non concerné.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	10/07/15
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	FR-SPM non concerné.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	FR-SPM non concerné.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	FR-SPM non concerné.
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	FR-SPM non concerné.
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	FR-SPM non concerné.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	10/07/15
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	FR-SPM non concerné.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de rejet.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	10/07/15
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de capture de renard de mer.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de capture de requin soyeux.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	FR-SPM non concerné.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de capture de requin soyeux.

S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de capture de requin marteau.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de capture de requin marteau.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de rejet/remise à l'eau.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de guide d'identification.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de prise accidentelle de tortue marine.
S39	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	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de prise accidentelle d'oiseaux de mer.
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	10/07/15
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de pêche artisanale.
S42	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	Sept/15

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)**Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclaration dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT****RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3**

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Sept-oct/15
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Livre IX du code rural et de la pêche maritime qui stipule que toutes les captures et tous les débarquements doivent être déclarés au journal de pêche.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	15/09/15
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'affrètement.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'affrètement.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de transbordement.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de transbordement.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de transbordement.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de transbordement.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	08/10/15
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	CP24 pas de changement.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	CP24 pas de changement.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'inspection.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'inspection.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'inspection.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	FRSPM non concerné. Pas d'inspection.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'inspection.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	0
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas d'accord d'accès.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	01/07/14

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	FR-SPM non concerné.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de pêche sportive et récréative.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de pêche IUU.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de pêche IUU.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	FR-SPM non concerné.
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	FR-SPM non concerné.
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	FR-SPM non concerné.
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	FR-SPM non concerné.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de ferme.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de d'élevage.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de cage.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de cage.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de madrague.
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné. Pas de madrague.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2015	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2014	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Données disponibles auprès du CNSP.
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1018	Liste des agences autorisées et des inspecteurs individuels	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	12
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	FR-SPM non concerné.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1025	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	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	0
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	08/10/15
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	08/10/15
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	FR-SPM non concerné.
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	09/04/15 et 08/10/15
TRO	2001	Liste des navires ciblant les thonidés tropicaux et éventuelle modification ultérieure	01/07/14
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore et/ou du listao en 2014	10/07/15
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires ciblant le thon obèse/l'albacore/le listao	FR-SPM non concerné.
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore/de listao	FR-SPM non concerné.
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	FR-SPM non concerné.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	FR-SPM non concerné.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	FR-SPM non concerné.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	FR-SPM non concerné.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	FR-SPM non concerné.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	FR-SPM non concerné.
SWO	3005	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	FR-SPM non concerné.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	FR-SPM non concerné.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	15/09/15

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	FR-SPM non concerné.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	FR-SPM non concerné.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	FR-SPM non concerné.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	FR-SPM non concerné.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de contrôler les prises à échelle interne et de conserver et de gérer le requin-taube bleu	FR-SPM non concerné.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	FR-SPM non concerné.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	FR-SPM non concerné.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	FR-SPM non concerné.
BYC	8002	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	FR-SPM non concerné.
BYC	8003	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.	FR-SPM non concerné.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	FR-SPM non concerné.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	FR-SPM non concerné.

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

Comme indiqué plus haut, l'activité de pêche des thonidés sur les droits ouverts à l'archipel dans les eaux internationales est réalisée par le navire *Atlantic Odyssey*, antérieurement sous pavillon canadien et affrété par la France, puis passé sous pavillon français le 9 mars 2011.

Les autorités françaises (préfecture de SPM) ont émis une autorisation de pêche valable du 13 mai au 31 décembre 2014, autorisant ce navire à effectuer une pêche dirigée d'espadon, de thon rouge, de thon germon, avec possibilité de capture accessoire de thon obèse / patudo.

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 ;
- 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 et 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'Etat dans les départements et les régions d'outre-mer, à Mayotte et à Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon.

Les captures doivent être débarquées à SPM, avec possibilité de dérogation pour débarquer dans un port autre que français si le traitement du poisson sur place n'est pas possible.

Les services de la Préfecture (Service des affaires maritimes) de SPM 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 (cf. *réponse de la France (au titre de SPM) à la circulaire CICTA n°0052/2012*).

Mise en œuvre de mesures particulières :

- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 1 de la Recommandation 11-15 :* le Service des Affaires Maritimes veille au respect des obligations déclaratives qui incombent à la France (au titre de SPM), concernant notamment les données de tâches I et II. Concernant les prises accessoires de requins, les pêcheurs ont été sensibilisés à cette question, à travers des plaquettes informatives qui leur ont été remises.
- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 7 de la Recommandation 11-08 :* cf. paragraphe précédent – il convient de noter qu'aucun requin soyeux n'a été capturé par l'*Atlantic Odyssey* en 2014.
- *Concernant l'application du paragraphe 1e) de la Recommandation 11-10 :* pour limiter les prises accessoires donc les rejets, l'*Atlantic Odyssey* a modifié son gréement pour le rendre plus sélectif (taille d'hameçon plus grande).

Chapitre 5 : 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 difficultés rencontrées dans la mise en œuvre ni dans le respect des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT pour Saint-Pierre et Miquelon en 2014.

Trois administrations sont présentes à SPM (affaires maritimes, gendarmerie nationale et marine nationale), disposant de moyens de contrôle pouvant être affectés à des opérations de contrôle des pêches, tant en mer qu'à terre.

Un accent est particulièrement mis sur le débarquement des thonidés sur le port de Saint-Pierre. Tous les débarquements font ainsi l'objet d'un contrôle, de même que la totalité des produits exportés.

Il n'y a eu aucun débarquement de thonidés à SPM en 2014.

Un contrôleur peut également être embarqué, de façon ponctuelle, sur l'*Atlantic Odyssey*.

Enfin, il convient de rappeler que l'*Atlantic Odyssey* est équipé d'une balise VMS ainsi que d'un journal de pêche électronique et est soumis à obligation de déclaration des captures.

Aucune infraction à la réglementation n'a été constatée en 2014. Par ailleurs, aucune activité de pêche INN n'a été signalée (cf. Rec. 11-18, para. 3).

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GABON
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GABON
INFORME ANUAL DE GABÓN**

SUMMARY

Gabon has an 800 km long coastline and an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) which covers 213,000 km². During the year, this stretch is home to a diversity of tuna and tuna-like species. However, since Gabon does not have the capacity to exploit in particular its tuna resources that migrate towards another EEZ, it has concluded Fishing Agreements so as to profit from the financial spin-offs generated by exploitation of this resource. This fisheries resource is managed by the General Directorate of Fisheries.

RÉSUMÉ

Le Gabon possède une façade maritime longue de 800 km et une zone économique exclusive (ZEE) qui s'étend sur 213.000 km². Cette étendue abrite au cours de l'année une diversité de thons et d'espèces apparentées. Toutefois, ne disposant pas des capacités pour exploiter particulièrement sa ressource thonière qui migre vers d'autres ZEE, le Gabon conclut des accords de pêche afin de tirer profit des retombées financières issues de l'exploitation de cette ressource. C'est la Direction générale des pêches qui gère cette ressource halieutique.

RESUMEN

Gabón pose una fachada marítima de 800 km y una zona económica exclusiva ZEE que se extiende por 213.000 km². Esta extensión acoge desde hace años una diversidad de túnidos y especies afines. Sin embargo, dado que no dispone de capacidad para explotar sus recursos atuneros que migran hacia otra ZEE, Gabón ha firmado acuerdos de pesca para sacar provecho de los ingresos financieros que genera la explotación de este recurso. La Dirección General de pesca gestiona este recurso pesquero.

Ère Partie : Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 Zone de pêche

La pêche thonière au Gabon se pratique dans la zone économique exclusive (ZEE) à partir de douze milles (12) marins.

1.2 Moyens de production

Le thon est pêché exclusivement par les navires étrangers placés sous accord de pêche et licence de pêche privées. Ces navires utilisent comme engin de pêche des sennes.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Pour cette année la pêche thonière a été pratiquée par 31 senneurs. Les statistiques de la pêche des thonidés sont présentées au **Tableau 1**.

ANNEXE DE LA I^{ère} PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	21 septembre 2015
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	21 septembre 2015
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	21 septembre 2015
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	21 septembre 2015
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	
S6	Prise estimée par taille	
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	

THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	
S43	Inventaire de tous les navires de support associés aux senneurs ou canneurs	
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	

S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	
S39	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.	
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	
S42	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	

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclaration dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

RAPPORT ANNUEL, II^e PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Cette année, seuls les navires battant pavillons étrangers ont pêché sous accord de pêche au Gabon. Ces accords comportaient des mesures visant l'usage des DCP non emmêlant et fabriqués à partir de matériaux bio dégradables. Par ailleurs, afin d'éviter toutes interactions des DCP avec les équipements des compagnies d'exploration pétrolière, le Gabon a recommandé aux armateurs de communiquer les coordonnées des balises de leur DCP.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Nous avons adopté un texte d'application interdisant le prélèvement des ailerons de requins en République gabonaise.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Aucun tableau n'a été transmis car le Gabon ne dispose pas de quota pour les espèces indiquées dans le tableau de déclaration de l'application.
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2015	
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2014	
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Oui, applicable.
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	
BFT	1018	Noms des agences autorisées et des inspecteurs individuels	
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	

Tableau 1. Production globale par espèce cible (unité : t).

<i>Espèces</i>	<i>En tonne</i>
Thon jaune (Albacore)	10897,2
Listao	9881,5
Thon obèse (Patudo)	468
Germon	16
Total 1	21262,7
Divers	541
Total	21803,7

ANNUAL REPORT OF GHANA ¹
RAPPORT ANNUAL DU GHANA
INFORME ANNUAL DE GHANA

SUMMARY

The tuna industry in Ghana comprises skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) and bigeye tuna (Thunnus obesus). 20 baitboats, and 17 purse-seiners are currently fishing within the EEZ of Ghanaian coastal waters and beyond exploit these tuna species amongst other minor tuna-like species such as black skipjack (Euthynnus alletteratus). During the year under review, skipjack catches were the highest (68%), followed by yellowfin (26%), bigeye (5%) and other tuna-like species (1%), respectively. Catches of the principal tuna species for the year 2014 rose slightly to 76844 t from 62290 t in 2013. Both fleets employ Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in fishing and collaborate extensively by sharing their catch during fishing operations. Over 85% of catches are conducted off FADs. Recent improvements in 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 species. It is envisaged that further synthesis of the database on Ghana from series spanning 2006-2014 would give a clear sampling strategy to improve the catch and species composition of the entire catch (Task II) in relation to innovations observed in the fishery. An observer programme was organized in 2014 on board 6 purse seine vessels with the aim of training officers on proper methods of estimating catches and filling out information in logbooks. Also the programme was conducted to estimate the proper species composition of the catch. In addition, the Regional Observer Programme (ROP) of ICCAT was observed with national observers on board 15 surface fleets from January to February 2014. Beach sampling of billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana from artisanal drift gill operators with very low catches of swordfish and no white marlin species. Estimates of sharks from the artisanal fishery were obtained from the western shelf of Ghana. Drift nets are also used in capturing sharks which are consumed locally with no by-catch and discards in the fishery. Few sharks were recorded on observer missions (purse seiners) with most of them released alive.

RÉSUMÉ

L'industrie thonière au Ghana concerne le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis), l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) et le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus). Vingt canneurs et dix-sept senneurs opèrent actuellement dans la ZEE des eaux côtières ghanéennes et au-delà et exploitent ces espèces thonières, parmi d'autres espèces apparentées mineures, comme la thonine commune (Euthynnus alletteratus). Au cours de l'année à l'étude, les captures de listao étaient les plus importantes (68%), suivies de celles de l'albacore (26%), du thon obèse (5%) et des autres espèces thonières apparentées (1%). Les prises des principales espèces thonières au titre de 2014 ont légèrement augmenté, passant de 62.290 t en 2013 à 76.844 t. Les deux flottilles utilisent des dispositifs de concentration du poisson (DCP) pour pêcher et collaborent considérablement en mettant en commun leurs prises pendant les opérations de pêche. Plus de 85% des prises sont réalisées sous DCP. Les récentes améliorations de l'échantillonnage, conjuguées à la transmission de davantage d'informations issues des livres de bord de la pêcherie, ont contribué à améliorer la compréhension de la distribution spatio-temporelle des espèces. Il est envisagé qu'une synthèse plus approfondie de la base de données sur les statistiques ghanéennes couvrant une série de 2006 à 2014 donnera lieu à une stratégie claire d'échantillonnage visant à améliorer l'information sur la composition spécifique de l'ensemble de la capture (tâche II) par rapport aux innovations observées dans la pêcherie. Un programme d'observateurs a été mis en œuvre en 2014 à bord de 6 senneurs dans le but de former les observateurs sur les méthodes adéquates d'estimation des captures et de transcription des informations dans les livres de bord. Le programme a également été réalisé afin d'estimer la composition par espèce de la capture. En outre, des observateurs nationaux ont été déployés à bord de 15 flottilles de surface de janvier à février 2014 dans le cadre du programme régional d'observateurs (ROP) de l'ICCAT. L'échantillonnage des istiophoridés, réalisé par des opérateurs de la pêcherie artisanale de filet maillant, s'est poursuivi sur la

¹Paul Bannerman MOFA (Fisheries Commission-Ghana).

plage le long du littoral occidental du Ghana, les prises d'espardon étant très faibles et celles de makaire blanc inexistantes. Les estimations des requins capturés par la pêche artisanale ont été obtenues du plateau occidental du Ghana. Les filets maillants sont également utilisés pour capturer des requins qui sont consommés localement, mais la pêche ne présente aucune prise accessoire et aucun rejet. Quelques requins ont été signalés dans le cadre des missions d'observateurs (senneurs) qui les remettent presque tous à l'eau en vie.

RESUMEN

La industria atunera en Ghana se compone de listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) y patudo (*Thunnus obesus*). Veinte (20) barcos de cebo vivo y diecisiete (17) cerqueros pescan actualmente en la ZEE de las aguas costeras de Ghana y más allá, y explotan estas especies de túnidos junto con otras especies de pequeños túnidos como la bacoreta (*Euthynnus alletteratus*). Durante el año objeto de revisión, las capturas de listado fueron las más elevadas (68%), seguidas por el rabil (26%), el patudo (5%), y por otras especies de túnidos (1%). Las capturas de las principales especies de túnidos para el año 2014 experimentaron un ligero incremento situándose en 76.844 t, frente a las 62.290 t de 2013. Estas flotas emplean dispositivos de concentración de peces (DCP) en la pesca y colaboran ampliamente compartiendo sus capturas durante las operaciones de pesca. Más del 85% de las capturas se realizan con DCP. Las recientes mejoras en el muestreo, junto con la disposición sobre más información de los cuadernos de pesca de la pesquería, han contribuido a la adquisición de un mejor conocimiento de la distribución espacio-temporal de las especies. Se prevé que una síntesis adicional de la base de datos de Ghana para las series del periodo 2006-2014 proporcionará una estrategia clara de muestreo para mejorar la información sobre captura y composición por especies de toda la captura (Tarea II) en relación con las innovaciones observadas en la pesquería. En 2014 se organizó un programa de observadores embarcados en seis cerqueros con el objetivo de formar a los oficiales en los métodos adecuados para estimar las capturas y para cumplimentar la información de los cuadernos de pesca. Este programa también se realizó con el objetivo de estimar de un modo apropiado la composición por especies de la captura. Además, el Programa regional de observadores (ROP) de ICCAT fue cubierto con observadores nacionales embarcados en 15 flotas de superficie de enero a febrero de 2014. El muestreo en playa de istiofóridos prosiguió en la costa occidental de Ghana, dicho muestreo lo realizaron operadores de redes de enmalle a la deriva con escasas capturas de pez espada y ninguna captura de aguja blanca. Se obtuvieron estimaciones de capturas de tiburones de la pesquería artesanal en la plataforma occidental. Las redes de deriva se utilizaron también para capturar tiburones, que se consumen a nivel local. En esta pesquería no hay captura fortuita ni descartes. En las misiones de observadores (cerqueros) se registraron pocos tiburones, y la mayoría se liberaron vivos.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Ghana has in her fishery 20 boat-oats and 17 purse-seiners currently registered in the ICCAT database for 2014. These surface fleets exploit mainly the skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*) and bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) within the Gulf of Guinea and often on the high seas. Other by-catch species caught are the black skipjack (*Euthynnus alletaratus*) and bonito (*Sarda sarda*) among others. The Fisheries Scientific Survey Division (also known as the Marine Fisheries Research Division) of the Fisheries Commission is the Government agency responsible for tuna research and statistics in Ghana.

Section 2: Research and statistics

A total catch of the three principal species for the year 2014 was 76844 t as compared with 62210.00 t in 2013. The rise in catches can be attributed to the effective effort exerted on the fishery after the moratorium period in which some baitboats did not operate. Purse seiners accounted for 58% in the year under review. Skipjack catches (67%) were the most predominant followed by yellowfin (25%), and bigeye (6%) and other species 2%. See **Table 1** below.

Tuna baitboats use mainly bait for their operations and both fleets employ over 30,000 Fish Aggregating Devices (FADs) in capturing the resources. These data were also reported in the FAD management plan submitted (FMP) to ICCAT in 2014. Most of the baitboat fleet collaborated with purse seiners sharing their catch during fishing operations.

Port sampling of the three major species of tuna were carried out from Tema to determine, among others, length frequency distribution and to ascertain the spatio-temporal distribution of the species to be used for stock assessment purposes (**Table 2**). This sampling was often corroborated within the canneries to ascertain the size composition. The majority of fishing occurred within the major spawning grounds off the Gulf of Guinea corresponding to quadrants 1 and 4 in the ICCAT zone.

Data (Task I, II & III) (i.e. fleet size, catch and effort and logbooks) for the year 2014 were duly forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat via the AVDTH3.2 software programme for analysis as per ICCAT/IRD/MFRD protocols to streamline our species composition and database.

In conformity with the objectives of the Data Fund, Ghanaian statistics for the principal tunas have been revised for improved species composition with inter-sessional meetings held since April 2012. In relation to the above, and for Quality Assurance (Res. 03-21), statistics from Ghana continue to be evaluated based on improved sampling, provision of logbook data (Task II) spanning the past 20 years, observer data (2006-2014), independent information from international observers sponsored by ICCAT and also from the canneries. Further synthesis of the database on Ghana since 2005-2013 was carried out by the IRD scientists with meetings in Sète and also data preparatory meetings in 2014 to get a clearer picture on the catch and species composition of the entire catch in relation to different fishing strategies of captains in different areas.

For the years 2008-2014, logbook recovery rates have been around 80% and incorporated into the AVDTH database. A complete new series of Task II was presented at the skipjack assessment held in June 2014 to be further reviewed during the 2015 bigeye assessment meeting.

Observer coverage for 2014 during the moratorium was carried out on 15 vessels (12 purse seiners and 3 baitboats) with 19 observers. There were 24 trips in total.

Beach sampling of billfishes continued off the western coastline of Ghana. Catch and effort data for the year 2014 were submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat (**Table 3**).

Table 3 shows catch (t) and effort (trips) for billfishes for 2014.

Swordfish landings fell slightly by approximately 10 t in the year 2014 from 36.99 t in 2013. Catches for sailfish dropped slightly in 2014 from 220.18 t in 2013 to 191.47 t in 2014. A rise was observed in blue marlin catches in 2014. No white marlins were recorded in 2014.

In accordance with recommendation 04-10; 07-06; 11-08 where applicable sharks catches from the artisanal and purse serine fleets were reported to ICCAT (Task I, II).

A total of approximately 2900 t of sharks (excluding rays skates and other elasmobranchs) were harvested in 2014 by the artisanal fleet (**Table 4**) and consumed locally. Over 40% of locally caught sharks (by weight) were blue shark with others such as the hammerhead sharks and others grouped together as lesser-known sharks. No porbeagle or whitetip sharks were caught as they do not inhabit our waters in the East Central Atlantic. According to observers at sea, a few silky sharks (brown sharks) were caught by purse seiners and mostly released alive. Over 50 t of sharks were estimated and retained on board whilst the majority of sharks either endangered or not were released alive. There is no by-catch nor discards in the shark fishery in Ghana.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	30/07/2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	30/07/2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	30/07/2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30/07/2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30/07/2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	30/07/2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	See detail of observer report sent.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	30/07/2015
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A
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	N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N/A
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	30/07/2015
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	31/03/15
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	30/07/2014
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	30/07/2015
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	30/7/2015
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N/A
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	30/7/2015

Number	Information required	Response
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Proportion from observer report.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Proportion from observers report.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Proportion from observation report.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	N/A
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A (NOAA Training program in 2008 - African Partnership Command/USA Navy)
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Partial under NOAA Program.
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	Zero data. No seabirds have been incidentally caught.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Data are collected and reported through national observer programs since 2012. For detail information refer to Ghana's observer reports.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No by-catch and discards in artisanal fishery, therefore no alternative measures.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Ghana is participating in the Electronic monitoring system project through ABNJ by August 2015. Piloting the use of non-entangling FADs.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation & management measures

The ICCAT list of vessels over 20 m has not changed in the year 2014 with 17 purse seiners, 20 baitboats and 2 carriers. These have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat accordingly and the list of active vessels for 2014 was also submitted. The Monitoring, Surveillance and Control Division (MCS) of the Commission regularly inspects vessels before they embark on fishing expeditions ensuring that their licences, equipment etc. are in conformity to national and international laws. The VMS tracking system is also duly monitored by the MCS personnel to ascertain fishing in third party countries with licences, whilst logbook verifications are done by the Fisheries Scientific Survey Division and also for catch certification purposes. A lot of improvement in the management of our vessels has occurred with continuous observer programmes on most purse seine vessels to which the ICCAT JDMIP has contributed.

3.1 Action plan in relation to the recommendation by ICCAT on the multi-year conservation and management programme

An action plan in relation the recommendation by ICCAT on the Multi-Year Conservation and Management Programme for Bigeye Tuna was submitted to ICCAT in March 2010. This plan aims to strengthen the collection of statistical data and control measures to ensure the full implementation of conservation and management measures. This plan is on course and in practicality Ghana has initially reduced her effort capacity in terms of reducing 6 baitboats for 3 purse seiners as stipulated with a further reduction of 2 more baitboats to be delisted in 2015.

Sampling of species has improved at the quayside with the re-designation of staff to monitor closely species which is often correlated with efforts from the canneries where much more precise sorting is done. Verification is also done of reports from observers onboard purse seine fleet.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Ghana has reported on all ICCAT fisheries applicable as per GEN 0001.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	30/7/2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	30/7/2015
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	10/1/2014
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	37 vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	30/7/2015
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	N/A
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	N/A
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	N/A
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2015	N/A
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	N/A
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	10/1/2014
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2014	10/1/2014
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	N/A
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	30/7/2015
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	19 observers.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/7/2015
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/7/2015
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO,	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
		including special permits for harpoons and longline	
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	N/A
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	30/7/2015 Sections 3.1, 4.1, 4.2, 4.7 of GEN 0001.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	N/A
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	N/A
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2015 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	N/A
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	N/A
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	GEN 0001 – Observer programs (JDMIP).
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

Internal arrangements to monitor bigeye and swordfish catches in relation to recommendations 04-01 and 02-22 respectively by regular visits to port and especially the canneries to crosscheck tonnages continued in 2014. Catch returns from vessels discharging into the canneries have also been thoroughly checked and also information from the MW Brands cannery is frequently sent to the ICCAT Secretariat via ISSF. Data for 2014 for some canneries were sent to the ISSF and also detailed cannery catches 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 the VMS has been intensified to reduce any issues of vessels not complying with national and international norms and standards.

4.1 National observer programmes Rec. 08-05/10-04; 10-10 (s10 s25)

In 2014 a domestic observer programme (S10/S25) was organized with partial support from ICCAT. 10 purse seiners were monitored randomly during the year 2014 with 4 vessels continuously throughout the year (see observer reports 2014 submitted). 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 in 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 logbooks are to be implemented from 2015, however observers in 2014 have started a collection of substantial information on FADs and also by-catch 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.

4.2 History of SWO fishery and development/management plan rec. 10-02/ best available data on SWO including sex and discards (s26)

The artisanal Drift Gill Net fishery in Ghana started in the 1970's targeting large pelagics mainly skipjack tuna. Catch assessment surveys are used to estimate landing statistics of billfishes. Under ICCAT's Enhanced Program for Billfish Research, size sampling among other biological parameters including sex ratios have been observed and reported from coastal sites off the western shelf of Ghana. No discards are noted in this fishery (fish are eaten locally) with virtually no fish exported to the EU market. Management plans in conformity to ICCAT regulations prohibit landing of juvenile fishes less than 115 cm LJFL. The community based fisheries management units in collaboration with field recorders monitor landings from these operators and report and advise on best fishing practices and possible seasons to exploit adults and to avoid juveniles. There was no over-harvest of swordfish for 2014.

4.3 Results of scientific programmes for billfish (s27)

Under ICCAT's Enhanced Program for Billfish (s27), continuous monitoring of the species caught off small drift nets in the western shelf was done. During the year under review efforts were made to quantify the presence of spearfish in the fishery as most white marlins recorded often contain spearfish. DNA smear kits were sent to our laboratory via Miami and the work is ongoing. Unfortunately white marlins seem not to appear and efforts to improve the sampling areas are being encouraged.

4.4 Internal action report Rec. 09-08 CP10-INTAC20

Document cp10-intac20 has been duly filled and submitted in 2014. Regular general meetings with members of the Ghana Tuna Association (GTA) and the Ministry of Fisheries and Aquaculture Development have been helpful in creating more awareness of the need for more responsible fishing practices, harmonizing tuna prices in Tema, easing port (berthing) facilities including bunkering 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.

4.5 Alternative scientific monitoring approach (s11) Rec. 10-10

The Fisheries Commission through its Research Division has been collaborating with its colleagues in Côte d'Ivoire, where needed, in obtaining needed information and filling in gaps especially regarding Ghanaian vessels landing there. During the year 2014, all vessels landed in Tema prior to transporting their catch to other third party ports.

Under the West African Regional Fisheries Project (WARFP), a protocol is being initiated for the possibility of a sub-regional observer programme for deep sea fishing including tuna fishing. It is envisaged by 2016 all countries should have functional VMS to be monitored nationally and regionally at the location/country to be determined. The harmonization of regional and national fisheries polices would be streamline to enable the prompt interpretations of all common laws and to safeguard the maritime waters from illegal fishing which could deplete stocks sooner or later.

4.6 ICCAT statistical documents Rec. 01-21/01-22

Data from the SWO and BET statistical documents have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat. No swordfish exports were noted however all landings were consumed locally.

4.7 Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plan for 2012

Ghana has submitted an action plan since 2011 that has been accepted by the Commission. In furtherance to this, Ghana will continue to ensure constant inspection of her fleet by the relevant authorities to ensure that fishing is done in conformity with laid down rule and regulations. A formal approach to capacity reduction plans for 2012 was submitted at the 2011 Commission meeting in Turkey. This reduction plan is being adhered to and will continue with earnest and the last 2 vessels (baitboats) to be delisted would be done in 2015.

4.8 Internal procedures for compliance with closed area/season in the Gulf of Guinea Rec. 04-01

Ghana is willing to abide by the recommendation and would place observers on all vessels to monitor their activities. This action was carried out also in 2014 and 2015 during the months of January and February using national observers for the 2015 moratorium. Preliminary data show all vessels which participated in the moratorium did not fish off FADs. Most of them were outside the delimited zone. Reports for the 2014 closed area have been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat as part of the database incorporated in the AVDTH format showing their log positions.

4.9 All information from logbooks on BET/TFT vessels Rec. 11-01

This information has been submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat as per their e-format for all the vessels under mentioned for 2014. The list of vessels authorized to fish for YFT and BET are the same as list supplied in 2014.

4.10 Transshipment report Rec. 06-11

Data for transshipment at port for 2014 have also been submitted.

4.11 Management plan for the use of FADs Rec. 11-01/14-01 (s25)

Monitoring of FADs is ongoing and based on the information gathered and in conformity with the initiation of the FAD management plan of ICCAT, a national plan of action is being formulated in 2014 to restrict the number of FADs per vessel and also to restrict the massive depletion of bamboo strips harvested from the hinterland. Initial data on FADs are incorporated in our observer reports and also submitted (see FAD management plan submitted).

4.12 Other information

- S24 Information on BET/YFT vessels

Data included in statistical data submitted as Task I and Task II.

- S37 Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area

A few guides are available in our laboratory from training organised by the NOAA under the African Partnership Command initiative in the late 2000s. Further training is being sought from other international organisations such as the WWF/ABNJ programme but however some guides from the ISSF and mainly ICCAT are currently being used by observers onboard the purse seine fleets.

- S40 Reporting of by-catch and discard data

By-catch species caught are reported per our observer programmes (see observer 2014 reports for details in formats attached).

- S42 Mitigation measures to reduce by-catch and reduce discards

Education of crew onboard has been ongoing since 2012 with seminars and training workshops being held by ISSF/AZTI officials in Ghana. Methods and types of FADs for 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. This initiative from ISSF will continue in subsequent years.

- S43 Inventory of support vessels

List submitted as part of CPO1 vessel statistics.

- S44 Number of FADs deployed

Data submitted for 2014 in March 2015 (STO8) showing number of FADs deployed on quarterly basis.

- S29-42 Sharks fishery. Inventory of shark data caught by CPC through observer and implementation of existing measures to mitigate its fishery, 11-08

The shark fishery in Ghana is a longstanding tradition and a livelihood for most fisher folk where the meat is consumed whole. Small drift gill nets are employed in the fishery from dugout canoes to capture the species. Shark fins are prohibited in the fishery. Typically the blue shark, which is well known, as well as the hammerhead sharks are well identified. Improvement of species identification is ongoing with workshops held by FAO/ CITES in conformity with international norms. Further training and education on the taxonomy of these species will enable us to clearly distinguish the various species at the genus level. From catch trends there is seen a decline in catches over the years and hence overexploitation of the resources. Fisheries management plans for the Marine fisheries 2015-2019 will address issues of over-exploitation with possible closed seasons for the entire fishery, enforcement of mesh regulations among others to help curb the negative trends in the fishery. Abiding by international laws will enable the recovery of dwindling stocks and also protect endangered species. There are no discards or by-catch in the shark fishery in Ghana and all sharks are consumed locally. Best available estimates at the species level for Task I and II are provided for management purposes.

- SD0 9001 Rec. 06-16 Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems

Under the ABNJ (Area Beyond National Jurisdiction) project of FAO in conjunction with ISSF and the WWF, Ghana has opted to be part of a pilot project to install electronic gadgets to monitor activities of surface fleets especially the catch and species composition of the catch. The electronic monitoring scheme will be placed on 5 vessels and information and imagery will be integrated to come up with best estimates of catch by set and ultimately the entire catch bearing in mind the spatio-temporal distribution of fish. The project is in its planning stage with contacts with “SATLINK” and would be implemented in mid July 2015.

- S39 11-09 Seabird incidental catches

No seabirds have been caught or trapped off devices used in fishing or from surface fleets (purse seine and baitboats) in Ghana.

Table 1a.

<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>BB</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>TOTAL CATCH PERCENTAGE %</i>
YFT	13100	6038	19138	25.57
SKJ	40877	10438	51315	67.58
BET	3598	771	4369	5.84
OTH	1579	443	2022	1.14
TOTAL	59154	17690	76844	

Table 1b. Comparison of catch 2014 and 2013.

<i>Vessel/Species</i>	<i>Yellowfin 2014</i>	<i>Yellowfin 2013</i>	<i>Skipjack 2014</i>	<i>Skipjack 2013</i>	<i>Bigeye 2014</i>	<i>Bigeye 2013</i>
Baitboats	6038	4307	10438	10763	771	437
Purse seine	13100	8860	40877	35494	3598	2349
Total	19138	13167	51315	46257	4369	2786

Table 2. Size (cm) ranges of tunas year 2014.

	<i>Skipjack</i>	<i>Yellowfin</i>	<i>Bigeye</i>
Baitboats	33-62	30-99	33-98
Purse seine	33-70	32-120	33-120

Table 3. Beach sampling of billfishes off the western coastline of Ghana.

<i>2014</i>	<i>JAN</i>	<i>FEB</i>	<i>MAR</i>	<i>APR</i>	<i>MAY</i>	<i>JUN</i>	<i>JUL</i>	<i>AUG</i>	<i>SEP</i>	<i>OCT</i>	<i>NOV</i>	<i>DEC</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Atlantic sailfish	34.91	5.96	5.96	21.17	30.57	9.32	1.33	5.49	2.91	8.85	59.95	4.55	191.47
Blue marlin	56.72	5.82	13.15	23.51	47.37	22.01	1.85	9.73	1.86	0.67	25.07	27.81	235.57
Swordfish	1.15	0.41	2.57	1.75	1.55	5.82	0.33	3.29	0.00	3.07	3.32	0	26.23
White marlin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EFFORT TRIPS	3186	2874	2815	5065	5496	6227	5389	2567	3429	5662	3154	5856	

Table 4.

	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>Mar</i>	<i>Apr</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>Jun</i>	<i>Jul</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sep</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>	<i>Total</i>
Catch (t)	9	610	667	897	391	35.7	42.3	76.7	65.6	46.6	8.8	43.8	2894
Effort trips	3186	2874	2815	5065	5496	6227	5389	2567	3429	5662	3154	5856	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF GUATEMALA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUATEMALA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUATEMALA**

SUMMARY

The tuna fishing that takes place in the Atlantic has provided Guatemala with an opportunity for growth on the international market, in particular, the European Union market; this has had a very positive impact on national income, as part of our Gross Domestic Product. In recent years, Guatemala, as a member of the Commission, has endeavoured to comply with each of its responsibilities, according to the fishery and panels to which it belongs. As a result of this commitment, communication has improved with each of the participants in the fisheries industry and with the national authorities involved. Moreover, as part of that effort and commitment, reporting, controls and the information generated by this fishery have continued to improve. However, this responsibility has also entailed a challenge; despite our relatively low current participation compared with other nations with larger fishing fleets and different conditions, an acceptable level of compliance has been achieved. Yet this is but the start as we hope to continually improve our performance, by increasing our national tuna vessel fleet in this fisheries management organisation, of which Guatemala is a member. Guatemala is aware that it plays an important role within the Commission, not just as a Contracting Party but also as a source of reliable and timely information that contributes to decision-making about conservation of tuna and tuna-like species in the Convention area, by implementing each of the applicable recommendations for the purpose of responsible fishing.

RÉSUMÉ

Pour le Guatemala, la pêche au thon qui se déroule dans l'Atlantique a représenté une opportunité dans l'essor sur le marché international, notamment celui de l'Union européenne ; ce qui a eu un impact très positif sur le revenu national dans le cadre du produit intérieur brut. Le Guatemala, en tant que pays membre de la Commission, s'est efforcé ces dernières années à remplir chacune de ses responsabilités en fonction de la pêcherie et de la Sous-commission lui correspondant. Dans le droit fil de cet engagement, la communication avec chacune des parties prenantes de l'industrie de la pêche et des autorités nationales y participant a été améliorée. D'autre part, dans le cadre de cet effort et de cet engagement, une croissance continue a vu le jour, laquelle s'est concrétisée par de meilleurs registres, contrôles et informations sur la pratique de cette pêcherie. Cette responsabilité s'est néanmoins également accompagnée d'un défi, car, malgré une participation relativement limitée à l'heure actuelle, par rapport à d'autres nations ayant des flottilles de pêche plus grandes et d'autres conditions, un niveau d'application acceptable a été atteint, mais ce n'est qu'un début, car, en augmentant notre flottille nationale de thoniers, nous comptons renforcer notre engagement au sein de cette organisation de gestion des pêcheries à laquelle le Guatemala fait partie. Conscient de l'importance de son rôle au sein de la Commission, le Guatemala participe non seulement en sa qualité de pays membre, mais aussi comme une source d'informations fiables et pertinentes qui contribue à la prise de décisions en matière de conservation des thonidés et des espèces apparentées dans la zone de la Convention, en mettant en œuvre chacune des recommandations applicables dans le but de réaliser une pêche responsable.

RESUMEN

Para Guatemala la pesquería de atún que se realiza en el Atlántico ha significado una oportunidad en el crecimiento en el mercado internacional, especialmente el de la Unión Europea; logrando un impacto muy positivo en los ingresos nacionales como parte del producto interno bruto. Guatemala, en los últimos años, como país parte de la Comisión se ha esforzado en dar cumplimiento a cada una de sus responsabilidades según la pesquería y comisiones a la que pertenece. Como resultado de ese compromiso, se ha logrado mejorar la comunicación con cada uno de los involucrados tanto en la industria pesquera como con las autoridades nacionales que participan. Por otro lado, como parte de ese esfuerzo y compromiso, se ha obtenido un crecimiento continuo en mejores registros, controles e información generada por la práctica de esta pesquería. Sin embargo, también esta

responsabilidad ha significado un reto, ya que actualmente a pesar de tener una participación relativamente pequeña comparado con otras naciones con flotas pesqueras más grandes y otras condiciones, se la logrado un nivel de cumplimiento aceptable, pero es solo el inicio pues esperamos cada vez tener un mejor desempeño, a través de incrementar nuestra flota nacional de buques atuneros en esta organización de ordenación pesquera de la cual Guatemala es parte. Guatemala es consciente de que su rol dentro de la Comisión es importante, por lo cual participa no solo como país parte sino también como una fuente de información confiable y oportuna que contribuye a la toma de decisiones en la conservación de los túnidos y especies afines en la zona del Convenio, implementando cada una de las recomendaciones aplicables con el objetivo de practicar una pesca responsable.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Pesquerías nacionales

La flota atunera guatemalteca registrada y autorizada para operar en la zona del Convenio está conformada por dos embarcaciones. Las especies objetivo son rabil: *Thunnus albacares* y listado: *Katsuwonus pelamis*, y capturas menores de patudo: *Thunnus obesus*. Ver **Tabla 1**.

Además, en la zona costera de Guatemala del Atlántico delimitada como área del mar Caribe se realiza pesca con embarcaciones de menor capacidad, principalmente embarcaciones artesanales menores de diez metros de eslora y dirigidas a la captura de camarón marino y peces en general. Ver **Tabla 2**.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Los registros de desembarque de las pesquerías realizadas por la flota nacional se regulan a través de una norma que consiste en directrices para el desembarque de camarón, túnidos y otras especies hidrobiológicas. Esta norma es específica para los desembarques en puertos nacionales. En el caso de pesquerías distantes como la realizada por las embarcaciones en la zona del Convenio, es por medio de la revisión de la bitácora de pesca y el apoyo del Centro Oceanográfico de Canarias. Esta colaboración ha permitido mejorar los procedimientos de verificación de información de capturas.

Lista de información enviada a la Secretaría de conformidad con los requisitos de la Comisión.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	12/10/2015
S2	Características de la flota	30/07/2015
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	30/07/2015
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	30/07/2015
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	30/07/2015
S6	Captura estimada por talla	30/07/2015
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza marcados.
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías deportivas en el Mediterráneo.
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene pesquerías de recreo.
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa nacional de observadores para atún.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplicable.
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplicable.
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques pesqueros de palangre o arpón.
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de atún rojo.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	Véase la sección 5.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No hay cambios con respecto al año anterior.
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	Véase la sección 5.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1º, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	Véase la sección 5.

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa nacional de observadores.
S47	Datos e información recopilados a partir de programas de muestreo en el marco de Rec. 14-01	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene programa de muestreo.
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de pez espada.
ISTIÓFORIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza pesquería de tiburones.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
S48	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	No aplicable. No hay investigaciones.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene guías desarrolladas.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplicable. En Guatemala no hubo interacciones con tortugas marinas.
S39	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 aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de captura incidental.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de descartes.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de captura incidental.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Guatemala, como país parte de la Comisión y en cumplimiento de la legislación pesquera nacional, a través de la Autoridad competente de pesca ha encaminado sus esfuerzos a atender sus responsabilidades como miembro de la CICAA y proveer la mejor información disponible.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Guatemala ha orientado esfuerzos para cumplir cada una de las disposiciones aplicables según la pesquería que practica en las diferentes subcomisiones a las que pertenece, actualmente en las subcomisiones 2 y 4 no se realiza pesquería sobre estos recursos.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	22/09/15
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable. Guatemala no participa en acuerdos de fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene comunicación de transbordos.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques registrados.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques registrados.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene puertos registrados.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable. Guatemala está evaluando esta situación.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha otorgado todavía.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene acuerdos de acceso.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	30/07/2015
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	No hay cambios con respecto al año anterior.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene buques para pesquería de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2015	No aplicable
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplicable
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplicable
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2014	No aplicable
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1018	Nombre de la agencias autorizadas y de los inspectores individuales	No aplicable
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplicable
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable. Guatemala no utiliza el sistema eBCD.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha tenido cambios en su lista de buques.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	30/07/2015
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable. Guatemala no ha realizado pesca ilegal.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	Guatemala, como parte de sus compromisos ante la Comisión, así como el cumplimiento de la legislación pesquera nacional implementó la veda basándose en la información proporcionada por la Comisión.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala tiene programa estadístico.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala tiene programa estadístico.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante legislaciones o regulaciones internas, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15)	No aplicable. Guatemala no realiza esta pesquería.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	Se ha informado al armador sobre las Directrices de FAO para su implementación durante sus operaciones pesqueras.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene capturas incidentales.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene reportes de captura fortuita.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene sistema implementado.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No aplicable. Guatemala no tiene información pertinente que comunicar.

Sección 4: Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICAA

4.1 Captura fortuita de tortugas marinas

En el transcurso del año no hubo reportes de interacción con tortugas marinas durante sus faenas de pesca. Además, se ha informado al armador sobre las Directrices de FAO para reducir la mortalidad de tortugas marinas en las operaciones pesqueras.

4.2 Medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada

Se ha fortalecido la comunicación con los armadores para evitar la implicación de sus actividades pesqueras en prácticas de acciones ilegales. Hasta la fecha ningún Estado costero en el área del Convenio ha notificado oficialmente sobre posibles infracciones cometidas por la embarcación guatemalteca que actualmente opera en la zona de CICAA o en la ZEE de algún Estados costeros. Sin embargo, si existiera algún indicio se investigaría y sancionaría, de ser el caso, conforme a la normativa pesquera vigente, la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura y su Reglamento.

4.3 Seguimiento satelital de embarcaciones pesqueras

Con el funcionamiento del Centro de Seguimiento y Control Satelital (CSCS) para embarcaciones pesqueras, se han logrado fortalecer las actividades de seguimiento y control sobre la embarcación de bandera nacional y se ha permitido dar respuesta a las solicitudes de información con relación a sus actividades pesqueras en la zona del Convenio, así como en la ZEE de algún Estado ribereño.

4.4 General

Actualmente Guatemala no ha registrado puertos en el Atlántico que puedan recibir desembarques o realizar transbordos de especies bajo el manejo de CICAA.

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

Guatemala, como miembro de la Comisión se ha esforzado para cumplir con cada una de las disposiciones aplicables según las pesquerías y en el transcurso de los últimos años ha determinado responder en los plazos establecidos. Sin embargo, existen algunas inquietudes en particular sobre la forma de cumplimiento de las Resoluciones S24, S44 y S45. Debido a que los buques atuneros registrados actualmente en la Comisión tienen habilitado un registro electrónico y sistema de seguimiento “caja azul” que es una norma en Europa, así que entendimos que con este sistema en funcionamiento se informa directamente a las autoridades en Europa.

Tabla 1. Capturas de túnidos tropicales en el área de CICAA por la flota nacional.

<i>Especie</i>	<i>Captura TM</i>	
	<i>2,013</i>	<i>2,014</i>
YFT <i>Thunnus albacares</i>	4,023.0	3,509.0
SKJ <i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	4,906.5	6,005.3
BET <i>Thunnus obesus</i>	163.1	651.8
OTR <i>Otras capturas incidentales</i>	14.9	18.0

Tabla 2. Otras pesquerías nacionales.

<i>Mes</i>	<i>Captura TM</i>	
	<i>Camarón Marino</i>	<i>Peces</i>
Enero	12.1	29.0
Febrero	11.5	27.4
Marzo	11.7	26.0
Abril	14.8	29.9
Mayo	Veda	
Junio	11.7	19.9
Julio	21.8	40.7
Agosto	Veda	
Septiembre	11.5	30.5
Octubre	10.0	31.8
Noviembre	Veda	
Diciembre	14.2	39.2

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INFORME ANUAL DE LA REPÚBLICA DE GUINEA**

SUMMARY

Guinea (Rep.) enjoys a privileged situation in terms of fishery resources. Two types of fishery (artisanal and industrial) exploit resources in Guinean maritime waters. The artisanal fishery is dominated by national fishers while the industrial fishery is dependent on a fleet of foreign vessels operating under different arrangements (fishing agreements, charterings, and consignments). As in 2013, three Guinean-flagged tuna purse seiners operated in 2014 within the framework of the ICCAT Convention. They are Avra, Belouga and Harmonia 1, previously called Mervent, and they landed their catches in Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire, and sometimes in Dakar, Senegal, and in the port of Tema, Ghana. The total catches reported in 2014 by the three Guinean tuna vessels amounted to 7 559 935 kg (all species taken together), i.e. a decrease of 14.32% as compared to 2013 for which 8 822 955 kg of tuna were reported. The catches reported in 2014 mainly comprised skipjack (Katsuwonus pelamis), accounting for 90.78% of total catch, and a relatively low proportion of yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares), with 9.22%. Since 2010, appropriate measures have been taken to improve monitoring of the activity of Guinean-flagged tuna vessels and to provide statistics to ICCAT on a regular basis.

RÉSUMÉ

La République de Guinée jouit d'une situation privilégiée en matière de ressources halieutiques. Deux types de pêche (artisanale et industrielle) exploitent les ressources que recèlent les eaux maritimes guinéennes. La pêche artisanale est dominée par les pêcheurs nationaux alors que la pêche industrielle est tributaire de flotte étrangère composée de navires étrangers alignés sous le couvert d'arrangements divers (Accords de pêche, Affrètements, Consignations). Comme en 2013, ce sont trois thoniers senneurs battant pavillon guinéen qui ont été alignés en 2014 dans le cadre de la convention de l'ICCAT. Il s'agit de navires Avra, Belouga et Harmonia 1 anciennement appelé Mervent qui débarquent leurs captures à Abidjan en Côte d'Ivoire, parfois à Dakar au Sénégal et au port de Tema au Ghana. Les captures totales déclarées par les trois thoniers guinéens s'élèvent à 7 559 935 kg en 2014 toutes espèces confondues soit une baisse de 14,32 % par rapport à 2013 au cours de laquelle 8 822 955 kilogrammes de thons ont été déclarées. Les captures ainsi déclarées en 2014 sont composées majoritairement de listao (Katsuwonus pelamis) représentant 90,78 % de la prise totale et d'une proportion relativement faible d'albacore (Thunnus albacares) avec 9,22 %. Depuis 2010, des mesures appropriées sont prises pour améliorer le suivi de l'activité des thoniers battant pavillon guinéen et la fourniture régulière des statistiques à l'ICCAT.

RESUMEN

La República de Guinea disfruta de una situación privilegiada en materia de recursos pesqueros. Dos tipos de pesca (artesanal e industrial) explotan los recursos de las aguas marítimas guineanas. La pesca artesanal la realizan pescadores nacionales, mientras que la pesca industrial depende de la flota extranjera, compuesta por buques extranjeros que operan en el marco de diversos tipos de acuerdos (acuerdos de pesca, fletamentos, consignaciones). Como en 2013, en 2014 tres cerqueros atuneros con pabellón guineano se inscribieron en el marco del Convenio de ICCAT. Se trata de los buques Avra, Belouga y Harmonia 1 (anteriormente Mervent) que desembarcan generalmente sus capturas en Abiyán, en Côte d'Ivoire, a veces en Dakar, en Senegal, y también en el puerto de Tema, en Ghana. Las capturas totales declaradas por los tres atuneros guineanos se sitúan en 7.559.935 kg en 2014 para todas las especies, es decir un descenso del 14,32 % con respecto a 2013, año en el que se declararon 8.822.955 kg de túnidos. Las capturas declaradas en 2014 están compuestas mayoritariamente por listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), que representa el 90,78% de la captura total, y por un proporción relativamente pequeña de rabil (Thunnus albacares), con un 9,22%. Desde 2010, se han tomado las medidas adecuadas para mejorar el seguimiento de las actividades de los atuneros que enarbolan pabellón de Guinea y la presentación regular de las estadísticas a ICCAT.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

La flottille thonière guinéenne est constituée de trois navires industriels pratiquant la pêche à la senne dont les caractéristiques ont été communiquées à l'ICCAT. On note toutefois dans les débarquements de la pêche artisanale des quantités non négligeables de thonidés mineurs et d'autres espèces voisines. Par manque d'identification par les enquêteurs du Centre National des Sciences Halieutiques de Boussoura (CNSHB) en charge de la collecte des données, les espèces de thons mineurs et espèces voisines ainsi débarquées sont toutes classées dans la catégorie statistique Carangidae, d'où les difficultés liées à l'estimation des prises totales de la pêche artisanale.

Il faut également signaler la présence de raies et requins dans les débarquements de la pêche artisanale le long du littoral, notamment au nord du pays et aux Îles de Loos en face de la capitale Conakry.

Pour la flottille industrielle, les principales espèces de thons fréquemment pêchées sont : listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) et le germon (*Thunnus alalunga*). Depuis 2013, seules les deux premières espèces (*Katsuwonus pelamis* et *Thunnus albacares*) ont été débarquées au port autonome d'Abidjan.

Il convient de signaler que l'arrangement négocié et conclu en 2013 entre la Guinée et une Association française de pêcheurs de thons en faveur de 9 navires senneurs pour l'année n'a pas été poursuivi en 2014.

Aussi, le Protocole d'Accord de pêche Guinée/Union Européenne 2009 - 2012 portant exclusivement sur la pêche de thon qui a été suspendu une année après son entrée en vigueur, n'a toujours pas été renouvelé. C'est pourquoi, aucun thonier de l'Union Européenne bénéficiaire de cet accord de pêche n'a fréquenté les eaux guinéennes en 2014.

La quantité de thonidés pêchées en 2014 par les trois thoniers senneurs de la Guinée s'élève à 7 559 935 kilogrammes de thons, répartis comme suit :

1. Le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) pour 6 863 195 kg soit un peu plus de 90 %
2. L'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*) avec 696 740 kg représentant moins de 10 %.

Est détaillée dans le **Tableau 1** ci-dessous, l'évolution des prises mensuelles enregistrées des trois thoniers senneurs guinéens – 2014.

Il a été constaté une légère différence des quantités déclarées par les senneurs et celles obtenues auprès des chercheurs du Centre de Recherche Océanographique (CRO) qui effectuent la collecte des statistiques à Abidjan. S'agissant des espèces déclarées, les données détaillées disponibles auprès des chercheurs de l'IRD et du CRO ont permis lors du Groupe de T3 en avril 2015 à Madrid, de déceler une certaine différence. Généralement, dans la déclaration des thoniers guinéens, les prises réalisées ne sont constituées que de deux espèces alors que les données recueillies auprès du CRO en indiquent trois espèces (albacore, listao et le thon obèse). Il apparaît donc nécessaire de mettre en place un protocole de collaboration institutionnelle entre le CRO de la Côte d'Ivoire et le CNSHB de la Guinée avec l'appui de l'ICCAT et de l'IRD.

Des informations reçues soulignent qu'une part importante du débarquement des thoniers guinéens est classée dans la catégorie de Faux-Poissons au port autonome d'Abidjan. Ce qui rend leur quantification complexe et difficile à réaliser.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Les activités de recherche et de suivi de l'exploitation halieutique y compris la pêche thonière en Guinée incombent au Centre National des Sciences Halieutiques de Boussoura (CNSHB), au Centre National de Surveillance et de Protection des Pêches et à la Direction Nationale de la Pêche Maritime. En partenariat avec la Direction Nationale de la Pêche Maritime, le CNSHB effectue des enquêtes régulières auprès des pêcheurs artisans pour la quantification des débarquements de la pêche artisanale.

Pour le suivi des prises et les activités de la pêche industrielle, le CNSHB s'associe au Centre National de Surveillance et de Protection des Pêches (CNSP) qui gère le pool d'observateurs maritimes embarqués dans les navires licenciés. Les données collectées sont d'abord centralisées au CNSP avant leur acheminement au CNSHB pour le traitement, l'analyse et l'élaboration du bulletin statistique annuel.

S'il n'existe pas actuellement un système de collecte de données spécifiquement dédié à la pêche thonière, un léger dispositif de quantification des débarquements de raies et requins est opérationnel le long du littoral.

Au niveau de la recherche, en dépit de l'abondance des thonidés et espèces voisines dans les eaux maritimes guinéennes et l'importance significative de la pêche thonière pour le pays, le CNSHB n'a pas encore effectué d'études spéciales sur la biologie et l'écologie de ces ressources. Cette situation est imputable à l'insuffisance des moyens matériels et financiers alloués et à la limitation des compétences au Centre de recherche.

Cependant, de nouvelles dispositions sont envisagées par le CNSHB avec l'appui de la tutelle pour la mise en œuvre de programmes de recherche pluriannuels visant à combler l'insuffisance des connaissances sur les ressources halieutiques exploitées.

Pour l'amélioration de la fiabilité des données collectées par le CNSHB et ses principaux partenaires Direction Nationale de la Pêche Maritime, Observatoire National des Pêches, Centre National de Surveillance et de Protection des Pêches, Office national de contrôle sanitaire des produits de pêche, etc., il est prévu la mise en place d'un nouveau système de collecte de données sur la pêche artisanale avant la fin de l'année 2015.

ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	Version envoyée 07/10/2015.
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Envoyée depuis février 2015.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Envoyée depuis février 2015.
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Envoyée depuis février 2015.
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Pas concerné.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Non mentionné.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Pas concerné.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Pas pratiquée.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Pas pratiquée.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non pratiqué.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	Pas concerné.
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non concerné.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Pas pratiqué.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Pas concerné.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Pas concerné.
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Pas concerné.
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	Pas concerné.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Pas concerné.

S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Pas concerné.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Pas concerné.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Pas concerné.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non effectué.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non effectué.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Déjà communiqué.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Pas concerné.
S43	Inventaire de tous les navires de support associés aux senneurs ou canneurs	Pas concerné.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	Non pratiqué.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Pas concerné.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Pas concerné.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiphoridés	Pas concerné.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Pas concerné.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Non spécifié par espèce.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Pas pêché.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	Pas de programme national spécifique.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Plan d'action national réalisé dans le cadre de la Commission Sous Régionale des Pêches (CSR). (CSR).

S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non concerné.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Pas pêché.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non ciblé.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Pas concerné.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui, principalement pour les requins, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Information non disponible.
S39	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	Information non disponible.
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Information non disponible.
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Moyens alternatifs non utilisés.
S42	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	Mesures prévues dans le cadre du Plan national d'aménagement et gestion des pêcheries 2015.

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 3 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPITRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	<p>Depuis 2010, des mesures appropriées sont prises pour améliorer le suivi de l'activité des thoniers battant pavillon guinéen et la fourniture régulière des statistiques à l'ICCAT.</p> <p>Au nombre des mesures adoptées et poursuivies par le Département des pêches en 2014, figurent entre autres :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. L'instauration d'un registre de surveillance par satellite et de surveillance aérienne des pêches ; 2. L'équipement de tous les navires en dispositif de repérage par satellite pleinement opérationnel est une condition d'octroi de la licence ;

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
			3. L'interdiction à tout navire battant pavillon guinéen de mener des activités de pêche en haute mer, sans autorisation préalable ; 4. L'embarquement obligatoire d'observateur à bord de tout navire de pêche de pavillon guinéen et détenteur d'une licence de pêche, quelle que soit la zone de pêche fréquentée, y compris la haute mer ; 5. La commercialisation de tous les produits pêchés au niveau national et international est assujettie à un contrôle strict de la traçabilité des produits concernés ainsi qu'une inspection de la qualité sanitaire et hygiénique desdits produits ; 6. L'élaboration, l'adoption et la promotion d'un plan d'action national pour la conservation et la gestion durable des raies et requins ;
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	Les activités de recherche et de suivi de l'exploitation halieutique y compris la pêche thonière en Guinée incombent au Centre National des Sciences Halieutiques de Boussoua (CNSHB), au Centre National de Surveillance et de Protection des Pêches et à la Direction Nationale de la Pêche Maritime. Il existe également un léger dispositif de quantification des débarquements de raies et requins est opérationnel le long du littoral. Pour l'amélioration des données collectées par le CNSHB, il est prévu la mise en place d'un nouveau système de collecte de données sur la pêche artisanale avant la fin de l'année 2015.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	15 novembre 2015
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. La République de Guinée n'affrète aucun navire.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	Aucun affrètement.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	Inexistant Pas de rapport.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non disponible.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable - Aucun navire battant pavillon guinéen.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable Aucun thonier n'effectue de transbordement.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Non applicable Aucun thonier ne rentre au port de Conakry.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Non applicable - Aucun port.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Non applicable – Néant.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Non applicable – Néant.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Non applicable – Néant.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Non applicable Aucun thonier ne rentre au port de Conakry.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable Aucun thonier ne rentre au port de Conakry.
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable - Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable - Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable - Pas d'accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	3 navires sur trois : Harmonia 1, Belouga et Avra.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable Pas pratiqué par senneurs battant pavillon guinéen.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Aucun navire battant pavillon guinéen.
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Aucun commentaire.
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Observateurs embarqués dans les navires.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Rapport transmis au Centre National de Surveillance des Pêches pour analyse.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Non applicable : Ferme de thon rouge inexistant.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Non applicable : Pas de rapport sur l'activité ferme de thon rouge inexistant.
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Non applicable - Pas concerné.
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Non applicable - Pas concerné.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable - Pas concerné.
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable. La République de Guinée ne dispose d'aucune madrague de thon rouge.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2014	Non applicable - Pas concerné par les réductions.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Non applicable - Pas concerné par les réductions.
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable - Pas concerné par les réductions.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 13-07, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 13-07	Non applicable - Pas concerné par les réductions.
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2013	Non applicable La Guinée ne dispose de thoniers pêchant le thon rouge.
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable - Aucun navire pêchant le thon rouge.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Non applicable - Aucun navire pêchant le thon rouge.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Non applicable - Aucun navire pêchant le thon rouge.
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Non applicable - Aucun navire pêchant le thon rouge.
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Non applicable - Aucun navire pêchant le thon rouge.
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable - Aucun navire pêchant le thon rouge pas de rapport.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	Non applicable - Inexistant, Aucun navire pêchant le thon rouge.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	Non applicable - Inexistant, Aucun navire pêchant le thon rouge.
BFT	1025	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 applicable - Inexistant, Aucun navire pêchant le thon rouge.
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	Non applicable - Inexistant, Aucun navire pêchant le thon rouge.
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Non applicable – Inexistant.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Non applicable – Inexistant.
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Non applicable – Inexistant.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Non applicable – Inexistant.
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Non applicable – Inexistant.
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Non applicable – Aucun navire concerné.
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure, y compris les navires de support associés aux senneurs/canneurs	Liste communiquée à l'ICCAT.
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2013	Harmonia 1, Belouga et Avra.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Aucun
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Pas de programme.
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non appliqué : - Pas concerné.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre.	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun thonier battant pavillon guinéen qui cible l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Pas de pêche récréative pour les thoniers battant pavillon guinéen.
SWO	3005	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 applicable. Il n'existe aucun thonier battant pavillon guinéen qui cible les grands migrateurs en Méditerranée.
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Non applicable. Il n'existe aucun thonier battant pavillon guinéen qui cible l'espadon de la Méditerranée.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Non applicable. Les flottilles de la république de Guinée ne ciblent pas l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord.
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	Non applicable. Les thoniers de la république de Guinée ne ciblent pas le germon du Nord.
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable, les flottilles guinéennes ne ciblent pas les makaires.
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance.	Non applicable : - Pas de pêcherie.
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	En Guinée, la pêche aux requins est interdite, En cas de prises accidentelles, la capture doit être conservée à bord, et débarquée dans son entièreté sans procéder au finning.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	En Guinée, la pêche aux requins est interdite, En cas de prises accidentelles, la capture doit être conservée à bord, et débarquée dans son entièreté sans procéder au finning.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taube bleu	En Guinée, la pêche aux requins est interdite, En cas de prises accidentelles, la capture doit être conservée à bord, et débarquée dans son entièreté sans procéder au finning.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Les pêcheries de requins sont généralement accidentelles et sont réalisées par la pêche artisanale. Il a été adopté un plan d'action de conservation des requins institué dans le cadre de la Commission Sous Régionale des Pêches (CSRPE).
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Le Plan d'Action National pour la Conservation des Raies et Requins renferme toutes les dispositions.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO.	La capture, la détention et la commercialisation des tortues marines sont formellement interdites par le code de la pêche maritime.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BYC	8002	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	Thoniers guinéens sont des senneurs avec de faibles impacts sur les oiseaux de mer.
BYC	8003	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	Thoniers guinéens sont des senneurs avec de faibles impacts sur les oiseaux de mer.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Aucun programme de mise en place d'un système national électronique.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	

Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion

Au nombre des mesures adoptées et poursuivies par le Département des pêches en 2014, figurent entre autres :
Il convient de noter également l'adoption des mesures ci-après:

- L'instauration d'un registre de surveillance par satellite et de surveillance aérienne des pêches ;
- L'équipement de tous les navires en dispositif de repérage par satellite pleinement opérationnel est une condition d'octroi de la licence ;
- L'interdiction à tout navire battant pavillon guinéen de mener des activités de pêche en haute mer, sans autorisation préalable ;
- L'embarquement obligatoire d'observateur à bord de tout navire de pêche de pavillon guinéen et détenteur d'une licence de pêche, quelle que soit la zone de pêche fréquentée, y compris la haute mer ;
- La commercialisation de tous les produits pêchés au niveau national et international est assujettie à un contrôle strict de la traçabilité des produits concernés ainsi qu'une inspection de la qualité sanitaire et hygiénique desdits produits ;
- Un enregistrement obligatoire de tous les navires de pêche industrielle dans le registre national des navires de pêche ;
- L'élaboration, l'adoption et la promotion d'un plan d'action national pour la conservation et la gestion durable des raies et requins ;
- La révision et l'actualisation du Code de la Pêche Maritime afin de l'adapter aux évolutions intervenues dans le secteur de la pêche maritime et le rehaussement substantiel des amendes applicables aux infractions de pêche ;
- L'extension de la zone de pêche autorisée aux navires pélagiques au delà de 60 milles marins de la ligne de base ;
- L'élaboration et l'adoption du Plan d'Aménagement et de Gestion des pêcheries 2015 qui établit les mesures destinées à garantir une meilleure gouvernance des ressources halieutiques maritimes guinéennes.

NB : les autres mesures de conservation et de gestion ainsi que les difficultés sont présentées dans le rapport annuel soumis à l'ICCAT.

Tableau 1. L'évolution des prises mensuelles enregistrées des trois thoniers senneurs guinéens – 2014.

	<i>YFT</i>			<i>SKJ</i>			<i>TOTAL</i>
	<i>Harmonia</i>	<i>Belouga</i>	<i>Avra</i>	<i>Harmonia</i>	<i>Belouga</i>	<i>Avra</i>	
Janvier	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Février	0	10 885	5 000	0	112 000	10 000	137 885
Mars	0	0	3 165	0	209 090	284 415	496 670
Avril	0	38 000	2 405	0	215 000	161 430	416 835
Mai	0	20 500	0	0	187 795	305 000	513 295
Juin	136 530	129 115	6 750	134 000	145 000	139 490	690 885
Juillet	0	0	9 290	44 620	240 325	408 575	702 810
Août	5 350	4 465	0	454 795	558 575	200 000	1 223 185
Septembre	12 625	14 125	5 000	285 000	546 710	378 700	1 242 160
Octobre	30 360	6 760	2 020	232 790	436 755	337 980	1 046 665
Novembre	0	96 000	0	17 000	159 000	332 000	604 000
Décembre	0	104 540	53 855	0	96 250	230 900	485 545
TOTAL BATEAU	184 865	424 390	87 485	1 168 205	2 906 500	2 788 490	7 559 935
TOTAL SSP	696 740			6 863 195			7 559 935

**ANNUAL REPORT OF HONDURAS
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU HONDURAS
INFORME ANUAL DE HONDURAS**

SUMMARY

The Republic of Honduras has not carried out any positive fishing activity in the Convention area in the last three years, hence its compliance with the data reporting obligation based on zero catches and fishing inactivity. The Commission was also informed of this circumstance by the Delegation of Honduras during the annual meeting held in 2014 in the city of Genoa, Italy, as reflected in the corresponding proceedings. It was further informed that Honduras was in the process of reviewing its fishing legislation, which was enacted in 1959, and of adjusting its interinstitutional relations so as to adapt fisheries management to the requirements of modern management practices. It was pointed out that by decision of the Government, neither the fleet nor the fisheries would be operative in the Convention area until these adjustments had been carried out. The Fisheries Law has recently been passed by the National Congress and is in the process of being sanctioned by the Executive; this instrument sets out the framework necessary for satisfactory compliance with obligations arising from proper management of the fisheries at national and international level. Consequently, it is expected that the fisheries activity, which is a driver of development for the country, will soon be resumed. In this context, the International Fisheries Unit has been created which will ensure timely and sufficient compliance with the tasks agreed upon by ICCAT, as well as the goals of management excellence that have been set by the Government.

RÉSUMÉ

La République du Honduras n'a réalisé aucune activité de pêche positive dans la zone de la Convention au cours des trois dernières années, raison pour laquelle elle a respecté l'obligation de fournir des données sur la base de captures zéro et de l'inactivité de la pêche. Cette circonstance a été communiquée à la Commission par la délégation du Honduras au cours de la réunion annuelle qui s'est tenue dans la ville de Gênes, en Italie, en 2014, comme en témoigne le rapport correspondant. À cette occasion, il a également été signalé que le Honduras était en train de réviser sa législation sur la pêche adoptée en 1959 et de procéder à des aménagements dans ses relations inter-institutionnelles afin d'adapter la gestion des pêcheries aux exigences des pratiques de gestion modernes. Il a été noté que, par décision du gouvernement, tant que ces aménagements n'auront pas pris effet, la flottille et les pêcheries ne se livreront pas à leurs activités dans la zone de la Convention. La Loi sur la pêche a été récemment approuvée par le Congrès national et est en voie d'adoption par le Conseil exécutif ; cet outil définit le cadre nécessaire au respect satisfaisant des obligations en matière de gestion adéquate de la pêche au niveau national et international, raison pour laquelle on s'attend à la prompte réactivation de l'activité halieutique, moteur de développement du pays. Dans ce contexte, l'unité de pêche internationale a été mise en place afin de veiller à la mise en œuvre opportune et suffisante des tâches convenues par l'ICCAT, parallèlement aux objectifs d'excellence dans la gestion que le gouvernement a fixés.

RESUMEN

La República de Honduras no ha ejercido actividad pesquera positiva en la Zona del Convenio durante los últimos 3 años, razón por la cual se cumple con la obligación de provisión de datos sobre la base de cero capturas e inactividad pesquera. Esa circunstancia fue asimismo informada a la Comisión por la Delegación de Honduras durante la reunión anual celebrada en la ciudad de Génova, Italia, en el año 2014, tal y como se reflejó en el acta respectiva. Se informó además que Honduras se encontraba en el proceso de revisión de su legislación pesquera promulgada en el año 1959 al igual que en el proceso de ajuste de sus relaciones interinstitucionales para adecuar la gestión de las pesquerías a las exigencias de las modernas prácticas de gestión. Se señaló que, por decisión del Gobierno, mientras esos ajustes no ocurran, no se activará la flota ni las pesquerías en la Zona del Convenio. La Ley de Pesca fue recientemente aprobada por el Congreso Nacional y se encuentra en el trámite de sanción por el Poder Ejecutivo; ese instrumento fija el marco necesario para el satisfactorio cumplimiento

de las obligaciones derivadas del correcto manejo de la pesca en el ámbito nacional e internacional, razón por la cual se espera la pronta reactivación de la actividad pesquera, como motor de desarrollo para el país. En ese contexto, se ha creado la Unidad de Pesca Internacional que asegurará el cumplimiento oportuno y suficiente de las tareas acordadas por ICCAT, además de las metas de excelencia de gestión que el Gobierno ha establecido.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

La Dirección General de Pesca y Acuicultura (DIGEPESCA) de la Secretaría de Agricultura y Ganadería (SAG) tiene a su cargo la gestión técnica de pesquerías nacionales, regionales e internacionales. Esta labor incluye el manejo del Sistema Nacional de Investigación Pesquera y Acuícola, que comprende entre otros el proceso de parametrización, colecta y procesamiento de los datos de la pesquería.

Honduras posee sus costas en el mar Caribe, cuya batimetría y extensión coinciden con el Sistema Arrecifal Mesoamericano (SAM), razón por la cual las pesquerías tradicionales de Honduras han sido las de crustáceos tales como el camarón (*Litopenaeus duorarum*, *Litopenaeus schmitti*, *Litopenaeus aztecus*) mediante naves industriales y artesanales, langosta del Caribe (*Panulirus argus*), y moluscos como el caracol gigante (*Strombus gigas*), y la concha reina (*Cassis madagascariensis*). Asimismo, algunos peces de escama como las corvinas (Scianidos) y jureles (Carángidos). Estas pesquerías no se encuentran abarcadas por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún del Atlántico (CICAA), por lo que sus datos no son objeto de reporte, no obstante lo cual 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 del cumplimiento de las medidas de ordenación, entre ellas vedas y en la pertinente definición de tallas mínimas.

En lo relativo a las especies de interés para CICAA, Honduras ha mantenido un interés sostenido y relevante en participar y desarrollar las pesquerías de túnidos y otras especies de pelágicos mayores. Las dificultades estructurales del país históricamente incidieron para que la participación no pudiera materializarse en la forma planificada; no obstante, es decisión del Gobierno de la República el desarrollo de la pesquería de túnidos y especies afines en el mar Caribe, para lo cual se ha dispuesto la especialización correspondiente en la DIGEPESCA.

Con ese objetivo, Dige Pesca posee la capacidad de integración del conocimiento derivado de las acciones cooperativas de manejo que se desarrollan en el CICAA, 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, Honduras asume la condición de productor de información y participe en la investigación desarrollada en el marco de CICAA, procurando asegurar la oportuna y completa información estadística en manos del CICAA.

Acorde con los planes de gobierno, se espera iniciar en el primer semestre del año 2016 con una pesquería moderada de túnidos tropicales (yellowfin, bigeye, skipjack), que será de oportuno reporte a CICAA y utilizará los recursos de cooperación en ese marco internacional para el mejoramiento de sus capacidades institucionales, informáticas y humanas para la correcta gestión.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA por no haber existido capturas en el periodo de información.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

Tal y como se informa en los formularios del CICAA, no existe información nacional anual relativa a investigación ni estadística de las pesquerías de interés del CICAA por no haber existido capturas en el periodo de información. Dificultades financieras imposibilitaron el desarrollo de actividades de esta naturaleza como consecuencia de la inexistencia de participantes en la pesquería.

No obstante, se cuenta con un robusto sistema de seguimiento satelital de las embarcaciones (VMS) actualmente en funcionamiento que abarca el 100% de la flota industrial (arrastre para camarón, nasas y buceo para langosta), exigencia que se implementará para las embarcaciones de cerco, pol and line y palangre que se espera operen en un futuro cercano. En adición, se dispondrá del programa de observadores, así como de mecanismos de captura de datos en la cadena de trazabilidad, desde la captura hasta la comercialización del producto de la pesca.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	20 de octubre de 2015
S2	Características de la flota	20 de octubre de 2015
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	20 de octubre de 2015
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	20 de octubre de 2015
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	20 de octubre de 2015
S6	Captura estimada por talla	20 de octubre de 2015
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	20 de octubre de 2015
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquerías en el mar Mediterráneo.
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquerías en el mar Mediterráneo.
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	No aplicable. No hubo información colectada por el programa de observadores debido a inoperatividad de la flota.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplicable. No hubo información colectada por el programa de observadores debido a inoperatividad de la flota.
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería de <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico.
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atún rojo.
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atún rojo.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atún rojo.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atún rojo.
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atún rojo.
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atún rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable. Honduras no posee pesquería del atún rojo.

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1º, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S47	Datos e información recopilados a partir de programas de muestreo en el marco de Rec. 14-01	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
S48	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	No aplicable. Honduras tiene prohibidas las capturas de tiburón debido a la declaratoria de Santuario.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.

Número	Información requerida	Respuesta
S39	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 aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable. No hubo actividad de la flota.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3 (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Existe demora en la preparación y remisión del Informe anual. Los ajustes normativos e institucionales implementados en el trienio 2013-2015 han concentrado la gestión en la preparación necesaria para el cumplimiento, razón por la cual no hubo actividad pesquera efectiva al haberse decidido activar la flota hasta estar en condiciones de cumplimiento.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Si bien ha existido demora en el envío de la comunicación, no ha habido actividad pesquera de interés para CICAA en la zona del Convenio; además, existe vigente la declaratoria de Honduras como Santuario de Tiburones con prohibición de capturas.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	20 de octubre de 2015
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable, Honduras no ha fletado ningún buque.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable, Honduras no ha fletado ningún buque.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	No aplicable, en Honduras no ha existido actividad de transbordo.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable, en Honduras no ha existido actividad de transbordo.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable, Honduras no ha autorizado flota para transbordo de túnidos y especies afines.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplicable. Honduras no posee puertos autorizados para descargas de productos pesqueros por buques extranjeros hasta ajustar la coordinación interinstitucional.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable. Honduras no posee puertos autorizados para descargas de productos pesqueros por buques extranjeros hasta ajustar la coordinación interinstitucional.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable. Honduras no posee puertos autorizados para descargas de productos pesqueros por buques extranjeros hasta ajustar la coordinación interinstitucional.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA, ni ha recibido en puerto flotas de otros países con especies capturadas en zona del Convenio.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA, ni ha recibido en puerto flotas de otros países con especies capturadas en zona del Convenio.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA, ni ha recibido en puerto flotas de otros países con especies capturadas en zona del Convenio.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA, ni ha recibido en puerto flotas de otros países con especies capturadas en zona del Convenio.
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplicable. No existen acuerdos bilaterales para inspección en puerto.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable, no existen acuerdos de acceso ni cambios.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable, no existen acuerdos de acceso ni cambios.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	No aplicable, no hay buques de más de 20 metros de eslora autorizados actualmente para pescar en la zona del Convenio, especies de interés del CICAA.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	No aplicable, no hay buques de más de 20 metros de eslora autorizados actualmente para pescar en la zona del Convenio, especies de interés del CICAA.
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	No hay cambios en la Norma. Honduras cumplirá la norma contenida en la Rec. 01-20 y sus reformas.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	De conformidad con la Ley, las pesquerías turísticas o de recreo se someten a permisos que son otorgados por la DIGEPESCA y el cumplimiento es verificado por inspectores de DIGEPESCA y oficiales de la Fuerza Naval de Honduras.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplicable. Honduras no ha implicado embarcaciones propias ni de otro pabellón en actividades IUU. Tampoco ha existido alusión a buques hondureños en actividades de pesca IUU.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable, no han existido alegaciones IUU.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable. No han existido medidas comerciales.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable, no han existido alegaciones de incumplimiento.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable, no han existido investigaciones por no haber existido alegaciones de incumplimiento.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable, no ha habido avistamiento.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable, no han existido informes de avistamientos.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no maneja granjas de atún rojo.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no efectúa cría de atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1006	Declaración de almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2014	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 13-07, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 13-07	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2013	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo en el 2013.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1018	Nombre de la agencias autorizadas y de los inspectores individuales	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplicable, Honduras no faena atún rojo.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	No aplicable. No hubo flota autorizada en el 2013.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2013	No aplicable. No hubo flota autorizada en el 2013.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	No aplicable. No hubo flota autorizada.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	No aplicable. No hubo flota autorizada.
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	No aplicable, no hubo flota activa y por ello no hubo observadores.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. No ha existido actividad pesquera en la zona del Convenio por buques hondureños.
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. No ha existido actividad pesquera en la zona del Convenio por buques hondureños.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable. No ha existido actividad pesquera en la zona del Convenio por buques hondureños.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar pez espada del Mediterráneo.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado a embarcaciones propias la captura de pez espada del Norte.
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico norte	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA.
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante legislaciones o regulaciones internas, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota para pescar en la zona del Convenio especies de interés del CICAA. No obstante la nueva Ley de Pesca en proceso de Sanción Ejecutiva posee normas adecuadas al sentido y fin de la Rec. 12-04.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	Por disposición presidencial Honduras es Santuario de Tiburones con prohibición de capturas de, entre otros, el pez martillo.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	Por disposición presidencial Honduras es Santuario de Tiburones con prohibición de capturas de entre otros el pez martillo.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientoso	Por disposición presidencial Honduras es Santuario de Tiburones con prohibición de capturas de entre otros el pez martillo.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación	Por disposición presidencial Honduras es Santuario de Tiburones con prohibición de capturas de entre otros el pez martillo.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15)	Por disposición presidencial Honduras es Santuario de Tiburones con prohibición de capturas de entre otros el pez martillo.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota con capacidad de interacción con tortugas marinas.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota a pescar en la zona del Convenio, especies de interés de CICAA.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota a pescar en la zona del Convenio, especies de interés de CICAA.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplicable. Honduras no ha autorizado flota a pescar en la zona del Convenio, especies de interés de CICAA.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No hay objeciones a las recomendaciones de CICAA.

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

No existen en el período de reporte, ninguna otra medida de conservación y ordenación de CICAA que hubiese sido necesario implementarla por vías adicionales o alternas, debido a que no existió flota activa en el trienio 2013-2015.

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

Aunque a la fecha no se ha experimentado dificultades de implementación de las medidas de ordenación del CICAA, derivado precisamente de la inexistencia de flota operativa, sí han existido dificultades de cumplimiento de las obligaciones de información, derivado de las dificultades que se enfrentaron en la construcción de relaciones interinstitucionales adecuadas, motivo por el que se había ordenado la suspensión de actividades pesqueras bajo regulación del CICAA.

No obstante y según se ha informado, la DIGEPESCA por disposición gubernamental tiene a su cargo la responsabilidad de asegurar el cumplimiento del país en las obligaciones de las Organizaciones Regionales de Ordenación Pesquera como CICAA, y para ello, bajo la rectoría del Director General que reporta al Ministro del Sector, se creó la Unidad de Pesca Internacional por cuyo medio se espera el correcto y disciplinado cumplimiento, de suerte que no es previsible en el futuro ninguna dificultad de cumplimiento de estas obligaciones de comunicación.

Como consecuencia del proceso de mejora en curso, se prevé que Honduras requiera de cooperación de CICAA y de los países contratantes para la eficiente implementación de las medidas cuando se active la flota, como resultado de sus necesidades de construcción de capacidades, de manera consecuente con los retos de efectivo cumplimiento, de satisfacción cualitativa de los requerimientos de la nueva Ley, y de la decisión del Gobierno de asegurar el mayor estándar de cumplimiento en la gestión pesquera del país.

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

SUMMARY

2014: The Icelandic allowable catch of eastern bluefin tuna for 2014 was 30.36 t. The allowable catches were allocated to a) 26 t – one longliner b) 2 t – recreational fisheries c) 2.97 t – incidental by-catches by the Icelandic fishing fleet. Recreational vessels did not utilize their license in 2014. On 25 September 2014 the fishing season for bluefin tuna in Iceland was closed as the total catches had reached 30.24 t. Longline catches were 22.21 t of bluefin and 0.47 t of blue shark and by-catches of bluefin tuna by Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics were 8.03 t. Preliminary information for 2015: The Icelandic allowable catch for 2015 amounts to 36.37 t. The allocations were a) 32 t to one longliner, b) 2 t to recreational fisheries and c) 2.36 t for by-catch. There were no sports/recreational vessels in operation in the summer of 2015. The individual quota of the longliner was adjusted to account for the excess by-catches. The Icelandic bluefin tuna fisheries were closed on 30 September 2015 when total catches had reached 35,845 t, 26,967 t of directed longline catches and 8,868 t of by-catch of other Icelandic vessels.

RÉSUMÉ

La prise admissible de capture de thon rouge de l'Est au titre de 2014 s'élevait à 30,36 t. Les prises admissibles ont été réparties comme suit : a) 26 t à un palangrier, b) 2 t aux pêcheries récréatives et c) 2,97 t aux prises accidentelles réalisées par la flottille de pêche islandaise. Les navires récréatifs n'ont pas utilisé leur permis en 2014. Le 25 septembre 2014, la saison de pêche de thon rouge en Islande a été clôturée car les prises totales avaient atteint 30,24 t. Les prises palangrières se sont élevées à 22,21 t de thon rouge et 0,47 t de requin peau bleue et 8,03 t de prises accessoires de thon rouge réalisées par des navires islandais ciblant des petits pélagiques. Informations préliminaires au titre de 2015 : la prise autorisée de l'Islande au titre de 2015 s'élève à 36,37 t. Les allocations ont été réparties comme suit : 32 t à un palangrier, 2 t aux pêcheries récréatives et 2,36 t pour les prises accessoires. Aucun navire de pêche sportive ou récréative n'a opéré en été 2015. Le quota individuel du palangrier a été ajusté afin de tenir compte des prises accessoires excédentaires. Les pêcheries islandaises ciblant le thon rouge ont été clôturées le 30 septembre 2015 lorsque les prises totales ont atteint 35,845 t, à savoir 26,967 t de prises palangrières dirigées et 8.868 t de prises accessoires réalisées par d'autres navires islandais.

RESUMEN

La captura permitida islandesa de atún rojo del este para 2014 era de 30,36 t. Las capturas permitidas se asignaron del siguiente modo: a) 26 t a un palangrero, b) 2 t a pesquerías de recreo y c) 2,97 t a capturas fortuitas incidentales realizadas por la flota islandesa. Los buques de recreo no utilizaron sus licencias en 2014. El 25 de septiembre de 2014 se cerró la temporada de pesca de atún rojo en Islandia ya que las capturas totales alcanzaron las 30,24 t. Las capturas de palangre ascendieron a 22,21 t de atún rojo y 0,47 t de tintorera, y la captura fortuita de atún rojo de los buques islandeses que se dirigen a pequeños pelágicos se situó en 8,03 t. La información para 2015 es preliminar. La captura permitida islandesa de atún rojo del este para 2015 se sitúa en 36,37 t. Ésta se asignó del siguiente modo: a) 32 t a un palangrero, b) 2 t a pesquerías de recreo y c) 2,36 t a capturas fortuitas. En el verano de 2015 no hubo barcos deportivos/de recreo operativos. La cuota individual del palangrero se ajustó para tener en cuenta la superación de la captura fortuita. El 30 de septiembre de 2015 se cerró la temporada de pesca de atún rojo en Islandia ya que las capturas totales alcanzaron las 35,845 t. Las capturas de palangre dirigidas ascendieron a 26.967 t y 8.868 t corresponden a captura fortuita de otros buques islandeses.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 2014

In 2014 one Icelandic longline vessel was issued a license for bluefin tuna and started fishing in the middle of August. The total catches of the longliner were 22.2 t and the weight of individual fishes ranged from 130 to 270 kg.

Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics reported 8.03 t of by-catch of bluefin tuna. There were no Icelandic sports/recreational vessels in operation in the summer of 2014.

There were by-catches by the longliner of blue shark amounting to 470 kg, which were recorded and submitted to ICCAT in Task I and II. There were no catches of other shark species by longliner. Most of the shark species covered by special ICCAT management measures, such as silky sharks, are extremely rare in Icelandic waters and so are sea turtles.

The fishing area of the longliner is not a known seabird area but incidental catches of seabirds were recorded in the logbook. The vessel employs bird scaring devices including floats to cover the line at setting, and if needed high frequency noise and flashing lights.

On 25 September 2014 Icelandic authorities closed the bluefin tuna fisheries in 2014 as the bluefin tuna catches of Icelandic vessels had reached 30.31 t.

1.2 2015 preliminary results

In 2015 the quota of bluefin for Iceland was 36.57 t. One Icelandic longline vessel was issued a license for 32 t of bluefin tuna and started fishing in the middle of August. The total catches of the longliner were 26.967 t when the Icelandic bluefin tuna fisheries were stopped.

There were by-catches by the longliner of blue shark amounting to 1.3 t and spurdog 2.6 t, which will be submitted in Task I and II to ICCAT. There were no catches of other shark species shark by the long-liner. Most of the shark species covered by special ICCAT management measures, such as silky sharks are extremely rare in Icelandic waters and so are sea turtles.

The fishing area of the longliner is not a known seabird area but incidental catches of seabirds are to be recorded in the logbook and will be submitted to ICCAT if they occur. The vessel employs bird scaring devices including floats to cover the line at setting, and if needed high frequency noise and flashing lights.

Icelandic vessels targeting small pelagics reported 8.868 t of by-catch of bluefin tuna by mid-October 2015.

On 30 September, Icelandic authorities closed the bluefin tuna fisheries for 2015 when the bluefin tuna catches of all Icelandic vessels had reached 35.845 t in total.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Logbooks are mandatory in the Icelandic fishing fleet; the longliner has an electronic logbook, The Marine Research Institute compiles information on catches, CPUE and catch distribution from logbooks as well as information on by-catches.

As discards of commercial species are banned as a general policy for the Icelandic fleet all catches of commercial species should be recorded in logbooks and landed. All by-catches of seabirds and other non-commercial species are to be recorded in the logbook.

All catches are weighed and registered at landing. All data on landings are received by the central database of the Directorate of Fisheries through online access of the ports on the day of landing. In addition all buyers and processors of catch in Iceland submit data on raw material purchases and processing of raw material, 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).

The Marine Research Institute receives samples for research from the observer onboard /at landing of the bluefin tuna. In 2014 the length, weight and fishing position of all Bluefin tuna caught in targeted fisheries were recorded, as well 20 samples of vertebrates and tissues for genetic analysis.

In 2015 the length and weight and positions all tunas caught has been recorded, both from by-catch and the directed long line fishery. In addition the Marine Research institute has sampled around 50 vertebrates and genetic material. In 2015 the MRI will have otoliths from around 100 fishes and stomach content from at least 70 fishes.

The MRI expects similar sampling in 2016 as in 2015 with the possible addition of liver and tissue samples for isotope and fatty acids analysis as well as stomach content analysis from the by-catch of pelagic trawling for mackerel.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	9.9.2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	24.07.2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	24.07.2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	24.07.2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	24.07.2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	24.07.2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N.A.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N.A.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N.A. (no recreational fisheries)
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	N.A. See Annual Report on sampling by the Marine Research Institute.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N.A.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N.A.
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	N.A.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N.A. (no sports/recreational fishing)
S15	Size sampling from farms	N.A. (no farms)
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N.A. (no farms)
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N.A. See Annual report on sampling by Marine Research Institute.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N.A.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N.A.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N.A.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N.A.

S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N.A. – on enhanced sampling – see written Annual Report of Iceland.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	N.A.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N.A.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	N.A.
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	N.A.
S46	Information collected by observers	N.A.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	N.A.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	N.A. (no SWO catches)
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N.A. (no billfish fisheries/catches)
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N.A.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	24.07.2015
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N.A. (no thresher catches)
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N.A. (no silky shark catches)
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Discards banned. All dead commercial catch to be landed and all commercial catches and by-catches of non-commercial species to be recorded in logbook. All species to be recorded separately at landing.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N.A. (no silky shark catches)
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N.A. (no hammerhead shark catches)
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	N.A. (no hammerhead shark catches) Discards banned. All dead commercial catch to be landed and all commercial catches and by-catches of non-commercial species to be recorded in logbook.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	N.A. (same as above)
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Discards banned. All dead commercial catch to be landed and all commercial catches and by-catches of non-commercial species to be recorded in logbook. All species to be recorded separately at landing.

S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	27.02.2015 (no sightings)
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	24.07.2015
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	24.07.2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N.A.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Discards banned. On mitigation for seabird bycatches on the longliner see herein.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Implementation of reporting obligation on all catches at landing, logbooks and discard ban as well as monitoring and enforcement are provided for in the Icelandic Fisheries Act. Each year before the BFT season starts the Ministry issues a BFT regulation implementing all relevant ICCAT recommendations on BFT fisheries, BCD and other general requirements.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	All catch and by-catches of commercial species in directed ICCAT fisheries submitted in Task I and Task II data, including sharks. Discards of commercial species banned – all catches covered in landings data. By-catches of non-commercial species to be recorded in an electronic logbook. On individual submissions see below.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	09 September 2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N.A. (no chartering)
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N.A. (no chartering)
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	N.A. (no transshipments allowed at sea and no transshipments in port to be reported)
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N.A. (transshipment at sea not allowed)
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N.A. (no carrier vessels – no transshipments allowed)
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N.A. (transshipment at sea not allowed)
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	20.02.2015
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	20.02.2015

GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	20.02.2015
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	0 (no transshipments in port)
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	0 (no transshipments in port)
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N.A. (no transshipments in port)
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N.A. (no transshipments in port)
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N.A. (no bilateral arrangements)
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N.A. (no access agreements)
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N.A. (no access agreements)
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	1
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from last year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Recreational vessels allocated a common pool quota, no vessels have utilized their licence in Iceland in 2014 or 2015 – nothing to report. Quota used for covering incidental by-catches of Icelandic vessels.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N.A. (nothing to report)
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N.A. (nothing to report)
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	1 April and 1 October 2015 confirming no data to report.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N.A. (no incidents to report)
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N.A. (no incidents)
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N.A. (no sightings)
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N.A. (no sightings)
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N.A. (no farms)
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N.A. (no farms)
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N.A. (no farms)
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N.A. (no farming)
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N.A. (no traps)
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	13 February 2015
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N.A. (no farming)
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Individual quota for the longliner lowered to account for incidental by-catches in line with the TAC for Iceland.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Each year, before the start of the season a BFT regulation is issued, implementing the ICCAT recommendations for the fishing year, including individual quotas and the total quota for Iceland and other requirements.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	1 vessel – submitted 10 July 2015.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N.A. (no other vessels)
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N.A. (no JFO)
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N.A.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N.A.

BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	N.A. (not participating in joint inspection)
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N.A. (not participating in joint inspection)
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	20 February 2015
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	20 February 2015
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	8 weekly reports (no zero catch reports).
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	3 reports (July, August, September) 2015.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	30 September 2015
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Regulation requires release of fish under 30 kg if alive, otherwise to be landed and recorded. No fish under 100 kg caught by Icelandic vessels.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	eBCD used in 2015.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	1 October 2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes – updated in eBCD authorisations 11 June 2015.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Last update 7 September 2015.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	BCD legislation in yearly BFT regulation.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N.A. (tags not used)
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Vessels with BFT by-catches in 2014 reported 26 March 2015.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	11 June 2015
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	N.A. (no TROP vessels)
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	N.A. (no bigeye/yellowfin vessels)
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	N.A. (nothing to report)
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	N.A. (no vessels)
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N.A. (nothing to report)
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N.A. (no catches)
TRO	2008	Observer reports	N.A. (no vessels)
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N.A. (no swordfish landings/imports)
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N.A. (no vessels)
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N.A. (no vessels)
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N.A. (no vessels)
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N.A. (no vessels)
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N.A. (no vessels)
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	N.A. (no vessels)
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	General discard ban of commercial fish species in force in the Icelandic fleet – no marlin catches.

BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	N.A. (no marlin fisheries)
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N.A. (not a developing State)
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N.A. (not a developing State)
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Discards banned in the Icelandic fleet, all dead catch is to be landed. All catch recorded at landing and reported to the Directorate of Fisheries.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	No records of silky shark near fishing area of Icelandic vessel. Discards banned in the Icelandic fleet, but silky sharks are to be released if alive, otherwise kept separate and handed to the Marine Research Institute at landing. All commercial sales banned.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Discards banned in the Icelandic fleet, all dead catch is to be landed. All catch recorded at landing and reported to the Directorate of Fisheries. Rec. stipulating no retention: if alive to be released, otherwise kept separate and handed to the Marine Research Institute at landing. All commercial sales banned.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	In BFT regulation live release required. Sea turtles rarely encountered near Icelandic waters.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	The BFT vessel employs bird scaring devices including floats to cover the line at setting, and if needed high frequency noise and flashing lights.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Discards banned in the Icelandic fleet, all dead catch is to be landed. All catch recorded at landing (online system) to the Directorate of Fisheries. The Marine Research Institute and Directorate can use instant area closures if by-catches of juveniles or species at risk occur in certain fisheries or areas.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	eBFT document system in use for all trade 2015
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N.A. – no objection submitted.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Description of all relevant measures are included in Section 3. The Icelandic Directorate of Fisheries implemented the electronic bluefin tuna documentation system for the first time in 2015 for all trade. There were some initial technical difficulties, but in general a valuable experience both in Iceland and with Iceland's trading partners in utilizing the system.

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

Due to a general discard ban of commercial species in the Icelandic fleet, ICCAT measures stipulating that retention of certain shark species onboard is forbidden cannot be transposed into Icelandic regulations. Instead in directed ICCAT fisheries live release of these species is required and if not possible, dead or dying catches are to be kept separate and turned over to the Marine Research Institute.

ANNUAL REPORT OF JAPAN¹²
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU JAPON
INFORME ANNUAL DE JAPÓN

SUMMARY

The Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for southern albacore (since 2014), northern, southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin and bigeye tuna, 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 has been 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. Each species' statistical or catch document programs have been conducted. Records of fishing vessels larger than 20meters in length overall (LSFVs) have been established. One patrol vessel was dispatched to the North Atlantic to monitor and inspect Japanese tuna vessels and also observe fishing activities of other nations' fishing vessels. FAJ has also inspected landings at Japanese ports to enforce the catch quotas and minimum size limits. A prior permission from FAJ has been required in the case that Japanese tuna longline vessels transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports or at sea.

RÉSUMÉ

L'Agence des pêches du Japon (Fisheries Agency of Japan, « FAJ ») a établi des quotas de capture pour le thon rouge de l'Atlantique Ouest et Est, pour le germon du Sud (depuis 2014), ainsi que pour l'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord et de l'Atlantique Sud, le makaire bleu, le makaire blanc et le thon obèse, et a demandé à tous les thoniers opérant dans l'océan Atlantique de soumettre leurs carnets de pêche et, dans le cas du thon rouge, des informations quotidiennes sur les prises. Tous les palangriers japonais opérant dans la zone de la Convention sont pourvus à bord de systèmes de surveillance des navires par satellite. Conformément aux recommandations de l'ICCAT, la FAJ a pris les mesures nécessaires, par arrêté ministériel, en vue du respect de ses réglementations de taille minimale, des fermetures spatio-temporelles, etc. Les programmes de documents statistiques ou de documentation de capture sont réalisés pour chaque espèce. Des registres de navires de pêche de plus de 20 m de longueur hors tout (LSFV) ont été établis. Un patrouilleur a été détaché dans l'Atlantique Nord afin de suivre et d'inspecter les thoniers japonais et d'observer les activités de pêche des navires de pêche d'autres nations. La FAJ a également procédé à des inspections des débarquements dans les ports japonais afin d'appliquer les quotas de capture et la limite de taille minimale. La permission préalable de la FAJ a été requise pour tout palangrier thonier japonais qui vise à transborder des thonidés ou des produits de thonidés sur des navires de charge dans des ports étrangers ou en mer.

RESUMEN

La Agencia de Pesca de Japón (FAJ) ha establecido cuotas de captura para el atún rojo del Atlántico oriental y occidental, así como para el atún blanco del sur (desde 2014), para el pez espada del Atlántico norte y sur, para la aguja azul, la aguja blanca y el patudo, y requiere que todos los buques atuneros que operan en el océano Atlántico presenten los cuadernos de pesca y, para el atún rojo, información diaria sobre las capturas. Todos los palangreros japoneses que operan en la zona del Convenio están equipados con dispositivos de seguimiento por satélite a bordo. De acuerdo con las recomendaciones de ICCAT, la FAJ ha tomado medidas para prohibir la captura de ejemplares de talla inferior a la regulada, para establecer las vedas espaciotemporales, etc., mediante una orden ministerial. Se ha llevado a cabo el programa de documento estadístico o de documentación de capturas de cada especie. Se han establecido registros de los buques pesqueros de más de 20 m de eslora total (grandes palangreros atuneros). La FAJ envió un buque patrulla al Atlántico norte para inspeccionar y hacer un seguimiento de

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los atuneros japoneses y para observar las actividades pesqueras de los buques pesqueros de otras naciones. La FAJ ha inspeccionado también los desembarques en los puertos japoneses para verificar las cuotas de captura y los límites de talla mínima. Es necesario el permiso previo de la FAJ para que cualquier palangrero atunero japonés pueda transbordar tñidos o productos de tñidos a buques de transporte en puertos extranjeros o en el mar.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Type of fisheries

Longline is the only tuna fishing gear deployed by Japan at present in the Atlantic Ocean. Another two types of fishery, baitboat and purse seine fisheries, stopped fishing in the Atlantic in 1984 and 1992, respectively. Therefore, the longline fishery is discussed further.

1.2 Statistical coverage

The National Research Institute of Far Seas Fisheries (NRIFSF) has been in charge of compiling fishery statistics from logbooks submitted by commercial tuna fishermen as well as biological data. The coverage of the logbook from the Japanese longline fleet operating in the Atlantic has been very good (90-100%) before 2013. The current coverage for 2014 is estimated to be about 98%.

With regard to the implementation of conservation measures on North and South Atlantic swordfish, the Fisheries Agency of Japan (FAJ) instructed its fishermen to submit the information of released alive swordfish as well as blue marlin, white marlin and other marlins in a designated format.

1.3 Trend of fishing effort

The number of vessels and fishing days of the Japanese longliners which operated in the Atlantic in calendar year 2014 were 88 and 15,200 days, respectively (**Table 1** and **Figure 1**). Fishing effort (number of hooks) showed a decreasing trend in the entire Atlantic, however in the tropical Atlantic (20N – equatorial – 20S) the fishing effort demonstrated an upward trend from 2002 to 2007, was stable from 2008 to 2010, and decreased after that. In the North area (> 20N) fishing effort showed a remarkable decreasing trend between 2005 and 2009; it decreased to about 2300 thousand hooks in 2014 (preliminary), which is 6% of the 2005 level.

Annual geographical distribution of the longline fishing effort in 2013 and 2014 (**Figure 2**) shows that fishing effort was exerted in a wide area from the South to North Atlantic, as well as from the East to West Atlantic. Seasonal distribution (**Figure 3**) clearly indicated a high concentration of fishing effort in areas such as the South of Iceland, off the East coast of North America as well as inter-subtropical areas between 20°N and 20°S. In the South of Iceland and off the East coast of North America, fishing operations take place from the 3rd quarter to the 4th quarter, while the tropical fishing grounds are fished for all year round.

1.4 Catch trend

The 2014 calendar year catches of tunas and tuna-like fishes (excluding sharks) in the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea by the Japanese fishery are estimated to be about 24,000 t (**Table 2**). Although the total amount of fishing efforts (fishing days) in 2014 was 64% (**Table 1**) of the average for the last ten years (2004-2013), the total catches excluding discards and sharks in 2014 were about 82% of the average catch for the same period (**Table 2**). The total catch has been comparatively stable since 2001 with some yearly fluctuation. The most dominant species in 2014 was bigeye representing 57% of the total tuna and tuna-like fish catch. The next dominant species was yellowfin which occupied 16% in weight and the third species was bluefin tuna (6%). The catches of bigeye and yellowfin in 2014 represented 85% and 74% of the average catch of the past ten years, respectively. The remaining species were mainly composed of albacore, swordfish, blue marlin and southern bluefin tuna. The catch of albacore in 2014 drastically decreased from the 2013 catch because individual TAC for south Atlantic albacore (1,355t) has been applied to Japan from 2014. Swordfish catch did not occur in the North Atlantic between February 2000 and 2003 as all catches of this species were released. Stock or management unit area breakdown of catch by species is also shown in **Table 3** for the past two years (2013-2014).

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 logbook system to round weight, which are used to estimate total catch amount. So, 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 the inter-tropical area between 20°N and 30°S, respectively. Yellowfin tuna and swordfish were caught mainly in tropical waters. These patterns are shown more clearly in **Figure 9** that indicate geographical distribution of catch composition by species.

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 has been observed since 1995. The total amount of hooks also decreased (**Figure 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

The NRIFSF has been in charge of data collection and compilation of the Atlantic tuna fishery necessary for the scientific researches on Atlantic tuna and billfish stocks. 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).

2.1 Fishery data

The NRIFSF provided near final up to 2014 catch and effort and size frequency data (Task I, II and biological sampling) of the longline fishery to the ICCAT Secretariat. In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations on bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish stocks, 18 observer trips on longline boats in the Atlantic were conducted between August 2014 and April 2015. A total of 1076 fishing days were monitored. This covers 12.1% of the entire operations in the Atlantic Ocean in 2014 (calendar year) and 44.0% of the operations for bluefin tuna in 2014 (fishing year). This year's observer activities, that have already started, will be conducted in 26 trips between August 2015 and April 2016.

2.2 Tuna biology and stock assessment

The biological and stock assessment studies carried out by the NRIFSF on Atlantic tunas and billfishes have been continued.

This year the NRIFSF participated in the following ICCAT related meetings in addition to the regular SCRS meetings; Working Group on Stock Assessment Methods (Miami, United States – February 16 to 20, 2015), Bluefin data preparatory meeting (Madrid, Spain – March 2 to 6, 2015), Blue shark data preparatory meeting (Tenerife, Spain – March 23 to 27, 2015), Bigeye tuna data preparatory meeting (Madrid, Spain – May 4 to 8, 2015), 1st Meeting of the Ad hoc Working Group on FADs (Madrid, Spain – May 11 to 12, 2015), Intersessional meeting of the Subcommittee on Ecosystems (Madrid, Spain – June 8 to 12, 2015), Dialogue between Scientists and Managers Working Group / Working Group of Fisheries Managers and Scientists in support of the W-BFT stock assessment (Bilbao, Spain – June 22 to 26, 2015), Bigeye tuna stock assessment meeting (Madrid, Spain – July 13 to 17, 2015), and Blue shark stock assessment meeting (Lisbon, Portugal - July 27 to 31, 2015).

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	21/9/2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	30/7/2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	30/7/2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30/7/2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30/7/2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	30/7/2015 for BFT
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A. Japan has no tagging data related to sharks and tuna-like species.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A. Japan does not operate recreational or sport fisheries taking tuna / tuna-like / shark species in the Mediterranean.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A. Japan does not operate recreational or sport fisheries taking tuna / tuna-like / shark species in the Convention area.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	30/7/2015
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A. No Japanese small scale vessel operates in the Convention area.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A. We have no available information.
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	N/A. No Japanese pelagic longline vessel operates in the Mediterranean in 2014.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A. Japan does not operate sport and/or recreational fisheries taking E-BFT.
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	30/7/2015 (Japan, 2016)
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	30/7/2015
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A. We have no confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorized by-catch.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. Japan is not involved in cooperative research programs on W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	16/9/2015 (Kimoto <i>et al.</i> , 2016)
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Japan collaborates on the GBYP biological sampling program. Results are available in the GBYP report.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	30/7/2015
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or baitboat fishing vessels	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.

S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
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	N/A. Japan does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
S46	Information collected by observers	N/A. Japan does not operate in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	N/A. Japan does not operate in the geographical area of the area/time closure.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	30/7/2015
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	30/7/2015
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A. Japan does not discard any blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	30/7/2015
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	18/9/2015 for bigeye thresher shark discards and releases (releases: 57, discards: 18). Japan does not have any record of discards and releases of other thresher sharks.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	18/9/2015 silky shark (releases: 0, discards: 2).
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N/A. Japan has reported species-specific shark data.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching silky shark for local consumption.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching hammerhead shark for local consumption.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	18/9/2015 hammerhead sharks (releases: 4, discards: 6).
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	18/9/2015 Oceanic whitetip shark (releases: 2, discards: 8).
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	N/A. Japan does not undertake research on shortfin mako.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N/A. Japan has no existing identification guide for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	30/7/2015
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	30/7/2015
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	30/7/2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A. Japan does not operate artisanal fisheries.

S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See Section 5.
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Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

3.1 Catch report

FAJ requires all tuna vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean to submit logbook information every ten-day period (early-, middle- and late-period of a month) to FAJ. In addition, all tuna vessels fishing for Atlantic bluefin tuna are required to report individual catch weight of bluefin tuna with its tag number (Ministerial Order on April 2, 1975 and amended on July 31, 2013), the name of vessel, location of catch and time of operation every day.

3.2 Implementation of the Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

All Japanese longline vessels operating in the Convention area have to be equipped with satellite tracking devices onboard since 1992. The vessels are required to report their positions through Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations.

3.3 Catch quota

3.3.1 Catch quota

FAJ has set catch quotas for western and eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna as well as for northern, southern Atlantic swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish and bigeye tuna, respectively, by Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations. Since 2014, the quota has been set for southern albacore. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, the quotas have been allocated individually to a limited number of vessels authorized to fish for bluefin tuna, and all individuals are required to be tagged with the designated plastic band distributed to the vessels. These vessels are also required to prepare ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documents (BCDs) provided by FAJ for landing and transshipping in the designated ports.

3.3.2 Fishing year

FAJ has set the "Fishing Year (August to July)" for the proper quota management of bluefin tuna, swordfish, blue marlin, white marlin, spearfish, bigeye tuna and southern albacore. The 2015 quotas for these tunas are applied to the 2015 fishing year which starts on August 1, 2015 and ends on July 31, 2016.

3.4 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 actually fishing for bigeye tuna in the Convention area to 245, by means of the mandatory check in/out reporting system via radio as well as the VMS based on the 2004 recommendation on the bigeye tuna conservation measures for fishing vessels larger than 24 meters length overall. Since 2005, the limit of the number of vessels has been reduced to 235 in accordance with Resolution 05-03. Since 2012, FAJ has issued specific authorization to 245 vessels 20 meters length overall (LOA) or greater allowed to fish bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in the Convention area in accordance with Recommendation 11-01.

Furthermore, when the TAC and allocations for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna were reduced in accordance with Recommendations 08-05 and 09-06, the Government of Japan appropriated 4.2 million dollars for reduction of the capacity of its longline fishing vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna.

The number and the total GRT of vessels authorized to fish for eastern Atlantic bluefin tuna in the 2014 fishing year were 22 and 9,867, respectively.

3.5 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 Ministerial Order. The catch prohibition of undersized bluefin tuna was established by Ministerial Order on April 2, 1975 and FAJ amended this Ministerial Order several times to implement the relevant ICCAT recommendations such as the size limits for bigeye, swordfish, etc. The latest amendment of this order was in August of 2011 to implement the 2010 recommendations on bluefin tuna size limits.

3.6 Time and area closure

FAJ has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from operating in the Mediterranean from June 1 to December 31 by the Ministerial Order in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendation. This closure for bluefin tuna fishery 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 1 February to 31 July, in accordance with Recommendation 13-07.

3.7 National Observer Program

Based on the relevant ICCAT recommendations, FAJ has implemented a national observer program of vessels operating in the North Atlantic. For 2014, the national observer program covered 44.0% of the total number of fishing vessels for bluefin tuna in the North Atlantic Ocean (fishing year) in accordance with Recommendation 13-07. In addition, the program covered 12.1% of the total number of fishing days operating in the entire Atlantic Ocean (calendar year), which was well above 5% in accordance with Recommendation 10-10 regarding the Observer program.

3.8 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.

Japan has lifted the prohibition of import of Atlantic bigeye tuna and its products in any form from Bolivia and Georgia in 2012 in accordance with Recommendation 11-19.

3.9 Implementation of the ICCAT Bluefin Tuna Statistical Document (BTSD) Program and Catch Document Scheme (CDS)

On September 1, 1993, the Japanese government started collecting BTSDs for frozen products in accordance with Recommendation 92-01. In addition, from June 1, 1994, it started collecting 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 collecting 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.

3.10 Implementation of the ICCAT Bigeye Tuna Statistical Document (BETSD) Program

On July 1, 2002, the Japanese government started collecting 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.

3.11 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.

3.12 Implementation of the Positive Listing Measure

Based on the 2002 Recommendation 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 Recommendation 09-08, the measure was amended to cover vessels larger than 20 m from June 1, 2010. The species and product type currently covered by the measure are frozen bluefin tuna, frozen bigeye tuna and frozen swordfish. If there were 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 Recommendation 03-09 since November 22, 2004.

For East Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna, it has submitted a list of vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna based on the Recommendation 13-07.

3.13 Conservation of sharks

Based on the relevant recommendations, Japan has prohibited Japanese longline vessels from retaining on board, transshipping or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark, hammerhead shark, whitetip shark and bigeye thresher shark by Ministerial Order.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The summary text explaining implementation of reporting obligations is included in the summary of the Annual Report.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The summary text explaining implementation of reporting obligations is included in the summary of the Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/9/2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A. Japan does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	South Africa: Arrangements: 21/4/2015 (3 vessels), 2/6/2015(1 vessel), Termination: 9/7/2015 (1 vessel), 14/9/2015 (2 vessels), 1/10/2015 (1 vessel) Namibia: Arrangements: 24/2/2015 (2 vessels), 26/3/2015 (2 vessels), 22/5/2015 (1 vessel) Termination: 28/5/2015(1 vessel), 5/6/2015 (3 vessels), 14/9/2015 (1 vessel)
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	10/9/2015 (at sea and in port)
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Yes. We understand that the masters of Japanese carrier vessels have transmitted the ICCAT transshipment declarations to the ICCAT Secretariat directly.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	22/7/2015
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	22/7/2015
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A

GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A. We have no infringement under paragraph 24 of Rec. 12-07.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A. We do not have any Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A. We do not have any Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	229
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	There is no change from 2012.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. Our high seas fishing fleet does not engage in sport and recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N/A. We have no information regarding vessels involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A. We have no comment regarding IUU allegations.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	14/9/2015
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A. We have no information regarding non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A. We have no data to report in respect to findings of allegations in relation to non-compliance.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A. No data to report on vessel sighting.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A. No data to report on vessel sighting.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	12/2/2015
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A. Japan does not operate any BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A. Japan has not modified the annual fishing plan and the individual quotas allocated for catching vessels
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	15/10/2015
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	25/3/2015 for 2013 fishing year. Japan will submit bluefin tuna catches for 2014 fishing year by April 1, 2016.

BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	9/7/2015 Revised: 29/9/2015
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	9/7/2015, 2 vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A. No Japanese fishing vessel is engaged in a JFO.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A. We are not participating in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	24/2/2015
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	24/2/2015
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	2015 fishing year: 1 (as of October 15, 2015), 2014 fishing year: 10 (including revised: 4).
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	2015 fishing year: 1 (as of October 15, 2015), 2014 fishing year: 5.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	2014 fishing year: 28/11/2014.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	1597
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	1/10/2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	25/3/2015, 1/4/2015, 13/4/2015, 15/5/2015, 2/7/2015
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	6/8/2015
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Yes, last update 14/7/2014.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	19/8/2015
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A. We have no information indicating that vessels not on the ICCAT Record of BFT catching vessels have caught BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	28/2/2014 Japan has registered any subsequent change to eBCD system.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	1/7/2014 Japan has notified any addition to, deletion from and modifications of the initial list of TROP vessels at any time such change has occurred.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	24/6/2015
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	N/A. No data to report on investigation of IUU activities by TROP vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A. Japan have not operated FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/3/2015, 28/9/2015
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
TRO	2008	Observer reports	N/A. Japan has not operated in time/area closed to FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	30/3/2015, 28/9/2015
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes

SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A. Japan has not authorized any vessel to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	10/9/2015
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A. Japan has not prohibited dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching hammerhead shark for local consumption.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A. Japan is not a CPC catching silky shark for local consumption.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	15/10/2015
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	15/10/2015
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Our report on this matter is included in Annual Report Part 2.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A. We are not engaged in any pilot electronic statistical document system other than the ICCAT eBCD and experimental use of an electronic traceability system for tunas.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	N/A. We have nothing to report on this issue.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

4.1 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 tuna vessels and also observe fishing activities of other nations' fishing vessels. However, in 2011 Japan could not dispatch patrol vessels because of the East Japan Great Earthquake. In 2012, FAJ resumed to dispatch one patrol vessel to the North Atlantic and/or the Mediterranean.

4.2 Inspection of landing at Japanese ports

All Japanese tuna fishing vessels which land their catch at any Japanese ports must report their landing plans in advance. FAJ randomly inspects landings of those Japanese longline vessels to enforce the catch quotas and minimum size limits. For Atlantic bluefin tuna, landing ports are designated and 100% inspection of landings is implemented.

4.3 Management of transshipment

Prior permission from FAJ is required for Japanese tuna longline vessels to transship tuna or tuna products to carriers at foreign ports and at sea. Transshipment at sea is allowed only to the carriers with an observer placed on board by the Regional Observer Program. Transshipment at sea of Atlantic bluefin tuna has been prohibited by Ministerial Order in accordance with Resolution 08-05. 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.

Section 5: Other activities

5.1 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. Submission of this report is established by the Ministerial Order of January 22, 1963, as amended on July 25, 2008. The above-mentioned catch report includes the daily information of the vessel's noon position, the number and weight of the catch by species, the numbers of gears used, surface water temperature, etc. The information on the catch report submitted is examined and compiled into the database by the National Research Institute for Far Seas Fisheries.

5.2 Collection of biological data collected on board longline vessels

The information necessary for stock analyses, such as length, sex of fish caught, is collected by fishermen as a voluntary measure.

5.3 Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks

FAJ issued an administrative guidance and conducted educational programs for fishermen to use fishing gears and other tools to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabirds and sharks.

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 to use a tori-pole and other devices to avoid seabirds from approaching the hooks and bait in accordance with the relevant measures adopted by regional tuna fisheries management organizations including ICCAT. In other areas, fishermen are also encouraged to use the device. 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.

5.4 Collection of the trade data

The Ministry of Finance collects trade data, such as quantity, value and export country, etc. of imported tuna products, which are categorized by species, fresh/frozen or type of product.

5.5 Effort limitation

The numbers of Japanese tuna longline vessels authorized to fish bluefin tuna in the western Atlantic and in the eastern Atlantic including the Mediterranean have been limited to 5 and 22 vessels in the 2014 fishing year, respectively. Furthermore, FAJ requires all the longline vessels operating in the northern part of the East Atlantic Ocean to submit to FAJ an advance notice of their planned operations, which enables FAJ to instruct the relevant fishing vessels to shift fishing ground, if necessary. The number of longline vessels fishing for bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas has been limited to 245 in accordance with the 2011 recommendation on a multi-year conservation and management program for bigeye and yellowfin tunas.

5.6 Restriction of re-flagging of vessels

No Japanese large-scale tuna longline vessel has been authorized to operate on the high seas unless the Government of Japan issues a license. No Japanese vessel can escape from FAJ's control even when a vessel is conducting fishing operation in waters far distant from Japan, since a Japanese port is designated as its operational base and all the products are brought into Japan. The export and lease of Japanese longliners and purse seiners are strictly and closely controlled by FAJ to avoid their use for operations which may diminish the effectiveness of international conservation measures.

5.7 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. This law prescribes that the Government of Japan may restrict the imports of tuna and tuna products from foreign countries that are recognized by the relevant international organization not to rectify its fishermen's activities and thus is diminishing the effectiveness of the conservation and management measures adopted by the international organizations.

The objective of this law is to support and reinforce ICCAT activities, and thus to ensure appropriate tuna resource conservation and the stability of tuna supply.

Since November 1999, FAJ has implemented a mandatory reporting system, based on this law, to obtain more information on activities of IUU vessels in order 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.

5.8 Scrapping of IUU vessels

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 (3.3 billion Japanese yen). Forty-three (43) IUU vessels were scrapped by the end of 2003.

5.9 Legalization of IUU vessels

In accordance with the 2002 ICCAT Resolution 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.

Those 69 vessels no longer operate in the Atlantic.

5.10 Establishment of OPRT

The Organization for Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fisheries (OPRT) was established in December 2000 in Tokyo, Japan. The organization consists of the representatives from fishermen, importers, distributors, processors and consumers. One of the main tasks of OPRT is to compile and analyze the import data of tunas and provide them to OPRT member flag States as feedback for their verification of the reported catch data. Another of OPRT's tasks is to inform Japanese retailers and consumers of OPRT registered fishing vessels. The representatives from the fishermen of Japan and Chinese Taipei are the founding members of OPRT. Korea, Philippines, Indonesia, China, Ecuador, Seychelles, Fiji, Micronesia Malaysia, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Cook Islands and Vanuatu have also joined the OPRT.

5.11 Access Agreement

There is no intergovernmental access agreement regarding Japanese fishing vessels' operations in the ICCAT Convention area except chartering arrangement and some Japanese fishing vessels have been operating in the EEZ of coastal CPCs with civilian pacts. However, since disclosure of operating information on civilian pacts is not consistent with Japanese domestic law, FAJ could not provide that information.

References

- Japan. 2016. Report of Japan's scientific observer program for tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean in the fishing years 2013 and 2014. ICCAT, Col. Vol. Sci. Pap., 72(8): 2328-2338.
- Kimoto A., Takeuchi Y. and Itoh T. 2016. Updated standardized bluefin CPUE from the Japanese longline fishery in the Atlantic to 2015 fishing year. ICCAT, Col. Vol. Sci. Pap., 72(6): 1636-1655.

Table 1. Annual number of Japanese tuna boats operated in the Atlantic and Mediterranean, 1981-2014.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Longline</i>			<i>Purse seine</i>	<i>Pole-and-line</i>
	<i>Number of boats</i>	<i>Fishing days (sets in 100)</i>	<i>Fishing days per boat</i>	<i>Number of boats</i>	<i>Number of boats</i>
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*	88	152	173	-	-
average (2004 - 2013)	139	237	174		
2014 / average	63%	64%	99%		

* 2014 values are preliminary.

Table 2. Catches (t) of tuna and tuna-like fishes taken by the Japanese longline fishery, 1981-2014. Grand total includes sharks but excludes discards.

Year	Bluefin	Southern bluefin	Albacore	Bigeeye	Yellow-fin	Sword-fish	White marlin	Blue marlin *1	Black marlin	Sail-fish *2	Spear-fish	Others	Sub-total	Sharks *4	Bluefin discards	Sword-fish discards	Grand Total (including sharks but excluding discards)
1981	4,386	2,506	2,298	21,044	4,145	2,233	143	468		94		319	37,6				
1982	3,826	1,135	1,350	32,867	6,062	3,728	111	1,132		173		410	50,7				
1983	3,997	505	1,318	15,141	2,069	1,899	44	440		69		114	25,5				
1984	3,246	1,636	800	24,310	3,967	3,789	76	833		97		342	39,0				
1985	2,523	1,468	1,467	31,602	5,308	4,323	126	1,090		122		468	48,4				
1986	1,664	389	1,209	22,801	3,404	2,660	129	508		99		378	33,2				
1987	2,140	1,120	851	18,575	3,364	2,294	134	438		43		341	29,3				
1988	2,536	548	1,128	31,664	5,982	4,055	144	823		79		366	47,3				
1989	2,523	625	1,214	39,419	6,971	5,593	146	1,555		78		390	58,5				
1990	2,186	1,202	1,324	35,024	5,919	7,307	126	1,216		88		538	54,9				
1991	3,754	1,331	1,346	29,489	4,718	4,688	121	905		88		443	46,8				
1992	3,985	525	1,048	34,128	3,715	3,541	248	1,017		43		265	48,5				
1993	3,858	1,688	951	35,053	3,096	6,386	82	928		60		815	52,9				
1994	3,038	595	1,157	38,502	4,782	4,763	92	1,524	6	53	38	513	55,0	5,442			58,284
1995	5,171	1,409	758	34,223	5,046	3,563	55	1,366	1	52	28	826	52,4	3,492			54,647
1996	4,542	1,219	901	33,171	5,251	3,795	112	1,679	2	50	29	783	51,5	2,295			52,898
1997	3,498	301	838	26,489	3,538	2,765	58	1,349	1	36	31	415	39,3	2,054	8		40,631
1998	4,276	926	884	25,601	5,413	2,518	50	1,067	2	50	40	801	41,6	2,445	-	-	43,152
1999	3,436	946	1,027	21,833	3,405	1,869	40	790	0	26	44	685	34,1	1,644	-	-	35,102
2000	3,523	1,205	1,241	24,605	4,061	954	83	883	2	39	40	734	37,3	1,114	-	598	38,484
2001	3,083	376	1,467	18,087	2,692	686	56	335	1	9	23	313	27,1	1,116	-	567	28,244
2002	3,501	1,152	942	15,306	2,105	833	16	267	2	23	28	514	24,6	1,497	-	319	26,185
2003	3,068	1,952	1,002	20,528	3,049	956	33	459	1	32	65	825	31,9	1,809	-	263	33,777
2004	3,123	92	1,402	18,509	6,260	1,263	36	539	2	75	77	794	32,1	2,431	-	0	34,604
2005	3,241	354	1,648	14,026	4,247	1,189	34	442	1	72	98	415	25,7	2,842	-	0	28,609
2006	2,828	303	1,097	15,735	4,643	1,746	39	490	2	67	74	801	27,8	3,649	-	0	31,474
2007	2,355	25	527	17,993	9,037	3,046	21	920	3	145	61	685	34,8	5,268	-	0	40,086
2008	2,922	915	1,772	16,782	6,276	2,544	34	1,028	1	232	99	735	33,3	8,106	-	0	41,445
2009	2,085	228	1,210	16,395	4,994	2,118	43	822	3	137	85	312	28,4	5,646	-	0	34,077
2010	1,508	126	1,498	15,205	4,580	2,376	41	731	2	151	106	531	26,8	5,541	-	0	32,397
2011	1,666	172	1,530	12,306	4,454	1,756	31	402	3	155	51	958	23,4	5,063	-	-	28,546
2012	1,396	309	3,303	15,390	4,661	1,801	42	430	2	173	147	336	27,9	5,941	-	-	33,932
2013	1,446	909	4,852	13,397	4,580	984	24	189	1	78	88	479	27,0	4,332	-	-	31,359
2014*3	1,436	1,099	1,411	13,700	3,837	1,536	6	281	1	70	3	463	23,8	6,892	-	-	30,736
average (2004 - 2014*3) / average	2,331	490	1,804	16,024	5,162	1,798	34	587	2	120	86	625	29,0	4,603	-	-	33,664
	62%	224%	78%	85%	74%	85%	19%	48%	51%	59%	4%	74%	82%	150%	-	-	91%

*1 Blue marlin and black marlin were not separated until 1993.

*2 Sailfish and spearfish were not separated until 1993.

*3 2014 values are preliminary.

*4 Sharks include porbeagle, blue shark, shortfin mako and other sharks.

Table 3. Stock or management unit area breakdown of Task I catches (t) taken by the Japanese longline fishery for 2013 and 2014.

2013

<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>WEST</i>	<i>EAST</i>	<i>NORT</i>	<i>SOUTH</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>SW</i>	<i>MEDI</i>	<i>ALL</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Bluefin	317	1,129							0		1,446
Southern bluefin					0	0	889	20			909
Albacore			1,745	3,106							4,852
Bigeye										13,397	13,397
Yellowfin	734	3,846									4,580
Swordfish *1			300	684							984
White marlin			13	11							24
Blue marlin			114	74							189
Back marlin					0	0	0	0			1
Sailfish	7	71									78
spearfish	3	85									88
Skipjack	0	5									6
Porbeagle					0	98	15	0			112
Blue shark					1,660	149	2,120	135			4,064
Shortfin mako					28	5	110	4			147

*1 Discards were not included.

2014*2

<i>SPECIES</i>	<i>WEST</i>	<i>EAST</i>	<i>NORT</i>	<i>SOUTH</i>	<i>NE</i>	<i>NW</i>	<i>SE</i>	<i>SW</i>	<i>MEDI</i>	<i>ALL</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Bluefin	302	1,134									1,436
Southern bluefin					0	0	1,099	0			1,099
Albacore			279	1,133							1,411
Bigeye										13,700	13,700
Yellowfin	723	3,114									3,837
Swordfish *1			551	984							1,536
White marlin			3	4							6
Blue marlin			111	170							281
Back marlin					0	0	1	0			1
Sailfish	11	60									70
Spearfish	1	3									3
Skipjack	0	3									3
Porbeagle					0	0	13	0			13
Blue shark					3,014	355	3,130	118			6,617
Shortfin mako					63	7	177	6			253

*1 Discards are not included.

*2 2014 values are preliminary.

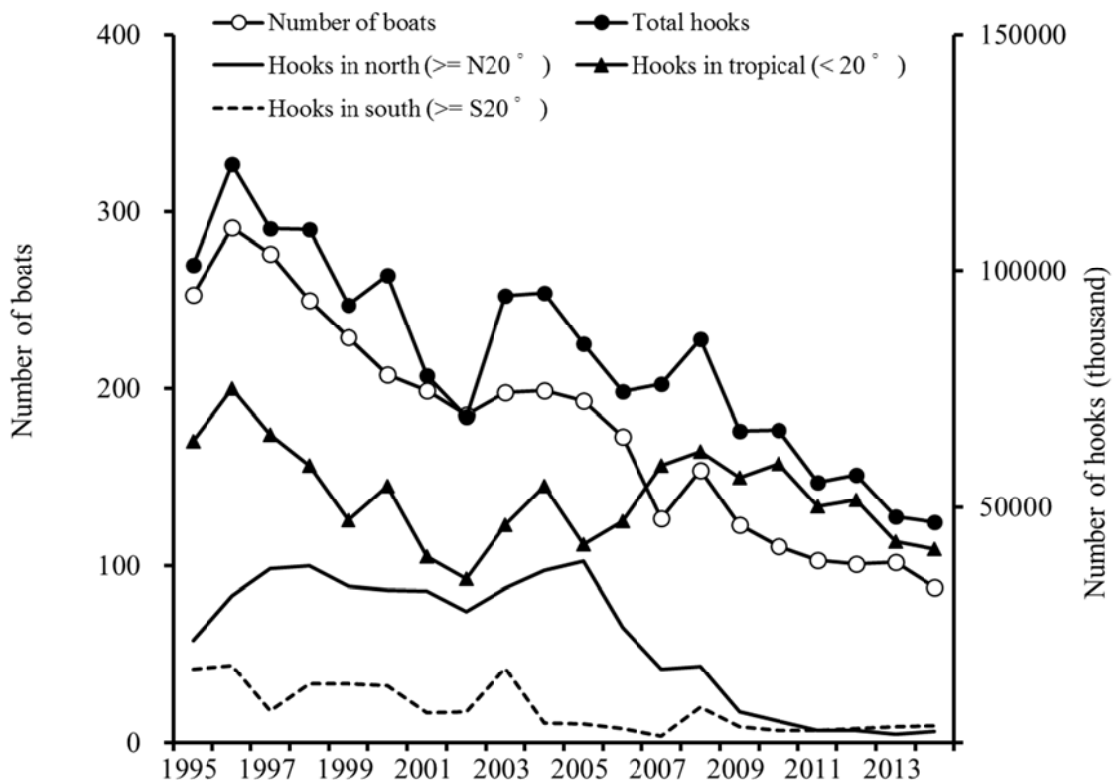


Figure 1. Trends in fishing effort (number of boats operated and number of hooks used) exerted by the Japanese longline fishery, 1995-2014. Number of hooks are also presented by area (north ($\geq 20^{\circ}N$), tropical ($20^{\circ}N$ - equatorial - $20^{\circ}S$) and south ($\geq 20^{\circ}S$)).

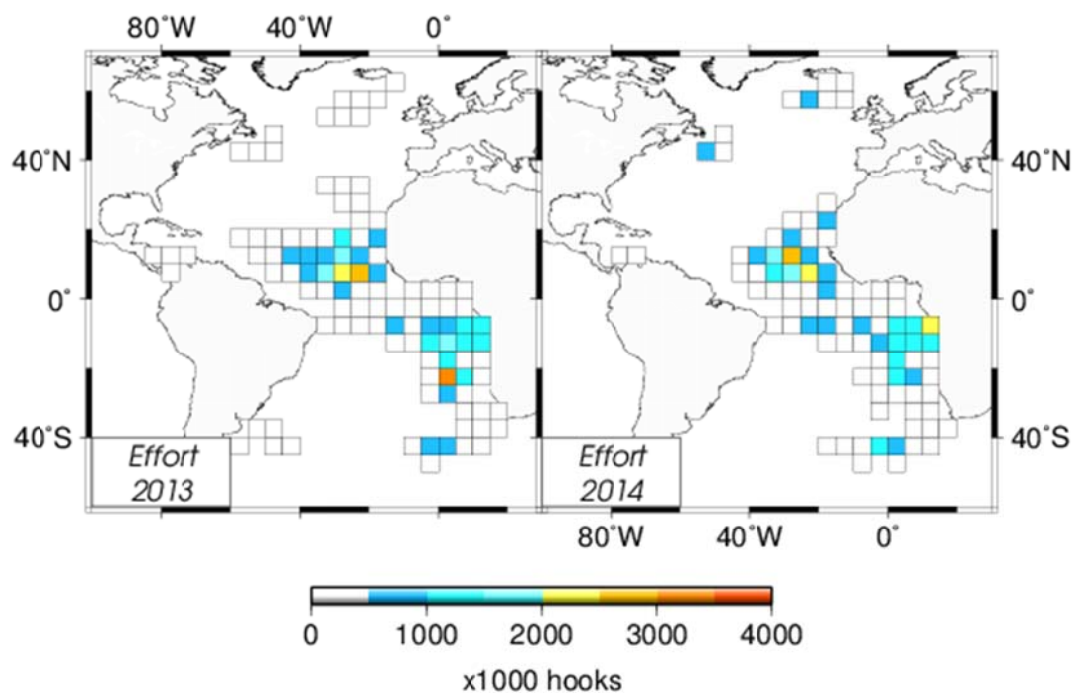


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).

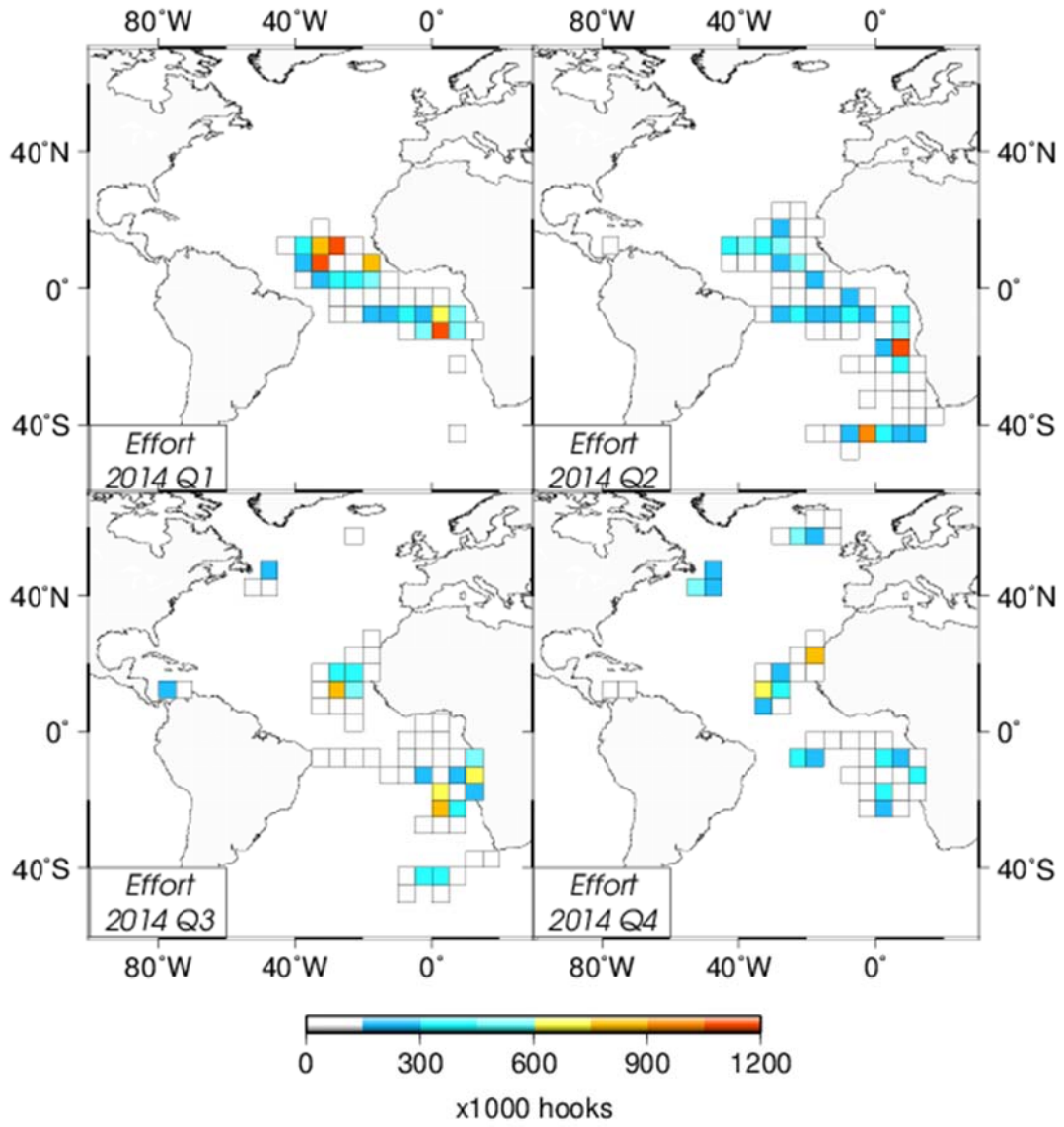


Figure 3. Quarterly distribution of the Japanese longline effort (number of hooks) in the Atlantic for 2014.

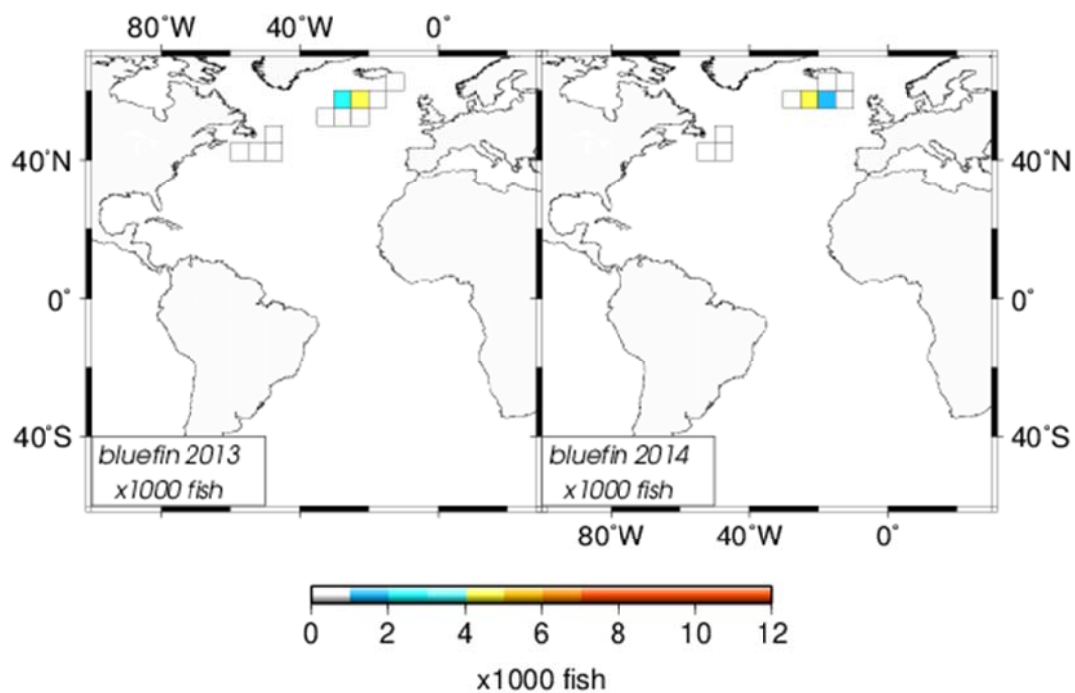


Figure 4. Geographic distribution of bluefin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).

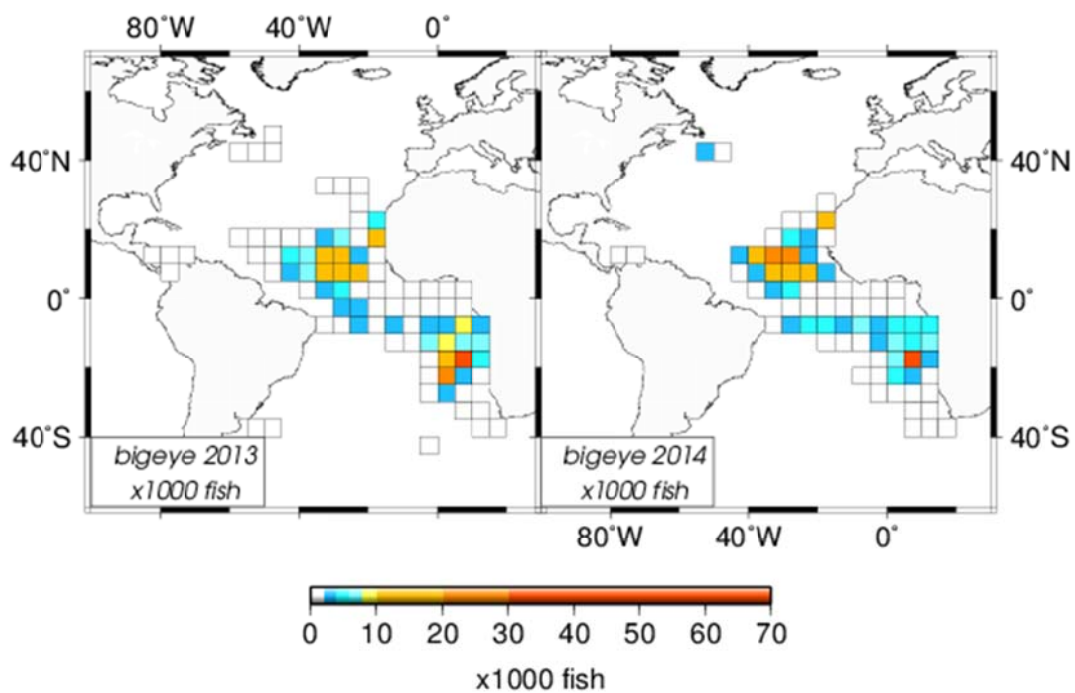


Figure 5. Geographic distribution of bigeye tuna catch in number in the Atlantic for 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).

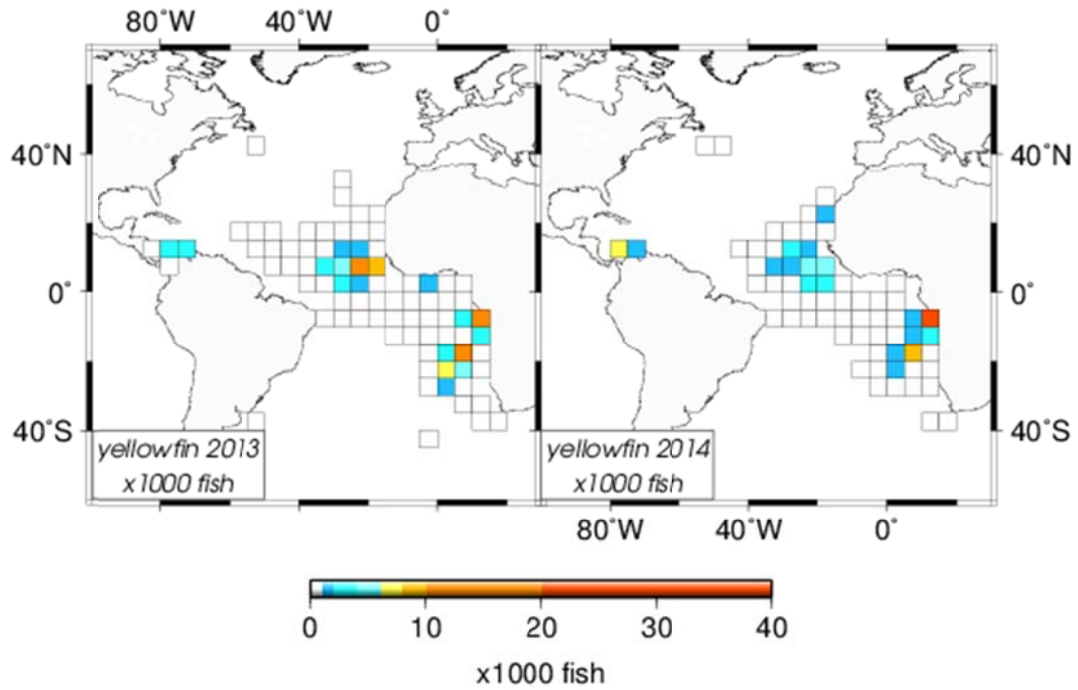


Figure 6. Geographic distribution of yellowfin tuna catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).

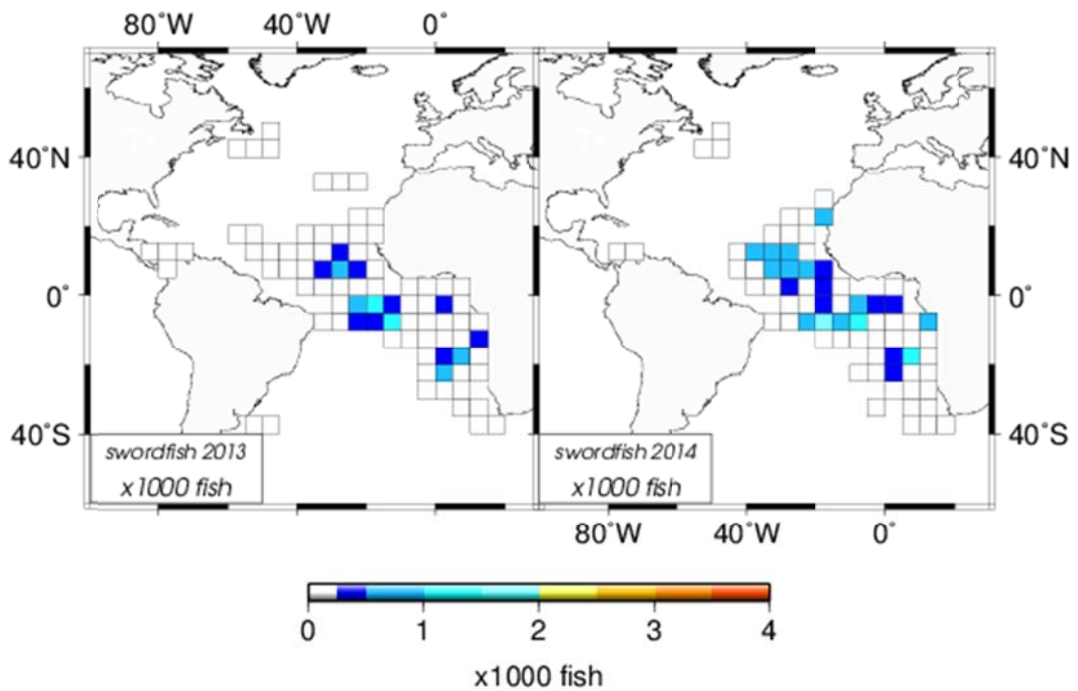


Figure 7. Geographic distribution of swordfish catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).

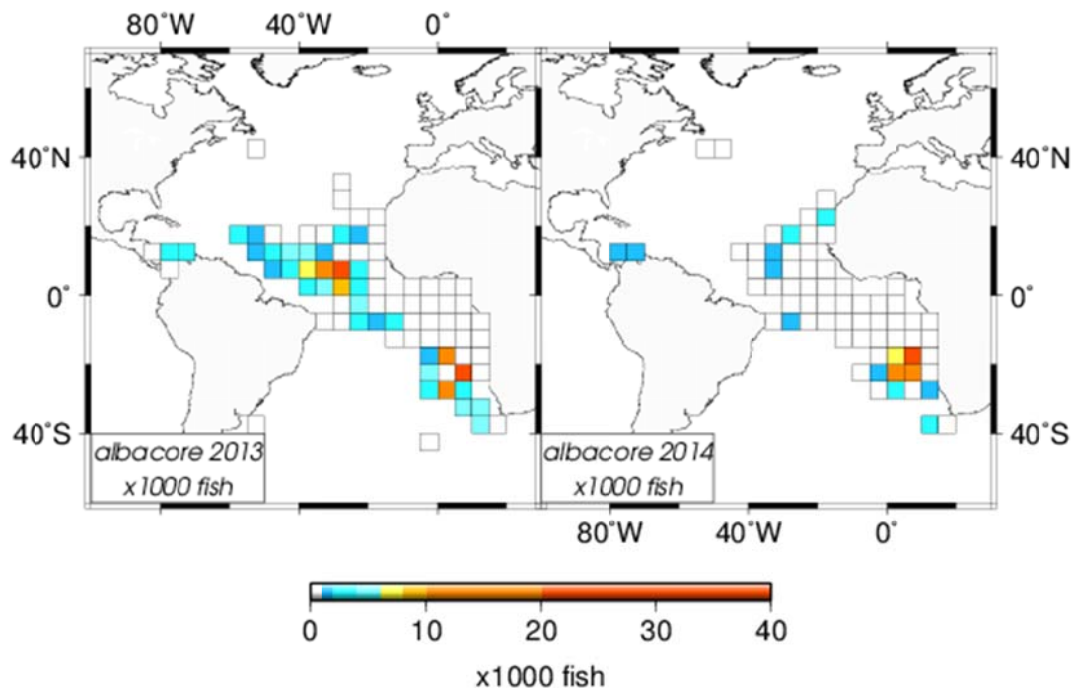


Figure 8. Geographic distribution of albacore catch (number) in the Atlantic for 2013 (left) and 2014 (right).

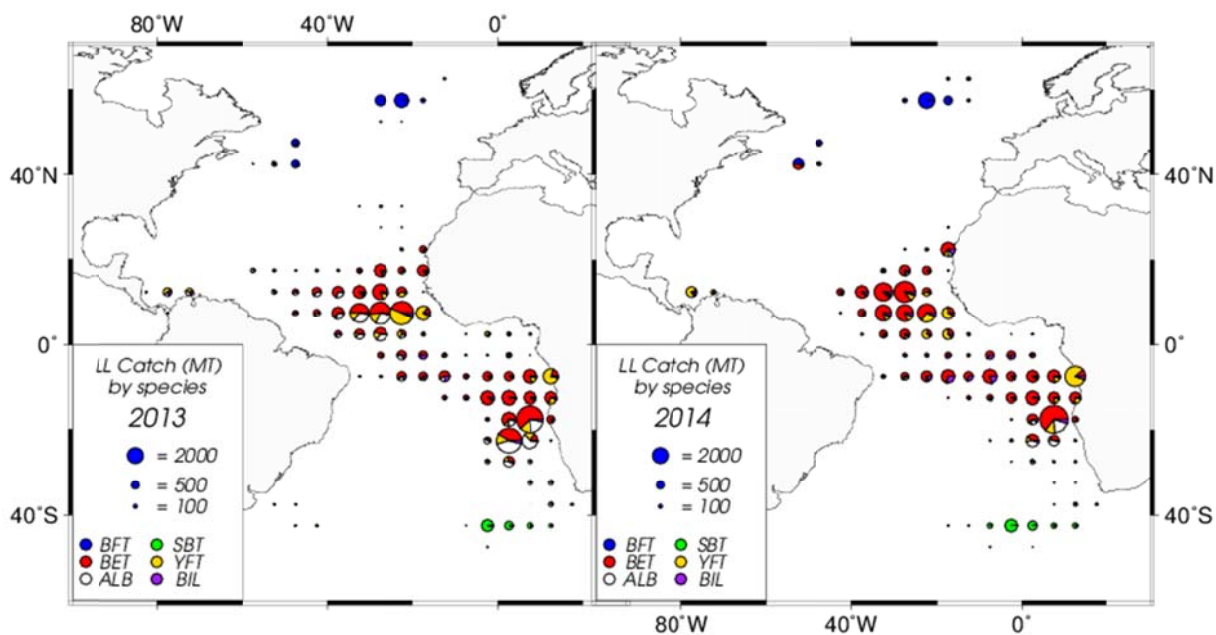


Figure 9. Species composition in the Japanese longline catch in weight for 2013 (left) and 2014 (right). Species are categorized into six groups: BFT (bluefin tuna), SBT (southern bluefin tuna), BET (bigeye tuna), YFT (yellowfin tuna), ALB (albacore) and BIL (swordfish and all billfishes).

ANNUAL REPORT OF KOREA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA CORÉE
INFORME ANNUAL DE COREA

SUMMARY

In 2014, 6 Korean longline vessels engaged in fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean. The total catch of tuna longline was 1,470 t and declined by 31.5% from the previous year. Bigeye tuna, albacore tuna and yellowfin tuna dominated the catches with 1,039 t, 66 t and 116 t, respectively. The catch of northern swordfish was 35 t and southern swordfish was 53 t. And the catches of shark species were 136 t. Fishing area was almost the same as in the previous years, which had been in the tropical area of the Atlantic Ocean (20°N ~20°S, 20°E~60°W) throughout the year from January to December. One Korean tuna purse seine caught about 80 t of Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2014. Data collection and reporting is complying with the Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting revised and put into effect from 5 December 2012. Electronic data reporting system is changed by daily from 1 September, 2015. It includes the recording in the logbook the discards/release for target and by-catch species and also the method of by-catch mitigation used and obligates the daily submission of it to the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI). In accordance with the Act, the NFRDI is undertaking the cross-checking of data between logbook, catch document, observer report and VMS data. Also, the current Distant Sea Fisheries Act (2008) has been amended to incorporate the need to enhance the flag State's responsibilities. Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries has further amended the Act to strengthen the fisheries regulations including domestic procedures of Port States Measures and administrative and financial sanctions on the Korean vessels engaged in IUU activities to the internationally accepted level.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2014, six palangriers sous pavillon coréen se sont livrés à des activités de pêche ciblant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique. Le total des prises des palangriers s'est élevé à 1.470 t, soit une baisse de 31,5% par rapport à l'année antérieure. Le thon obèse (1.039 t), le germon (66 t) et l'albacore (116 t) dominaient les captures. La prise d'espadon du Nord s'élevait à 35 t et celle d'espadon du Sud à 53 t. Les prises des espèces de requins s'élevaient à 136 t. La zone de pêche était presque la même que celle des années précédentes, à savoir la zone tropicale de l'océan Atlantique (20°N-20°S, 20°E-60°W) tout au long de l'année, de janvier à décembre. En 2014, un senneur thonier sous pavillon coréen a capturé environ 80 t de thon rouge de l'Atlantique. La collecte et la déclaration des données se fait conformément à la Loi révisée sur l'information des pêcheries et la déclaration des données qui est entrée en vigueur le 5 décembre 2012. Le système de déclaration électronique est passé à une déclaration quotidienne depuis le 1er septembre 2015. Celui-ci prévoit la consignation dans le carnet de pêche des rejets/remises à l'eau des espèces cibles et accessoires, ainsi que de la méthode d'atténuation des prises accessoires utilisée et rend obligatoire la transmission quotidienne à l'Institut national de recherche et de développement halieutiques (NFRDI). Conformément à cette loi, le NFRDI procède à la vérification par croisement des données entre le carnet de pêche, le document de capture, le rapport de l'observateur et les données VMS. En outre, la loi actuelle sur la pêche hauturière (2008) a été amendée afin d'incorporer la nécessité de renforcer les responsabilités de l'État de pavillon. Le ministère des océans et des pêches a encore modifié la loi afin de renforcer les réglementations en matière de pêche incluant des procédures nationales de mesures du ressort de l'État du port et des sanctions administratives et financières imposées aux navires coréens participant à des activités de pêche IUU à un niveau accepté à échelle internationale.

¹ Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries.

RESUMEN

En 2014, seis palangreros coreanos pescaron túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico. Las capturas totales de los palangreros coreanos se situaron en 1.470 t, lo que supone un descenso de 31,5% con respecto al año anterior. El patudo, el atún blanco y el rabil fueron las especies predominantes en las capturas con 1.039 t, 66 t y 116 t, respectivamente. Se capturaron 35 t de pez espada del norte, y la captura de pez espada del sur fue de 53 t. Se capturaron 136 t de tiburones. La zona de pesca fue prácticamente la misma que en años anteriores, es decir, la zona tropical del océano Atlántico (20°N-20°S, 20°E-60°W) durante todo el año, de enero a diciembre. En 2014, un cerquero coreano capturó en torno a 80 t de atún rojo del Atlántico. La recopilación y comunicación de datos cumple el Acta revisada de comunicación de datos e información sobre pesquerías, que entró en vigor el 5 de diciembre de 2012. El sistema electrónico de comunicación de datos comenzó a tener una frecuencia diaria a partir del 1 septiembre de 2015. Esto incluye consignar los descartes y liberaciones de especies objetivo y de captura fortuita en los cuadernos de pesca, así como el método de mitigación de captura fortuita utilizado y la obligación de presentar diariamente estos datos al Instituto Nacional de Desarrollo e Investigación de Pesquerías (National Fisheries Research and Development Institute - NFRDI). De conformidad con esta Acta, el NFRDI realiza verificaciones cruzadas de los datos entre los cuadernos de pesca, los documentos de captura, los informes de observadores y los datos VMS. Además, la Ley de pesca de aguas distantes (2008) ha sido enmendada recientemente para incorporar la necesidad de mejorar las responsabilidades del Estado del pabellón. El Ministerio de Océanos y Pesca ha enmendado la Ley para reforzar las reglamentaciones pesqueras, incluyendo procedimientos nacionales de Medidas del Estado rector del puerto y sanciones administrativas y financieras, de un nivel internacionalmente aceptado, a los buques coreanos que participen en actividades IUU.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Korean distant water tuna longline fishery commenced in 1957 in the Indian Ocean and expanded to the Pacific Ocean in 1958 and the Atlantic Ocean in the early 1960s. Since then, the distant water fisheries have become one of the most important fisheries in Korea with the domestic fisheries. By the early 1970, the tuna catch of the Atlantic Ocean was the highest among other oceans of Korean distant water tuna fisheries but has become minor since 1990s. There were three types of fishing gears for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean which were longline, baitboat and purse seine. While baitboat had been operating from 1973 to 1985 and a few purse seine vessels started in 2004 but operated under a chartering arrangement since 2010, longline is the main fishery since the beginning of the 1960s. The number of longline vessels decreased from 29 in 1987 to a few in 2002 but increased to 24 in 2008. From 2010, the numbers of longline vessels and the catch have been subject to the ICCAT conservation measures. In recent years, annual catch of tuna and tuna-like species by Korean tuna longline in ICCAT areas decreased from 4,306 in 2008 to 1,470 t in 2014.

1.1 Annual trend of catches and number of vessels

In 2014, six Korean longline vessels were engaged in fishing for tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean (**Table 1**). The total catches were 1,470 t, which was a decrease of 31.5% compared to the previous year. Of the catches, bigeye tuna, albacore tuna and yellowfin tuna dominated with 1,039 t, 66 t and 116 t, respectively. Among catches of billfishes, 35 t of northern swordfishes were caught and 53 t of southern swordfishes were caught (**Table 2**). The catches of shark species were 136 t (**Table 3**). One Korean purse seine vessel caught about 80 t of Atlantic bluefin tuna in 2014 (**Table 4**). In 2014, length distribution of bigeye tuna ranged from 75 cm to 181 cm (mean length: 132.6 cm), yellowfin tuna ranged from 83 cm to 168 cm (mean length: 143.9 cm) and albacore tuna ranged from 92 cm to 114 cm (mean length: 100.6 cm), respectively (**Figure 1**).

1.2 Distribution of fishing grounds

The Korean longline fishery has mainly operated in the tropical area of the Atlantic Ocean (20°N ~20°S, 20°E~60°W) throughout the year from January to December, targeting bigeye tuna and yellowfin tuna. In 2014, the fishing area was almost the same as in the previous year (**Figure 2**). The Korean purse seine fishery operated in the Mediterranean waters to catch bluefin tuna in May or June. The area was around in 33°N and 14°E.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Statistical data collection

Tuna catch statistics of Korea are obtained from two sources of data reports. The Korea Overseas Fisheries Association (KOFA) collects total catches by gear types from the Korean tuna industries, which are used as Korean official total catch. The National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) collects logsheet sampling data from vessels. Progress was made in this area. The Act on Fisheries Information and Data Reporting was revised and put into effect from 5 December 2012. The electronic data reporting system changed to daily as from 1 September, 2015. It includes the data collection and reporting requirements recently adopted by the tuna RFMOs for discards/release and by-catch mitigation, etc. for target species as well as by-catch species. In line with the Act, the NFRDI developed a program able to monitor data collection, crosscheck the catches from different sources and manage reporting data in a timely and accurate way.

2.2 Observer programme

One observer was deployed on board the Korean tuna longline vessel in the ICCAT Convention area from December in 2014. The observer coverage was 1.5% in terms of efforts (number of hooks). The Korean national observer program was started with a responsibility of the National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (NFRDI) in 2002 but has experienced lack of observers. For improvement, the observer program has been under revising by incorporating it into the Distant Water Fisheries Act, aiming at the operation by the Ministry with the advice from the NFRDI on the design of coverage and the education of biological sampling.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	7/September/2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/July/2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/July/2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/July/2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/July/2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/July/2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. No tagging data.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. No sport & recreational fisheries.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. No recreational fisheries.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/July/2015
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. No scientific monitoring approach.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
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

BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. No sport & recreational fisheries.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. No data on stereoscopic cameras systems.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. No information.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. No fishing for W-BFT.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. No research programs on W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	31/July/2015
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable
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
S46	Information collected by observers	31/July/2015
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Not applicable
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	31/July/2015
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. No scientific program for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. No specific methods for estimating.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31/July/2015
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	31/July/2015
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable. No silky sharks observed by observer.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. No specific plan to collect sharks data.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. No catch for local consumption.

S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. No catch for local consumption.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. No data of discards and releases.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. No data of discards and releases.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable. No research.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	31/July/2015
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. No information on sea turtles.
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	31/July/2015
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	31/July/2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. No artisanal fisheries.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Korea has implemented most reporting obligations and sent most data required by recommendations to the ICCAT Secretariat, to the extent possible, to meet the deadline. Korea will continue to make effort to implement all compulsory conservation and management measures adopted in place.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Korea has revised its domestic regulations in July 2012 to improve data collection, particularly for Task I and Task II. This revision entered into force as of 5 December 2012 and data collection has been much improved through the introduction of the electronic form of logsheets. Most of catch data on tuna and tuna-like species as well as shark species were submitted to ICCAT Secretariat.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15 September 2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Korea does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Korea has no vessel chartering termination to report.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	15 September 2015
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	15 September 2015

GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transhipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	15 June 2015
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	18 October 2013 and there was no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	17 October 2013 and there was no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	17 October 2013 and there was no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	17 October 2013 and there was no subsequent modifications.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	0
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	0
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable since there was no apparent infringement.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Korea does not have bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable since Korea does not have access agreements in effect.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable since Korea does not have access agreements in effect.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Korea has 100 authorized vessels in the ICCAT Record of Vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Korea does not have sport and recreational fisheries in the ICCAT area.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No information available.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No information available.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT farming facilities.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2015	13 February 2015
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Korea does not farming facilities.

BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	10 March 2015
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not have BFT other vessels.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Korea does not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Korea does not fish BFT in Western Atlantic.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Korea does not land BFT catches in ports.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	24 September 2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	17 July 2015
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Korea has not changed its BCD legislation in place.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Korea does not require its catching vessel to affix a tag to each BFT at the time of killing.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable since we have no fishing plan in 2015.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	28 March 2014
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	11 September 2015

TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	30 March 2015
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable. Korea does not have vessels having allegedly carried out IUU activity.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Korea does not operate in the area/time closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	7 March 2015 and 24 September 2015.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	7 March 2015 and 24 September 2015.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Korea does not have sport and recreational vessels.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Korea does not fish with harpoons or longliners in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Korea does not fish SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	15 September 2015
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Korea does not have its domestic law to prohibit dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Before Rec. 12-04 enters into force, Korea has instructed its fishing vessels catching blue marlin, white marlin/spearfish as by-catch to comply with this measure with its official document.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Korea is not a developing coastal country catching hammerhead sharks for local consumption.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Korea is not a developing coastal country catching silky sharks for local consumption.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Since 2006, Korea has encouraged its fishing vessels to release live shortfin mako shark, especially juveniles, to the extent possible, in order to implement its mortality reduction.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	In accordance with Korea's Distant Sea Fisheries Act, fishing vessels are prohibited from retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or carcass of silky shark since June 2012.

SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	In accordance with Korea's Distant Sea Fisheries Act (2008), fishing vessels should be compliant with all compulsory conservation and management measures including sharks-related measures adopted by Regional Fisheries Management Organizations. Through the recent revision of data collection regulations entered into force as of 5 December 2012, shark by species have been collected and reported due to the introduction of new logsheets in electronic format. Otherwise, they should be punished depending on the gravity of non-compliance.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Through the recent revision of data collection regulations entered into force as of 5 December 2012, sea turtles by species have been collected and reported due to the introduction of new logsheets in electronic format. All fishing vessels should be compliant with Rec. 10-09 to maximize the probability of sea turtles survival.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	10 October 2015. Partially not applicable. Korean longline vessels do not normally operate in the area south 25 degrees South latitude. Korea is currently preparing NPOA for seabirds.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Korean longline fishing vessels use circle hooks to mitigate by-catch.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Korea does not take part in the pilot programme.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. Korea has not presented an objection to recommendation until now.

Section 4: Inspection schemes and activities

The Korean Government established its domestic legislation called "Distant Sea Fisheries Act" (DSFA) in March 2008 to implement all compulsory recommendations and resolutions adopted by International Fisheries Management Organizations such as ICCAT, IOTC, CCSBT, etc. This Act consists of five Sections and 36 Articles which stipulate provisions all Korean distant fishing vessels shall comply with such as Authorization to Fish, Port Inspection, and Installation of VMS etc. This Act comes from the environment where many regional fisheries management organizations and international fisheries organizations have been adopting a wide range of conservation and management measures each year. However, if new and urgent measures such as Statistical Document Programs or Bluefin Tuna Catch Scheme are adopted, the Korean Government shall establish a separate Notice of the Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries (MOF) even though the DSFA contains some relevant provisions. Especially, Article 13 (Observation of Distant Sea Fishermen) of the Act states that distant sea fishermen shall conduct their fishing activities with their legitimate fishing licenses and comply with conservation and management measures and other obligatory regulations adopted by international fisheries organizations. The DSFA has been amended to incorporate the need to enhance flag State responsibilities. This includes the strengthening of administrative² and financial sanctions³ on Korean vessels engaged in IUU activities to the internationally accepted level. In line with this purpose, the Korean government has operated Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) Center to monitor in-near real time the fishing activities of Korean flagged vessels around the world. Korea is also strengthening its port state's monitoring and control capacity consistent with internationally accepted instruments (e.g. Port State Measures of the UNFAO). Korea is planning to establish and maintain the list of fishing authorization given to Korean flagged vessel both by the Korean authorities and coastal States so that up-to-date information on such authorization can be constantly monitored.

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

Basically, Korea has no technical difficulties to implement and comply with ICCAT conservation and management measures in place. Korea, however, has undergone a governmental reorganization at the end of March 2013. One of big challenges we have experienced was to divide the previous MIFAFF (Ministry of Food, Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) into two sections and recreated a new Ministry (MOF, Ministry of Oceans and Fisheries). Due to this reorganization, the Animal, Plant and Fisheries Quarantine and Inspection Agency (QIA), which had been in charge of issuing and validating Statistical Document Program and Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation, was divided into two sections; one of the sections has been newly established under the name of National Fisheries Products Quality Inspection Service (NFIS). Since the reorganization, most of new inspectors have experienced difficulties in understanding how to check statistical documents for exports and import as well as re-export and validate BCDs. For this reason, submission of some data collection and reporting, particularly of statistical documents and BCDs, could be delayed but Korea will try to meet the deadline as much as possible.

² Administrative sanctions on the master and officers of IUU-related vessels (1st violation: 90-day suspension on their license and vessel operation; 2nd violation: 180-day suspension on their license and vessel operation; 3rd violation: fishing authorization and license revocation).

³ Financial sanctions up to three times of the amount of financial gain resulting from IUU fishing.

Table 1. Nominal catch of tuna and tuna-like species by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 1986-2014.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of vessels</i>	<i>BFT</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SWO</i>	<i>BUM</i>	<i>WHM</i>	<i>SAI</i>	<i>OTH</i>	<i>Total</i>
1986	28	-	1,818	694	6,084	11	437	96	71	11	674	9,896
1987	29	-	1,457	401	4,438	6	726	152	27	8	370	7,585
1988	29	-	1,368	196	4,919	3	1,042	375	19	12	6	7,940
1989	33	-	2,535	107	7,896	6	1,096	689	135	24	531	13,019
1990	17	-	808	53	2,690	-	101	324	81	28	183	4,268
1991	9	-	260	32	802	-	150	537	57	23	17	1,878
1992	8	-	219	5	866	-	150	24	10	4	4	1,282
1993	4	-	180	28	377	-	217	13	8	5	8	836
1994	4	688	436	3	386	-	180	56	43	10	31	1,833
1995	4	663	453	5	423	-	180	56	23	10	118	1,931
1996	16	683	381	20	1,250	-	26	144	59	23	172	2,758
1997	12	613	257	5	796	-	33	56	23	9	122	1,914
1998	5	66	23	7	163	-	7	2	-	-	7	275
1999	9	-	94	14	124	-	5	3	-	-	31	271
2000	9	6	142	18	43	-	10	1	-	-	3	223
2001	5	1	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	15	22
2002		-	8	-	87	-	2	-	-	-	-	97
2003	3	-	209	5	143	-	24	-	11	-	10	402
2004	11	3	984	37	629	-	70	1	40	-	2	1,766
2005	8	1	675	101	770	-	87	6	7	-	72	1,719
2006	8	79	283	111	2,067	-	159	33	-	-	53	2,785
2007	21	-	573	68	2,136	-	351	64	113	-	49	3,354
2008	24	-	993	147	2,599	-	380	91	96	-	-	4,306
2009	24	-	433	458	2,134	-	14	8	78	1	84	3,210
2010	14	-	380	240	2,646	-	147	55	2	-	361	3,831
2011	16	-	491	130	2,762	-	-	57	-	-	1,167	4,607
2012	16	-	498	289	1,908	-	42	34	-	4	519	3,294
2013	13	-	212	218	1,151	-	112	24	-	7	423	2,146
2014	6		116	66	1,039	-	87	10	<1	10	141	1,470

* BFT: Bluefin tuna, YFT: Yellowfin tuna, ALB: Albacore, BET: Bigeye tuna, SKJ: Skipjack, SWO: Swordfish, BUM: Blue marlin, WHM: White marlin, SAI: Sailfish, OTH: Other fish

Table 2. Nominal catch and discard of billfishes by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2014
unit: t

<i>BUM</i>		<i>SAI</i>		<i>SWO-N</i>		<i>SWO-S</i>	
Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards
10	1	10	0.02	35	0.1	53	0.2

* BUM: Blue marlin, SAI: Sailfish, SWO-N: Northern swordfish, SWO-S: Southern swordfish

Table 3. Nominal catch of key shark species by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2014

unit: t

<i>BSH</i>		<i>SMA</i>		<i>SPZ</i>		<i>Others</i>	
Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards	Retained	Discards
123	0.5	12	-	-	0.1	1	-

* BSH: Blue shark, OCS: Oceanic whitetip shark, POR: Porbeagle, SMA: Short fin mako shark

Table 4. Nominal catch of tuna and tuna-like species by the Korean purse seine fishery in the Atlantic Ocean, 2004-2014.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of vessels</i>	<i>BFT</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>Total</i>
2004	1	700	-	-	-	700
2005	1	1,145	-	-	-	1,145
2006	1	68	-	-	-	68
2007	1	276	-	-	-	276
2008	1	335	-	-	-	335
2009	1	102	-	-	-	102
2010	1	-	< 0	< 0	< 0	< 0
2011	-	-	-	-	-	-
2012	1	77	-	-	-	77
2013	1	80	-	-	-	80
2014	1	80	-	-	-	80

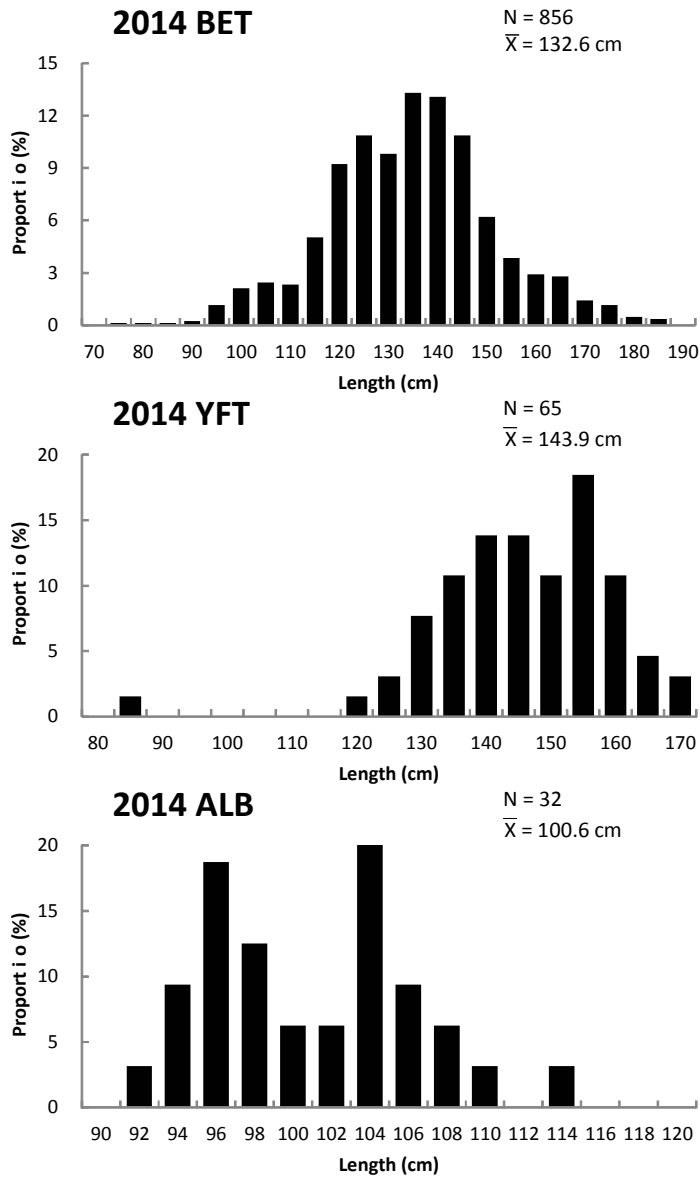


Figure 1. Length distributions of major tunas caught by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean in 2014.

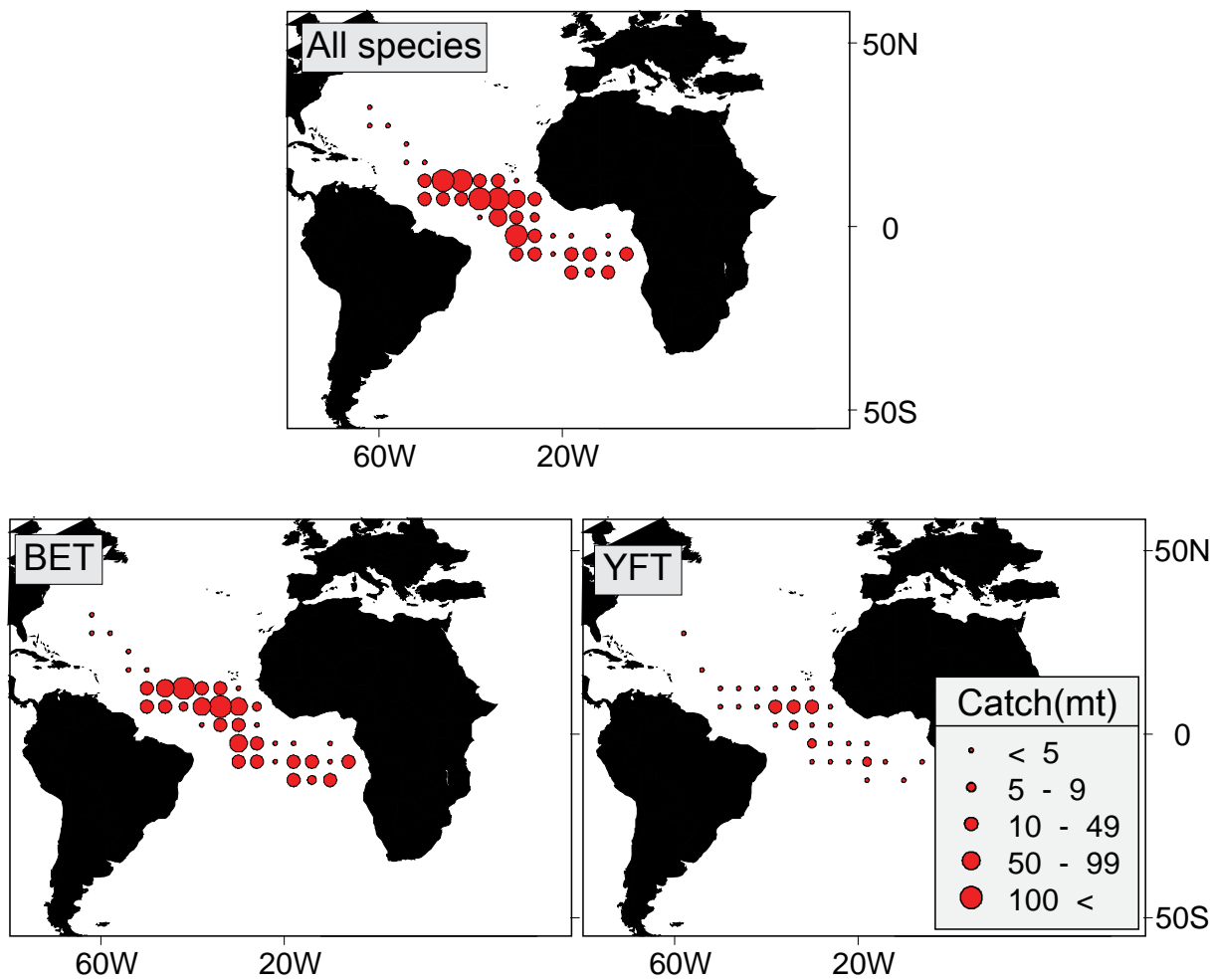


Figure 2. Distribution of catches by the Korean longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean in 2014.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBERIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU LIBÉRIA
INFORME ANUAL DE LIBERIA**

SUMMARY

This report covers the period of one year (from January 1 to December 31, 2014) and is divided into two parts: part one (Information on fisheries, research and statistics) and Part Two (General management information). Liberia as a country has not maximized or benefited from its tuna resources, but is in the process of establishing and has established some management measures (Access Agreement has been prepared for investors and can be found at www.liberiafisheries.net, Effective Monitoring Control and Surveillance Unit, VMS required for all vessels, 25% observer coverage for all tuna companies and daily reporting of catch by individual vessels to the Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC)) to insure the proper management of its tuna fisheries. During the period under review, Liberia has not engaged in any tuna fisheries.

RÉSUMÉ

Le présent rapport couvre la période d'un an (du 1er janvier au 31 décembre 2014) et est soumis en deux parties : la première partie concerne les informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques et la seconde partie concerne l'information de gestion générale. Le Liberia, en tant que pays, n'a pas maximisé ou tiré profit de ses ressources thonnières, mais est en train d'établir quelques mesures de gestion, et en a établies quelques-unes (préparation d'un accord d'accès pour des investisseurs, disponible à l'adresse www.liberiafisheries.net, unité effective de suivi, contrôle et surveillance, VMS obligatoire pour tous les navires, couverture d'observateurs de 25% pour toutes les sociétés thonnières et déclaration quotidienne des captures par des navires individuels au centre de contrôle des pêcheries (« FMS »)) afin de garantir une gestion correcte de ses pêcheries thonnières. Pendant la période faisant l'objet d'examen, le Liberia n'a participé à aucune pêche thonnière.

RESUMEN

Este informe cubre el periodo de un año (del 1 de enero al, 31 de diciembre de 2014) y se divide en dos partes: la parte uno (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas) y la parte dos (Información general sobre ordenación). Liberia, como país, no ha maximizado o se ha beneficiado de sus recursos atuneros, pero se encuentra inmersa en el proceso de establecer algunas medidas de ordenación y las ha establecido (por ejemplo, se ha preparado un Acuerdo de acceso para los inversores que está disponible en www.liberiafisheries.net, se ha establecido una Unidad de seguimiento, control y vigilancia eficaz, se requiere el VMS en todos los buques, un 25% de cobertura de observadores en todas las empresas atuneras y la comunicación diaria de la captura por parte de los buques individuales al Centro de seguimiento de la pesca (FMC) para garantizar la ordenación adecuada de sus pesquerías de túnidos. Durante el periodo de revisión, Liberia no ha pescado túnidos.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Liberia, being in the ICCAT Convention area, has signed up and become a Contracting Party, and the exploitation of tuna and tuna-like species is expected to become a major component of the revenue generating sources. Therefore being a member of ICCAT is expected to bring immense socio-economic benefits to Liberia. Liberia is endowed with shared species like tuna (mainly bigeye, yellowfin, skipjack, albacore and many tuna-like species) that have not been harvested. Liberia is now prepared to engage in tuna fishing and will comply with all its ICCAT obligations. The Liberian coastline is 570 kilometers in length and the country has an Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) that extends 200 nautical miles offshore, consisting of relatively warm waters with low nutrient content. The continental shelf extends from Côte d'Ivoire to Robert-sport in Liberia, with an average width of 34 km and the widest part in the central region of Liberia. An inshore exclusion zone (IEZ) reserves the six nautical miles closest to shore for the sole use of subsistence, artisanal and semi-industrial fishing activities and trawling is not allowed inside the IEZ.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Research and Statistics Division and the Marine Division of the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) are the divisions responsible for collection of statistical and monitoring data. Although Liberia was not engaged in tuna fisheries/ fishing in 2013, measures have been put in place to adequately collect data from tuna fishing vessels that will be licensed by Liberia. A Draft Access and Charter Agreement has been prepared by the BNF and placed on its website (www.liberiafisheries.net) for those tuna companies that want to fish in Liberia territorial waters. All company vessels are required to have an active Vessel Monitoring System (VMS), compatible with the Iridium-based Liberia VMS system and 25% observer coverage (Liberian fisheries observers). A dockside inspection team has been established to inspect all licensed tuna vessels and collect data on species landed (length frequency, total catch landed and catch composition/ port sampling) at Liberia's port or designated port. Liberia has also a developed artisanal and semi-industrial fisheries data collection program and has recruited Enumerators and Inspectors who are collecting catch and effort data, length frequency for selected species and catch composition from selected landing sites.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL –all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered or operating in Liberia for this reporting period. The one registered F/V Global 8 did not operate due to a mechanical problem coupled with the ebola epidemic.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered or operating in Liberia for this reporting period. The one registered F/V Global 8 did not operate due to a mechanical problem coupled with the ebola epidemic.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered or operating in Liberia for this reporting period, only one trawl vessel registered and operating.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered or operating in Liberia for this reporting period.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered or operating in Liberia for this report period.
S7	Tagging declaration (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. The fisheries observers onboard these vessels have not encountered any tag.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna)	Not applicable. The BNF has not begun collecting data on sport & recreational fisheries.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. The BNF has not begun collecting data on sport & recreational fisheries.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered in Liberia for 2014.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. Liberia just became member of ICCAT (2014).
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered in Liberia for 2014.
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. There were no tuna vessels registered in Liberia for 2014.

BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified to be seen in Liberia territorial water. The BNF has not begun collecting data on sport & recreational fisheries.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable. No bluefin pilot studies under para 88 have been conducted in Liberia.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified to be seen in Liberian territorial waters.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified to be seen in Liberian territorial waters.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified to be seen in Liberian territorial water.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified to be seen in Liberian territorial waters.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified to be seen in Liberian territorial waters.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified to be seen in Liberian territorial waters.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna has not been identified to be seen in Liberian territorial waters.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered in Liberia for 2014.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Management plan under development; but section 36 of the fisheries regulation of Liberia talk about the maintenance and deployment of fish aggregating devices.
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine or bait boat fishing vessels	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered in Liberia for 2014.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable. There were no tuna vessels registered in Liberia for 2014.
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. There were no tuna vessels registered in Liberia for 2014.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a specific fishery for swordfish.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. Liberia does not have scientific programs for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Liberia is yet to establish a scientific program for billfish.

SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Not applicable. Liberia does not have vessels targeting sharks, only artisanal fishers target sharks.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable. Liberia does not have vessels targeting sharks, only artisanal fishers target shark and the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) does not have the capacity to monitor their catch.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable. No silky sharks were discarded, released or retained in 2014.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable. No silky sharks were discarded, released or retained in 2014.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Liberia does not have vessels targeting silky sharks, only artisanal fishers target shark and the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) does not have the capacity to monitor their catch.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable. Liberia does not have vessels targeting hammerhead sharks, only artisanal fishers target shark and the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) does not have the capacity to monitor their catch.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Liberia does not have vessels targeting hammerhead sharks, only artisanal fishers land sharks as by-catch and the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) does not have the capacity to monitor their catch.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. Liberia does not have vessels targeting oceanic whitetip sharks, only artisanal fishers land sharks as by-catch and the Bureau of National Fisheries (BNF) does not have the capacity to monitor their catch
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable. Liberia just became a member of ICCAT last year (2014).
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. Liberia just became a member of ICCAT last year (2014).
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. Liberia just became a member of ICCAT last year (2014).
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	Not applicable. Liberia just became a member of ICCAT last year (2014).
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Liberia just became a member of ICCAT last year (2014).
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable. Liberia just became a member of ICCAT last year (2014).

Part II (Management implementation)*Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures***ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable. Liberia has no tuna vessels in its registry.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Liberia has no vessel chartering.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Liberia has no vessel chartering.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna or tuna-like species transshipment in 2014.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna or tuna-like species transshipment in 2014.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorized to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna or tuna-like species transshipment in 2014.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorized to transship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna or tuna-like species transshipment in 2014.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna or tuna-like species transshipment in 2014.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries in 2014.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries in 2014.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries in 2014.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries in 2014.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries in 2014.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries in 2014.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in tuna fisheries in 2014.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in Access Agreements in 2014.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Liberia was not involved in Access Agreements in 2014.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable. Liberia never registered or licensed tuna vessels in 2014.

GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable. Liberia never registered or licensed tuna vessels in 2014.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. Liberia never registered or licensed tuna vessels in 2014.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Recreational fisheries in Liberia have not been of great significance but it is a likely area where growth and new opportunities are arising both in marine and inland locations. Liberia manages its sport and recreational fisheries through licensing. No sport and recreational vessels were licensed in 2014.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna vessels in 2014.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna vessels in 2014.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna vessels in 2014.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna vessels in 2014.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Liberia did not register or license tuna vessels in 2014.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No tuna vessels were sighted in 2014.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No tuna vessels were sighted in 2014.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in bluefin tuna trapping.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in bluefin tuna trapping.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.

BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1026	Validated Bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Liberia does not have a bluefin tuna fishery.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in tuna fisheries in 2014.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in tuna fisheries in 2014.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in tuna fisheries in 2014.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in tuna fisheries in 2014.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in tuna fisheries in 2014.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in tuna fisheries in 2014.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Liberia has not engaged in tuna fisheries in 2014.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Liberia did not have vessels targeting swordfish in 2014.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. Liberia did not have vessels targeting swordfish in 2014.

SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Liberia did not have vessels targeting swordfish in 2014 and no special permits for harpoons and longline were issued.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Liberia did not have vessels targeting swordfish in 2014.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly migratory pelagic stocks were issued.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Liberia did not have vessels targeting swordfish in 2014.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	Not applicable. Liberia has not developed development or fishing/ management plan for north swordfish.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. Liberia did not register any northern albacore vessels.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Liberia has not taken steps to prohibit dead discard of marlins.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	<p>Not applicable. Section 44-55 of the fisheries regulation discusses the applicable measure for monitoring, control and surveillance (MCS) in Liberia and every vessel registered in Liberian waters must carry onboard Liberia's VMS. Below is MCS organization and operation in Liberia: Monitoring, Control and Surveillance Coordination Committee (MCSCC). The MCSCC is a National Inter-Agency Committee responsible for MCS activities in Liberia. It comprises the Ministry of Justice – Bureau of Immigration & Naturalization, Ministry of Defense – Liberia Coast Guard, Ministry of Finance, The Liberia Revenue Authority, National Port Authority, Liberia Maritime Authority, Bureau of National Fisheries /Ministry of Agriculture.</p> <p>MCS staff are comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -3 senior staff (MCS Focal Person, Deputy MCS Focal Person, and MCS Adviser) -3 Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) staff, 1 FMC Supervisor <p>Fisheries Observers are comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A 3-man Management Team (Manager, Logistics Officer, Debriefing) -10 regular Fisheries Observers. <p>Fisheries Inspectors are comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -A Lead Inspector -2 regular Fisheries Inspectors <p>MCS Sub-Committee of the Co-Management Association (CMA) in Robertsport is comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -1 Chairman -9 regular committee members <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liberia Coast Guard (LCG) <p>Personnel are comprised of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Head of boarding team for fisheries patrol -Head of operations and tactical plans -18 technical and support staff

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint areal patrol (LCG, United Nation Mission in Liberia (UNMIL), Liberia Maritime Authority (LiMA), National Port Authority (NPA) • Dockside inspection team (Senior MCS Staff, FMC staff, Fisheries Inspector & Observer) • At sea inspection team (LCG, Inspector/ Observer/ FMC Staff). <p>Equipment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) • Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) • Automatic Identification System (AIS) • High Frequency (HF) • Very High Frequency (VHF) • Sea-vision
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The Fisheries Regulation of Liberia gives authority to the minister to develop and enforce any management measure for the protection and conservation of species whose survivors are threatened and to ratify/ sign any regional, sub-regional and international agreement on fisheries management and conservation. Liberia is a member of international organizations that deal with the conservation of hammerheads sharks in international trade; Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS) and the MoU on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Sharks. Liberia is also a party to two international legally binding fisheries instruments, firstly the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) which establishes a comprehensive legal regime covering all aspects of the sea, while for fisheries it establishes a regime for the conservation and management of fisheries resources and it requires States to conserve and manage living marine resources in areas within their jurisdiction and to cooperate in the conservation and management of resources in areas beyond their national jurisdiction. Secondly the 1995 Fish Stocks Agreement which rectified the inadequacies of the 1982 Convention emphasizing management responsibilities through Regional Fisheries Management Organizations and cooperation among parties.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.

SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. Liberia just joined ICCAT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIBYA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA LIBYE
INFORME ANUAL DE LIBIA

SUMMARY

Purse seine was the only type of fishing gear used in the 2015 fishing season by the Libyan fishing fleet which was made up of 14 purse seiners. No reports of by-catches by fishing vessels using another fishing gear were reported and there were no farming activities. Fishing activity targeted only bluefin tuna and took place mainly in international waters with a total catch of 1.154.83 t. With the exception of 1,380 kg all the catches resulted in live BFT which were then transferred to farms in Malta and Turkey. All vessels were equipped with the statutory VMS equipment and data was transmitted to ICCAT as per pertinent ICCAT recommendations. ROPs were implemented for each of the licenced vessels and national observers were deployed to most vessels. All procedures and documentation regarding logbooks, pre-authorisation requests, ITDs and BCDs were followed and corrective action was taken where necessary either by way of monitored control transfers or by way of release at caging on arrival at the licenced farm site and in cooperation with the CPC responsible for the farming site following the stereoscopic camera control operation at caging transfer.

RÉSUMÉ

La senne était le seul engin de pêche utilisé dans le cadre de la saison de pêche de 2015 par la flottille de pêche libyenne qui était composée de 14 senneurs. Aucune prise accessoire réalisée par des navires de pêche utilisant d'autres engins de pêche n'a été signalée et aucune activité d'élevage n'a eu lieu. Les activités de pêche ne ciblaient que le thon rouge, ont eu lieu principalement dans les eaux internationales et se chiffraient à 1.154,83 t. Exception faite de 1.380 kg, tous les spécimens de thon rouge capturés étaient vivants et ont ensuite été transférés dans des fermes à Malte et en Turquie. Tous les navires étaient équipés du dispositif VMS obligatoire et les données ont été transmises à l'ICCAT en vertu des recommandations pertinentes de l'ICCAT. Le ROP a été mis en œuvre pour chaque des navires titulaires de permis et des observateurs nationaux ont été déployés sur la plupart des navires. Toutes les procédures et la documentation concernant les carnets de pêche, les demandes d'autorisation préalable, les ITD et les BCD, ont été respectées et une mesure corrective a été prise lorsque cela s'est avéré nécessaire, au moyen du suivi de transferts de contrôle ou en de la remise à l'eau de spécimens à l'arrivée sur le site d'élevage titulaire de permis et en coopération avec la CPC responsable de la ferme suite à l'opération de contrôle par caméra stéréoscopique au moment du transfert vers la cage.

RESUMEN

El cerco es el único tipo de arte de pesca utilizado durante la temporada de pesca de 2015 por la flota de pesca libia compuesta por catorce cerqueros. No se han comunicado capturas fortuitas de buques que utilizan otros artes, y no ha habido actividades de cría. La actividad de pesca se dirigió solo al atún rojo y tuvo lugar sobre todo en aguas internacionales, con una captura total de 1.154,83 t. Con la excepción de 1.380 kg, el resto de las capturas consistió en atún rojo vivo que se transfirió a granjas en Malta y Turquía. Todos los buques están equipados con el equipo obligatorio VMS y los datos se transmitieron a ICCAT de un modo acorde con las recomendaciones de ICCAT. El ROP se ha implementado en cada uno de los buques con licencia y se han embarcado observadores nacionales en la mayoría de los buques. Se siguieron los procedimientos y documentación relacionados con los cuadernos de pesca, las solicitudes de autorización previa, las ITD y los BCD y se emprendieron acciones correctivas cuando era necesario, mediante el seguimiento de transferencias de control o mediante la liberación en el momento de introducción en la jaula al llegar a la granja con licencia, y en colaboración con la CPC responsable de la granja, siguiendo la operación de control con cámaras estereoscópicas durante la transferencia de la captura a la jaula.

¹ General Corporation for Agriculture, Animal and Marine Resources.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Types of fisheries

During the 2015 bluefin fishing season purse seine was the only gear authorized. Bluefin tuna is a highly migratory species along the Libyan coast and fishing activity took place in accordance with the ICCAT measures (Rec. 08-05, Rec. 10-04, Rec. 12-03, Rec. 13-07 and Rec. 14-04).

1.2 Fishing effort trends

The total number of fishing vessels licenced during the 2015 season was 14 purse seiners as in 2014. They were organised in two JFOs of four vessels each, one JFO consisting of two vessels, two vessels were active on an individual basis and two vessels developed mechanical problems and their allocated quota was distributed to the others.

1.3 Catch trends

The total catch of BFT in Libyan waters and the Convention area during 2015 was 1,154.8 t. Data on BFT catches during the period 2003-2015 are submitted accordingly (**Table 1**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Due to the unstable situation in the country it was not possible to collate scientific data during 2015.

2.1 Fishery data

Collation of data on fisheries in general was not possible due to the pertinent stressful circumstances in the country. Data relating to 2015 BFT catches at the caging stage are reported in **Table 2** of this report.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Not available
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Minimal fishing activity of species other than BFT.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Not sent.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Not sent.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	N.A.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not available
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N.A. Libya has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N.A. Libya has no activity.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N.A. No activity at all.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	N.A. Libya has no activity.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N.A. There is no alternative monitoring.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N.A. There is no information available.
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	N.A. There is no information available.

Number	Information required	Response
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N.A. No sport/recreational fishing in Libya 2015.
S15	Size sampling from farms	N.A. Libya has no BFT farms.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N.A. Libya has no BFT farms.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N.A. Libya has no BFT farms.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N.A. Libya has no BFT farms.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N.A. No unauthorised by-catch was recorded.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N.A. Libya not involved in W-BFT activities.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N.A. Libya involved in E-BFT activities.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N.A. Libya not involved.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	No tropical tuna in Libya.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N.A.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not available due to minimal fishing activity.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N.A. Libya involved in billfish fishing.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N.A. Libya involved in such fishing activity.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	N.A. No available data.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	N.A. No available data.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N.A. No available data.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	N.A. No available data.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	N.A. No available data.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	N.A. No available data.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	N.A. No available data.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	N.A. No available data.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	N.A. No available data.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N.A. No available data.

Number	Information required	Response
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	N.A. No available data.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	N.A. No available data.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N.A. No available data.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	N.A. No available data.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

- No BFT was landed at any of the Libyan designated ports
- Due to the stressful situation in the country and in agreement with competent ICCAT bodies the ports of embarkation/disembarkation for ROPs were designated in Tunisia and Turkey
- There was no sport and recreational fishing in season 2015
- No JFOs with third country CPCs were authorized
- No transshipments of any sort took place
- The minimum catch size of 30 kg was strictly observed
- Libya had no tagging program in 2015
- Libya was mainly concerned with E- BFT in 2015 and other species were not monitored

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual Report Part II on 024/2014.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent to ICCAT 29/9/2014.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	PNCs answered 09/09/2015.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Libya does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Libya does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Libya does not carry out any transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Libya has not made any transshipment declarations.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Libya does not have any authorised carrier vessels.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Libya has not authorised transportation to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable. Libya does not have any points of contact for port.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable. Libya does not have any designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels enter.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable. Libya does not have a required notification period.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Libya does not have copies of port inspection.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Libya does not have copies of port inspection.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Libya has not taken action following port inspection.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Libya does not notify results of investigation.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Libya does not have information of bilateral arrangement.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Libya does not have any Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Libya has not carried out such activities.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Sent to ICCAT 10/04/2014.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Sent to ICCAT 29/9/2014.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. No LSTLV included in 2014.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. No sport and recreational fisheries included.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Libya does not have vessels involved in IUU.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Libya does not have vessels involved in IUU.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. No BFT landed.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Sent to ICCAT 29/09/2014.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No investigation.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessel has been sighted.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No vessel has been sighted.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Libya has no farm activities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No farming in Libya.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No fish carried over.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Libya has not made any caging declarations (no farms).
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Libya has no traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Libya does not operate bluefin tuna traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2015	Vide Fishing Plan 04/03/15.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Libya does not operate bluefin tuna traps.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Vide fishing Plan 04/03/15.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2015	Sent to ICCAT 07/07/15.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT 13/05/15.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT 27/05/15.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT 14/05/2015.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Regularly reported to ICCAT.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Is not included in Libyan plan.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. No list reported.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. No list reported.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. No inspection port.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. No transport port.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Yes (regularly) on time 03/06, 12/06, 25/06, 07/07/15.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Sent to ICCAT 07/07/15.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Sent to ICCAT 24/06/15.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	No tagging.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Within 5 days.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT 14/10/15.
FT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	15/05/15
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No change.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No change.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. No tagging.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. No vessels presumed.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	Not applicable
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	No such authorisation.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	No such authorisation.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not available this year.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not available yet.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Not applicable
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	In process.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Not applicable
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Libya involved in BFT, no by-catch.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. No seabirds.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. No objections.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Fishing activity of the BFT purse seiners in Libyan and international waters is regulated by the following decrees/ regulations:

- Decree #205/2013 updating the previous Decree #61/2010 which regulates licensing, monitoring, control and inspection of bluefin tuna fishing activity in Libyan waters and complied with the control measures adopted by ICCAT (Recs. 08-05, 09-06).
- Rec. 12-03, which was modified by Rec. 13-07, implementing ICCAT recommendations on the multiannual recovery plan for BFT.

4.1 Closed season and catch limits

The authorized fishing period for BFT by purse seiners has been set from 26.5.2015 until 24.6.2015. Catch limits as per quotas assigned in CP-01 submitted to ICCAT.

4.2 Prohibitions of length and weight

Maximum allowed incidental catch of fish weighing less than 30 kg was 5%.

4.3 Vessel Monitoring System

It was obligatory for all BFT fishing and towing vessels to have an operational VMS. VMS information was regularly reported to Secretariat every 6hrs.

4.4 Licensing and fishing method

In terms of pertinent ICCAT recommendations adopted in the domestic local regulation such as Decree No. 205/2013 which regulates the tuna fishery in Libya, it is mandatory for BFT catching vessels and BFT Others to obtain a BFT tuna fishing license and BFT-Other license from the General Corporation for Agriculture, Animal and Marine Resources. Catches and transfer operations were conducted in the terms of ICCAT Recommendation 14-04 Paragraphs 61, 62, 63, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 93.

4.5 Observers

It was obligatory to embark ICCAT Regional Observers for all catching vessels during the entire fishing season. National Observers were also embarked on most of the catching vessels.

4.6 Inspection schemes and activities

Libya did not participate in any inspection scheme with other CPCs for bluefin tuna in Mediterranean.

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

Libya has made its best efforts to implement all ICCAT recommendations during the season and where difficulties were encountered counter-measures to resolve them were adopted:

- The utilization of Libyan designated ports for embarkation/disembarkation of ROPs proved difficult because of insurance and safety concerns and this was resolved by adopting alternative ports in Tunisia and Turkey after consultation with Secretariat.
- Where video camera shoots were not considered clear enough (due to bad weather or another reason), second control transfers took place. The eventual conclusions of the stereoscopic camera controls at caging have confirmed as correct most of the results of the transfers at sea and where necessary releases were authorized.

Table 1. Data on BFT catches during the period 2003-2015.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Initial quota (t)</i>	<i>Current catch (t)</i>
2003	1286	752.2
2004	1300	1299.6
2005	1400	1090.7
2006	1440	1254
2007	1280.14	1359
2008	1236.99	1317.8
2009	946.52	1081.64
2010	725.750	645.303
2011	902	ZERO
2012	902	762.948
2013	937.65	933.1
2014	937.65	932.63
2015	1,155	1,114.83

Table 2. Statistical data resulting from stereoscopic camera controls at caging on farms.

Libya live BFT catches 2015

<i>Sizing statistical Information</i>	<i>Cage</i>	<i>Cage</i>	<i>Cage</i>	<i>Cage</i>
Live BFT Caught by Libyan vessels transferred to cages in Turkey	TUR-AKU-2015-002	TUR-BAS-2015-006	TUR-SAG-2015-006	TUR-SAG-2015-011
Mean weight (kg):	86.652	110,345	95.403	75.951
Minimum weight (kg):	32.186	36,365	33.322	33.002
Maximum weight (kg):	289.078	287,866	292.418	285.590
Weight S.D. (kg):	38.535	40,774	52.023	52.617
Weight CV (%):	44.467	36,952	54.529	69.277
Sample size (weight):	471	210	570	705
Samples out of formula range:	0	0	0	0
Mean FL (m) :	1.706	1,726	1.618	1.486
Minimum FL (m) :	1.212	1,211	1.176	1.172
Maximum FL (m) :	2.691	2,408	2.420	2.401
FL S.D. (m) :	0.242	0,209	0.285	0.292
FL CV (%):	14.166	12,103	17.604	19.672
Sample size (FL):	471	210	570	705

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**ANNUAL REPORT OF MAURITANIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA MAURITANIE
INFORME ANUAL DE MAURITANIA**

SUMMARY

*In Mauritania, the tuna fleet operating in the exclusive economic zone is entirely foreign; it is essentially composed of Spanish, Japanese and Senegalese vessels. These fleets operate under a free access regime and land their production abroad. These species are also fished as by-catch by industrial pelagic vessels, which are 100% foreign. The catches of these species reported by these fisheries closely correlate to those of sardinellas (prey of preference) which were targeted by these fleets. These statistics show that by-catch of high seas tuna taken by the industrial fishery amounted in 2011 to 16,000 t and essentially comprised *Sarda sarda* (76%), compared to frigate tuna (12%). Since 2012, catches have fallen following non-renewal of the fishing agreement between Mauritania and the EU. The agreement signed in 2015 which provides for an annual quota of 20,000 t of tuna compared to 15,000 t in the previous agreement will only come into force in late 2015 or early 2016 following its validation by the European Parliament. Catches reported by the artisanal and coastal fishery have increased since 2010 to reach 1648 t in 2013 and 1253 t in 2014. In 2012, catches were essentially comprised of *Sarda sarda* (77%) landed at Nouadhibou. In 2013 and 2014, the catches were dominated by *Acanthocybium solandri* and *Scomberomorus tritor*.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En Mauritanie, la flotte thonière opérant dans la zone économique exclusive est entièrement étrangère, elle est composée essentiellement de navires espagnols, japonais et sénégalais. Ces flottilles sont dotées d'un régime d'accès libre et débarquent leur production à l'étranger. Ces espèces sont également pêchées accessoirement par les unités industrielles pélagiques, étrangères à cent pour cent. Les captures de ces espèces déclarées par ces pêcheries sont étroitement corrélées avec celles des sardinelles (proie préférentielle) qui sont ciblées par ces flottilles. Ces statistiques montrent que la capture accessoire du thon hauturier réalisée par la pêche industrielle a atteint, en 2011, 16.000 tonnes composée essentiellement de *Sarda sarda* avec une contribution de 76% contre 12% pour l'Auxis thazard. Depuis 2012, les captures sont en chute suite au non-renouvellement de l'accord de pêche entre la Mauritanie et l'Union européenne. L'accord signé en 2015 et qui prévoit un quota annuel de 20.000 tonnes de thons contre 15.000 tonnes dans l'accord précédent, ne prendra effet que fin 2015 ou début 2016 après sa validation par le parlement européen. Les captures déclarées par la pêche artisanale et côtière sont en augmentation depuis 2010 pour atteindre 1.648 tonnes en 2013 et 1.253 tonnes en 2014. En 2012, les captures étaient composées essentiellement de *Sarda sarda* (à hauteur de 77%) débarqué à Nouadhibou. En 2013 et 2014, les prises étaient dominées par l'*Acanthocybium Solandri* et le *Scomberomorus tritor*.*

RESUMEN

*En Mauritania, la flota atunera que opera en la zona económica exclusiva es extranjera en su totalidad y está compuesta básicamente por buques españoles, japoneses y senegaleses. Estas flotas están dotadas de un régimen de acceso libre y desembarcan su producción en el extranjero. Asimismo, también pescan estas especies de forma accesoria las unidades industriales pelágicas, extranjeras al cien por cien. Las capturas de estas especies declaradas por las pesquerías están muy relacionadas con las de sardina (presa preferencial), especie a la que se dirigen estas flotas. Estas estadísticas muestran que la captura fortuita de túnidos de altura realizada por la pesca industrial se situó, en 2011, en 16.000 t (es decir, compuestas esencialmente de bonito atlántico, con una contribución del 76%, frente al 12% para la melva). Desde 2012, las capturas han descendido tras la no renovación del acuerdo de pesca entre Mauritania y la UE. El acuerdo, firmado en 2015 y que prevé una cuota anual de 20.000 t de túnidos, frente a las 15.000 t del acuerdo anterior, no entrará en vigor hasta finales de 2015 o comienzos de 2016, tras su validación por el parlamento europeo. Las capturas declaradas por la pesca artesanal y costera se están incrementando desde 2010, alcanzando las 1.648 t en 2013 y las 1.253 t en 2014. En 2012, las capturas se componían sobre todo de bonito del Atlántico (*Sarda sarda*) (con un 77%) desembarcado en Nouadhibou. En 2013 y 2014, las especies predominantes en las capturas fueron *Acanthocybium solandri* y *Scomberomorus tritor*.*

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

Ce rapport porte exclusivement sur la pêche accessoire des thons par les flottilles étrangères industrielles de petits pélagiques autorisées à opérer dans la ZEE mauritanienne et celle de la pêche artisanale et côtière. En effet, la pêche thonière en Mauritanie est réalisée essentiellement par une flotte étrangère industrielle travaillant sous régime d'accès libre et débarquant à l'étranger, cependant cette flotte n'a jamais fait l'objet d'embarquement d'observateurs scientifiques, en dépit des multiples tentatives, en vue de pouvoir suivre de près les activités de ce type de bateaux. Les seules statistiques de pêche des espèces de thons disponibles se limitent aux captures accessoires des bateaux pélagiques (pêche industrielle de petits pélagiques) et de la pêche artisanale et côtière. Seules les caractéristiques de ces navires sont disponibles dans le fichier de référence du Ministère des pêches.

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

La pêche des espèces de thons tropicaux hauturiers dans la ZEE Mauritanienne est pratiquée par une flotte étrangère dans le cadre d'accords de pêche. Ces flottilles sont originaires principalement de l'Union européenne, du Japon et du Sénégal.

Historiquement, le protocole d'accord entre l'Union européenne et la Mauritanie pour la période 2012-2014 définit des possibilités de pêche pour des thoniers senneurs, des thoniers canneurs et des palangriers. En 2013, le nombre des thoniers européens en activité dans la ZEE mauritanienne est de 32 (21 thoniers senneurs et 11 thoniers canneurs). Cinq palangriers japonais et six canneurs sénégalais ont pêché en 2013 dans la zone mauritanienne.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Les statistiques de la pêche industrielle sont obtenues à l'aide des données collectées dans le cadre des journaux de pêche qui sont obligatoires depuis 1990 en Mauritanie. Ces données sont collectées et introduites dans une base de données gérée par la Garde Côte Maritime (GCM). 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.

Dans les statistiques de ces flottilles, ces espèces sont déclarées sous la rubrique divers-thons et ne sont donc pas ventilées par espèce. Pour désagréger ces données de la pêche industrielle, l'IMROP conduit à son niveau d'autres systèmes de collecte de données complémentaires. En effet, 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.

Du fait que la Mauritanie n'a adhéré à l'ICCAT que récemment, l'IMROP cherche à mettre en place des programmes de recherche orientés sur cette ressource. C'est dans ce cadre qu'un projet de recherche sur le thon rouge a été élaboré et soumis à l'ICCAT à travers le projet JCAP pour financement. Aussi, dans le cadre du programme des thons mineurs (SMT), l'ICCAT financera en 2016 un programme de suivi et de recherche sur les SMT en Mauritanie.

Pour ce qui est de la pêche artisanale, l'IMROP conduit un système de suivi des activités de la pêche artisanale basé sur des enquêtes de suivi des activités de pêche artisanale conduites par un réseau d'enquêteurs de l'IMROP installés dans des différents sites du littoral.

Cinq enquêtes générale sont réalisées dans le cadre de ce système, dont :

- Enquête retour de mer
- Recensement mensuel du parc
- Enquêtes lot auprès des usines
- Récupération des registres des usines où pour chaque usine et par mois, les enquêteurs prélèvent la catégorie d'achat (espèces/catégories), l'origine (PA/PI) et le poids total.

2.1 La pêche industrielle de petits pélagiques

Plusieurs espèces de la famille des Scombridés sont pêchées de façon accessoire par les flottilles industrielles de petits pélagiques. Il s'agit principalement de la sarde (*Sarda sarda*) qui représente 76%, de l'auxide (*Auxis rochei* et *Auxis thazard*), du listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), de la palomète (*Orcynopsis unicolor*) et de la thonine (*Euthynnus alletteratus*). La contribution des autres espèces de thons mineurs varie de 12% pour l'*Auxis* sp. et de 6% pour *Euthynnus* sp.

Les prises réalisées par ce segment sont présentées pour la période 1990 à 2014 (**Tableau 1**). En début de période considérée, c'est-à-dire de 1990 à 1994, les captures de ces espèces chutent rapidement puisqu'elles passent d'environ 1.000 tonnes en 1990 à 60 tonnes en 1994. Cette évolution traduit assez fidèlement le déclin de la flottille de l'ex Union soviétique dans la zone, le principal pavillon à l'époque dans la ZEE mauritanienne. Avec la forte reprise de l'activité de pêche industrielle, les captures ont fortement augmenté pour atteindre 4.000 tonnes en 1998 avant de diminuer à nouveau entre 1999 et 2001 aux alentours de 3.000 tonnes. En 2002, la pêche de ces espèces a enregistré un record avec presque 6.000 tonnes. Par la suite, l'évolution présente une tendance à la baisse jusqu'à un niveau relativement bas en 2007 (1.400 tonnes). Sur les dernières années, l'accroissement des prises a été très rapide depuis 2009 à 2011. Une capture de 12 mille tonnes environ a été enregistrée en 2010 et 16 mille tonnes en 2011. En 2012, les captures ont atteint 5.446 tonnes seulement, cette chute drastique constatée, par rapport à 2011, s'explique par l'arrivée à terme de l'accord de pêche entre la Mauritanie et l'Union européenne fin juillet 2012 ainsi que par le retrait de la flotte pélagique des autres pays au mois de septembre 2012.

2.2 La pêche artisanale et côtière

Les captures déclarées par la pêche artisanale et côtière (**Tableau 2**) sont en augmentation depuis 2010 pour atteindre 1.648 tonnes en 2013 et 1.253 tonnes en 2014. En 2012, les captures étaient composées essentiellement de *Sarda sarda* (à hauteur de 77%). Depuis 2013, la composition spécifique est largement en faveur du thazard bâtard (*Acanthocybium Solandri*) avec un pourcentage de 66% débarqué à Nouadhibou. Les prises de *Scomberomorus tritor* ont connu une nette augmentation en 2014 pour atteindre 394 tonnes après une importante baisse sur la période 2010-2013.

ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	20/septembre/2015
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	Non applicable. Absence d'une flottille nationale.
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	20/septembre/2015
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	20/septembre/2015
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Non applicable. Absence d'information.
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Non applicable. Absence d'information.
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable. Absence d'une flottille nationale.
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable. Absence d'information.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable. Absence d'information.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non applicable. Absence d'observation à bord des thoniers étrangers.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	20/septembre/2015
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable. Absence d'information.

S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Absence d'information.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable. Absence d'information.
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable. Absence d'information.
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	Non applicable. Absence d'information.
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	Non applicable. Absence d'information.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable. Absence d'observateurs.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable. Absence d'information.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable. Absence d'information.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. Absence d'information.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. Absence d'information.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. Absence d'information.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable. Absence d'une flottille nationale et absence d'observateurs.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable. Absence d'une flottille nationale et absence d'observateurs.
S43	Inventaire de tous les navires de support associés aux senneurs ou canneurs	Non applicable. Absence d'une flottille nationale et absence d'observateurs.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	Non applicable. Absence d'une flottille nationale et absence d'observateurs.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Non applicable. Absence d'une flottille nationale et absence d'observateurs.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Non applicable. Absence d'information.
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Non applicable. Absence de programme.

S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable. Absence de programme.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Non applicable. Absence d'observateurs.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable. Absence d'observateurs.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT.	Non applicable. Absence d'observateurs.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable. Absence d'observateurs.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable. Absence d'observateurs.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable. Absence d'observateurs.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable. Absence d'observateurs.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable. Absence d'observateurs.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non applicable. Absence d'une flottille nationale et absence d'observateurs.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Non applicable. Absence d'une flottille nationale et absence d'observateurs.
S39	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 applicable. Absence d'une flottille nationale et absence d'observateurs.
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Non applicable. Absence d'une flottille nationale et absence d'observateurs.
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Non applicable. Absence d'une flottille nationale et absence d'observateurs.
S42	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 applicable. Absence d'une flottille nationale et absence d'observateurs.

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 4 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

En Mauritanie, la surveillance et le contrôle en mer constituent la tâche principale des Gardes côtes mauritaniens (GCM) qui veillent au respect de la réglementation (nationale et internationale) en vigueur en Mauritanie par les unités autorisées à opérer dans les eaux sous sa juridiction.

Etant donné que la Mauritanie, n'ayant pas encore de flotte thonière nationale, l'inspection des unités de pêche ne pouvant pas s'assurer du respect des quotas des flottilles thonières, se limite à vérifier la présence des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons de ces unités, en conformité avec les licences détenues par ces unités et les mesures de gestion de l'ICCAT. C'est ainsi que GCM a souvent relevé la présence des espèces de thons dans les cargaisons des chalutiers pélagiques.

Chapitre 5 : Schéma et activités d'inspection

Pour les thons hauturiers, la Mauritanie ne dispose d'aucun moyen de capture propre. Les flottilles qui ciblent ces espèces dans la ZEE mauritanienne battent pavillon de l'Union européenne, du Sénégal et du Japon, qui déclarent leurs statistiques de pêche effectuées dans notre zone directement à l'ICCAT. Nous avons présenté ici les captures accessoires réalisées par la flottille artisanale et côtière domestiques. Les captures en thons de ce segment, malgré une forte augmentation, enregistrées ces dernières années, restent assez faibles.

En revanche, les prises déclarées de petits pélagiques par les flottilles industrielles étrangères qui opèrent dans notre zone dans le cadre d'accord bilatéraux sont passées de presque 16.000 tonnes en 2011 à moins de 850 tonnes en 2013. Cette chute est corrélée à celle des petits pélagiques suite aux retraits en cascades des flottilles étrangères industrielles.

Etant donné que ces pêcheries de petits pélagiques ne sont pas couvertes par le mandat de l'ICCAT et que par conséquent aucune mesure, y compris la déclaration, n'est actuellement appliquée, nous avons jugé important de procéder à la communication de ces informations à la place et lieu des pays pêcheurs pour éviter toute perte d'informations.

Tableau 1. Captures de la pêche industrielle de petits pélagiques.

<i>An/Esp.</i>	<i>Sarda sarda</i>	<i>Auxis Thazard</i>	<i>Euthynnus alletterat.</i>	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
1990	759	147	247	140	3	2	1
1991	514	100	166	95	2	1	1
1992	210	41	68	39	1	1	0
1993	502	97	162	94	2	2	1
1994	35	7	11	7	0	0	0
1995	194	38	65	34	1	1	0
1996	1811	351	572	352	7	4	2
1997	1631	316	526	305	5	3	2
1998	2586	501	816	490	12	13	7
1999	1765	342	565	331	7	7	4
2000	1431	277	569	170	0	0	0
2001	1699	330	377	490	14	0	0
2002	3429	664	1219	519	0	0	0
2003	963	186	272	194	10	20	10
2004	2258	443	775	404	0	0	0
2005	1247	240	367	198	25	0	0
2006	1257	238	608	78	52	0	0
2007	821	169	310	110	0	0	0
2008	2064	377	484	218	0	0	0
2009	1880	334	1709	254	0	0	0
2010	7668	1917	1564	832	0	0	0
2011	12359	1951	813	813	163	163	0
2012	3576	654	859	357	0	0	0
2013	610	112	60	50	0	8	0
2014	713	118	52	63	0	0	0

Tableau 2. Captures de la pêche artisanale et côtière.

<i>Espèce</i>	<i>Acanthocybium Solandri</i>	<i>Sarda sarda</i>	<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	<i>Auxis thazard</i>	<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>
2006		1	83	1	1
2007	0	2	247	0	2
2008		38	145	0	0
2009		7	136	3	0
2010	52	8	226	0	27
2011	259	351	173	2	0
2012	47	617	123	17	0
2013	1575	0	82	0	0
2014	831	29	394	0	0

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEXICO¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MEXIQUE
INFORME ANUAL DE MÉXICO

SUMMARY

This report describes the characteristics of the longline yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares) fishery in the Gulf of Mexico, and the species making up the by-catch, highlighting compliance with national regulations and/or recommendations and resolutions by the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). The Secretariat of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA) through the National Commission of Aquaculture and the Fisheries (CONAPESCA) is the national authority in charge of implementing policies, programmes and regulations that facilitate the competitive and sustainable development of Mexico's fisheries and aquaculture sector. For its part, the National Fisheries Institute (INAPESCA) is responsible for carrying out scientific research and collecting statistics on the longline tuna fishery in the Gulf of Mexico. Yellowfin tuna (Thunnus albacares) fishing in the Gulf of Mexico is carried out by mid-size longline vessels. In this fishery, in addition to the target species, other species are taken as by-catch: skipjack tuna (Katsuwonus pelamis), bigeye tuna (Thunnus obesus), Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus), sharks and swordfish, among others. The legal framework that regulates this fishery includes the General Law on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture (LGPAS), and the Official Mexican Standard which governs exploitation of tuna species using longline vessels in waters of Federal Jurisdiction of the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea (NOM-023-PESC-1996), which was updated in February 2014 for the purpose of updating and incorporating the regulations adopted by ICCAT.

RÉSUMÉ

Le présent rapport décrit les caractéristiques de la pêche palangrière ciblant l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) dans le golfe du Mexique ainsi que les espèces capturées en tant que prise accessoire, soulignant le respect des réglementations nationales et/ou l'application des recommandations et résolutions adoptées par la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT). Le Secrétariat de l'agriculture, de l'élevage, du développement rural, de la pêche et de l'alimentation (SAGARPA), par l'intermédiaire de la Commission nationale de l'aquaculture et de la pêche (CONAPESCA), est l'autorité nationale chargée de la mise en œuvre de politiques, programmes et normes qui facilitent le développement compétitif et durable du secteur de la pêche et de l'aquaculture du Mexique. Quant à l'Institut national de pêche (INAPESCA), il est chargé de développer la recherche scientifique et de recueillir les statistiques sur la pêche des thonidés à la palangre dans le golfe du Mexique. Des bateaux semi-pélagiques ciblent l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) dans le golfe du Mexique au moyen de la palangre. Outre la capture de l'espèce-cible, d'autres espèces sont également capturées accidentellement : le listao (Katsuwonus pelamis), le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus), le thon rouge (Thunnus thynnus), des espèces de requins et l'espadon, entre autres. Le cadre légal qui régit cette pêcherie comprend la loi générale sur la pêche et l'aquaculture durables (LGPAS) et la Norme officielle mexicaine qui régit l'exploitation des thonidés avec des palangriers dans les eaux sous juridiction fédérale du golfe du Mexique et de la mer des Caraïbes (NOM-023-PESC-1996). Cette dernière a été mise à jour en février 2014 en vue d'actualiser et d'intégrer les réglementations adoptées par l'ICCAT.

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RESUMEN

*El presente informe describe las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) con palangre en el golfo de México, y las especies que integran la captura incidental, destacando el cumplimiento a las regulaciones nacionales y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA). La Secretaría de Agricultura, Ganadería, Desarrollo Rural, Pesca y Alimentación (SAGARPA) a través de la Comisión Nacional de Acuicultura y Pesca (CONAPESCA) es la autoridad nacional encargada de implementar las políticas, programas y normatividad que faciliten el desarrollo competitivo y sustentable del sector pesquero y acuícola de México. Por su parte, el Instituto Nacional de Pesca (INAPESCA) es el responsable de desarrollar la investigación científica y recopilar las estadísticas sobre la pesca del atún con palangre en el golfo de México. La pesca de atún aleta amarilla o rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) en el golfo de México se lleva a cabo por embarcaciones de mediana altura a través del palangre. En ésta además de la especie objetivo, se capturan incidentalmente otras especies como: el barrilete o listado (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), el patudo o bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*), el atún aleta azul o atún rojo del Atlántico (*Thunnus thynnus*), tiburones y pez espada, entre otros. El marco legal normativo que regula esta pesquería incluye a la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables (LGPAS), y la Norma Oficial Mexicana que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de Jurisdicción Federal del golfo de México y mar Caribe (NOM-023-PESC-1996), la cual se actualizó en febrero de 2014 para actualizar e incorporar las regulaciones adoptadas por CICAA.*

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Tipo de pesquería

El palangre tipo americano es el único arte de pesca que utiliza México para la captura dirigida al atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*) en el golfo de México.

1.2 Cobertura de estadísticas

El INAPESCA se encarga de la compilación de los informes de viajes de pesca por parte del Programa nacional de observadores a bordo. Esta información contempla el 100% de cobertura en 2014.

1.3 Esfuerzo pesquero

El esfuerzo pesquero de la flota palangrera mexicana del golfo de México dirigido a la captura de atún aleta amarilla durante 2014 registró 28 barcos que realizaron 332 viajes en los que se realizaron 3,234 lances en 6,619 días de pesca con un intervalo de 2 a 40 días, se utilizaron 2'003,525 anzuelos. El número de viajes por barco fue de 11.86, el número de días por barco fue de 236.39, el número de lances por barco fue de 115.50, el número de anzuelos por barco fue de 71,554, el número de anzuelos por lance fue de 620, el número de días por viaje fue de 20.

La distribución geográfica del esfuerzo ejercido durante 2014 se observa amplia en el golfo de México, particularmente se registró el mayor esfuerzo pesquero en anzuelos en el suroeste de la Zona Económica Exclusiva (ZEE) de México, frente a las costas del Estado de Veracruz (**Figura 1**).

Para la representación gráfica por trimestre se registraron en el primer trimestre 372,946 anzuelos (19%) en el segundo trimestre 570,690 anzuelos (28%), en el tercer trimestre 565,426 anzuelos (28%) y en el cuarto trimestre 494,463 anzuelos (25%). Se observan variaciones espaciales entre trimestres, siendo el primero y cuarto trimestres los que registran distribución amplia, mientras que el segundo y tercer trimestre presentan una distribución más concentrada en la parte suroeste de la ZEE (**Figura 2**).

1.4 Captura

Durante 2014 se registró una captura desembarcada de 1,336 t (**Tabla 1**). La especie más importante fue el atún aleta amarilla con el 78% del total por peso, el 22% de especies estuvo representado en orden de importancia por el marlín azul (5%), atún aleta azul (4%), pez vela (3%), pez espada (2%). En el caso de otras especies de peces (2%) se incluye al aceitoso, dorado y barracuda, principalmente.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

El INAPESCA, a través de la Dirección General Adjunta de Investigación Pesquera en el Atlántico (DGAIPA), mantiene en mejora continua al Sistema de Información de Atún del golfo de México (SIA), que facilita la integración y el manejo de la información que genera el Programa nacional de observadores del 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). El SIA ha permitido dar seguimiento al conocimiento biológico-pesquero de las especies que conforman la captura incidental en la pesca dirigida al atún aleta amarilla. El SIA se relaciona a compromisos internacionales ante el Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS). La cobertura de observadores a bordo continúa con el 100% en los viajes vía la pesca.

2.1 Datos pesqueros

Durante 2014 se proporcionaron datos de Tarea I y Tarea II provenientes de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla con palangre en el golfo de México a la Secretaría 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. Se monitorearon un total de 332 viajes vía la pesca con observadores a bordo.

2.2 Investigación científica

Durante 2014 se llevó a cabo el proyecto titulado “Evaluación y propuestas de manejo para pesquerías de peces pelágicos costeros del golfo de México y mar Caribe: Fase 2: parámetros poblacionales y aspectos socioeconómicos de las pesquerías de pequeños túnidos en Veracruz”, cuyo antecedente en 2013 consistió en realizar el análisis de las diferentes pesquerías que tienen como pesca objetivo o incidental las especies más representativas de los pelágicos costeros en el litoral del Estado de Veracruz, incluyendo su distribución espacio-temporal, captura, esfuerzo y captura por unidad de esfuerzo, así como la caracterización de sistemas de pesca involucrados. Para el año 2014 se realizó la estimación de algunos de los parámetros poblacionales, y la determinación de aspectos socioeconómicos actuales de la pesquería en estudio.

El Gobierno de Canadá invitó a una estancia para recibir capacitación sobre edad y crecimiento del atún aleta azul, a través de la lectura de anillos de crecimiento y el análisis de la microquímica de otolitos en la Estación Biológica de San Andrews (SABS, por sus siglas en inglés) en New Brunswick, Canadá, del 17 al 28 de febrero de 2014. La estancia obedeció a los compromisos de México y Canadá en el marco de CICAA sobre el intercambio científico en torno a las pesquerías de atún aleta azul del Atlántico occidental.

Se participó en la ciudad de Boca del Río, Veracruz, del 02 al 07 de junio de 2014 en la Reunión intersesiones del Grupo de especies de istiofóridos, con el propósito de regular la pesquerías de especies denominados picudos (pez vela, marlín y espada) y garantizar su sustentabilidad, se revisó la información disponible sobre el esfuerzo pesquero, parámetros biológicos y datos de mercado, entre otros aspectos relevantes de las especies.

Asimismo, se participó en la Reunión de 2014 del Grupo de trabajo para la elaboración del Plan estratégico de ciencia del Comité Permanente de Investigación y Estadísticas (SCRS) de la CICAA, que se llevó a cabo en Madrid, España, del 14 al 16 de abril de 2014. De igual manera, se participó en la 2da. Reunión del Grupo de trabajo de gestores y científicos pesqueros en isla Príncipe Eduardo, Canadá, del 10 al 12 de julio de 2014, para respaldar la evaluación de stock de atún rojo del Atlántico oeste convocada por la CICAA.

2.3 Programa de observadores

Durante 2014 se continuó con la formación de profesionistas relacionados con las ciencias del mar para participar como observadores científicos a bordo de las embarcaciones atuneras, con el objetivo de recabar información de la pesquería con palangre en el golfo de México. Asimismo, se impartió actualización de observadores en activo.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	10/09/2015
S2	Características de la flota	30/06/2015
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	30/06/2015
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	30/06/2015
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	30/06/2015
S6	Captura estimada por talla	30/06/2015
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplicable
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplicable
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplicable
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	22/06/2012
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplicable
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplicable
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplicable
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No aplicable
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplicable
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplicable
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	30/06/2015
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	30/06/2015
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplicable
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplicable
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplicable
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	30/06/2015
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplicable
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplicable
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1º, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplicable

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores	30/06/2015
S47	Datos e información recopilados a partir de programas de muestreo en el marco de Rec. 14-01	30/06/2015
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	26/06/2015
ISTIÓFORIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	No aplicable
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	30/06/2015
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	30/06/2015
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	30/06/2015
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	30/06/2015
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	No aplicable
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	30/06/2015
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	30/06/2015
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	30/06/2015
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	30/06/2015
S48	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dentado	30/06/2015
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplicable
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	27/01/2015
S39	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 aplicable
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	30/06/2015
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	10/09/2015
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	10/09/2015

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)**Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT****PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3**

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Se describen las características de la pesca del atún aleta amarilla o rabil (<i>Thunnus alcabares</i>) con palangre en el golfo de México, así como de las especies que integran la captura incidental destacando el cumplimiento con respecto a las regulaciones nacionales e internacionales. Asimismo, se describe el cumplimiento y/o aplicación de las recomendaciones y resoluciones emanadas de la Comisión.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	07/10/2015
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	25/06/2015
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplicable
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplicable
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	No aplicable
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplicable
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplicable
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplicable
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplicable
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplicable
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No aplicable
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplicable
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	No aplicable
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplicable

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplicable
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	26/06/2015
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	25/06/2015
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	Se sigue trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA, www.conapesca.gob.mx , 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 embarcaciones, entre otros datos.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplicable
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplicable
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplicable
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplicable
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplicable
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplicable
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplicable
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2015	No aplicable
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplicable
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplicable
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	No aplicable
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2014	No aplicable
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplicable
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplicable
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1018	Nombre de la agencias autorizadas y de los inspectores individuales	No aplicable
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplicable
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplicable
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplicable

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	Se enviaron en tiempo y forma 12 informes correspondientes a 2014.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplicable
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	Se implementó la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, 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 furcal de 115 cm.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	En 2014 se expidieron 56 BCD. Cabe mencionar que México implementó al 100% totalmente el sistema eBCD de atún aleta azul, para uso de los exportadores. a partir del día 03 de marzo de 2015.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	27/07/2015
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	27/02/2015
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	25/06/2015
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	La NOM-023-SAG/PESC-2014, establece que todos los embarques de atún aleta azul (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, además de los documentos con los que se acredite su legal procedencia, deberán usar el programa electrónico de documentación de capturas de atún rojo (eBCD) de la CICAA.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplicable
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplicable
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	27/02/2015
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	26/06/2015
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	26/06/2015
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No aplicable
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	No aplicable
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	26/03/2015
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplicable
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplicable
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplicable
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplicable

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplicable
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo.	No aplicable
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	26/06/2015
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	El Artículo 68 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentable, establece que para las especies denominadas 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, en donde están destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo- recreativa (en dicha franja).
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante legislaciones o regulaciones internas, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	El Artículo 68 de la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentable, establece que para las especies denominadas 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, en donde están destinadas únicamente a la pesca deportivo- recreativa (en dicha franja).
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006. Sobre la pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas existen las especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranchios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. En consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, y asimismo en 2014 se llevó a cabo la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023P-PESC-1996, por la NOM-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal en el golfo de México y mar Caribe. Asimismo, México fue copatrocinador de la propuesta para que se incluyeran las especies <i>Sphyrna lewini</i> , <i>S. mokarran</i> y <i>S. zygaena</i> de tiburón martillo en el Apéndice II de la Convención sobre el Comercio Internacional de Especies Amenazadas de Fauna y Flora Silvestres (CITES), lo cual permitirá regular su comercio y ha venido trabajando en su implementación.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	El aprovechamiento sostenible de las especies capturadas de tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006. Sobre la pesca responsable de tiburones y rayas existen las especificaciones para su aprovechamiento, la cual tiene por objeto conducir a la conservación y protección de elasmobranquios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente. En consecuencia se analiza actualmente la inclusión de dichas medidas en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, y asimismo en 2014 se llevó a cabo la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023P-PESC-1996, por la NOM-SAG/PESC-2014, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal en el golfo de México y mar Caribe.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	07/10/2015
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación	07/10/2015
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15)	07/10/2015
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	07/10/2015
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplicable
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	07/10/2015
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	07/10/2015
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No aplicable

Sección 4. Implementación de otras medidas de conservación y ordenación de CICA

4.1 Datos y talla mínima

4.1.1 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. De lo que se desprende que no se excedieron los límites de captura en 2014 en las pesquerías de atún rojo y pesquerías de pez espada del Atlántico norte.

4.1.2 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 “Norma Oficial Mexicana 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.

4.2 Documentos estadísticos

4.2.1 01-21 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el patudo (Párrafo 6)

México no realiza capturas de patudo en el área.

4.2.2 01-22 Recomendación respecto a establecer un Programa de Documento Estadístico ICCAT para el pez espada (Párrafo 6)

México no realizó la exportación de pez espada. No obstante los datos estadísticos se presentan en Tarea I y Tarea II.

4.3 Medidas relacionadas con especies individuales

4.3.1 12-04 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, siendo que su captura ocurre de manera incidental en palangres, por lo que se ha establecido una cuota de captura incidental por semestre para pez espada y marlines con valores específicos (porcentajes), contribuyendo con ello a disminuir la presión por pesca ejercida sobre las citadas especies.

El “Acuerdo por el que se establece la cuota 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 los años 2013, 2014 y 2015”, establece una cuota de captura anual de marlín azul de 70 toneladas y 25 toneladas de marlín blanco durante los citados años, con base a lo estipulado en las recomendaciones de la CICA.

Adicionalmente, en México y de acuerdo a la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables, 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).

Asimismo, la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-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 Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables donde se establece que la SAGARPA procederá a la revocación de la concesión o permiso, cuando sus titulares comercialicen, bajo cualquier título jurídico, las capturas de la pesca deportivo-recreativa.

4.3.2 03-04 Recomendación sobre el pez espada del Mediterráneo

México no realiza actividades pesqueras en dicha área.

4.3.3 13-02 Recomendación de ICCAT para la conservación del pez espada del Atlántico norte (Párrafo 11)

México tiene un límite de captura anual de 200 t para los años 2014, 2015 y 2016, el cual no ha sido superado. Cabe destacar que dentro de los últimos 10 años se ha mantenido una captura promedio anual de 27.8 toneladas.

Esta pesquería se encuentra regulada por la Ley General de Pesca y Acuicultura Sustentables y la Norma Oficial Mexicana vigente 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.

Respecto al establecimiento de una talla mínima para la captura de esta especie, en la misma resolución se señala que para proteger al pez espada pequeño, se adoptarán las medidas necesarias para prohibir la captura y desembarque en todo el Atlántico de pez espada con un peso en vivo inferior a 25 kg, o en su alternativa 125 cm de longitud de mandíbula inferior a la horquilla (LJFL). Sin embargo, se podrá conceder un margen de tolerancia a los buques que hayan capturado ejemplares pequeños de forma incidental, con la condición de que estas capturas incidentales no superen el 15 % del número de peces espada por desembarque de la captura total de pez espada de dichos buques, por lo anterior, dado que se ha documentado a través del Programa Nacional de Aprovechamiento del Atún y de Protección de delfines que la captura incidental de esta especie es menor al 5% de los desembarques de atún.

4.3.4 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.

4.3.5 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. Asimismo anualmente se comunica información sobre la implementación de estas medidas y se ha realizado 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 a través del Programa nacional de observadores a bordo.

4.3.6 07-06 Recomendación suplementaria sobre tiburones (Párrafo 4)

En México se han adoptado medidas de regulación pesquera que promueven se mantenga el rendimiento máximo sostenible las poblaciones capturadas de tiburón.

En primera instancia el aprovechamiento sostenible de los tiburones se encuentra regulado a través de la Norma Oficial Mexicana 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 elasmobranchios y otras especies que son capturadas incidentalmente.

En la última actualización de la Carta Nacional Pesquera, publicada el 24 de agosto de 2012 se establece como medida de manejo adicional, que desde 1993, no se expiden nuevos permisos para captura de tiburón, excepto en el caso de que se sustituyan embarcaciones descartadas o renueven permisos para no incrementar el esfuerzo de pesca existente, aun así, se considera que el estatus de la pesquería aprovechada se encuentra al máximo sustentable.

4.3.7 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 Norma Oficial Mexicana 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 45 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 ha cumplido con las recomendaciones del SCRS de CICAA, referentes a la conservación del tiburón zorro ojón (*Alopias superciliosus*), mediante la instrumentación de los programas de investigación que ha llevado a cabo en el Instituto Nacional de Pesca, así como el 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 tienen avances para establecer la línea base respecto al estado de distribución y abundancia de estas especies con objeto de establecer medidas de ordenación para la protección de las mismas.

4.3.8 10-06 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre marrajo dientuso del Atlántico capturado en asociación con pesquerías de ICCAT (Párrafo 1)

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 Norma Oficial Mexicana 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.

4.3.9 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 Norma Oficial Mexicana 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.

4.3.10 3-11 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 Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del golfo de México y mar Caribe.

Por otro lado, se ha promovido, mediante talleres de capacitación, el uso de instrumentos y mecanismos para eliminar la captura incidental de tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de atún y otras. De igual manera, se trabaja en fomentar 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.

4.3.11 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 Norma Oficial Mexicana 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 Norma Oficial

Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006 y en la actualización de la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-023-PESC-1996, que regula el aprovechamiento de las especies de túnidos con embarcaciones palangreras en aguas de jurisdicción federal del golfo de México y mar Caribe.

4.3.12 11-09 Recomendación de ICCAT para reducir la captura fortuita incidental de aves marinas en la pesquería de palangre de ICCAT (Párrafo 7)

Actualmente 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. Al respecto, 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.

4.4 Otros

4.4.1 05-11 Resolución de ICCAT sobre *Sargassum* pelágico (Párrafo 1)

No aplica.

4.5 General

4.5.1 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.

4.5.2 99-07 Resolución sobre la mejora de estadísticas de las pesquerías de recreo (Párrafo 2)

México destina exclusivamente 9 especies de forma exclusiva a la pesca deportiva: 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 ha seguido trabajando en la modernización, actualización y ampliación del Prontuario Estadístico de Pesca Deportiva que se publica en la página de internet de la CONAPESCA, www.conapesca.gob.mx, 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 deportiva 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.

4.5.3 05-08 Resolución sobre anzuelos circulares (párrafo 1-2)

México lleva a cabo la promoción e investigación 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.

Cabe destacar, que en la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-029-PESC-2006, se establece el uso de palangres o cimbras de deriva con anzuelos rectos o circulares para pesca de tiburones y rayas, sin embargo en el numeral 4.7.1 se hace obligatorio el uso del anzuelo tipo circular con un tamaño mínimo igual o superior a 64 mm de largo por 22 mm de abertura, en las profundidades más someras de operación, inferiores a 40 metros, frente a la costa occidental de la península de Baja California. Lo anterior, considerando que dicha profundidad es donde existe mayor probabilidad de que una tortuga marina pueda ser capturada incidentalmente. 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.

4.5.4 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, así como el incremento de las operaciones de inspección y vigilancia en aguas de jurisdicción nacional, a través de las unidades de superficie de la CONAPESCA y la Secretaría de Marina-Armada de México.

Cabe mencionar que en materia pesquera y acuícola, se han definido cinco ejes estratégicos de política pública en materia pesquera y acuícola, entre ellas el Cumplimiento y Observancia Normativa, precepto en que se incluye el rubro de Inspección y Vigilancia, para prevenir la pesca ilegal e inducir el uso sustentable de los recursos marinos.

Entre las acciones que se realizan se incluyen los recorridos marítimos a bordo de unidades de superficie. Estas operaciones 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. De esta forma además, es posible detectar las incursiones de buques extranjeros sin autorización para pescar dentro de la ZEE de nuestro país.

La ventaja de las fiscalizaciones 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 inspección ocular del producto pesquero almacenado a bordo y la verificación de los sistemas utilizados para el manejo del producto pesquero desechado.

Otras actividades que se llevan a cabo son la verificación documental y de producto en los puertos de descarga, la constatación del registro de su producción, a través de los avisos de arribo, las inspecciones en los centros de acopio, la revisión de las guías de pesca de los documentos y demás documentos con los que se acredite la legal procedencia de los embarques de producto en tránsito y tratándose de embarques de atún aleta azul o rojo (*Thunnus thynnus*) que se realicen con destino a la exportación, la comprobación del “Certificado de Exportación del atún aleta azul o rojo”.

4.5.6 03-16 Recomendación para adoptar medidas adicionales contra la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada

Se ha publicado la Norma Oficial Mexicana NOM-062-PESC-2007, para reglamentar la utilización del Sistema Satelital de Monitoreo de Embarcaciones Pesqueras, la cual es de observancia obligatoria para quienes realicen actividades de captura en embarcaciones pesqueras con motor estacionario (intraborda), potencia nominal superior a 80 Hp, con cubierta corrida y eslora superior a 10 m, que operen en aguas de jurisdicción federal del océano Pacífico, golfo de México y mar Caribe, dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva, así como para aquellas embarcaciones de bandera mexicana que realicen actividades de pesca en alta mar.

4.5.7 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

México mantiene su compromiso porque los barcos bajo su bandera cumplan con las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la Comisión. De tal manera, con el fin de controlar a los barcos autorizados a pescar las especies reguladas por la CICAA en la zona del convenio, se ha establecido a través de la LGPAS 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 mexicanas 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 Acuicultura. 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 CICA en la zona del Convenio.

4.5.8 05-09 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre el cumplimiento de las obligaciones de comunicar las estadísticas (Párrafo 3)

México ha facilitado 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 con el Programa de observadores a bordo, el sector productivo y el sector gubernamental.

4.5.9 12-06 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.

4.5.10 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.).

4.5.11 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 45 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 Norma Oficial Mexicana 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*), marlín (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 evaluación 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-1996, donde 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.

4.5.12 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.

4.5.13 11-16 Recomendación de ICCAT sobre acuerdos de acceso (Párrafo 5)

No se ha registrado ninguna actividad al respecto.

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

No aplica.

Tabla 1. Captura desembarcada de atunes y especies afines por la flota palangrera mexicana en 2014.

Código	Captura (t)	Captura (ejemplares)
YFT	1045	26,714
BFT	51	209
BET	1	18
SKJ	5	941
BLF	4	817
ALB	3	104
WAH	16	1,157
BUM	67	1,741
SAI	42	2,483
SWO	32	662
WHM	20	1,225
FAL	4	70
SMA	4	50
THR	3	36
BSH	1	5
OCS	1	7
SPN	0	4
OTRO ^a	29	2,613
OTRO ^b	6	110
OTRO ^c	4	141

Otro^a, otros peces; Otro^b, otros tiburones; Otro^c otros peces picudos.

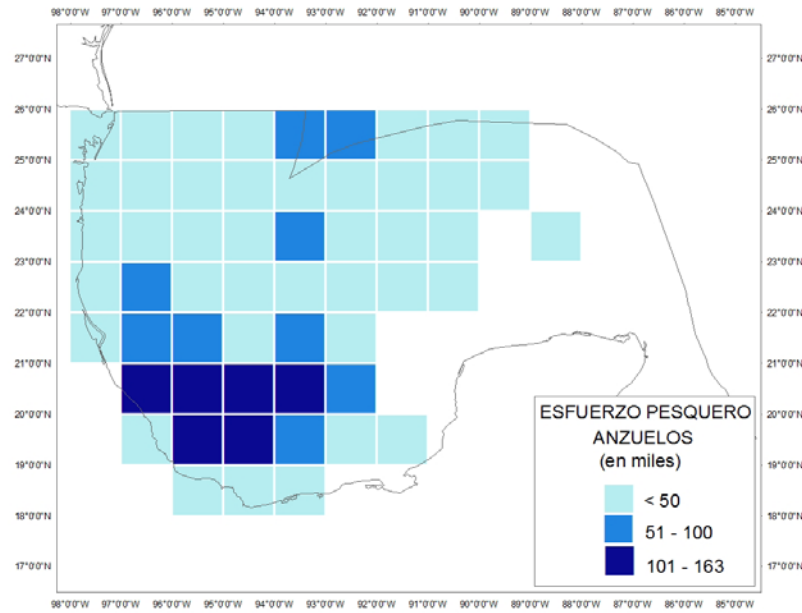


Figura 1. Distribución geográfica del esfuerzo pesquero (número de anzuelos, en miles) en 2014.

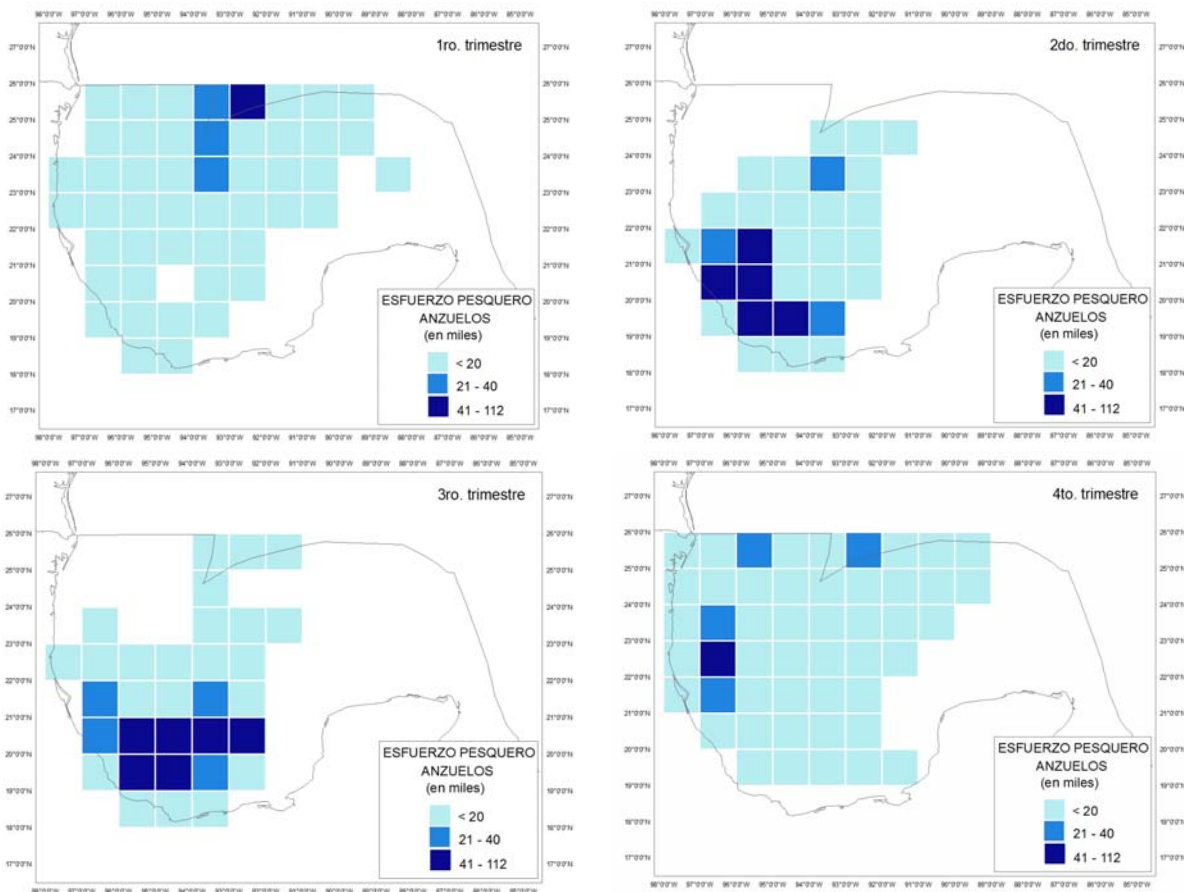


Figura 2. Distribución trimestral del esfuerzo pesquero (número de anzuelos, en miles) en 2014.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MOROCCO¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU MAROC
INFORME ANUAL DE MARRUECOS

SUMMARY

Fishing of tuna and tuna-like species attained a production of 6792.09 t in 2014 compared to 7815.1 t in 2013, which is a decrease in volume of around 13%. However, the bluefin tuna quota allocated by ICCAT has been fully exhausted. The major species caught along the Moroccan coasts are bluefin tuna, swordfish, bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, albacore, small tunas, other tunas and shark and dogfish. Collection of fishing and effort statistical data is virtually exhaustive, and is performed through fisheries administrative structures (Fisheries Department) and the National Fisheries Office, established along Morocco's Atlantic and Mediterranean coasts. Moreover, a subsequent control is also carried out by the Exchange Office regarding the export of fisheries products. On the scientific level, the National Institute of Fisheries Research (INRH), through its Regional Centres (6 centres), covering the entire Moroccan coast, has reinforced collection of biological data on the major species (bluefin tuna and swordfish). The Regional Centre of the INRH in Tangier serves as coordinator for the collection of all these data. In recent years, monitoring of other species has begun, in particular, the tropical species (bigeye tuna, among others) and small tunas, with an extension of the research work towards areas located to the south of Morocco. Great progress has been recorded in terms of statistical and biological data collection, as evidenced by the series of scientific papers, and the Task II databases, submitted by Moroccan researchers to the different SCRS sessions, for the purposes of tuna stock assessments.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche des espèces de thonidés et des espèces apparentées a atteint une production de 6.792,09 t au cours de l'année 2014 contre 7.815,1 t au cours de l'année 2013, soit une baisse d'environ 13 % en termes de volume. Toutefois, le quota du thon rouge alloué par l'ICCAT a été consommé à 100 %. Les principales espèces exploitées le long des côtes marocaines sont le thon rouge, l'espadon, le thon obèse, l'albacore, le germon, les thonidés mineurs, autres thonidés et des requins et squales. 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 des Pêches 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 espadon). Le centre régional de l'INRH à Tanger sert de coordinateur de collecte 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) et les thonidés mineurs, avec une extension des travaux de recherche vers les zones situées au Sud 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.

¹ Département de la Pêche Maritime (DPMA/DPRH) & Institut National de Recherche Halieutique (INRH).

RESUMEN

La pesca de túnidos y especies afines ha alcanzado una producción de 6.792,09 t durante 2014, frente a las 7.815,1 t de 2013, es decir, un descenso del aproximadamente el 13 % en términos de volumen. Sin embargo, se ha agotado totalmente la cuota de atún rojo asignada por ICCAT. Las principales especies explotadas en aguas frente a las costas marroquíes son atún rojo, pez espada, patudo, rabil, atún blanco, pequeños túnidos, así como otras especies túnidos, de tiburones y de escualos. La recopilación de datos estadísticos de pesca y de esfuerzo se realiza prácticamente de un modo exhaustivo, a través de las estructuras administrativas de pesca (Departamento de Pesca y Oficina Nacional de Pesca) situadas a lo largo de toda la costa atlántica y mediterránea de Marruecos. Además, la Oficina de Cambio realiza también un control de las exportaciones de los productos de la pesca. En el plano científico, el Instituto Nacional de Investigación Pesquera (Institut National de Recherche Halieutique - INRH), a través de sus centros regionales (seis), que cubren todo el litoral marroquí, ha reforzado la recopilación de datos biológicos de las principales especies (atún rojo y pez espada). El Centro regional del INRH en Tánger ejerce las funciones de coordinador de la recopilación de todos estos datos. Durante los últimos años, se ha comenzado a realizar un seguimiento de otras especies, sobre todo de túnidos tropicales (patudo, entre otras) y de pequeños túnidos, con una ampliación de los trabajos de investigación hacia las zonas situadas en el sur de Marruecos. Por tanto, se han constatado importantes progresos en materia de recopilación de datos biológicos y estadísticos, tal y como atestigua la serie de documentos científicos, así como las bases de datos de la Tarea II, presentados por los investigadores marroquíes en las diferentes reuniones científicas del SCRS para la evaluación de los stocks de túnidos.

Ière Partie (Information sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

1.1 Exploitation des thonidés

Les principales espèces de thonidés exploitées par les pêcheurs marocains sont :

- le thon rouge,
- l’espadon,
- le thon obèse,
- l’albacore,
- le germon,
- les thonidés mineurs (listao, bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, etc.) ainsi que bien d’autres espèces.

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 marocaines. Les espèces débarquées sont diversifiées.

1.2 Zones de pêche

Le thon rouge, le thon obèse et les thonidés mineurs (Bonite à dos rayé, Auxide, Listao, etc.) sont pêchés habituellement sur la côte atlantique marocaine. Quelques unités artisanales capturent le thon rouge en Méditerranée marocaine durant les mois de juillet à septembre. Des espèces de thons mineurs sont également capturées en Méditerranée marocaine.

L’espadon est capturé essentiellement en Méditerranée et au sud de la côte atlantique marocaine, entre Tan-Tan jusqu’au sud de Dakhla.

Quant au germon, au thon obèse et à l’albacore, ils sont pêchés en Atlantique, mais en faibles quantités, au moyen de navires côtiers, dans les eaux de la ZEE marocaine.

Pour ce qui est des requins, les principales zones de pêche se situent dans les côtes atlantiques.

1.3 Techniques de pêche

Les thonidés et espèces voisines sont pêchées essentiellement par quatre (4) techniques de pêche :

- La madrague :

Cet engin cible principalement le thon rouge et accessoirement les thonidés mineurs. En 2014, 10 madragues ont été calées, dans les eaux nationales de la façade Atlantique. Habituellement, la période d'activité des madragues se situe entre les mois d'avril et juillet. Néanmoins, ces dernières années, en raison de la forte abondance de thon rouge et la réduction substantielle du quota national en cette espèce, la période de calage des madragues ne dépasse guère le mois de mai.

Il est à noter que plus de 25.000 individus de thon rouge ont été relâchés par les madragues après épuisement du quota national alloué à ce segment soit 934 t qui a été notifié au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT.

- Ligne à main et palangre de surface :

Elles sont utilisées principalement par une importante communauté de pêcheurs artisanaux qui comptent dans leur flottille des centaines de barques artisanales (petits métiers) opérant au niveau du Détroit de Gibraltar et le long des côtes méditerranéennes et atlantiques, de longueur inférieure à 7m et de TJB < 2 tnx.

Cette activité de pêche, utilisant ces engins de pêche, capture des grandes tailles de thon rouge et parfois même le thon obèse dans les régions sud du Maroc. Elle est presque continue durant toute l'année, avec un arrêt d'activité de deux à trois mois par an.

L'espadon est principalement capturé par la palangre. D'autres espèces sont également capturées par cet engin, notamment les thonidés mineurs.

- Senne tournante :

Cette technique de pêche est utilisée par les senneurs (dits sardiniers) qui ne pratiquent la pêche aux thonidés que de manière occasionnelle et accidentelle. L'activité se pratique essentiellement en Atlantique durant les périodes autorisées, 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 noter que cette technique réalise des quantités importantes de prises accessoires constituées essentiellement de thonidés mineurs et de pélamides.

Elle est également pratiquée par deux navires de type thonier, spécialisés dans la capture du thon rouge vivant dans les eaux internationales en Méditerranée, dans le cadre d'opérations de pêche conjointes.

1.4 Engraissement des thonidés

Le Maroc a procédé au titre de la saison 2014 à l'autorisation de l'installation d'un établissement d'engraissement, sur la façade Atlantique, dénommé « BLUE FARM » enregistré sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet sous l'identifiant AT001MAR00002.

Au titre de l'année 2014, le quota individuel alloué à la ferme est de 215.470 kg.

La ferme marocaine a été approvisionnée à partir de thon rouge vivant provenant des madragues ESSAHEL/AT002MAR00011 (107.800 kg / 550 pièces) et PUNTA NEGRA/AT002MAR00005 (107.500 kg / 524 pièces), dont le transfert et la mise en cage ont été réalisés en présence d'un observateur régional ICCAT.

Les opérations de mise à mort du thon rouge vivant, après engraissement dans la ferme BLUE FARM, ont été réalisées en présence aussi d'un observateur régional ICCAT.

Les déclarations de mise en cage et le rapport d'élevage avec un taux de croissance provisoire ont été transmis au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans les délais requis conformément aux dispositions et exigences de l'ICCAT.

Cette expérience a été couronnée de succès en enregistrant un gain en poids de + 55,5%, lequel taux est supérieur à celui prévu initialement par les promoteurs (44%) et au taux conventionnel identifié par le Comité Scientifique de l'ICCAT, qui est de 35%. Ceci est dû essentiellement aux conditions écologiques du milieu marin très favorables.

Chapitre 2 : Statistiques et recherche

2.1 Données de la Tâche II

Les données de la Tâche II des thonidés et espèces apparentées exploités dans les eaux marocaines pour l'année 2014 sont résumées dans le **tableau 7**.

2.2 Prises accidentelles des oiseaux de mer & taux de capture accidentelle des tortues de mer

Il ressort des enquêtes menées sur le terrain auprès des marins pêcheurs des palangriers spécialisés, ce qui suit :

- Les deux principales espèces de tortues pêchées accidentellement dans les engins sont la Tortue Caouane (*Caretta caretta*) et la Tortue Luth (*Dermochelys Coriacea*). Cette dernière est nettement la plus dominante avec 71% de l'effectif total d'individus. Elles sont rarement rencontrées lors des opérations de pêche. A titre indicatif, ces espèces peuvent être prises accidentellement dans les palangres une fois sur toutes les 10 marées réalisées.
- Quand la tortue est prise vivante dans leurs palangres, les pêcheurs procèdent au décrochage de l'hameçon de l'animal avant sa remise à l'eau. Si la tortue est morte ou a déjà avalé l'hameçon, les pêcheurs coupent la ligne la plus proche de l'hameçon puis relâchent la tortue en mer.
- 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, mais ils ne sont jamais pris dans leurs engins.

Dans cette zone, des techniques pratiques et astuces sont adoptées pour éviter les prises accidentelles de ces espèces.

2.3 Données de capture de la pêche sportive et récréative en Méditerranée

Aucune capture d'espèces thonières enregistrée en 2014.

2.4 Echantillon de taille de thon rouge prélevé pendant le transport

En 2014, le seul navire thonier sennear marocain, Mediouna /AT000MAR01418 a opéré dans le cadre de la JFO2014-006, avec les navires turcs. Aucune mortalité accidentelle ni remise à mort de poisson pour échantillonnage n'a été enregistrée durant les opérations de transfert et de transport impliquant ce navire. En conséquence aucun échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge n'a pu être réalisé.

2.5 Echantillons de taille de thon rouge prélevés pendant les transferts dans les cages associées aux déclarations de report des fermes

Voir les données qui seront déclarées par la Turquie car le navire marocain de type "thonier-sennear" ayant ciblé le thon rouge vivant, en 2014, a opéré dans le cadre de la JFO 2014-006 et sa production a été destinée à des fermes d'engraissement battant pavillon turc.

2.6 Activités de recherche

En 2014, l'Institut National de Recherche halieutique (INRH) a continué sa contribution dans les efforts de la communauté scientifique visant une amélioration des connaissances sur la biologie, la structure des stocks ainsi que l'état des stocks des thonidés et espèces apparentées. En témoignent notamment les documents scientifiques présentés par l'équipe scientifique marocaine à la réunion de préparation des données de thon rouge (mai 2014), à la réunion d'évaluation de l'espadon méditerranéen (juillet 2014) et aux réunions des groupes d'espèces du SCRS (septembre 2014).

Aussi, durant l'année 2014, l'INRH, à travers son centre régional de Tanger a collaboré pour la troisième année consécutive, dans le cadre du projet de recherche ICCAT sur le thon rouge englobant tout l'Atlantique (GBYP), et ce à travers la collecte, traitement et envoi au coordinateur du programme « échantillonnage biologique et génétique de thon rouge », 50 échantillons biologiques (otolithes) et 50 échantillons génétiques de thon rouge pour mieux identifier l'origine du poisson capturé dans les madragues marocaines ainsi que pour l'étude de sa croissance.

L'INRH a également participé en mai 2014 à une opération de marquage électronique de sept spécimens de thons rouge adultes dans la madrague marocaine «Essahel», coordonnée par l'Université de Stanford des États-Unis.

Conformément au paragraphe 1c de la Rec. 06-07, il a été procédé pour la première fois en 2014 à l'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge engraisé lors des opérations d'abattage dans les fermes.

Afin de jouer pleinement son rôle en tant que laboratoire de référence en matière d'études biologiques des thonidés, le laboratoire des ressources halieutiques du centre régional de l'INRH à Tanger, chargé des grands pélagiques, devrait être équipé de moyens et d'équipements scientifiques nécessaires pour accomplir ses missions. Des objectifs que l'on pourrait atteindre en partie à travers nos implications dans des projets et programmes de recherche internationaux tel que le GBYP, d'une part, et par le renforcement des capacités des chercheurs marocains, à travers des formations pointues en matière de biologie et de nouvelles méthodes d'évaluation des stocks, d'autre part.

ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	29/07/2015
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	29/07/2015
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	Le 13/4/2015, le 14/5/2015 et le 29/07/2015
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	Le 13/4/2015, le 14/5/2015 et 29/07/2015
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	Le 13/4/2015, le 14/5/2015 et 29/07/2015
S6	Prise estimée par taille	Le 13/4/2015, le 14/5/2015 et 29/07/2015
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	19/07/2015
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sportives et récréatives des thonidés en Méditerranée.
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries récréatives des thonidés.
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Formulaire CP45Obsprog envoyé le 02/07/2014.
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	29/07/2015
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par la mer de Sargasse.
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêcheries en Méditerranée.
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêcheries.

S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	29/07/2015
S16	Résultats des études pilotes sur le thon rouge en vertu du paragraphe 87 [88]	
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	Données communiquées sous format ST06 le 12/08/2015.
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Communiquées à l'ICCAT en tant que données Tâche II le 29/07/2015.
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock Ouest.
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas des prises accessoires de thon rouge non autorisées.
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'est pas concerné par le stock ouest.
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Les données de prise et d'effort soumises en tant que statistiques Tâche II le 13/04/2015.
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S43	Inventaire de tous les navires de support associés aux senneurs ou canneurs	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêcherie.
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries sous DCP.
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêcherie.
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Ces données ont été communiquées en tant que Tâche I et Tâche II (S4, S5 et S6) le 13/04/2015 et le 29/07/2015.

ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de pêcheries qui capturent les istiophoridés.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de pêcheries qui capturent les istiophoridés.
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Ces données ont été communiquées en tant que Tâche I et Tâche II (S3 et S4) le 29/07/2015.
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries capturant les renards de mer.
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries capturant les requins soyeux.
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable. Le Maroc déclare les prises de requins par espèce.
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries capturant les requins soyeux.
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries capturant le requin marteau.
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries capturant le requin marteau.
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'opère pas des pêcheries capturant le requin océanique.
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Non applicable. Aucun guide n'est actuellement élaboré sur ces espèces.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	Information disponible à partir des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs est reportée dans la Section 7 du chapitre II du rapport annuel.
S39	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	Information disponible à partir des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs est reportée dans la Section 7 du chapitre II du rapport annuel.
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	Mises à part les pêcheries de thon rouge, le Maroc ne dispose pas d'un programme d'observateur national. Les données disponibles à partir d'enquêtes et de suivi des échouages sont déclarées en tant que tâche II.

S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	Estimation des prises accessoires et des rejets est plus tôt assurée à travers la mise en place d'un réseau de suivi d'échouage et des enquêtes avec les pêcheurs.
S42	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	Une réflexion est en cours de développement dans le cadre des travaux de recherche pour réduire les prises accessoires des requins dans la pêche palangrière. Aucun rejet des prises accessoires n'est actuellement enregistré dans cette pêche.

Ile Partie : Mise en œuvre de la gestion

Chapitre 3 : Respect des exigences de déclarations dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

3.1 Limites de taille minimale

Conformément aux Recommandations de l'ICCAT, le Département des Pêches maritimes 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. Ce projet est en cours d'amendement pour y inclure la nouvelle taille commerciale minimale de thon rouge (Rec. ICCAT 06-05) qui a été notifiée aux opérateurs par lettre circulaire.

3.2 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, la circulaire n° 001 du 01/02/2005, fixant les conditions d'octroi et de prorogation des autorisations de reconversion, de refonte et de remplacement des navires de pêche permet d'apporter certaines modifications techniques aux navires de pêche actifs.

Pour la pêche du thon rouge, le Maroc souscrit pleinement aux dispositions de la Recommandation ICCAT [10-04] en matière de limite de la capacité à celle des madragues, des fermes et des navires autorisés au 1^{er} juillet 2008.

3.3 Le contrôle des activités de pêche

Le contrôle des activités de pêche a pour principaux objectifs de veiller à la stricte application de la réglementation en vigueur, de sanctionner les contrevenants et permet par la même occasion de contribuer à la gestion de la ressource, en complément aux instruments déjà mis en place tels que les mesures techniques, les limitations de captures et d'effort de pêche.

Un contrôle strict s'étend à l'ensemble de la filière pêche et notamment à l'exercice de la pêche, les activités de transbordement, de débarquement, de commercialisation, de transport et de stockage des produits de la pêche ainsi que l'enregistrement des débarquements et des ventes.

Le contrôle en mer consiste à vérifier les caractéristiques de l'engin de pêche (contrôle de la conformité de l'engin et du maillage par rapport à l'espèce cible et la zone géographique), à inspecter l'activité de pêche elle-même (journal de bord, légalité de l'activité de pêche par rapport à la période de pêche et au quota), et la cargaison (taille minimale, quantités par espèces).

Les informations statistiques recueillies lors des contrôles permettent aussi de suivre les niveaux de capture.

L'organisation du contrôle est faite de la manière suivante :

3.3.1 Contrôles en mer

Il est effectué par les autorités maritimes de contrôle et par les membres du corps des observateurs scientifiques.

Les moyens mis à la disposition des contrôleurs sont : les navires de surveillance, les avions et le suivi par satellite (GPS).

Le contrôle est effectué à bord des navires et à la capture. Les indications reportées dans le journal de bord sont contrôlées ainsi que le respect des mesures techniques et réglementaires en vigueur.

Au niveau des madragues, il faudrait rappeler la présence permanente des observateurs scientifiques dont la mission est le contrôle des tailles, espèces, le tonnage et la collecte des données biologiques. Ainsi, 100% des madragues sont couvertes par des observateurs scientifiques du Département des Pêches Maritimes. A la fin de la saison de pêche, après la levée de la madrague, l'observateur présente un rapport détaillé sur l'activité de celle-ci.

3.3.2 Contrôles à terre

Ils sont effectués par les délégués du Département des Pêches Maritimes, les délégués de l'Office National des Pêches et par les représentants du corps des Observateurs Scientifiques qui forment les Commissions de Contrôle.

Ces inspections sont soit ciblées, soit aléatoires. Elles sont réalisées au débarquement, lors du transport du produit, à la transformation et lors de la commercialisation.

Les documents pouvant servir au contrôle sont : les déclarations de débarquement, les documents de transport qui sont également vérifiés par les autorités de contrôle de la circulation routière et les notes de ventes.

Parallèlement à ces procédures, le Département des pêches maritimes a mis en place, depuis le mois de juin 2004, un schéma pratique permettant de déterminer l'origine des individus d'espadon capturés en Atlantique nord et en Méditerranée. Ce schéma, intitulé « Schéma de contrôle et d'identification de l'origine des captures de l'espadon dans les prises des flottilles marocaines », a permis de mieux affiner les données de prises de cette espèce notamment celles réalisées par les navires pratiquant la pêche dans ses zones d'une part, et les lieux de sa capture d'autre part.

Dans le cas de ce schéma, il ne s'agit pas particulièrement de revoir le système actuel de contrôle de l'activité de pêche de l'espadon, du moment qu'il se fait de manière efficace, mais de l'élargir par des méthodes qui permettront de déterminer principalement avec exactitude l'origine de capture de l'espadon.

Ces mesures s'intègrent, également, dans le cadre de l'application des dispositions du plan d'action national pour l'abandon du filet maillant dérivant et la reconversion des flottes qui l'utilisent.

Tous ces dispositifs sont renforcés par la promulgation du Dahir N° 1-14-95 du 12 mai 2014) portant promulgation de la loi n° 15-12 relative à la prévention et la lutte contre la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée et modifiant et complétant le dahir n° 1-73-255 du 27 chaoual 1393 (23 novembre 1973) formant règlement sur la pêche maritime. Les textes d'application de cette Loi sont en cours d'adoption.

3.4 Système de repérage et de suivi par satellite des navires de pêche (DRS/GPS)

Dans le cadre d'une gestion rationnelle des ressources halieutiques et dans le but d'assurer un meilleur suivi de l'activité de la flotte sur un grand espace géographique, le Département des Pêches Maritimes a mis en place toute une structure pour l'utilisation des systèmes de suivi et de transmission de données par satellite.

Aussi, et dans le but de contribuer efficacement à contrecarrer la pêche illégale, non-réglementée et non-déclarée (IUU) dans la zone de Convention de l'ICCAT, des outils de contrôle supplémentaires ont été mis en place pour compléter les systèmes électroniques déjà mis en place par les autorités chargées du contrôle des activités de pêche.

Enfin, il faudrait rappeler que le Département des Pêches Maritimes abrite et coordonne les activités du Centre de Contrôle National des Pêches.

3.5 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 en autorisant 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.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPITRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	Voir Rapport National transmis le 29 juillet 2015.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	<p>Le Maroc a formulé des réponses à toutes les exigences scientifiques et de gestion touchant aux pêcheries thonières, espèces apparentées et espèces capturées en association avec les pêcheries de l'ICCAT notamment les requins. La plupart des réponses ont été transmises bien avant les délais.</p> <p>Le Maroc souscrit pleinement à toutes les dispositions de l'ICCAT en matière de déclaration de toutes les pêcheries gérées par la Commission, notamment les espèces capturées en association avec ces pêcheries, en l'occurrence les requins.</p> <p>Le Maroc a procédé à la transposition de certaines dispositions en Arrêtés Ministériels.</p> <p>Le Maroc à travers des lettres circulaires, informe tous les services extérieurs sur les obligations en matière de déclaration, et ce, pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT.</p>
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	Le 27 juillet 2015
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et date de finalisation	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'affrète pas de navires.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de navires qui transbordent en mer.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. Le Maroc n'a pas de navires de charges autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à effectuer des transbordements à des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Néant
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Le 09 juillet 2013

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Le 09 juillet 2013
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	72 heures, comme notifié dans le Formulaire CP24_AuthPorts_Tri qui a été transmis à l'ICCAT le 9 juillet 2013.
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	- Le 06 octobre 2015, le 04 septembre 2015, concernent les navires de charge battant pavillon étranger, inscrits sur le registre ICCAT, autorisés à recevoir le thon rouge mis à mort après son engraissement à la ferme « BLUE FARM/AT001MAR00002 ». - Le 27 mai 2015, le 04 mai 2015 et le 29 avril 2015, ces rapports concernent les navires de charge battant pavillon étranger, inscrits sur le registre ICCAT, autorisés à recevoir le thon rouge mort capturé par les madragues marocaines, qui sont inspectés avant la réception du thon rouge des madragues et avant de quitter les eaux territoriales marocaines.
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Aucun rapport d'inspection au port n'a fait état de présomptions d'infractions.
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Néant
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Néant
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Néant
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Néant
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Néant
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	Le 24 décembre 2015 et à chaque changement.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0022	Norme de gestion pour les LSTLV	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable, le Maroc n'opère pas ce type de pêche.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	Néant
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Néant
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	Néant
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Néant
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	Néant
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Néant
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Néant

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	Le Maroc a autorisé pour la seconde année consécutive à titre expérimental en 2015, la ferme dénommée « BLUE FARM » qui a été enregistrée le 20 avril 2015 sur le registre ICCAT sous l'identifiant AT001MAR00002.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	Le 11 aout 2015
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	Néant
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	Le 15 mai 2015
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Le 06 mars 2015
BFT	1006	Déclarations des madragues de thon rouge	Les Documents de capture de thon rouge validés (signés par l'autorité habilitée et dont le spécimen de signature et sceau figurent sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet) correspondant aux captures des madragues marocaines, sont transmis au secrétariat de l'ICCAT presque dans les 24 heures suivant la capture.
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2015	Le 03 février 2015
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	Le 20 avril 2015
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	A chaque changement une notification est transmise au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT.
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	Le 13 octobre 2015
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2013	Le 18 mars 2015
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	Le 04 mai 2015
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	Le 16 mars 2015 pour les navires auxiliaires (Trap setters).
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	Le 07 mai 2015
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Oui applicable
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	Non applicable
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	Non applicable
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	Le 16 février 2015
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	Le 16 février 2015
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	22 (vingt-deux) rapports hebdomadaires sauf erreur ou omission. Les rapports hebdomadaires sont transmis même après l'arrêt de pêche de thon rouge notifié à l'ICCAT le 06 octobre 2015.
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	08 (huit) rapports mensuels.
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	06 octobre 2015
BFT	1025	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	Le Maroc n'est pas concerné, il fait partie de la zone Atlantique Est et Méditerranée.
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	797 BCDs ont été validés par le Maroc correspondant aux captures réalisées au titre de la saison de pêche de thon rouge 2015 tous segments confondus. - Tous ces BCDs ont été transmis au secrétariat de l'ICCAT et figurent sur le registre ICCAT dédié à cet effet.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	Transmis le 05 octobre 2015.
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	Oui applicable
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	Le Point de contact n'a pas changé.
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	Voir pièces jointes au Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la recommandation 14-04 (Exigence BFT 1010) transmis le 13 octobre 2015 (Exigence BFT 1010).
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	Néant
	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	Néant
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	Toutes les données ont été transmises à la société TRAGSA, le système eBCD était mis en place et opérationnel pour la saison 2015. Faute de mise à jour des données de certains partenaires. Le Maroc n'a pas pu continuer à éditer les eBCD. Une lettre de notification dans ce sens a été transmise au secrétariat de l'ICCAT le 11 mai 2015 sous la côte 049/15.
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure	Néant
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2012	Néant
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Néant
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	Néant
TRO	2005	Liste des observateurs BET/YFT	Néant
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Non applicable
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Non applicable
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	Néant, le Maroc n'importe pas l'espadon et le thon obèse.
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Oui applicable. Une mise à jour est effectuée à chaque changement.
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	Le 24 décembre 2015
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	Néant, le Maroc n'autorise pas la pêche sportive et récréative de l'espadon en Méditerranée.
SWO	3005	Liste des permis de pêche spéciaux au harpon ou à la palangre ciblant les stocks de grands migrants pélagiques en Méditerranée au titre de l'année antérieure	Non applicable

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	Transmis le 15 septembre 2015.
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	Transmis le 15 septembre 2015.
ALB	4001	Liste annuelle des navires ciblant le germon du Nord	Non applicable
ALB	4002	Prises provisoires cumulées de germon du Sud	Non applicable
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	Non applicable
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Non applicable
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Transmise le 05 aout 2015.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	Transmise le 05 aout 2015. Les requins soyeux ne sont pas capturés dans les eaux marocaines et ne font pas l'objet d'importation, pour leur commercialisation sur le marché marocain.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taupe bleu	Transmise le 05 aout 2015.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Transmise le 05 aout 2015.
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT, avant la tenue de la réunion annuelle de 2013, les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	Transmise le 05 aout 2015.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
BYC	8002	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	Cf section7 du chapitre II du Rapport annuel.
BYC	8003	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.	Cf Exigence scientifique « S4 »de l'annexe de la 1 ^{ère} partie du Rapport annuel.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Néant
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	Néant

Tableau 1. Statistiques générales.

<i>Espèces (code ICCAT)</i>	<i>TOTAL TM</i>	
<i>Espèce/Zone</i>	<i>Atlantique</i>	<i>Méditerranée</i>
Albacore (YFT)	106,6	0
Germon (ALB)	0	0
Thon obèse (BET)	300	00
Thon rouge (BFT)	959,460	311
Bacorette (LTA)	2,6	0
Listao (SKJ)	1063	5
Bonite à dos rayé (BON)	90,2	7,5
Auxide (FRI)	21,4	171,4
Palomette (BOP)	866,9	17,7
Espadon (SWO)	1062	770
Makaire blanc (WHM)	0	0
Makaire bleu (BUM)	0	0
Makaire noir	0	0
Voilier de l'Atlantique (SAI)	0	0
Grand requin blanc (WSH)	7	0
Grand requin marteau (SPK)	0	0
Requin gris (SBL)	24	0
Requin HÂ (GAG)	101	5
Requin marteau commun (SPZ)	0	0
Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)	0	0
Requin perlon(HXT)	3	0
Requin sombre(DUS)	4	0
Taupe bleue(SMA)	624	0
Taupe commune(POR)	0,33	0
Autres squalidés et requins (SHK)	106	27
Autres thonidés	17	119
SOUS TOTAL (Tm)	5358,49	1433,6
TOTAL GENERAL (TM)	6792,09	

Tableau 2. Données statistiques des pêcheries de thon rouge Est (BFT-E) et de l'espadon (SWO).

<i>BFT</i>	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Volume</i>
Atl	Trap	959,460
Atl	PS	00
Atl	LL	00
Atl	Gill	00
Méd	Hand (HL)	134
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	176
Méd	LL	00
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		959,46
Tot-Méd		311
Tot		1270,46

<i>SWO</i>	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Volume</i>
Atl	Trap	00
Atl	PS	00
Atl	Gill	00
Atl	HL	62
Atl	LL	1000
Méd	LL	770
Méd	Gill	00
Méd	PS	00
Méd	Hand	00
Méd	Trap	00
Tot-Atl		1062
Tot-Méd		770
Tot		1832

Tableau 3. Données de la pêche des thonidés mineurs.

<i>Espèces</i>		<i>Bacorette (LTA)</i>	<i>B. Sarda (BON)</i>	<i>Auxide (FRI)</i>	<i>Palomette (BOP)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atl	Trap	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	Hand	0,6	27	12,2	687,4	727,2
Atl	Gill	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	LL	0,5	62	0,7	167	230,2
Atl	PS	1,5	1,2	8,2	12,5	23,4
Méd	Trap	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Hand	00	00	97,4	7,7	105,1
Méd	Gill	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	LL	00	5	6	4	15
Méd	PS	00	0,2	60	6	66,2
Tot-Atl		2,6	90,2	21,1	866,9	980,8
Tot-Méd		0	7,5	171,4	17,7	196,6
Total		2,6	97,7	192,5	884,6	1167,4

Tableau 4. Autres espèces.

	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Voilier (SAI)</i>	<i>Makaire bleu (BUM)</i>	<i>Albacore (YFT)</i>	<i>Germon (ALB)</i>	<i>Thon obèse (BET)</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Atl	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	PS	00	00	16,6	00	00	16,6
Atl	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	Hand	00	00	00	00	220	220
Atl	LL	00	00	90	00	80	170
<hr/>							
Méd	LL	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	PS	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Hand	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00
<hr/>							
Tot-Atl		00	00	106,6	00	300	406,6
Tot-Méd		00	00	00	00	00	00
Tot		00	00	106,6	00	300	406,6

Tableau 5. Requins et squalidés débarqués en 2014.

	<i>Engin</i>	<i>Grand requin blanc (WSH)</i>	<i>Grand requin marteau (SPK)</i>	<i>Requin gris (SBL)</i>	<i>Requin HA (GAG)</i>	<i>Requin marteau commun (SPZ)</i>	<i>Requin marteau Halicorne (SPL)</i>	<i>Requin perlon (HXT)</i>	<i>Requin sombre (DUS)</i>	<i>Taupe bleue (SMA)</i>	<i>Taupe commune (POR)</i>	<i>Autres Squales & Requins</i>	<i>Total</i>
Atl	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	PS	2	00	6	31	00	00	00	01	44	00	30	144
Atl	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Atl	LL & Hand	5	00	18	70	00	00	03	03	580	0,33	76	755,33
<hr/>													
Méd	LL	00	00	00	03	00	00	00	00	00	00	14	17
Méd	Gill	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Méd	PS	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	8	09
Méd	Hand	00	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	00	5	06
Méd	Trap	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
<hr/>													
Tot-Atl		7	00	24	101	00	00	3	04	624	0,33	106	869,33
Tot-Méd		00	00	00	5	00	00	00	00	00	00	27	32
Tot		7	00	24	106	00	00	03	04	624	0,33	133	901,33

Tableau 6. Récapitulatif des données générales de captures par zones et par espèces (TM).

	<i>Atl</i>	<i>Méd</i>	<i>Total</i>
Thon rouge	959,46	311	1270,46
Thon obèse	300	0	300
Thon germon	0	0	0
Thon albacore	106,6	0	106,6
Espadon	1062	770	1832
Petits thonidés	980,8	196,6	1167,4
Autres thonidés	1080	124	1204
Requins & squalidés	869,33	32	901,33
TOTAL	5358,49	1433,6	6792,09

Tableau 7. Récapitulatif des données Tâche II disponibles pour l'année 2014.

<i>Espèce/stock</i>	<i>Type données</i>	<i>Code engin</i>
Thon rouge Atlantique Est (BFT)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	Trap & HL
	- Données d'échantillonnage de taille de thon rouge engraisé.	Trap
Espadon de la Méditerranée (SWO)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL
Espadon de l'Atlantique Nord(SWO)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL
Albacore (YFT)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL
Thon obèse (BET)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL
Taupe bleu de l'Atlantique (SMA)	- Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL
Bonite à dos rayé de l'Atlantique (BON)	- Données mensuelles d'échantillonnage de taille ; - Données mensuelles de prises par taille ; - Données mensuelles de capture/effort.	LL

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SUMMARY

Namibia, as a member of ICCAT, strives to fully implement all ICCAT conservation and management measures. Foreign 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 any other RFMOs or international organisation of which Namibia is a member. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed tuna fishing vessels, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by the necessary documents. Namibia continued to undertake research in 2014 on all ICCAT species caught by boats operating in Namibian waters. Data obtained from log sheets supplied to fishing vessels, as well as data collected by Fisheries Inspectors deployed at all landing points and those data collected by Fisheries Observers onboard fishing vessels were analysed and the results were submitted to ICCAT in July 2015. The landings for most species, namely; albacore (ALB), swordfish (SWO), bigeye tuna (BET), blue shark (BSH), shortfin mako shark (SMA) and blue marlin (BUM) have increased in 2014 when compared to 2013, with SWO, BSH, SMA and BUM having more than doubled. 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 RFMOs and international organisations.

RÉSUMÉ

La Namibie, en qualité de membre de l'ICCAT, s'efforce de mettre pleinement en œuvre toutes les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT. Les navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger entrant dans les ports namibiens font l'objet d'une inspection exhaustive afin de veiller à ce qu'ils n'ont pas enfreint la législation et les réglementations de la Namibie ou celles d'autres États, ni les mesures de conservation et de gestion adoptées par l'ICCAT et par toute autre ORGP ou organisation internationale dont la Namibie est membre. En outre, des mesures de suivi sont en place afin de garantir que tous les produits provenant de navires de pêche de thonidés autorisés, à leur entrée ou sortie du pays, sont accompagnés des documents nécessaires. En 2014, la Namibie a poursuivi ses travaux de recherche sur toutes les espèces ICCAT capturées par des navires opérant dans les eaux namibiennes. Les données extraites des carnets de pêche fournis aux navires de pêche, ainsi que les données recueillies par les inspecteurs des pêches déployés sur tous les sites de débarquement et les données rassemblées par les observateurs des pêcheries embarqués à bord des navires de pêche, ont été analysées et les résultats ont été soumis à l'ICCAT en juillet 2015. Les débarquements de la plupart des espèces, dont le germon (ALB), l'espadon (SWO), le thon obèse (BET), le requin peau bleue (BSH), le requin-taupe bleu (SMA) et le makaire bleu (BUM) ont augmenté en 2014 par rapport à 2013, l'espadon, le requin peau bleue, le requin-taupe bleu et le makaire bleu ayant plus que doublé. Les observateurs des pêcheries ont également été chargés d'observer les activités des navires de pêche en mer et de signaler toute infraction afin que des mesures soient éventuellement prises à l'encontre des coupables. De plus, la Namibie a déployé des inspecteurs des pêches en mer à bord de patrouilleurs des pêcheries et dans les ports afin de garantir le strict respect des normes et des réglementations du pays concernant l'exploitation des ressources marines vivantes, comprenant celles adoptées par la Namibie dans le cadre de ses obligations à l'égard des ORGP et des organisations internationales.

RESUMEN

Namibia, en su calidad de miembro de ICCAT, se esfuerza por implementar plenamente todas las medidas de conservación de ICCAT. Los buques pesqueros extranjeros que entran en los puertos namibios se someten a una exhaustiva inspección para garantizar que no infringen las legislaciones y reglamentos de Namibia o de otros Estados, así como las medidas de conservación y ordenación adoptadas por ICCAT y por otras OROP u organismos internacionales de los que Namibia es miembro. Además, se han implementado medidas de seguimiento para garantizar que todos los productos procedentes de buques pesqueros atuneros con licencia, en el momento de entrar o salir del país, van acompañados de los documentos necesarios. Namibia continuó realizando investigaciones en 2014 de todas las especies de ICCAT capturadas por los buques que operan en Namibia. Se analizaron los datos obtenidos de los cuadernos de pesca suministrados a los buques de pesca, así como los datos recopilados por los inspectores de pesca asignados a todos los puntos de desembarque, así como los datos recopilados por los observadores de pesquerías embarcados en los buques pesqueros, y los resultados de estos análisis se transmitieron a ICCAT en julio de 2015. Los desembarques de la mayoría de las especies, a saber, atún blanco (ALB), pez espada (SWO), patudo (BET), tintorera (BSH), marrajo dientuso (SMA) y aguja azul (BUM) se han incrementado en 2014 en comparación con 2013, y los desembarques de SWO, BSH, SMA y BUM se han duplicado. Los observadores de las pesquerías también recibieron instrucciones para observar las actividades de los buques pesqueros en el mar y comunicar cualquier infracción, con el fin de que se puedan emprender acciones con respecto a los infractores. Además, Namibia ha desplegado inspectores pesqueros tanto en el mar, en buques patrulla, como en los puertos para garantizar el estricto cumplimiento de las normas del país y de los reglamentos relacionados con la explotación de los recursos marinos vivos, lo que incluye los adoptados por Namibia como parte de sus obligaciones con respecto a las OROP y organizaciones internacionales.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Namibia charters baitboats/pole and line vessels on a seasonal basis, mostly from South Africa and Japan, to catch tuna and tuna-like species during the 6 month fishing season from November to April. During 2014, 6 baitboats and 15 longline vessels operated in Namibian waters. A summary of catches landed by the baitboats, as well as by longline vessels operating in Namibia since 2012, is shown in **Table 1** below.

It is shown in the table that the catches of most species namely; ALB, SWO, BET, BSH, SMA and BUM have increased in 2014 when compared to 2013, with SWO, BSH, SMA and BUM having more than doubled. Catches for BFT, SPY and TH were also recorded in Namibia, although in much smaller quantities. According to ICCAT recommendations in force, hammerhead and thresher sharks are not supposed to be landed. However, Namibian domestic laws prohibit dumping at sea, except for live releases and hence these species have to be landed and reported to authorities if they are dead when arriving onboard.

It is also shown in **Table 1** that there was a decrease in the number of pole & line vessels that operated during the same period (from 10 in 2013 to 6 in 2014), while that of longline vessels, which target mostly sharks, has slightly increased (from 13 in 2013 to 15 in 2014).

Section 2: Research and statistics

Namibia collects statistical data from its large pelagic fishing fleet, through information gathered from the logsheets supplied to masters of fishing vessels, landings data supplied by the fishing companies, as well as data collected at sea by Fisheries Observers (RESDAT). All this data is then worked-up into the ICCAT Excel worksheets and submitted annually to ICCAT by the end of July.

2.1 Logsheets

The following information is noted on each of these logsheets:

- Vessel License No.
- IRCS
- Captain's name
- Trip No.
- Year and month of the trip
- Logsheets serial No.
- The date & time of set/shoot plus lat&long
- Date & time of haul/catch plus lat&long
- Effort (hooks/poles)
- Number of each species in the catch
- Captain's estimate of the catch (in kg) for each species

The information collected on these logsheets will enable one to calculate the catch per unit of effort for each set and for any specified period of time.

2.2 RESDAT Form 1A and 2C

These forms are filled in by the Fisheries Observers on board commercial fishing vessels in which the Observer notes station and catch information (form 1A), as well as biological data (form 2C). Information, such as total catch in kg, number of fish sampled, weight in kg, length, sex, vessel ID, trip No., station No., date and first sampler No. and sampler name is recorded for tunas (albacore, yellowfin tuna, and bigeye tuna) and tuna-like species (swordfish and skipjack) on forms 1A and 2C. For large pelagic sharks, sex is also noted on Form 2C (biological data).

2.3 Observer programme

Namibia deploys Fisheries Observers on all Namibian licensed fishing vessels, as well as foreign chartered fishing vessels operating within the Namibian EEZ and in international waters, that have enough space to accommodate fisheries observers. Their primary duties are as follows:

- Observe compliance with 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,
- Collecting research scientific data, such as species identification, length measurements, sexing and collection of otoliths, as indicated on the biological sampling forms supplied by the Ministry's scientists.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL – all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent on 22/09/2015.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent on 28/07/2015.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent on 28/07/2015.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent on 28/07/2015.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent on 28/07/2015.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent on 28/07/2015.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Namibia has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Namibia does not conduct any fishing activities in the Mediterranean sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Namibia does not conduct recreational fisheries on any of the ICCAT species.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. No further information besides the required Task II data that was submitted on 28/07/2015.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	See section 5.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Namibia does not catch Pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> .
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. Namibia does not conduct any fishing activities in the Mediterranean sea.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. Namibia does not target bluefin tuna.

TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Task I data for BET and YFT, as well as Task II data for BET, sent on 28/07/2015. However, Namibia does not target BET or YFT and these species are only caught as by-catches.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse seine or baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not use such support vessels.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
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. Namibia does not use fish aggregating devices.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Task I and Task II data was sent on 28/07/2015. See section 5.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	See section 5.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. Namibian laws prohibit discarding of any commercial species at sea. A total catch of blue marlin landed was included on the nominal catches (Task I) sent on 28/07/2015. No white marlin was caught in 2014.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Task I sent on 28/07/2014 includes sharks: BSH, SMA, BTH and SPY. However, these species were not sampled by Observers and hence, Task II data for these species is not available. See section 5.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Task I of thresher sharks was sent on 28/07/2015. Task II was not available, as no sampling by observers took place. See section 5.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No silky shark was recorded in Namibia during the reporting period.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	National Plan of Action for sharks (NPOA) for sharks sent on 07/07/2014 shall be strictly enforced in future.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	No silky shark was recorded in Namibia during the reporting period.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Task I sent on 28/07/2015. No Task II data are available, due to limited sampling by observers. See section 5.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Discards are prohibited by Namibian law. No live releases were recorded during 2014.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No oceanic whitetip shark was recorded in Namibia during the reporting period.

OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	See Field Guide to the Living Marine Resources of Namibia, by G. Bianchi <i>et al</i> , FAO, Rome (1999).
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	See section 5. No such information exists.
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.	NPOA for Seabirds being developed and currently at an advanced stage.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Namibian laws prohibit discarding at sea. All by-catches landed were included on the nominal catches sent on 28/07/2015.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Namibia does not have an artisanal fishery for ICCAT managed species.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	NPOA for sharks sent on 07/07/2014.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Namibia submitted the annual Scientific Report to the SCRS on 22 September 2015, while the annual Commission Report was submitted on 12 October 2015. As a member of ICCAT, Namibia strives to fully implement all ICCAT conservation and management measures. Foreign 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. In addition, monitoring measures are in place to ensure that all products coming from licensed tuna fishing vessels, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by necessary documents.

GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Namibia submitted Task I for all ICCAT fisheries. For some species, Task II data could not be provided, due to limited sampling by Fisheries Observers. To improve the quality of these data and increase sampling coverage, especially for sharks, onboard observers are to be given refresher courses in future on how to collect these data. Namibia also requires assistance from ICCAT in further training of her Observers to collect the much needed scientific data, including from sharks. Inspectors also need further training to prevent and discourage the targeting and exporting of species prohibited by ICCAT, such as hammerheads, silky and thresher sharks.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent on 28/07/2015.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering – summary report	Sent on 28/07/2015.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering – arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Namibia has not terminated any chartering agreement during 2014.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Namibia does not allow transshipment at sea.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted on 24 February 2014.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Sent on 24 February 2014.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	48 hours are required. Submitted in the past and no changes were made in 2014.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Indicate number of reports sent: 4 reports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during 2014.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during 2014.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No infringements were recorded during 2014.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such bilateral arrangement.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. No access agreements were entered into during 2014.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. No access agreements were entered into during 2014.

GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	6 baitboats and 15 longlines.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such techniques for ICCAT managed fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No IUU fishing vessel was observed in 2014.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No IUU fishing vessel was observed in 2014.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not sure what this means.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No non-compliance was reported in 2014.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. No non-compliance was reported in 2014.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sightings were reported in 2014.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sighting was reported in 2014.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Task I data sent on 28/07/15 for BFT, which was landed as by-catch. More investigations are needed to ensure if this was really BFT.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.

BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Namibia does not engage in BFT farming or fishing.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Namibia does not target BET or YFT.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Submitted on 02/12/2011 and no changes made after that.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. Namibia did not import any SWO during 2014.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Submitted on 02/12/2011 and no changes made after that.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.

SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. Namibia does not target SWO in the Mediterranean or North Atlantic.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern Albacore Vessels	Not applicable. Namibia does not fish in the north Atlantic.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Namibian laws already prohibit discarding of any species at sea. Task I sent on 28/07/15 includes BUM that was landed.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See section 5.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Namibia has notified its Fisheries Inspectors and officials dealing with exports/imports that no export or import of hammerhead sharks is permitted in Namibia. In addition, Namibia is also a member of CITES which has added hammerhead sharks to its Appendix II list during the CoP 16 meeting, held in Bangkok, Thailand in March 2013. The implementation date for this listing was 14 September 2014 and this had also strengthened Namibia's case to curb any possible illegal export of hammerheads, as all the prospective exporters or importers will be asked to produce the CITES permits which can only be issued by the government.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. No catches of silky sharks have been reported in Namibian waters during the reporting period.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Namibia shall strive to reduce the number of long line vessels targeting sharks in the future.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. No catches of silky sharks have been reported in Namibian waters.

SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	There is need for improvement on this. Although the sharks landed were reported in Task I data sent on 28/07/15, no Task II was reported due to lack of sampling by Onboard Observers. Action to be taken to address this includes conducting training and refresher courses for Onboard Observers and Fisheries Inspectors. ICCAT assistance in training Observers and Inspectors on how to sample sharks and prevent targeting of prohibited species would also be crucial. Also see section 5.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. No sea turtles catches were recorded in ICCAT managed fisheries in Namibia during 2014.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Namibia is currently in the process to finalise the NPOA for seabirds. The draft regulations aimed at reducing seabird by-catches have been prepared and are now being checked by the legal drafters. As soon as this process is done, the NPOA regulations shall become part of the conditions of licences issued to fishing vessels and the implementation of the NPOA shall become effective.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	As part of Namibia domestic laws, dumping at sea is prohibited and all by-catches have to be landed. The onboard observers are tasked to monitor this and report any violations to the Fisheries Authorities. By-catch fees are applicable for commercial species to avoid deliberate targeting of by-catch species that are commercially attractive.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Namibia does not have such pilot systems.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. Namibia did not raise an objection to any of the ICCAT recommendations.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

All Namibian licensed large pelagic vessels ensure that all products of tuna and tuna-like species, when entering or leaving the country, are accompanied by the necessary documents. For vessels operating under a charter arrangement, Namibia validates the documents for those on the ICCAT record. Re-export certificates for foreign catches landed in Namibian ports are also issued.

Management measures in force in the large pelagic fishery are: the ICCAT Catch Documentation Scheme, TACs for swordfish, catch limit on bigeye tuna as by-catch in the albacore fishery and a sharing arrangement quota on albacore and gear restrictions for longline & pole and line only. In addition, value-added processing as a license condition for pole and line vessels and limited entry (number of licences) for the longline fishery are the other management measures in place.

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

The National Plan of Action for the Conservation of Seabirds is not yet finalised and this makes it difficult to enforce mitigating measures aimed at reducing the by-catch of seabirds in the trawl and longline fisheries. Another challenge 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 transboundary. Last, but not least, there is a need to put in place measures to assess the extent of turtle and other by-catch species that may go unreported. The SCRS could assist CPCs in developing and implementing such measures.

Table 1. Landings (in t) of ICCAT species caught by baitboats and longline vessels operating in Namibia during the period 2012 to 2014.

Year	Pole&line vessels	Longline Vessels	Albacore (ALB)	Swordfish (SWO)	Big-eye Tuna (BET)	Yellowfin Tuna (YFT)	Blue Shark (BSH)	Shortfin Mako (SMA)	Blue Marlin (BUM)	Bluefin Tuna (BFT)	Hammerheads (SPY)	Thresher sharks (THR)	Big-eye Thresher (BTH)
2012	34	16	2267	369	265	1.3	1620	152	18	0.004	6	15	0
2013	10	13	848	129	135	13	1147	8	8	144	4	14	0
2014	6	15	1057	395	240	15	2471	950	36	13	4	9	0.4

Table 2. Level of observer coverage during July 2013 to June 2015.

	Tuna P&L		Tuna Longline		Sharks		Swordfish Longline	
	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips	Fishing Trips	Observer Trips
July 13 to June 14	48	29 (60.42%)	9	2 (22.22%)	48	18 (37.5%)	1	0
July 14 to June 15	46	34 (73.91%)	6	1 (16.67%)	42	13 (30.95%)	1	0

Details and results of inspection schemes

The Monitoring, Control and Surveillance (MCS) component of Namibia comprises an integrated programme of inspections and patrols at sea, and on land to ensure compliance with Namibian Marine legislation, through deploying fisheries patrol vessels, patrol aircrafts, harbour, factory and coastal patrols respectively. Fisheries Inspectors at the Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources are responsible to enforce fisheries legislation, to monitor and control fishing activities along the country's coastline, in harbours, onshore processing plants and at mid-water. In addition to this they also monitor all landings to ensure compliance with quota limits and conditions. Conditions attached to fishing licenses dictate that all fish caught under a Namibian fishing license be offloaded and monitored by a fisheries inspector at either of the two commercial ports of Lüderitz or Walvis Bay.

All foreign fishing vessels entering Namibian ports are thoroughly inspected to ensure that all fishing vessels that they have not contravened national laws and regulations of Namibia or other States or involved in any IUU fishing activities, conservation and management measures developed by ICCAT and any other RFMOs of which Namibia is a member. Foreign vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area regularly make use of Namibian ports to offload their catches. These vessels are monitored and controlled under the ICCAT Port Inspection Scheme whereby the following procedures are in place:

- Advance Entry Notification by foreign fishing vessels are submitted by vessel agents at least 5 working days in advance with copies of their fishing licenses, high seas permits, vessel registration documents, authorized vessel registration on the ICCAT web site, cargo manifest, crew list and VMS/ positional report.
- The Ministry of Fisheries verifies this documentation, confirm consent from the flag State whether vessels are legal, confirm vessel listing on the ICCAT web site and other RFMOs' IUU listing such as CCMLAR, SEAFO and IOTC.
- Approvals are then granted for entry into port.
- In port, the Fisheries Inspectors verify the original documentation onboard and allow offloading to commence. They monitor the landings and complete a Port Inspection Report at the end.
- The approved Advance Notification and Port Inspection Report are filed for future reference.

Namibia has designed a port State inspection form that records all landings. The Fisheries Inspector completes the form and results are presented to the master of the vessel for comments. Once satisfied, both the fisheries inspector and master sign the form.

Two patrol vessels namely *Nathaniel Maxuilili* and *Anna Kakurukaze Mungunda* are deployed at sea to strengthen the fisheries control function through regular monitoring, control and surveillance. Inspectors onboard the patrol vessels inspect the fishing vessels for activities ranging from irregular round-trips, outdated vessel hold drawings, displaying of unclear vessel names on the vessel side and incomplete daily logbooks. Non-compliance in this regard is fined on the spot. There are two fisheries patrol aircrafts "Sea Eagle I" and "Sea Eagle II".

ANNUAL REPORT OF NIGERIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU NIGÉRIA
INFORME ANUAL DE NIGERIA

SUMMARY

Nigeria has not developed her tuna fishery. No tuna fishing boat has been licenced to fish in the Nigerian territorial waters and Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). Nigeria also has no Access Agreement with any country on ICCAT species and other fisheries. Nigeria has reviewed its data collection and reporting procedures with regards to ICCAT requirement. Serious efforts are being made to improve the quality of data collection and reporting procedures. To that effect our data formats have been redesigned and up-graded to cover the coastal artisanal fisheries sub-sector. Nigeria has conservation and management measures in place for other fisheries which include the following: a) Use of Turtle Excluder Devices (TEDs) on all shrimp trawl nets for the purpose of conserving the sea turtles, b) Other By-Catch Reduction Devices (BRDs) are also installed on shrimp trawl nets, c) The EU Catch Certification Scheme is also being implemented to deter IUU fishing. It is mandatory for all fish and fisheries products caught in the marine waters for export to other countries to be backed by Catch Certificates, d) Mesh size regulation to reduce the level of by-catch, e) Limitation on the size of fish landed, f) Limitation on the sizes of the fishing vessels, g) Non-trawling zones to protect juvenile fishes. Vessel Monitoring System is in place to check the fishing activities of the inshore shrimping vessels. Discard of fish at sea is prohibited as stipulated in the Nigerian Fisheries laws and regulations, therefore ICCAT Recommendations, banning retention, storing, landing and selling of sharks species and turtles are implemented by Nigerian registered vessels accordingly.

RÉSUMÉ

Le Nigeria n'a pas développé sa pêche thonière. Aucun navire de pêche thonière n'a été autorisé à pêcher dans les eaux territoriales nigérianes et dans sa zone économique exclusive (ZEE). De plus, le Nigeria n'a conclu aucun accord d'accès avec aucun pays en ce qui concerne des espèces relevant de l'ICCAT et d'autres pêcheries. Le Nigeria a procédé à l'examen de ses procédures de collecte et de déclaration des données au regard des exigences de l'ICCAT. De grands efforts sont faits afin d'améliorer la qualité des procédures de collecte et de déclaration des données. À cet effet, nos formulaires de données ont été restructurés et améliorés afin de couvrir le sous-secteur des pêcheries côtières artisanales. Le Nigeria met en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion s'appliquant à d'autres pêcheries qui comprennent : a) l'utilisation de dispositifs d'exclusion des tortues (TED) placés sur tous les chaluts à crevettes à des fins de conservation des tortues marines ; b) d'autres dispositifs de réduction des prises accessoires (BRD) sont également installés sur les chaluts à crevettes ; c) le programme de certification des captures de l'UE est également appliqué afin de contrecarrer la pêche IUU. Il est obligatoire que tous les poissons et les produits des pêcheries capturés dans les eaux marines à des fins d'exportation vers d'autres pays soient pourvus de certificats de capture ; d) Réglementation en matière de taille des mailles afin de réduire les prises accessoires ; e) limite en matière de taille des poissons débarqués ; f) limite de la taille des navires de pêche et g) zones interdites au chalut en vue de protéger les juvéniles. Un système de suivi des navires est établi afin de contrôler les activités de pêche des navires ciblant les crevettes dans les eaux côtières. Le rejet des poissons en mer est interdit, en vertu des lois et des réglementations sur les pêches du Nigeria ; dès lors, les recommandations de l'ICCAT interdisant de retenir à bord, de stocker, de débarquer et de vendre des espèces de requins et des tortues sont mises en œuvre en conséquence par les navires nigériens immatriculés.

¹ H. A. Okpe, Desk Officer (ICCAT), Federal Department of Fisheries, Victoria Island, Lagos, Nigeria.

RESUMEN

Nigeria no ha desarrollado su pesquería de túnidos. No hay ningún pesquero atunero con licencia para pescar en aguas territoriales nigerianas ni en la zona económica exclusiva (ZEE). Nigeria tampoco cuenta con acuerdos de acceso con ningún país en relación con especies de ICCAT u otras pesquerías. Nigeria ha revisado sus procedimientos de recopilación y comunicación de datos respecto a los requisitos de ICCAT. Se están haciendo grandes esfuerzos para mejorar la calidad de los procedimientos de recopilación y comunicación de datos. A este efecto, se han rediseñado y mejorado nuestros formatos de datos para cubrir el subsector de las pesquerías artesanales costeras. Nigeria cuenta con medidas de conservación y ordenación en vigor para otras pesquerías, que incluyen. a) uso de Dispositivos para la exclusión de tortugas (TED) en todas las redes de arrastre de camarones con el fin de conservar las tortugas marinas, b) otros dispositivos de reducción de la captura fortuita (BRD) están también instalados en las redes de arrastre de camarones, c) se está implementando también el Programa de certificación de capturas de la UE para impedir la pesca IUU. Es obligatorio que todos los peces y productos de la pesca capturados en aguas marinas para su exportación a otros países vayan acompañados de Certificados de captura; d) reglamentos sobre luz de malla para reducir el nivel de captura fortuita; e) limitaciones relacionadas con las tallas de los peces desembarcados, f) limitaciones relacionadas con los tamaños de los buques pesqueros y g) zonas en las que se prohíbe el arrastre para proteger a los juveniles. Se ha establecido un Sistema de seguimiento de buques para verificar las actividades pesqueras de los camaroneros costeros. Está prohibido realizar descartes de peces en el mar tal y como establecen las leyes y reglamentaciones pesqueras de Nigeria, y por tanto, las recomendaciones de ICCAT que prohíben la retención, almacenaje, desembarque y venta de especies de tiburones y tortugas son implementadas en consecuencia por los buques registrados en Nigeria.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	(31/07/2015)
S2	Fleet Characteristics	(31/07/2015)
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	(31/07/2015)
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	(31/07/2015)
S5	Size samples (Task II)	(31/07/2015)
S6	Catch estimated by size	(31/07/2015)
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable (N/A). Nigeria does not have tags to declare.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in sport and recreational fisheries.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	N/A
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in tuna fishing. No domestic observer program in place for tuna fisheries.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	N/A. Nigeria has no data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> .
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	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in pelagic longline fisheries.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in sport and recreational fishing.

Number	Information required	Response
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in BFT farming.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N/A
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in BFT fishing.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A. Nigeria has no information.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in tuna fishing for now.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	N/A. Nigeria does not have data on SWO.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	N/A
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	N/A
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in shark fisheries.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	N/A. No information on interaction of fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type.

Number	Information required	Response
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	N/A. No seabird incidental catch reported.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Discard fish at sea is prohibited by Nigerian Fisheries law.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable to Nigeria for now.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec 2).

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The summary text explaining implementation of the reporting obligations is contained in the Annual Report.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The explanation of the implementation of the reporting obligation is included in the Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable. Nigeria does not operate tuna fishing vessels and has no Access Agreement with any country.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A. Nigeria does not charter any vessel.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in any vessel chartering arrangements.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	N/A. No cases of transshipment.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A. No transshipment declaration.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A. No carrier vessel received transshipment.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A. No foreign vessel sought port entry.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A. No port inspection report.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A. No port inspection.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A. No cases of infringements reported.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A. Nigeria has no bilateral arrangement for port inspection.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in any Access Agreement.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	N/A. Nigeria has no tuna fishing vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	N/A
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	N/A
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in recreational fisheries.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	N/A. Nigeria has no information on IUU fishing vessels.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	N/A
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	N/A. Nigeria has no information on trade measures landing data.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	N/A. Nigeria has no information to report on non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	N/A
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	N/A. No data to report on vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in bluefin tuna farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	N/A. Nigeria does not have caged fish.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. No BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	N/A. No tuna fishing.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A. No quota.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	N/A.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in BFT fishing.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A. No VMS messages were received.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A. No BFT tuna transshipment ports.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A. No BFT tuna landing ports.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	N/A
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	N/A. Nigeria is not involved in tuna fishing.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	N/A. No report on IUU fishing.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	N/A
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	N/A
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	N/A
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	N/A
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	N/A
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See Annual Report (part 1 Sec. 2).
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See Annual Report (part 1, Sec. 2).
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Annual Report (Part 1 Sec. 2).
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

**ANNUAL REPORT OF NORWAY
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA NORVÈGE
INFORME ANNUAL DE NORUEGA**

SUMMARY

Norway caught one specimen of Atlantic bluefin tuna (Thunnus thynnus) as by-catch in 2014. There have been observed and caught a few specimens of Atlantic swordfish (Xiphias gladius) and Atlantic bonito (Sarda sarda) in Norwegian waters in 2014. Several observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna were made along the coast of Norway in 2014. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on tuna and tuna-like species and aims at incorporating the data on these species into an ecosystem perspective. Norway participated at the SCRS annual science meeting in 2014.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2014, la Norvège a capturé un spécimen de thon rouge de l'Atlantique (Thunnus thynnus) comme prise accessoire. Quelques spécimens d'espadon de l'Atlantique (Xiphias gladius) et de bonito à dos rayé (Sarda sarda) ont été observés et capturés dans les eaux norvégiennes en 2014. On a observé plusieurs spécimens de thon rouge de l'Atlantique le long des côtes norvégiennes en 2014. La Norvège mène des travaux continus sur les données historiques et actuelles concernant les thonidés et les espèces apparentées et vise à incorporer les données sur ces espèces dans une perspective écosystémique. La Norvège a participé à la réunion annuelle scientifique du SCRS en 2014.

RESUMEN

Noruega capturó un ejemplar de atún rojo del Atlántico (Thunnus thynnus) de forma fortuita en 2014. Se han observado y capturado unos pocos ejemplares de pez espada del Atlántico (Xiphias gladius) y bonito (Sarda sarda) en aguas de Noruega en 2014. En 2014 se produjeron numerosas observaciones de atún rojo del Atlántico a lo largo de la costa noruega. Noruega trabaja continuamente en los datos históricos y actuales de túnidos y especies afines, con el objetivo de incorporar los datos sobre estas especies en una perspectiva ecosistémica. En 2014 Noruega participó en la reunión científica anual del SCRS.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In light of the stock situation for bluefin tuna, Norway adopted in 2007 a prohibition for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. The prohibition was lifted in 2014 due to the improved state and recovery of the stock from the low levels in recent years.

Norway had one purse seiner licensed to fish for bluefin tuna in the Northeast Atlantic in 2014. The vessel had nil catches. In addition, one vessel caught one specimen of bluefin tuna (115 kg) as by-catch when targeting blue whiting. One Atlantic swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) was caught dead after swimming up a salmon river in western Norway. Several specimens of Atlantic bonito (*Sarda sarda*) were caught between 60°N and 68°N along the coast of Norway as by-catch in the mackerel fishery and in recreational fisheries.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Several observations of Atlantic bluefin tuna were made along the Norwegian coast from 58°N to as far north as 68°N in 2014, suggesting that the species is re-establishing and feeding in Norwegian waters to a larger extent than observed in recent years. Norway continuously works on present and historical data on bluefin tuna, and aims at incorporating the data into an ecosystem perspective and as input to assessment models. Norway participated at the SCRS annual science meeting in Madrid in October 2014. Updated web pages have been established at the Institute of Marine Research (IMR) dealing with Atlantic bluefin tuna, Atlantic swordfish and Atlantic bonito research, catch and management. Scientists have been involved in public outreach in relation to bluefin tuna, Atlantic swordfish and Atlantic bonito catches and observations made in 2014.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Forwarded 17/09/2015.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Forwarded 13/07/2015.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Forwarded 13/07/2015.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Forwarded 13/07/2015.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Forwarded 13/07/2015.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Forwarded 13/07/2015.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Norway has neither released nor recovered any tags.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for recreational fisheries of tuna or tuna-like species in the Mediterranean Sea in 2014.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for recreational fisheries of tuna or tuna-like species in the Convention area in 2014.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels required to have domestic observers onboard in 2014.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	No alternative scientific monitoring approach was conducted.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	No data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i> were collected.
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. There were no Norwegian vessels authorized to carry out pelagic longline fisheries and harpoons in the Mediterranean in 2014.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Sport and recreational fisheries for BFT was prohibited in 2014.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Norway is not involved in farming of BFT.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels required to have domestic observers onboard in 2014.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable. One Norwegian vessel caught one BFT as incidental by-catch, but no confiscation has been made since the Norwegian quota of BFT has not been consumed.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for W-BFT.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT and no FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.

Number	Information required	Response
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO.
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for billfish.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for blue marlin or white marlin/spearfish.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Forwarded 13/07/2015.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	There were no catch or release of thresher sharks by the single Norwegian purse seine vessel targeting BFT in 2014.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	There were no catch or release of silky sharks by the single Norwegian purse seine vessel targeting BFT in 2014.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Norway had, for the one vessel targeting BFT in 2014, no specific plan to improve data collection for sharks on a species specific level.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	There were no catch of silky sharks for local consumption in 2014.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	There were no catch of hammerhead sharks for local consumption in 2014.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	There were no discards or releases of hammerhead sharks by the one vessel targeting BFT in 2014.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	There were no discards or releases of oceanic whitetip by the one vessel targeting BFT in 2014.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	There were no by-catch of sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals by the one vessel targeting BFT in 2014.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	The one vessel targeting BFT in 2014 had no interaction with sea turtles.
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	The one vessel targeting BFT in 2014 had no interaction with seabirds.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	The one vessel targeting BFT in 2014 had no by-catch or discard.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	There was no artisanal fishery on ICCAT-regulated species in 2014.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The one vessel targeting BFT in 2014 had zero catch of BFT.

Enclosure 2 (SHK7005)

According to paragraph 1 of the Recommendation on the Conservation of Silky Sharks Caught in Association with ICCAT Fisheries (Rec. 11-08), CPCs shall require fishing vessels flying their flag and operating in ICCAT managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibit retaining on board, transshipping, or landing any part or whole carcass of silky shark. However, this prohibition on retention does not apply to CPCs whose domestic law requires that all dead fish be landed, that the fishermen cannot draw any commercial profit from such fish and that includes a prohibition against silky shark fisheries, cf. paragraph 6 of Recommendation 11-08.

Silky sharks do not normally occur in Norwegian waters. In addition, there is a general requirement following from the Norwegian Marine Resources Act (Section 15) and the Regulations relating to Seawater Fisheries (Section 48) that all dead fish be landed. Hence, in order to be in line with Recommendation 11-08, a prohibition on silky shark fisheries has been included in the Norwegian regulation prohibiting fisheries for basking shark, spiny dogfish and porbeagle. Furthermore, by-catches of basking shark, porbeagle and silky shark shall be returned to the sea if they are capable of surviving, and all catches shall be reported.

The regulations prohibiting fisheries of basking shark, porbeagle, spiny dogfish and silky shark are laid down under the Marine Resources Act, and the value of catches harvested or delivered in contravention of provisions laid down in or under this act, accrue to the appropriate sales organization or to the State. Hence, the fishermen cannot draw commercial profit from landings of silky shark.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Bluefin tuna is the only tuna species in the ICCAT 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 on 3 May 2007 a prohibition for that year for Norwegian vessels to fish and land bluefin tuna in Norway's territorial waters, in the Norwegian Economic Zone and in international waters. A new regulation adopted on 19 December 2007 provided for the same prohibition. In addition to the prohibition to fish and land bluefin tuna, the regulation stipulated that in case of incidental by-catches of bluefin tuna in fisheries for other species, all bluefin tuna fit for survival should be immediately released back to the sea, whereas dead or dying bluefin tuna should be landed. Any wilful or negligent contravention of these provisions would be subject to penalty in accordance with Norwegian law. This regulation was repealed on 20 March 2014.

Following ICCAT Rec. 13-07 Norway opened up a limited exploratory fishery for bluefin tuna in 2014. The bluefin tuna quota allocated to Norway was 30.97 t. One purse seiner was licensed for a targeted fishery with an individual vessel quota of 30 t. The remaining 970 kg were set aside to cover incidental by-catch of dead or dying bluefin tuna caught in other fisheries. An observer from ICCAT's regional observer program was onboard the vessel during the fishery.

No bluefin tuna was caught in the targeted fishery by the one vessel participating. One specimen of bluefin tuna was caught as incidental by-catch in other fisheries. Norway has forwarded the relevant reports from both the targeted fishery as well as from the incidental by-catch to ICCAT.

Norway adopted on 20 March 2009 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 on 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 15 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.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Please see enclosure No. 1.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Norway has complied with its reporting obligations, including Task I and Task II data. Applicable reporting is detailed below. Non-applicable reporting is also specified below.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Forwarded 15/07/2015.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regard to tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels involved in chartering arrangements with regard to tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for or involved in transshipment operations of tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized for or involved in transshipment of tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to receive tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorized to receive tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Forwarded 26/06/2013 and 14/2/2014.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Forwarded 28/02/2014.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Forwarded 27/06/2013.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	There has been no landing or transshipment by foreign fishing vessels of ICCAT managed species in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	There has been no landing or transshipment by foreign fishing vessels of ICCAT managed species in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	There has been no landing or transshipment by foreign fishing vessels of ICCAT managed species in Norwegian ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	There has not been any allegation of infringements brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Norway has not entered into any bilateral agreement with any CPC regarding inspector exchange program to promote compliance with ICCAT management measures.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreements with regard to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Norway has not entered into any access agreements with regard to fishing for tuna or tuna-like species.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	One Norwegian purse seiner targeted BFT in 2014, and ICCAT was notified by our submission of the form CP01_VessLsts.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Forwarded 07/10/2015.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for sport and recreational fisheries of tuna or tuna-like species in 2013.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding presumed IUU activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Forwarded 15/09/2015.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Norway has not forwarded information to ICCAT regarding suspected non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Norway does not have information on vessels sightings as referred to in Recommendation 94-09.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	There has not been any report of sightings of Norwegian vessels.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. No farming of BFT is taking place in Norway.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	One Norwegian purse seiner targeted BFT in 2014. Traps were not used.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	One Norwegian purse seiner targeted BFT in 2014. Traps were not used.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Forwarded to ICCAT in a letter dated 14/2/2014.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No farming of BFT was taking place in Norway.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	There were no modifications to the fishing plan or the individual quota for the one purse seiner targeting BFT in 2014.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Forwarded to ICCAT in a dated letter.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	One BFT was caught as incidental by-catch in other (non-ICCAT) fisheries. Task I data sent 13/07/2015.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	One Norwegian purse seiner targeted BFT in 2014, and ICCAT was notified by our submission of the form CP01_VessLsts.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian "other vessels" authorised to operate for BFT in the ICCAT Convention area.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels involved in joint fishing operations for BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	VMS messages for the one Norwegian purse seiner targeting BFT were collected and forwarded to the ICCAT Secretariat.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Forwarded to ICCAT in a letter dated 14/2/2014.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	The Norwegian Coast Guard inspect all Norwegian fisheries at sea, and the Directorate of Fisheries' own inspectors check landings.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Directorate of Fisheries' own inspectors.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. The Norwegian fishery targeting BFT was within the EEZ of Norway.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Norway has not designated any port for transshipment of BFT, only for landings of tuna and tuna-like species.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Forwarded 28/2/2014.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Weekly catch reports were forwarded related to the one incidental by-catch and the targeted fishery for BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Monthly catch reports were forwarded related to the one incidental by-catch and the targeted fishery for BFT.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	The closure of the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT was notified in a letter to the ICCAT Secretariat dated 24 September 2014.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. No BFT specimen of such a low individual size has been registered in Norwegian fisheries.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	One BCD issued in 2014 for incidental by-catch of two BFTs: BCD NOR-14-000001.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Forwarded 17/09/2015.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Contact points forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Regulations relating to catch documentation for bluefin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish forwarded to ICCAT 08/05/2009.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Norway do not tag BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Norway has no information indicating that vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels have had a targeted fishery for BFT.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT in 2014.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT tuna or tuna-like species.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	There has not been any IUU allegation brought against any Norwegian vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT in 2014.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for BET/YFT in 2014.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Forwarded 01/10/2014 and 30/03/2015.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Forwarded 01/10/2014 and 30/03/2015.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Information forwarded to ICCAT 29/04/2009. Updated information forwarded 22/03/2013.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2014.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised for sport/recreational fishing for SWO in 2014.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. There were no special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean in 2014.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2014.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for SWO in 2014.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for albacore in 2014.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for albacore in 2014.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. There are no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for marlins.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. There were no Norwegian vessels authorised to fish for marlins in 2014.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	No shortfin mako was taken as by-catch in the Norwegian purse seine fishery in 2014.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Silky sharks were not caught as by-catch in Norwegian fisheries in 2014.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Please see enclosure No 2.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable. There was no by-catch of sea turtles in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2014.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable. There was no by-catch of seabirds in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2014.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable. There was no by-catch in the Norwegian purse seine fishery for BFT in 2014.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No objection lodged.

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**ANNUAL REPORT OF PANAMA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU PANAMA
INFORME ANUAL DE PANAMÁ**

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

La República de Panamá está ubicada entre los 7° 12'07'' y 9° 38'46'' de Latitud Norte y 77° 09'24'' y 83° 03'07'' de Longitud Oeste y presenta una extensión de 75,517 km² (29,208 millas cuadradas). Panamá forma un eslabón entre la América Central y la América del Sur, y posee costas en el Caribe y en el Pacífico donde emergen unas 1,581 islas e islotes. Las costas suman en total 2,988.3 km, de los cuales 1.700.6 Km. se encuentran del Pacífico y 1,287.7 km se encuentran en el Caribe.

Sus aguas jurisdiccionales se extienden a unas 200 millas náuticas de ancho sobre las cuales la República de Panamá ejerce soberanía y derechos soberanos, al igual que sobre su lecho marino. Esta zona se encuentra influenciada por un importante afloramiento en el golfo de Panamá, la estación seca incrementa la productividad primaria y acelera el desarrollo de un gran número de especies. En las aguas del océano Pacífico, Panamá desarrolló el 95% de su actividad pesquera, y en dicha área geográfica se encuentra el 80% de la población del país.

A nivel nacional, nuestra pesquería está compuesta por dos importantes actores: el sector pesquero industrial y el artesanal. La pesca industrial ha sido desarrollada tanto en aguas jurisdiccionales como en la alta mar. Entre los rubros de mayor interés en la pesca en aguas jurisdiccionales podemos mencionar: la pesca del camarón blanco, la pesca de anchoveta y arenque y la pesca de especies demersales de carácter comercial, pelágicas y de fondo. Pero Panamá igualmente cuenta con una importante pesquería en la zona de alta mar, que ha desarrollado a través de su flota de buques con licencia internacional de pesca; pesquería que históricamente se ha dirigido a túnidos.

Existe una pesquería ribereña del Caribe en el océano Atlántico, sectorizada hacia las zonas de Bocas del Toro, Colón y la Comarca de San Blas; siendo la plataforma continental corta y pronunciada, sólo se ha desarrollado la pesca de especies asociadas a los arrecifes, al igual que una pesquería industrial de camarón de baja intensidad. En esta áreas la pesca artesanal se dedica principalmente a la captura de langosta (*Panulirus* sp.), caracoles (*Strombus* sp.), pulpo y cangrejo centollo. De estas especies la más importante es la pesca de la langosta (*Panulirus* sp.), resultando la principal pesquería de la región del Caribe La explotación de estos recursos se encuentra regulada y para llevar a cabo su actividad se requiere la obtención previa de permisos, sujetos a otras medidas de ordenación y conservación, como la implementación de vedas para algunas de estas especies.

El limitado desarrollo de las pesquerías en esta zona ha impulsado el establecimiento de actividades asociadas a las pesquerías como lo son el cultivo de cobia y corvina y pargos en jaulas flotantes.

Información sobre la pesca nacional

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

En 1992, ICCAT se comunica oficialmente con Panamá para señalar que buques de su pabellón pescaban en contravención con las medidas de conservación de esa organización. En 1994 esta OROP recomendó una restricción sobre las capturas del atún rojo en el Atlántico, incluida las del Mediterráneo, así como el programa de documento estadístico para el atún rojo. En 1995 le advierte a la República Panamá y a otros países, que buques de sus pabellones fueron identificados con prácticas pesqueras contrarias a las medidas de ordenación, y durante el período de 1996 a 1998, en el ámbito internacional se critica muy fuertemente las actividades de la flota pesquera inscrita en el registro de Marina Mercante panameña y nuestras autoridades aprueban el documento Estadístico para el Atún Rojo.

Panamá ha realizado una gran gestión en el control de sus naves de pesca, desde 1997, año en que estableció la obligación de obtener una licencia de pesca para naves que pesquen en la alta mar o en la Zona Económica Exclusiva de otros Estados. A finales de este mismo año, se estableció la obligatoriedad de obtener una Licencia de pesca previa a la inscripción en el registro de la Marina Mercante, se prohíbe la pesca en el Mediterráneo y la dirigida a la captura de atún rojo y atún blanco del norte o del sur en el Atlántico. Con dicha acción de Panamá, más de mil buques pesqueros de bandera panameña no aplicaron o no calificaron para la obtención de la licencia de pesca correspondiente y se les eliminó del registro de nuestra Marina Mercante.

Para el año de 1998, Panamá, se adhirió como Parte contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999 mediante la Resolución Administrativa N° 101-99 del cuatro (4) de agosto de mil novecientos noventa y nueve (1999) se exige a todos los buques de pabellón panameño de servicio internacional, la instalación y uso de un sistema de localización satelital (VMS) autorizado por la autoridad competente, hoy en día la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá (ARAP), como un pre-requisito para obtener la licencia de pesca y se adopta el esquema de ICCAT para inspección en puerto.

El sistema de monitoreo satelital (VMS) instalado a bordo, es de irrestricto cumplimiento para todas las naves pesqueras con licencia de pesca internacional y se trata de un sistema de vigilancia de embarcaciones (VMS) que utiliza Panamá tanto en los barcos grandes de bandera panameña que pescan en el Atlántico, como en todas las naves de pesca panameñas de licencia internacional (naves de pesca que se dedican a la captura de recursos marinos fuera de las aguas jurisdiccionales). Es bueno recalcar que en el caso de estas naves de pesca, el tamaño de la eslora no exime del cumplimiento de la norma.

Con estas acciones, en 1999, Panamá logra levantar las sanciones comerciales que se le habían impuesto desde 1998 por los países miembros de ICCAT, que impedían la importación al mercado europeo, de atún proveniente de barcos de bandera panameña.

En cuanto a la flota nacional en el océano Atlántico, está conformada por 3 buques cerqueros y 29 buques palangreros, mayores de 20 m de eslora los cuales pescan atún aleta amarilla (*Yellowfin tuna-Thunnus albacares*), patudo (Bigeye tuna- *Thunnus obesus*), barrilete (Skipjack tuna- *Katsuwonus pelamis*) y especies incidentales.

En el marco del organismo regional de ordenación pesquera, CIAT, Panamá como parte contratante desde 1952, ratifica el Acuerdo sobre el Programa Internacional para la Conservación de los Delfines, mediante Ley N° 75 de 10 de noviembre de 1998.

En cumplimiento de las decisiones adoptadas y emanadas por la Resolución A/RES/53/33 de 15 de marzo de 1999 de la Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas, relativas a la pesca de altura en gran escala con redes de enmalle y deriva, la pesca no autorizada en zonas sujetas a jurisdicción nacional y en alta mar, las capturas incidentales y los descartes en la pesca y a otras cuestiones; la República de Panamá emite el Decreto Ejecutivo N° 90 de 17 de julio de 2002 “Por medio del cual se prohíbe el uso de redes de enmalle y/o deriva a todas las naves de pesca industrial de servicio interior e internacional con bandera panameña, ya que representa una amenaza importante para el medio ambiente marino, la sostenibilidad de las pesquerías y la biodiversidad marina”; Panamá, en concordancia con estos instrumentos internacionales adopta los programas para el control de la pesca ilegal por parte de la Unión Europea y otras organizaciones regionales de ordenación pesqueras (OROP), desde el año 2005. En el mismo año se incorpora a la estrategia marítima nacional, la necesidad de conformar un Plan nacional para prevenir, desalentar y eliminar la pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada.

Con relación a la pesca deportiva, generalmente no está normada, no existe una estadística de pesca, excepto en los puntos de mayor actividad para el área del Pacífico; en el Caribe se realiza en áreas como Bocas del Toro y en Colón. La pesca basada en las normativas ya existente en algunas zonas de pesca para yates de paseo se realiza por captura y liberación de especies como lo es para el caso del pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*), habiéndose adoptado una normativa nacional que prohíbe la comercialización de esta especie si es capturada en aguas nacionales.

El Decreto Ejecutivo N° 83 de 5 de abril de 2005, establece la obligación que todas las naves de pesca de servicio interior, es decir que realizan sus capturas dentro de las aguas jurisdiccionales panameñas, de mantener a bordo un sistema de verificación de monitoreo satelital (VMS), y el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008, hace extensiva la obligación a todas las naves de pesca mayores de 6 TRB, norma que entró a regir en el año 2009.

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

En noviembre de 2008 fue aprobado el Código Marítimo de Panamá, allí se establece como pre-requisito para inscribir una nave de pesca en el registro de la Marina Mercante, el obtener una licencia de pesca, quedando limitada y altamente regulada la inscripción de embarcaciones pesqueras bajo la bandera panameña. Este ha sido un gran logro y, a pesar de todos los esfuerzos que se realizaron durante los años pasados, no es sino hasta ahora que se adopta mediante ley de la República la obligación de obtener la licencia de pesca, para cualquier tipo de embarcación pesquera; antes se exigía a través de un Decreto Ejecutivo. 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.

La Resolución 07-08 “*Recomendación de ICCAT respecto al formato y protocolo de intercambio de datos en relación con el sistema de seguimiento de buques (VMS) para la pesca del atún rojo en la zona del convenio ICCAT*”, al referirse a la Resolución 06-05, el párrafo 30 nos dice que: “todos los buques pesqueros autorizados a pescar activamente atún rojo en el Atlántico este y el Mediterráneo. A efectos de esta recomendación se considerara que los buques pesqueros no incluidos en el Registro no están autorizados a pescar, retener a bordo, transbordar, transportar, transferir o desembarcar atún rojo en el Atlántico este y Mediterráneo”. Panamá no autoriza barcos pesqueros para la pesca activa de atún rojo en el Atlántico ni en el Mediterráneo.

Panamá ha informado y reiterará su solicitud a ICCAT y a los otros organismos internacionales, para que se solicite autorización previa de ingreso de buques de bandera panameña, en el registro de buques de carga, por parte de la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos; todo ello basado en que Panamá ha cuestionado al Secretario Ejecutivo (ver anexo IV) el hecho de que actualmente cualquier Parte contratante o Parte, Entidad o Entidad pesquera no contratante colaboradora (por sus siglas “CPC”) puede inscribir en el registro de buques de carga, un buque sin la anuencia del Estado de pabellón; lamentablemente a la fecha, la respuesta que hemos recibido de la ICAAT es que la propia Resolución ICAAT 06-11 adoptada por las Partes así lo establece.

Panamá se ha opuesto a que las CPC registren barcos sin que haya sido extendida la correspondiente anuencia previa del Estado de pabellón del buque, y en consecuencia queden prohibidos por exclusión, los trasbordos por buques de bandera panameña no inscritos con la anuencia de Panamá que no participen del programa de observadores de la Organización Regional Pesquera (OROP).

Muchos han sido los retos, entre ellos el hecho de que armadores abusen al usar la bandera panameña en sus embarcaciones aun cuando no sea cierto que estén matriculadas en Panamá, o cuando persiste en los organismos internacionales la condición de que una nave es panameña, cuando la misma ha sido dada de baja en el Registro de buques panameños y cambiado de pabellón, y más recientemente en el año 2009 ha adoptado como norma nacional, el Código de Conducta para la Pesca Responsable y desarrollado su Plan de Acción Nacional para detener y eliminar la pesca INDNR.

La Resolución 11-08 “*Recomendación de ICCAT sobre la conservación del tiburón jaquetón capturado en asociación con las pesquerías de ICCAT*”. Hemos enviado las directrices correspondientes a nuestros armadores que realizan las pesquerías en el Atlántico a fin de dar cumplimiento a dicha resolución.

Sección 2. Investigación y estadísticas

Sistema de Información Pesquera: actualmente la Autoridad Marítima de Panamá (AMP) registra y mantiene datos estadísticos de todas las actividades desarrolladas en los aspectos de la marina mercante, puertos, gente de Mar y la Autoridad de los Recursos Acuáticos de Panamá mantiene los datos de puertos autorizados de desembarque y los datos de descarga de los productos pesqueros en puertos nacionales e internacionales.

La ARAP cuenta con la Dirección General de Investigación y Desarrollo, encargada de verificar las capturas y mantener información de desembarque, exportación, importación de los productos pesqueros, así como información biométrica de las especies explotadas, que son importantes como apoyo al desarrollo pesquero del país.

La ARAP mantiene programas de muestreo periódicos de desembarques en puertos por especies y tallas. Existen centros de investigaciones, tales como, el Centro de Ciencias del Mar y Limnología de la Universidad de Panamá, que realiza investigaciones puntuales en sistemas de estuarios y el Instituto Smithsonian de Investigaciones Tropicales (STRI), que enfoca sus estudios en el área biológica y de la conservación de los ecosistemas marinos.

Asimismo, se realizan investigaciones conjuntas con la CIAT (IATTC) en el Laboratorio de Achotines ubicado en la región pacífica del litoral panameño, que apoya investigaciones de las especies del atún tropical, con el objetivo principal de cerrar su ciclo biológico, pero en adición de analizar los parámetros de mortalidad producto de las turbulencias de las aguas marinas. Igualmente, el Plan de Acción del Pacífico sudeste y el Plan de Acción del Caribe son programas de mares regionales del Programa de Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (PNUMA), que apoyan investigaciones sobre indicadores ambientales y calidad de aguas marino costera, que permiten atender áreas de riesgo para ecosistemas y especies marinas de interés comercial. Por otro lado, con el apoyo del Ministerio de Ciencias de España se desarrollan investigaciones de prospección pesquera y monitoreo de inventarios de las poblaciones de los recursos pesqueros en las plataformas continentales en las costas del litoral pacífico, regiones de Azuero y Veraguas. Todo ello contribuye para una mejor toma de decisión en cuanto al manejo sostenible de los recursos pesqueros y los ecosistemas.

Existe un programa de recolección de datos de pesca para las naves de pesca internacional, específicamente encargado de Tareas I y II de ICCAT. Adicionalmente, la ARAP mantiene registros de naves de pesca en general que realizan sus actividades en el Océano Atlántico, así como las modificaciones de sus especificaciones y dimensiones, artes de pesca, especies capturadas y áreas de faena.

Parte II. (Implantación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

La pesca de atún rojo en aguas de la República de Panamá no es una actividad regulada. Teniendo en cuenta las medidas de conservación y ordenación que mantiene ICCAT, la República de Panamá en cumplimiento de su Resolución Administrativa 1791 de 20 de diciembre de 2001, no otorga licencias de pesca de atún rojo para el Atlántico o Mediterráneo cumpliendo a cabalidad con las recomendaciones de la ICCAT.

Dentro de las medidas de ordenación, sobre patudo (*Thunnus obesus*) Panamá ha cumplido no sobrepasando su cuota establecida para buques cerqueros, ni ha rebasado sus cuotas para las distintas pesquerías, tal como aparece reflejado en Tareas I y II.

Panamá como país a través de la ARAP, ejerce acciones de seguimiento, control y vigilancia, cuenta con un Centro de control y seguimiento pesquero con aplicaciones tecnológicas propias para la vigilancia de las embarcaciones pesqueras. Las embarcaciones pesqueras con pabellón nacional cuentan con un MODEM de comunicación (Iridium, Torium, INMARSAT C, INMARSAT D+) bidireccional con la capacidad de recibir interrogaciones y transmitir en tiempo real 24/7, la localización de latitud y longitud, velocidad y rumbo. Para el año de 1998, Panamá se adhirió como Parte contratante de ICCAT (Ley N° 74 de 10 noviembre de 1998) y a partir de 1999, se exige un sistema de localización satelital (VMS), como uno de los requisitos previos a la obtención de la licencia de pesca y se adopta el esquema de ICCAT para inspección en puerto. Panamá cumple con exigir el sistema VMS para los barcos pesqueros desde 1999 y para los barcos de apoyo a la pesca y transporte desde el 2001.

Las naves de pesca industrial y las que realizan actividades de pesca internacional deben instalar a bordo un dispositivo de monitoreo satelital, que deben mantener encendido desde el zarpe hasta la recalada de la nave (Decreto Ejecutivo No. 83 de 5 de abril de 2005, Decreto Ejecutivo No. 17 de 30 de junio de 2008). La aplicación del VMS está reglamentada y la información proporcionada por el sistema, es interpretada por la autoridad competente, tiene validez legal de plena prueba. La adulteración de información, la operación sin el funcionamiento del dispositivo, así como el uso indebido del sistema VMS son sancionados por la Autoridad.

Observadores científicos: La ARAP tiene atribuciones para incluir a bordo de las naves de pesca, observadores científicos o inspectores. Esta disposición es de obligatorio cumplimiento con respecto a las naves nacionales en períodos de veda y cuando se requiera, a fin de dar cumplimiento a las normativas e investigaciones existentes para la conservación y ordenación de los recursos pesqueros, existe también un Programa nacional de observadores científicos especialmente diseñado para las naves de pesca en aguas internacionales.

El Estado panameño a través de la ARAP certifica la idoneidad de los observadores que cumplan con los requisitos del sistema de observadores. Estos deberán remitir la información pertinente en original o copia debidamente autenticada a la misma.

En cumplimiento de las Recomendaciones de ICCAT, se incluyeron todos los barcos mayores de 20 metros de eslora en su Registro Regional de barcos pesqueros. En este sentido es bueno hacer del conocimiento general que todas nuestras embarcaciones, independientemente del tamaño de eslora, tienen la obligación de cumplir con las normas establecidas por la OROP del área donde realizan sus actividades, así como sobre las especies abarcadas por dicho organismo. En ese sentido, el Decreto Ejecutivo No. 49 de 19 de octubre de 2009, por medio del cual se establece y reglamenta la Licencia de pesca internacional para naves de servicio internacional y se dictan otras disposiciones relativas a barcos de transporte de pescado y actividades de trasbordo de productos pesqueros, es extensivo a todas las embarcaciones pesqueras, incluyendo a los grandes palangreros

Mediante Resolución No. 1791 de 20 de diciembre de 2001, se estableció la obligación ‘a barcos panameños que realicen actividades pesqueras en aguas internacionales o en aguas de otro Estado, de pertenecer el Estado de pabellón, a la organización regional o sub-regional de pesca competente de dicha área geográfica y especies reguladas’. Según esta Resolución, los barcos de bandera panameña no pueden realizar actividades pesqueras si no somos miembros o colaboradores del organismo regional competente.

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 162 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones para la emisión de licencias de pesca. Se establecen nuevos requisitos elevando los niveles de controles e información precisa sobre sus armadores, agentes y/u operadores. Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones en materia de inspección, vigilancia y control así como la introducción de algunas medidas para la implementación como estado rector de puerto a buques de pabellón extranjero como por ejemplo la notificación previa, declaración de capturas entre otros.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 160 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones en materia de procesos administrativos sancionatorios y de cumplimiento donde se crean nuevas sanciones hasta inclusive la cancelación del registro de un buque de ser necesario.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	9/abril/2015
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	N/A
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	N/A
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo (en el mar y en puerto)	20/mayo/2014
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No hay transbordos en alta mar.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	Aplica, se envían según particularidad de la licencia de apoyo a la pesca.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	Se envían a la medida de la renovación de la licencia de apoyo a la pesca.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	20/mayo/2014
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	20/mayo/2014
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	20/mayo/2014
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No hay nada que informar.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha descubierto una presunta infracción	No hay nada que informar.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	N/A
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto.	N/A
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	N/A
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	N/A
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	Cumple.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de 20 m o más	No hay cambios al año anterior.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No contamos con una norma sobre buques deportivos.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No hemos denunciado buques.
GEN	0025	Informes sobre alegaciones IUU	N/A
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No hay algún comercio de importación o descarga en puerto panameño.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	9/junio/2015
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	20/mayo/2015
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	N/A
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	N/A
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	N/A
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	N/A
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2015	N/A
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	N/A
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	N/A
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 14-04, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 14-04	N/A

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2014	N/A
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	N/A
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	N/A
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	N/A
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A
BFT	1018	Nombre de la agencias autorizadas y de los inspectores individuales	N/A
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	N/A
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	30/sept/2014
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	30/sept/2014
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	N/A
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	N/A
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	N/A
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	N/A
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	N/A
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	N/A
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	N/A
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	N/A
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT/SKJ y cambios subsiguientes	N/A
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil y/o listado en el año anterior	A la medida de la renovación de licencia.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT/SKJ	No tenemos.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil/listado	9/abril/2015
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	9/abril/2015
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Aplica.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	9/abril/2015
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	Aplica.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	N/A

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del Norte	N/A
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No hay reporte.
BIL	5002	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante legislaciones o regulaciones internas, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013 por el cual se establece los mecanismos de inspección, vigilancia y control a los buques de captura y de apoyo a la pesca de pabellón nacional de servicio internacional.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	Resolución Administrativa No. ADM/ARAP No. 13 por medio del cual se adopta el plan de acción nacional para la conservación y ordenación en las pesquerías de tiburones.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No contamos con la norma doméstica.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para hacer un seguimiento interno de las capturas y conservar y gestionar al marrajo dientuso	No contamos con la norma doméstica.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre las acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que respalden esta implementación	Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013 por el cual se establecen los mecanismos de inspección, vigilancia y control a los buques de captura y de apoyo a la pesca de pabellón nacional de servicio internacional.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT, antes de su reunión anual de 2013, la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15)	Decreto Ejecutivo No. 9 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. Resolución Administrativa No. ADM/ARAP No. 13 por medio del cual se adopta el plan de acción nacional para la conservación y ordenación en las pesquerías de tiburones. Resolución Administrativa ARAP No. 022-2011 por medio del cual se establecen los requisitos para la expedición de certificados de exportación de aletas de tiburón.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No contamos con la norma doméstica.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No contamos con la norma.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Aplica, tenemos una norma de veda, que aplica para estos barcos también, en lo concerniente a descargas.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	N/A
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recs. de ICCAT	No tenemos solicitudes al respecto.

Sección 4: Actividades de esquema e inspección

En el lado Atlántico de Panamá, existen puertos internacionales con característica para el trasbordo o desembarque, sin embargo, pocos buques que faenan en el mar Caribe o en el Atlántico realizan esta actividad en puertos panameños. Los barcos panameños de licencia internacional desembarcan su captura en puertos de otros Estados.

Mediante Resuelto 002 de 17 de noviembre de 2009, Panamá adoptó los Reglamentos 1005 y 1006 de la Unión Europea que establecen la obligación de implementar un Sistema de Certificación para la validación de las capturas de recursos acuáticos provenientes de terceros países que serán transportados hacia y desembarcados en el territorio de la Unión Europea desde el 1 de enero de 2010; cumpliendo así el país con su compromiso de cooperar con la erradicación de la pesca ilegal, no declarada no reglamentada (INDNR).

Mediante Resolución ADM/ARAP No. 113 de 02 de noviembre de 2011 y publicada en Gaceta Oficial No. 26918-A el miércoles 23 de noviembre de 2011 se ordenó el Registro de buques de más de veinte (20) metros de eslora en cumplimiento a las medidas de los Organismos Regionales e Internacionales de Ordenamiento Pesquero.

Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 162 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones para la emisión de licencias de pesca. Se establecen nuevos requisitos elevando los niveles de controles e información precisa sobre sus armadores, agentes y/u operadores.

Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 161 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulaciones en materia de inspección, vigilancia y control, así como la introducción de algunas medidas para la implementación como Estado rector de puerto a buques de pabellón extranjero como por ejemplo la notificación previa, declaración de capturas entre otros.

Mediante Decreto Ejecutivo No. 160 de 6 de junio de 2013, se establecen nuevas regulación en materia de procesos administrativos sancionatorios y de cumplimiento donde se crean nuevas sanciones hasta inclusive la cancelación del registro de un buque de ser necesario.

El Canal de Panamá, por Constitución, tiene reglas diferentes sobre todo para permitir el paso sin distinción, de naves de distintas nacionalidades, el Canal de Panamá es considerado una vía interoceánica internacional de naturaleza neutral, por lo que no es ni debe definirse como una facilidad o recinto portuario.

Sección 5: Otras actividades

Panamá no excedió la cuota de captura de patudo en sus buques cerqueros, no capturó ninguna especie de las cuales no tenemos cuota o superando los límites asignados dentro de la resolución para los países que no tenemos cuota.

Cabe mencionar que entre otras actividades de captura se adjunta en las Tareas I y II.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINES
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES PHILIPPINES
INFORME ANUAL DE FILIPINAS**

SUMMARY

In 2014 the total marine fish capture production (both commercial and municipal) of the country declined by 0.15% to 2.311 million t of which tuna fisheries contributed approximately 384,942 t of the total marine fish production. This is based on the estimates generated by the Bureau of Agriculture Statistics (BAS) office. The tuna catch from the ICCAT Convention area was nearly 1% of the Philippine tuna production in terms of volume. Production of yellowfin tuna (locally called Tambakol) amounted to 139,920 t in 2014. Skipjack (locally called Gulyasan) production registered 233,853 t. All statistics from the BAS for the year 2014 are still preliminary at the time of writing. While the Philippines has 17 Philippine flagged fishing vessels authorized to fish in the ICCAT Convention area as listed in the ICCAT registry of vessels, only 11 fishing vessels are authorized to fish at the same time in any given year due to various ICCAT Recommendations/Resolutions. The Philippines had been strengthening the data collection system by increasing the number of enumerators to address the conservation and management issues of highly migratory fish stocks as evidenced in its involvement in the data collection project funded by the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), among other initiatives. It also supports the ICCAT statistical program for bluefin, bigeye and swordfish and providing financial support the ICCAT Regional Observer Program. The Philippines as an ICCAT member continues its strong commitment for the effective management, conservation and sustainable use of highly migratory fish stocks in the ICCAT Convention area. This includes the recent initiatives to review and revise its basic law, the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 incorporating the latest and most acceptable fisheries management practices worldwide.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2014, la production totale de poissons marins capturés (à la fois au niveau commercial et municipal) du pays a chuté d'environ 0,15%, étant ramenée à 2,311 millions de tonnes. La prise de thonidés représentait environ 384.942 t de la production totale de poissons marins. Ces chiffres se fondent sur les estimations du Bureau des statistiques agricoles (BAS). La prise de thonidés provenant de la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT représentait environ 1% de la production thonière des Philippines en termes de volume. La production d'albacore (appelé localement Tambakol) s'est élevée à 139.920 t en 2014. La production de listao (appelé localement Gulyasan) s'est chiffrée à 233.853 t. Toutes les statistiques émanant du BAS au titre de 2014 sont encore préliminaires au moment de la rédaction du présent document. Même si les Philippines comptent 17 navires de pêche arborant leur pavillon autorisés à pêcher dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT et inscrits dans le registre ICCAT de navires, seuls 11 navires de pêche sont autorisés à pêcher au même moment au cours de toute année donnée en raison de diverses Recommandations/Résolutions de l'ICCAT. Les Philippines ont renforcé le programme de collecte de données en augmentant le nombre des recenseurs visant à faire face aux problèmes de conservation et de gestion des stocks de grands migrateurs, comme en témoigne leur participation au projet de collecte des données financé par la Commission de la pêche dans le Pacifique central et occidental (WCPFC), entre autres initiatives. Les Philippines soutiennent également le Programme statistique de l'ICCAT sur le thon rouge, le thon obèse et l'espadon et apportent un appui financier au Programme régional d'observateurs de l'ICCAT. En qualité de membre de l'ICCAT, les Philippines poursuivent leur ferme engagement en vue d'une gestion efficace, de la conservation et l'utilisation durables des stocks de grands migrateurs présents dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT. Cela comprend les récentes initiatives entreprises pour examiner et réviser son droit fondamental, le code de la pêche des Philippines datant de 1998 en y incorporant les pratiques de gestion des pêcheries les plus récentes et acceptables au niveau mondial.

RESUMEN

En 2014, la producción total de peces marinos capturados (tanto comercial como municipal) del país descendió en un 0,15% hasta 2.311 millón de toneladas métricas, de las cuales las pesquerías de túnidos han respondido de aproximadamente 384.942 t de la producción total de peces marinos. Esto se basa en las estimaciones realizadas por la Oficina de Estadísticas Agrícolas (BAS). La captura de túnidos en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT responde de aproximadamente el 1% de la producción de túnidos de Filipinas en términos de volumen. La producción de rabil (llamado localmente Tambakol) ascendió a 139.920 t en 2014. La producción de listado (llamado localmente Gulyasan) ascendió a 233.853 t. Todas las estadísticas del BAS para el año 2014 son aún preliminares en el momento de redactar este informe. Aunque Filipinas cuenta con 17 buques pesqueros con pabellón de Filipinas autorizados a pescar en la zona del Convenio ICCAT y que están incluidos en el Registro ICCAT de buques, sólo 11 están autorizados a pescar al mismo tiempo en un año determinado debido a las diversas Recomendaciones/Resoluciones de ICCAT. Filipinas ha estado reforzando el sistema de recopilación de datos, aumentando el número de encuestadores, para abordar las cuestiones de conservación y ordenación de stocks de peces altamente migratorios tal y como se evidencia por su participación en un proyecto de recopilación de datos financiado por la Comisión Pesquera del Pacífico central y occidental (WCPFC), entre otras iniciativas. Filipinas respalda también el programa de documento estadístico ICCAT para el atún rojo, patudo y pez espada y proporciona apoyo financiero al Programa regional de observadores de ICCAT. Filipinas, en su calidad de miembro de ICCAT, mantiene su firme compromiso de fomentar la ordenación eficaz, la conservación y el uso sostenible de los stocks de peces altamente migratorios en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT. Esto incluye las recientes iniciativas para examinar y revisar sus leyes básicas, el Código de pesca de Filipinas de 1998, incorporando las últimas prácticas de ordenación pesquera más aceptables de todo el mundo.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Philippines is one of the major tuna producers in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean (WCPO). Its fisheries production contributes 2.3% and 4.3% at current and constant prices to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), both for domestic food security and on industrial scale. Based on the latest data on the fisherfolk registration (FishR) of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, an estimated 1.8 million people depend on the fishing industry for their livelihood.

The Philippines as a member of the Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC), Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT), and as Cooperating Non-Member of the Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (CCSBT) have fishing vessels operating in these oceans where the catches of tunas continue to provide significant contribution to the total production of the country. The total tuna catches of the Philippines for the year 2014 is 145,289 t. The catches from the WCPFC accounts for the largest volume in the tuna production estimated at 144,189 t.

Tunas are being caught by a variety of gears such as purse seine and ring net, aside from longline, hook and line and handline. In the ICCAT area, only longline is being used as a gear for catching tunas.

Section 2: Fisheries research and statistics

The statistics for tuna in the Philippines are gathered by the Bureau of Agricultural Statistics (BAS) of the newly organized 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 the most appropriate statistics for its Science Committee, as the reportorial system for BAS 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 the 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) since last January 2005 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. In May each year, there is a joint Philippines/WCPFC Annual Tuna Fisheries Catch Estimates Review Workshop. This began in 2009 and continues till 2013. 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 transshipment of catches in the high seas and is contributing a sizable amount in its implementation.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	September 21, 2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	April 13, 2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	April 13, 2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	April 13, 2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	April 13, 2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
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
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	Not applicable
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Logbook catch data already submitted in Task II (catch & effort) April 13, 2015.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable

Number	Information required	Response
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	April 13, 2015
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable. No incidental catch reported.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable. No incidental catch reported.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. No incidental catch reported.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable. No incidental catch reported.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable. No incidental catch reported.
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. No incidental catch reported.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Submitted in Task II catch & effort data April 13, 2015.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

Even as the Philippine Fisheries Code (Republic Act Number 8550) was being reviewed in 2014 for possible amendments, the Philippines continue to implement relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures as well as Philippine fisheries laws and regulations. (Note: as of this writing, the Philippine Fisheries Code of 1998 had been amended by Republic Act Number 10654.) The proposals for the amendments are for the purpose of elevating the level of penalties to reflect more current international levels of sanctions and new developments which are consistent with our international commitments, among others such as the application of the 2009 Port State Measures Agreement. All of these proposals are for the purpose of implementing our Flag State, Port State and Coastal State obligations.

All fishing vessels are required to secure 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, and 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, imposition of fines and in some cases, include imprisonment.

The Philippine Fisheries Code also provides for 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 has launched a Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). The Philippine Vessel Monitoring System is now in place and in operation for all fishing vessels operating outside of the Philippines. The system has the capability to track Philippine flagged vessels operating in the ICCAT, WCPFC, IOTC. At present, BFAR is coordinating with different VMS providers for automatic sending/receiving of VMS data of FMC from various systems. Likewise BFAR required commercial fishing vessel owners to submit Vessel Tracking Agreement Form (VTAF) authorizing BFAR to monitor and track their respective vessels. Moreover, it coordinated with WCPFC regarding VMS data access of Fisheries Monitoring Center and granted with privilege of view only and with PNG regarding VMS access of data of those Philippine flagged vessels operating in PNG waters. The VMS system or its clone may also be made applicable to fishing vessels operating in Philippine waters.

The Fisheries Monitoring Center (FMC) with its operation of the Vessel Monitoring System is capable of tracking/monitoring Philippine flagged vessels operating in Philippine waters, waters under the jurisdiction of other coastal States, and in international waters.

As mentioned in our Annual Report last year, the Philippines is implementing the approved Philippine Tuna Management Plan providing for 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 (FADs) 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.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	(Annual Report) September 21, 2015.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	September 12, 2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	September 12, 2015
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Within 24 hours.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Not applicable
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Not applicable (No changes from previous year.)
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable (No changes from previous year.)
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carryover of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable

Category	No.	Information required	Response
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	Not applicable
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	June 9, 2015
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2014	June 9, 2015
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable (No change.)
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable (No change.)
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	Not applicable
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	On time reporting.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	(Annual Report) September 21, 2015.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	(Annual Report) September 21, 2015.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	(Annual Report) September 21, 2015.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	(Annual Report) September 21, 2015.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable (No incidental catch reported.)
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable (No incidental catch reported.)
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable

Section 4. Inspection schemes and activities

The Philippines is a participant of the ICCAT Regional Observer Program to monitor transshipment operations of fishing vessels authorized to fish in the ICCAT Convention area.

Since July 2002, the Philippines have implemented the ICCAT Tuna Statistical Document Program for bluefin, bigeye and swordfish. We are also doing this in IOTC, WCPFC and CCSBT.

4.1 Fisheries information on Philippine vessels in the Atlantic Ocean

In 2014, the Philippines have seventeen (17) fishing vessels that were listed, authorized and registered to fish in the ICCAT Convention area. However, only 11 vessels are authorized to fish in the area at any given year. The catches of these vessels for 2014 totaled 2,110.6 t and break down by species as follows: bigeye - 1,963 t, yellowfin - 75.8 t and swordfish - 71.8 t.

The Philippines under its Fisheries Code and other subsequent issuances recognizes the prohibition on catching sharks, turtles and other species that have been listed under CITES. Fishing vessels authorized to fish in other RFMOs convention areas comply with the provisions and applicable strategies to mitigate and avoid such mortalities of sharks, turtles and other species.

ANNUAL REPORT OF RUSSIA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA RUSSIE
INFORME ANUAL DE RUSIA

SUMMARY

In 2010-2014, during trawl fishing by Russian vessels in the ICCAT Convention area tuna occurred in catches. During non-specialized trawl fishing (for small coastal fish species) tuna occurred as by-catch. A purse seiner specialized in fishing for tunas of a tropical group is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse seine) fleet did not operate from 2010-2014. In Russia, work related to research on tunas and other species of the tuna fishery is carried out by federal State unitary enterprises: the Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography ("AtlantNIRO"), Kaliningrad, and the Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography ("VNIRO"), Moscow. These institutions collect fishery and biological statistics, analyze the data collected, carry out operative fishery monitoring, and prepare proposals and recommendations required for the operation of tuna fishing vessels. Within the framework of ICCAT activities, Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on "Tropical Tunas". Research carried out in 2014-2015 comprised of collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials.

RÉSUMÉ

Entre 2010 et 2014, des thonidés sont apparus dans les captures de navires russes qui s'adonnaient à la pêche au chalut dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT. Dans le cadre de la pêche au chalut non spécialisée (petits poissons côtiers), des thonidés ont été capturés en tant que prises accessoires. Un senneur spécialisé dans la pêche de thonidés tropicaux est actuellement opérationnel. Les problèmes relatifs à la relance de ce type de pêcherie sont en cours de solution. Entre 2010 et 2014 la flottille spécialisée de senneurs n'a pas opéré. En Russie, les travaux de recherche portant sur les thonidés et les espèces apparentées sont assumés par des entreprises unitaires de l'État fédéral : l'Institut de recherche scientifique atlantique des pêcheries et d'océanographie ("AtlantNIRO") de Kaliningrad et par l'Institut de recherche fédéral russe des pêcheries et d'océanographie ("VNIRO") de Moscou. Ces institutions recueillent les statistiques sur la pêche et la biologie, analysent les données collectées, fournissent un suivi des pêcheries opérationnelles et formulent les propositions et les recommandations nécessaires aux opérations des navires de pêche thonière. Dans le cadre des activités de l'ICCAT, la Russie prend part aux travaux de la Sous-commission 1 consacrée aux thonidés tropicaux. Les travaux de recherche réalisés en 2014 et 2015 ont englobé la collecte et le traitement du matériel actuel sur la pêche et la biologie.

RESUMEN

En 2010-2014, durante la pesca de arrastre de buques rusos en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT se realizaron capturas de túnidos. Durante la pesca de arrastre no especializada (pequeños peces costeros), se capturaron túnidos de forma fortuita. Actualmente, se está llevando a cabo la pesca especializada de túnidos tropicales con un cerquero. Se están solucionando los problemas existentes para reiniciar este tipo de pesquería. En 2010-2014 no operó la flota especializada (cerco). En Rusia, el trabajo de investigación relacionado con la pesca de túnidos y especies afines lo llevan a cabo las empresas unitarias federales estatales: el Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (AtlantNIRO), Kaliningrado, y el Russian Federal Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO), Moscú. Estas instituciones recopilan estadísticas biológicas y pesqueras, analizan los datos recopilados, proporcionan un seguimiento operativo de la pesca, y también redactan propuestas y recomendaciones necesarias para las operaciones de los buques pesqueros atuneros. En el seno de ICCAT, Rusia participa en los trabajos de la Subcomisión 1, "Túnidos tropicales". Los trabajos de investigación realizados en 2014-2015 incluyeron la recopilación y procesamiento de materiales biológicos y pesqueros actuales.

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Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2014 trawl fishing vessels caught 395 t of bullet tuna *Auxis rochei*, 121 t of frigate tuna *A. thazard*, 222 t of Atlantic black skipjack *Euthynnus alletteratus*, 1 t of oceanic skipjack *Katsuwonus pelamis* and 323 t of Atlantic bonito *Sarda sarda* as by-catch in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (ECA).

According to preliminary figures, in the first half of 2015 in the Eastern-Central Atlantic, trawling vessels caught 13 t of frigate tuna, 46 t of bullet tuna, 26 t of Atlantic black skipjack and 128 t of Atlantic bonito.

Section 2: Research and statistics

In 2014 AtlantNIRO observers were sampling biological material on tunas aboard trawlers in the Eastern-Central Atlantic (area SJ71 according to 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 by-catch, individually or up to several dozens of specimens. The material on frigate tuna, bullet tuna, Atlantic black skipjack, oceanic skipjack and Atlantic bonito was collected in amount of 2585 specimens for mass measurements, 468 specimens for biological analyses.

Bullet tuna occurred in catches within the area of 9°53’-22°05’N in August and October. Fish length varied from 33.0 up to 40.0 cm, the average length was 37.2 cm. Maturing and post-spawning tuna was regularly caught in August, October.

Frigate tuna occurred within the area of 9°05’-20°36’N in July and in November-December. Within the period of observations fish length varied from 27.0-39.0 cm with the mean length of 32.9 cm. Generally, post-spawning tuna was in the catches.

Atlantic black skipjack occurred in catches within the area of 18°00’-18°53’N in July. Fish length varied from 32.0 up to 59.0 cm with the mean length of 46.5 cm. Immature tuna made up 33% and post-spawning tuna - 67%.

Oceanic skipjack occurred in catches within the area of 16°00’-17°12’N in July. Fish length varied from 45.0 up to 58.0 cm with the mean length of 51.1 cm. Species is predominantly presented by maturing tuna - 61.1%. Post-spawning tuna made up 38.9%.

Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in the area of 9°06’-23°52’N in April-December. The catches contained 30.0-77.0 cm fish with the mean length of 53.4 cm. The fraction of maturing fish was 56.3%, spawning and post-spawning fish - 43.7 %.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL – all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	04.09.2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	02.09.2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	23.07.2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Non-applicable. By-catch at non-specialized fishing.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	23.07.2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	23.07.2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Non-applicable
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Non-applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Non-applicable

S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	23.07.2015. Data on by-catch of Atlantic bonito and “small” tunas.
S11	Alternativescientificmonitoringapproach	Non-applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Non-applicable
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	Non-applicable
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Non-applicable
S15	Size sampling from farms	Non-applicable
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Non-applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Non-applicable
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Non-applicable
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Non-applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Non-applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Non-applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Non-applicable
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Non-applicable
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Non-applicable
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Non-applicable
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	Non-applicable
S46	Information collected by observers	04.09.2015
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Non-applicable
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Non-applicable
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Non-applicable
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Non-applicable
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Non-applicable
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Non-applicable

S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Non-applicable
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Non-applicable
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Non-applicable
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Non-applicable
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Non-applicable
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Non-applicable
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	Non-applicable
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Non-applicable
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Non-applicable
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	Non-applicable
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Non-applicable
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Non-applicable
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Non-applicable

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

In 2010-2014 Russia did not conduct a specialized tuna fishery or a fishery of tuna-like species. Small tunas and Atlantic bonito occasionally occurred as a by-catch during trawling for small coastal pelagic species.

While fishing in the areas where tunas and tuna-like species may occur as by-catches, the ICCAT requirements and recommendations concerning restrictions on tuna fishery and a ban on fishery of quoted species were observed.

3.1 Vessels list

In 2014 on the ICCAT Record 5 purse seine vessels in no-operative condition have been listed. According to the ship owner, the vessels are docked for repairs and intended for specialized purse seine tuna fishery. In compliance with Recommendation 11-01, two seiners were excluded from the Record of Vessels in 2013.

In August 2014, 9 trawlers were listed on the ICCAT Record that periodically operated in the area of the Eastern-Central Atlantic and whose by-catch may contain small tuna species and Atlantic bonito.

3.2 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

In compliance with ICCAT recommendation on VMS equipment improvement Rec. 04-11, the Satellite Vessel Monitoring System (VMS) was installed aboard all seine vessels in 2000.

3.3 Closure of fishing season

In compliance with Recommendations 04-01 and 11-01, in 2010-2014 no purse seine fishery was carried out from 1 to 30 November and from 1 January to 28 February in the areas specified in the recommendations.

3.4 Observer program

Russia has been implementing the observer program “Small tunas in trawler fishery”. The observers have been collecting biological data on fishery vessels in the eastern Atlantic within Exclusive Economic Zones since 2006. In 2014-2015 observers worked aboard trawling vessels in the ICCAT Convention area. They carried out monitoring of fishing procedures and collected fishery and biological data. In 2014 the work of observers covered 6-9% of trawlers. Observers carried out the following types of activities: identifying species composition of tunas; assessing tuna share in by-catches. Data collecting on fishing gear and fishery coordinates as well as the other parameters of fishing and vessel information was carried out. The presence aboard trawling vessels of observers that collect material concerning tuna and tuna-like species in by-catches all year round enhances the quality of the statistics.

3.5 Bigeye tuna

Russia does not have a specialized fishing fleet for bigeye tuna. In compliance with Recommendation 14-01 the annual by-catch of bigeye tuna in the Russian purse seine fishery cannot exceed 2100 t. In 2014 and 2015 bigeye tuna was absent in by-catches.

3.6 Oceanic sharks

In compliance with Recommendations 09-07, 10-07 and 10-08 the information concerning a ban on fishery, landing and transshipping of oceanic sharks (bigeye thresher shark *Alopias superciliosus*, hammerhead shark *Sphyrnidae* and oceanic whitetip shark *Carcharhinus longimanus*) in the ICCAT Convention area was provided to fishery, transportation and other organizations concerned.

3.7 Silky shark

In compliance with Recommendation 11-08 the information concerning a ban on fishery, retaining onboard, as well as transshipping and landing of any parts or whole of a silky shark *Carcharhinus falciformis* was provided to fishery, transportation and other organizations concerned.

3.8 Transshipment program

In compliance with Recommendation 06-11 landing of catches in 2014 and 2015 was carried out in port.

3.9 Vessel registration

In compliance with Recommendations 14-01 and 12-06 information concerning registration required of all types of vessels whose activities are related to tuna and tuna-like species fishery, processing, landing, transshipping, and storage was sent to the Federal Agency for Fisheries and the East Atlantic Fishery Association. In August 2014 9 trawlers were listed on the ICCAT Record of Vessels that periodically operated in the area of the Eastern-Central Atlantic and in whose by-catch small tuna species and Atlantic bonito may be present.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	In 2010-2015, 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 purse seiner specialized in fishing for tropical tunas is in progress at the moment. Issues aimed at resuming this type of fishery are being resolved. A specialized (purse seine) fleet did not operate in 2010 - 2014. Within the framework of ICCAT activities Russia participates in the work of Panel 1 on tropical tunas. Research carried out in 2014-2015 comprised collecting and processing current fishery and biological materials. 04.09.2015
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	See section 0001.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	02.09.2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Non-applicable
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Non-applicable
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Non-applicable
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Non-applicable
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Non-applicable
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Non-applicable
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Non-applicable
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Non-applicable
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Non-applicable
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Non-applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Non-applicable
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Non-applicable
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Non-applicable
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Non-applicable
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Non-applicable
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Non-applicable

GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	9 currently authorised vessels.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	25.09.2015
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Non-applicable. LSTLV fishing is absent.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Non-applicable
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Non-applicable
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Non-applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Non-applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Non-applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Non-applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Non-applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Non-applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Non-applicable
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Non-applicable
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Non-applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Non-applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Non-applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Non-applicable
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Non-applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Non-applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Non-applicable
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Non-applicable
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Non-applicable
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Non-applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Non-applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Non-applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Non-applicable
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Non-applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Non-applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Non-applicable
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Non-applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Non-applicable
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Non-applicable
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Non-applicable
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Non-applicable
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Non-applicable
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Non-applicable
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Non-applicable
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Non-applicable
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Non-applicable
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Non-applicable
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Non-applicable

BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Non-applicable
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	Non-applicable
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	Non-applicable
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Non-applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Non-applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Non-applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Non-applicable
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Non-applicable
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Non-applicable
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Non-applicable
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Non-applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Non-applicable
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Non-applicable
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Non-applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Non-applicable
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Non-applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Non-applicable
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Non-applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Non-applicable
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Non-applicable
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Non-applicable

SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Non-applicable
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Non-applicable
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Non-applicable
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Non-applicable
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Non-applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Non-applicable

Section 4: Inspection activities

The work of observers was arranged on an all-year-round basis aboard trawling vessels carrying out target fishery of small pelagic species (horse mackerel, sardinella, mackerel and other species). Tuna and Atlantic bonito occurred as a by-catch in catches. The observers assessed amounts of total catches, species composition of catches, proportion of various species in catches, collected data on fish length and biological condition. A group of observers aboard the vessels kept records concerning fishery activities of vessels and biological data on fishery objects. The observers prepared reports summarizing the results of their activities aboard the vessels.

INFORME ANUAL DE SENEGAL¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SÉNÉGAL
INFORME ANUAL DE SENEGAL

SUMMARY

*In 2014, the Senegalese industrial tuna fleet was comprised of six (6) baitboat vessels that mainly targeted tropical tuna, in particular yellowfin (*Thunnus albacares*), bigeye (*Thunnus obesus*) and skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) and one (1) longline vessel targeting swordfish. However, a section of the artisanal fisheries (handline, troll and purse seine net) and the sport fishery were directed at billfish (marlins, swordfish and sailfish) and small tunas (Atlantic black skipjack, mackerel, Atlantic bonito, frigate tuna, etc.) and shark. The total catches of Senegalese baitboats are estimated at 4196 t, of which 500 t were yellowfin tuna, 3252 t skipjack, 361 t bigeye and 83 t Atlantic black skipjack and frigate tuna. Catches in 2014 decreased by 29% as compared to 2013 (5910 t). As for the longline fishery, catches are estimated at 246 t, i.e. a decrease of 42% compared to 2013 (424 t). Catches are essentially comprised of swordfish (192 t), shark (22 t), marlins (10 t) and sailfish (2 t). As regards the artisanal fisheries, the catches of small tunas and tuna-like species in 2014 are estimated at 6850 t. Shark are estimated at 885 t. For the sport fishery, catches were estimated at 28 t (31 t in 2013), of which 22 t were marlins, 4 t sailfish and 2 t yellowfin tuna. For research and statistics, the Centre of Oceanographic Research in Dakar - Thiaroye (CRODT) ensured the monitoring of the fishing activities of all tuna vessels visiting the port of Dakar. The work consists in collecting fisheries catch and effort statistics via fishing activity logbooks. This work is supplemented by information from various sources (factories, vessel owners, Directorate of Maritime Fisheries, Customs, etc.). Multi-species sampling is also carried out in the port when the tuna vessels land their catches. Monitoring of landings and samplings of billfish is always carried out in the main artisanal fishery ports.*

RÉSUMÉ

*En 2014, la flottille thonière industrielle sénégalaise est composée de six (6) canneurs qui ciblent essentiellement les thons tropicaux notamment l'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), le thon obèse (*Thunnus obesus*) et le listao (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) et un (1) palangrier qui cible l'espadon. Cependant, une partie des pêcheries artisanales (la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et la senne tournante) et la pêche sportive capturent les poissons porte-épée (marlins, espadon et voilier) et les petits thonidés (thonine, maquereau, bonite, auxide, etc.) et les requins. Les prises totales des canneurs sénégalais sont estimées à 4.196 tonnes dont 500 tonnes d'albacore, 3.252 tonnes de listao, 361 tonnes de patudo et 83 tonnes de thonine et d'auxide. Les captures de 2014 ont connu une baisse de 29% par rapport à 2013 (5.910 tonnes). En ce qui concerne la pêche palangrière, les prises de 2014 sont estimées à 246 tonnes soit une réduction de 42 % par rapport à 2013 (424 tonnes). Les captures sont constituées essentiellement d'espadon (192 tonnes), de requins (22 tonnes), de marlins (10 tonnes) et de voiliers (2 tonnes). En ce qui concerne les pêcheries artisanales, les prises de petits thonidés et d'espèces apparentées en 2014 sont estimées à 6.850 tonnes. Les requins sont estimés à 885 tonnes. Pour la pêche sportive, les captures ont été estimées à 28 tonnes (31 t en 2013), dont 22 tonnes de marlins, 4 tonnes de voiliers et 2 tonnes d'albacore. Pour la recherche et les statistiques, le Centre de recherches océanographiques de Dakar – Thiaroye (CRODT) assure le suivi des activités de pêche de l'intégralité des thoniers qui fréquentent le port de Dakar. Le travail consiste au recueil des statistiques de captures et d'effort de pêche à travers les carnets d'activité de pêche. Ce travail est complété par des informations de diverses sources (usines, armements, Direction des pêches maritimes, douane etc.). Des échantillonnages multispécifiques sont également réalisés au port lors des débarquements des thoniers. Le suivi des débarquements et l'échantillonnage des istiophoridés sont toujours menés au niveau des principaux ports de la pêche artisanale.*

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RESUMEN

En 2014, la flota atunera industrial senegalesa se componía de seis (6) barcos de cebo vivo que dirigieron su actividad fundamentalmente a los túnidos tropicales, sobre todo el rabil (Thunnus albacares), el patudo (Thunnus obesus) y el listado (Katsuwonus pelamis), y de un palangrero que dirigió su actividad al pez espada. Sin embargo, una parte de las pesquerías artesanales (liña de mano, curricán y cerco de jareta) y la pesca deportiva capturan peces de pico (marlines, pez espada y pez vela), pequeños túnidos (bacoreta, carita lucio, bonito, melva, etc.), y tiburones. Las capturas totales de los barcos de cebo vivo senegaleses se han estimado en 4.196 t, compuestas por 500 t de rabil, 3.252 t de listado, 361 t de patudo y 83 t de bacoreta y melva. Las capturas de 2014 experimentaron un descenso del 29% con respecto a 2013 (5.910 t). En lo que concierne a la pesca de palangre, las capturas de 2014 se estimaron en 246 t, es decir una reducción del 42% con respecto a 2013 (424 t). Las capturas están compuestas sobre todo de pez espada (192 t), tiburones (22 t), marlines (10 t) y peces vela (2 t). Respecto a las pesquerías artesanales, las capturas de pequeños túnidos y especies afines ascendieron en 2014 a 6.850 t. Se estimaron unas capturas de tiburones del orden de 885 t. En cuanto a la pesca deportiva, las capturas se estimaron en 28 t (31 t en 2013), de las cuales 22 t de marlines, 4 t de pez vela y 2 t de rabil. En cuanto a la investigación y estadísticas, el Centro de Investigaciones oceanográficas de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) se encarga del seguimiento de las actividades de pesca de todos los atuneros que frecuentan el puerto de Dakar. Su trabajo consiste en recopilar estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de pesca procedentes de los cuadernos de pesca. Este trabajo se completa con información de varias fuentes (fábricas, armadores, Dirección de pesca marítima, aduanas, etc.). También se realizan actividades de muestreos multiespecíficos en el puerto, en el momento del desembarque de los atuneros. El seguimiento de los desembarques y el muestreo de los istiofóridos siguen realizándose a nivel de los principales puertos de pesca artesanal.

Ère partie (Informations sur les pêcheries, la recherche et les statistiques)

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Ce rapport est essentiellement axé sur la pêche thonière sénégalaise (industrielle, artisanale et sportive).

En 2014, les captures sénégalaises de thonidés et espèces apparentées de l'Atlantique de toutes les flottilles s'élèvent 12 198 tonnes, soit une baisse de – 9 % par rapport à 2013 (13445 tonnes).

1.1 La pêche industrielle

La flottille de canneurs basée à Dakar en 2014 est composée de 14 canneurs dont six sénégalais, un français et sept espagnols. Par ailleurs, 21 senneurs (huit espagnols, trois cap-verdiens, trois des Antilles Hollandaises, deux guatémaltais, deux panaméens, un bélizien, un français et un ivoirien) ont transbordé et/ou débarqué une partie seulement au port de Dakar.

1.1.1 Les prises de thonidés tropicaux des canneurs sénégalais

Les prises totales des canneurs sénégalais en 2014 sont estimées à 4196 tonnes dont 500 tonnes d'albacore, 3252 tonnes de listao, 361 tonnes de patudo et 83 tonnes de thonine et d'auxide. Les captures de 2014 ont connu une baisse de 29% par rapport à 2013 (5910 tonnes). Les canneurs sénégalais ont effectué 1270 jours de mer et 1122 jours de pêche en 2014 contre 1444 jours de mer et 1313 jours de pêche en 2013. Le **Tableau 1** montre les prises par espèce, l'effort de pêche et les prises par unité d'effort (PUE) des canneurs sénégalais de 1991 à 2014. La **Figure 1** illustre la distribution des captures et de l'effort des canneurs sénégalais dans l'Atlantique en 2013 et 2014. Les canneurs fréquentent les mêmes zones de pêche entre les latitudes 22° nord et 10° sud.

La flottille des canneurs européens (espagnols et français) basés à Dakar a débarqué en 2014 7611 tonnes dont 85% par les espagnols et 15 % par les français. Les débarquements des senneurs étrangers non basés sont de 32.803 tonnes (6 % par les français, 36 % par les espagnols, 19% par les Antilles hollandaises, 17 % par les cap-verdiens, 14 % par les guatémaltais, 6 % par les panaméens, 3 % par les béliziens et 1 % par l'unique bateau ivoirien).

1.1.2 Les prises de la flottille palangrière

En 2014, la pêche palangrière sénégalaise ciblant l'espadon a enregistré une capture totale de 239 tonnes, dont 192 tonnes d'espadons. Les requins, marlin, voilier, thons etc. sont aussi capturés accessoirement par cette pêche. Les prises totales de 2014 ont enregistré une baisse de 44% par rapport à 2013 (424 tonnes). Le **Tableau 2** montre les prises par espèce de la pêche palangrière en 2014.

1.2 Les prises des pêcheries artisanales

Les prises de petits thonidés et espèces apparentées des pêcheries artisanales utilisant la ligne à la main, la ligne de traîne et les filets sont estimées à 6850 tonnes, soit une baisse de -17 % par rapport à 2013 (8279 tonnes). La thonine est l'espèce dominante dans les prises (3691 tonnes) et la bonite à dos rayé (1217 tonnes) et du thazard blanc (870 tonnes). Le **Tableau 3** montre l'évolution des captures de la pêche artisanale de 2000 à 2014.

La capture totale de requins des pêcheries artisanales a été estimée à 885 tonnes. Les genres *Carcharhinus*, *Sphyrna* et *Mustelus* sont dominants dans les captures avec 726 tonnes, 111 tonnes et 48 tonnes respectivement (**Tableau 4**).

1.3 Les prises de la pêche sportive

La pêche sportive cible essentiellement les marlins (BUM-*Makaira nigricans*), voiliers (SAI-*Istiophorus platypterus*) et espadon (SWO-*Xiphias gladius*). Toutefois, les coryphènes, les thonidés et autres espèces sont également capturés par cette pêche. Le **Tableau 5** montre les prises totales mensuelles en poids et l'effort en nombre de sorties collectées dans les centres principaux de Dakar et Mbour en 2014. Les captures ont été estimées à 28 tonnes, dont 22 tonnes de marlins, quatre tonnes de voiliers et deux tonnes d'albacore. Un effort de pêche de 883 sorties a été effectué en 2014. La stratégie consistant à relâcher certains individus, adoptée par la Fédération Sénégalaise de Pêche Sportive (FSPS) reste toujours en vigueur.

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

Le Centre de Recherches Océanographiques de Dakar-Thiaroye (CRODT) qui est la structure de l'Institut Sénégalais de Recherches agricoles chargée de la Recherche halieutique assure le suivi des activités de tous les thoniers nationaux et étrangers qui débarquent au port de Dakar.

Le travail consiste au recueil des statistiques de captures et d'effort de pêche à travers les carnets de pêche. Le système de collecte des statistiques 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 etc.). Des échantillonnages multi spécifiques sont également réalisés par les enquêteurs du CRODT lors des débarquements des canneurs et senneurs au port 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). Les activités de la section Thons du CRODT sont financées pour l'essentiel par le budget de l'Etat du Sénégal. De plus, le CRODT reçoit un appui financier de l'UE à travers 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.

Le CRODT a développé et mis en place un système d'enquête et de collecte des statistiques au niveau des principaux sites de débarquement (Grande Côte, Dakar et Petite Côte). Ces statistiques de la pêche artisanale sont recueillies par des enquêteurs (appuyés par des aides de plage) suivant un protocole d'échantillonnage établi scientifiquement.

Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), le suivi des débarquements et l'échantillonnage des tailles des istiophoridés (le voilier-*Istiophorus platypterus*) est toujours réalisé dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale, notamment à Soumbédioune, Yoff, Mbour et kayar.

ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	31/07/2015
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	31/07/2015
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	31/07/2015
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	31/07/2015
S6	Prise estimée par taille	31/07/2015
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	31/07/2015
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	Non applicable
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	Non applicable
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	Non applicable
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	Non applicable
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	Non applicable
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable
S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	31/07/2015

S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	Non applicable
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Non applicable
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	Non applicable
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	Non applicable
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	31/07/2015
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Dans le cadre du Programme de Recherche Intensive des Istiophoridés (EPBR), l'échantillonnage des istiophoridés (le voilier- <i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>) est intensifié dans les principaux sites de débarquement de la pêche artisanale. L'analyse des classes de tailles montre que les individus capturés au Sénégal sont généralement des adultes. La collecte des données de capture et d'effort est aussi menée au niveau de la pêche sportive.
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	31/07/2015
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	31/07/2015
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	31/07/2015
S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	

S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupe bleu	
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Oui pour les requins.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	
S39	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.	
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	
S42	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	

Ile Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 3 : Mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT

Dans le cadre de la maîtrise des paramètres importants pour une gestion durable des ressources halieutiques dont les thonidés, le Gouvernement du Sénégal a adopté un nouveau code de la pêche maritime.

Comme innovation majeure par rapport à l'ancien code, des dispositions relatives à l'application des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port sont prises en compte dans la présente loi.

Ainsi, tous les navires thoniers touchant le port de Dakar seront désormais soumis au contrôle de leur cargaison.

Pour parfaire ce processus, des inspecteurs sénégalais ont bénéficié à travers le fonds japonais d'un stage au Maroc pour renforcer leurs capacités pour la mise en œuvre des Recommandations 12-07 et 12-09.

Un suivi des activités des navires battant pavillon de l'Union européenne est en cours avec l'embarquement des observateurs à bord de ces navires dans le cadre de l'accord liant le Sénégal à l'UE.

Globalement, un suivi des activités de suivi contrôle et surveillance est en cours avec des patrouilles maritimes, aériennes et un régime d'inspection permanente à quai.

En plus, des mesures de gestion, de suivi, de contrôle et de surveillance portant notamment sur :

- Le registre national des navires de pêche afin d'avoir une traçabilité adéquate des activités des bateaux de pêche ;
- L'immatriculation physique et électronique des embarcations de pêche artisanale dans le cadre du Programme National d'Immatriculation ;
- La mise en place à bord de l'ensemble des navires de pêche industrielle d'une balise pour le suivi automatique des navires (VMS) ;

- L'amélioration du dispositif d'inspection et de contrôle au niveau de l'unique port des débarquements. Ce dispositif opérationnel quotidien permet d'inspecter près de 95% des débarquements réalisés sur le port. La mise en place d'un système de certificat des captures en vue de lutter contre la pêche illicite non déclarée et non réglementée conformément au règlement européen en la matière ;
- L'embarquement des observateurs pour le suivi des statistiques, notamment les opérations de pêche à l'appât vivant nécessaire aux thoniers canneurs.

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. En outre, le Sénégal, suit les opérations de pêche des navires battant son pavillon en activité dans d'autres zones économiques exclusives et en haute mer.

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPITRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	<p>Dans le cadre de la gestion durable des ressources halieutiques, dont les thonidés, le Gouvernement du Sénégal a adopté une nouvelle loi portant code de la pêche maritime.</p> <p>Comportant des dispositions relatives à l'application des mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port.</p> <p>Ainsi, tous les navires thoniers touchant le port de Dakar seront désormais soumis au contrôle de leurs cargaisons.</p> <p>Un suivi des activités de certains navires est en cours avec l'embarquement des observateurs à bord.</p> <p>Globalement, un suivi des activités de suivi, contrôle et surveillance avec des patrouilles maritimes, aériennes et un régime d'inspection permanente à quai.</p> <p>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. En outre, le Sénégal, suit les opérations de pêche des navires battant son pavillon en activité dans d'autres zones économiques exclusives et en haute mer.</p> <p>Application des dispositions relatives à l'inspection et au contrôle des navires conformément aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port : la vérification d'une autorisation de pêche ; la demande d'entrée au port, l'autorisation de débarquement ; la fiche de contrôle de captures, l'autorisation de transbordement ; l'inscription au registre).</p>
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	<p>Le suivi régulier des activités de pêche des thoniers est toujours assuré par l'équipe mise en place au port de pêche de Dakar par le CRODT. Ce travail est complété par des informations de divers sources (usines, armateurs, Direction des pêches maritimes. Des échantillonnages multi-spécifiques sont également réalisés en pêche industrielle et pêche artisanale ; Grace aux fonds du programme de recherche intensive sur les istiophoridés, l'échantillonnage des captures, efforts, tailles des istiophoridés est intensifié dans les principaux centres de débarquement de la pêche artisanale a consisté à la collecte des statistiques de captures et d'effort de pêche.</p>

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	14 septembre 2015
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Pas d'affrètement.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	Pas d'affrètement.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement	Non disponible
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Quarante-huit (48) navires ayant débarqué au port de Pêche de Dakar ont été inspectés à quai dans le cadre de l'application des mesures de l'Etat du port pour lutter contre la pêche illicite, non déclarée et non réglementée (INN).
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Transbordements de navires étrangers à quai sont autorisés par la douane et le port.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	Port de Dakar et Direction Protection et Surveillance des Pêches.
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	Port de Dakar.
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	Délai de 48 heures.
GEN	0013	Copie des rapports d'inspection au port	Au total, deux-mille-trois-cent-quarante-un (2341) inspections et/ou contrôle de navires ont été effectués comme suit : Sept-cent-quatre-vingt-trois (783) à quai, quatre-cent-cinquante-trois (453) en mer, neuf-cent-quatre-vingt-douze (992) par moyens aériens et en moyenne cent-treize (113) par suivi VMS.
GEN	0014	Copie des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Néant
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Application de la loi 98 32 portant code de la pêche.
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Néant
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Pas d'accord bilatéral d'inspection au port.
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Trois accords de pêche avec le Cap vert (en 1985), la Guinée Bissau (1978), la Gambie ont été conclus (2008). Avec la Mauritanie un accord sur la pêche artisanale est en vigueur. Pour son renouvellement avec l'UE, un projet de nouvel accord et de protocole a été paraphé le 25 avril 2014 et un nouvel accord a été signé le 20 novembre 2014 qui abroge et remplace l'accord de 1981.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Ces accords avec le Cap vert, la Guinée Bissau et la Gambie visant la pêche artisanale et la pêche industrielle dans une moindre mesure et accessoirement les thonidés donnent une part des captures qui sont incluses dans le rapport annuel 2014 du Sénégal.
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	On compte 6 navires de plus de 20 m autorisés sur un total de 13 navires.
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année précédente.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Mise en place d'un système de collecte de données statistiques des pêcheries récréatives, et d'un cadre d'échange sur la gestion de cette pêche. La pêche sportive est constituée d'un certain nombre de clubs répertoriés par la fédération sénégalaise de pêche sportive (FSPS). La stratégie de captures consiste à relâcher certains individus, sous l'impulsion de la FSPS qui assure la gestion des pêcheries sportives et récréatives. Les informations collectées dans ce domaine sont retracées dans le rapport annuel du Sénégal.
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Observateurs sénégalais à bord de tous les navires étrangers.
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Rapport d'observations envoyé au centre de recherche océanographique pour exploitation.
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2015	Plan de pêche espadon 14 septembre 2015.
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 13-07, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 13-07	
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2014	
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	
BFT	1018	Liste des inspecteurs [et agences]	
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	
BFT	1020	Ports de transbordement de thon rouge	
BFT	1021	Ports de débarquement de thon rouge	
BFT	1022	Rapports hebdomadaires de capture de thon rouge	
BFT	1023	Rapports mensuels de capture de thon rouge	
BFT	1024	Fermetures de la pêche de E-BFT	
BFT	1025	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	
BFT	1026	Documents de capture de thon rouge validés, sauf si les données sont saisies dans le système eBCD	
BFT	1027	Rapport annuel sur le BCD	
BFT	1028	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les BCD	
BFT	1029	Points de contact pour les BCD	
BFT	1030	Législation relative au BCD	
BFT	1031	Résumé de marquage, échantillon de marque des BCD	
BFT	1032	Navires ne figurant pas comme navire de pêche de thon rouge et présumés avoir pêché du thon rouge de l'Est	
BFT	1033	Données requises pour la saisie dans le système eBCD	
TRO	2001	Liste des navires de thon obèse/d'albacore et éventuelle modification ultérieure, y compris les navires de support associés aux senneurs/canneurs	24/04/2015
TRO	2002	Liste des navires autorisés ayant pêché du thon obèse et/ou de l'albacore en 2013	President Matar Ndiaye, Ramatoulaye, President Magatte Aya Diack II, Commandant Birame Thiaw, Lio 1, Lio 2.
TRO	2003	Rapports sur les enquêtes concernant les activités IUU réalisées par les navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	
TRO	2004	Rapport annuel sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture spatio-temporelle de la pêche de thon obèse/d'albacore	
TRO	2006	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	08 octobre 2015
TRO	2007	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Aucun changement.
SWO	3001	Données des Programmes de documents statistiques ICCAT	08 octobre 2015
SWO	3002	Sceaux et signatures de validation pour les SDP	Aucun changement.

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SWO	3003	Liste des navires de pêche ciblant l'espadon de la Méditerranée, notamment les navires titulaires de permis spéciaux pour pêcher au harpon et à la palangre	
SWO	3004	Liste des navires de pêche sportive/récréative autorisés à capturer de l'espadon de la Méditerranée	
SWO	3005	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	
SWO	3006	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon de la Méditerranée	
SWO	3007	Plan de développement, de pêche ou de gestion d'espadon de l'Atlantique Nord	14 septembre 2015
BIL	5001	Notification d'interdiction de rejeter des spécimens morts de makaires	
BIL	5002	Rapport sur les mesures prises pour mettre la Rec. 12-04 en œuvre par le biais de lois ou de réglementations nationales, incluant les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance	Les makaires sont ciblés par la pêche sportive et récréative. Toutes les prises sont relâchées (voir note sur la pêche sportive).
SHK	7001	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins-marteau capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La législation sénégalaise attribue à la Direction des parcs nationaux le rôle de surveillance du commerce international des animaux régis par un système de surveillance. Les animaux entrant dans cette catégorie dont des requins sont strictement interdits de commerce international.
SHK	7002	Notification des mesures nécessaires visant à garantir que les requins soyeux capturés par des CPC côtières en développement n'entrent pas sur le marché international	La législation sénégalaise attribue à la Direction des parcs nationaux le rôle de surveillance du commerce international des animaux régis par un système de surveillance. Les animaux entrant dans cette catégorie dont des requins sont strictement interdits de commerce international.
SHK	7003	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la réduction de la mortalité du requin-taube bleu	Les pêcheries de requin au Sénégal sont typiquement accidentelles et elles sont le cas échéant réalisées par la pêche artisanale. Par ailleurs le Sénégal a adopté un plan d'action de conservation des requins institué par la FAO.
SHK	7004	Rapport sur les mesures prises en vue de mettre en œuvre la Recommandation 11-08 par le biais de lois et de réglementations nationales, notamment les mesures de suivi, contrôle et surveillance qui appuient la mise en œuvre	Les pêcheries de requins au Sénégal sont typiquement accidentelles et elles sont le cas échéant réalisées par la pêche artisanale. Par ailleurs le Sénégal a adopté un plan d'action de conservation des requins institué par la FAO. 1. Mise en place d'un système de suivi VMS 2. Élaboration de base de données pour les statistiques 3. Mise en place d'un système de certification de captures 4. Inspection au port suivant législation nationale

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
SHK	7005	Toutes les CPC doivent soumettre au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT les détails sur la mise en œuvre et l'application des mesures de conservation et de gestion des requins (Recommandations 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 et 11-15)	La gestion des requins ne peut plus se limiter à l'espace d'un pays d'où l'instauration d'une gestion sous régional des ressources de requins pour assurer la visibilité des activités des plans nationaux requins sous l'égide de la FAO. La mise en œuvre de la politique de reconversion des acteurs de la pêche artisanale liés aux pêcheries de requins. La suspension périodique de la capture de requins.
BYC	8001	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Recommandation 10-09, paragraphes 1, 2 et 7 et actions pertinentes prises en vue de mettre en œuvre les directives de la FAO	La capture, la détention et la commercialisation des tortues marines sont formellement interdites par le code de la pêche du Sénégal.
BYC	8002	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	Aucun, la pêche palangrière sénégalaise est une pêche de fond, son impact sur les oiseaux est quasi nul.
BYC	8003	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 pêcheries sénégalaises sont en général très sélectives et utilisent la canne ciblant les thonidés.
SDP	9001	Description des programmes pilotes de documents statistiques électroniques	Mise en place d'un système d'information pour un journal de pêche électronique en projet.
MISC	9002	Informations et clarifications concernant les objections à l'égard des recommandations de l'ICCAT	

Chapitre 4 : Schéma d'inspection

Au niveau du suivi, contrôle et surveillance des navires de pêche et la gestion du processus de certification des captures, la Direction de la Protection et de la Surveillance a pris les mesures préventives suivantes :

- L'élaboration d'un programme mensuel, mis en œuvre au quotidien par une équipe diurne pour l'inspection et le contrôle des documents administratifs et les engins de pêche de l'ensemble des navires débarquant au port de pêche de Dakar ;
- La mise en place d'une brigade de veille portuaire, qui prend le relais des équipes diurnes pour le contrôle des navires débarquant nuitamment ou très tôt le matin ;
- La mise en œuvre des principes du ressort de l'Etat du Port par le contrôle et l'inspection de navires débarquant et n'ayant pas de licence au Sénégal, notamment certains navires du registre de l'ICCAT ;
- Le partenariat avec les services portuaires et des douanes connaît des lenteurs pour une meilleure prise en compte des obligations du Sénégal. Ce processus devra aboutir à une mutualisation des moyens pour les protocoles de surveillance.

En ce qui concerne la lutte contre la pêche INN, le Sénégal a adopté d'importantes mesures de surveillances des pêches.

4.1 Sur le plan juridique

- Prise de l'Arrêté Ministériel N 01975 du 05 mars 2010 instituant le certificat de capture et les modalités de sa mise en œuvre.
 - Adoption d'une nouvelle loi portant code de la pêche maritime
 - Adoption d'un plan national de lutte contre la pêche INN et recherche de fonds pour sa plus grande mise en œuvre
- Note sur l'interdiction des grands filets maillants.

4.2 Sur le plan opérationnel

- Application des dispositions relatives à l'inspection et au contrôle des navires conformément aux mesures du ressort de l'Etat du port : la vérification d'une autorisation de pêche ; la demande d'entrée au port, l'autorisation de débarquement ; la fiche de contrôle de captures, l'autorisation de transbordement ; l'inscription au registre) ;
- Mise en œuvre du certificat de capture ;
- L'organisation de patrouilles maritimes de surveillance par des unités navales ;
- L'organisation de patrouilles aériennes ;
- La mise en service du VMS ;
- La mise en place d'un registre national des navires de pêche ;
- L'embarquement des observateurs à bord des navires étrangers.

4.3 Au plan sous régional

- Coopération entre structures de surveillance et participation à des opérations de surveillance combinées avec les états voisins

Tableau 1. Prises par espèces, efforts et prises par unité d'effort (PUE) des canneurs sénégalais de 1991 à 2013.

Année	Prises (t) canneurs				Effort j/pec	PUE (t/j)			
	YFT	SKJ	BET	Total		YFT	SKJ	BET	Total
1991	79	309	10	399	73	1,08	4,24	0,14	5,45
1992	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0,00
1993	13	42	5	60	27	0,46	1,56	0,20	2,22
1994	6	59	11	76	40	0,16	1,49	0,27	1,90
1995	20	18	60	98	74	0,27	0,24	0,81	1,31
1996	41	163	84	288	91	0,45	1,79	0,92	3,16
1997	208	455	204	867	1,76	1,18	2,59	1,16	4,93
1998	251	1679	676	2606	511	0,49	3,29	1,32	5,10
1999	834	1479	1473	3786	572	1,46	2,59	2,58	6,62
2000	252	1506	1131	2889	697	0,36	2,16	1,62	4,14
2001	295	1271	1308	2874	512	0,58	2,48	2,55	5,61
2002	447	1053	565	2065	395	1,13	2,67	1,43	5,23
2003	279	733	474	1486	370	0,75	1,98	1,28	4,02
2004	668	1323	561	2552	691	0,97	1,91	0,81	3,69
2005	1301	4874	721	6896	1236	1,05	3,94	0,58	5,57
2006	1262	3534	1267	6063	1326	0,95	2,66	0,95	4,76
2007	816	2278	804	3898	1206	0,68	1,89	0,67	3,24
2008	550	3667	926	5143	1500	0,37	2,44	0,62	3,43
2009	1157	4513	1041	6711	1574	0,73	2,87	0,66	4,26
2010	1168	2413	844	4425	1220	0,96	1,09	0,38	2,45
2011	1014	4763	215	6118	1366	0,74	3,09	0,16	4,39
2012	1645	4276	225	6181	1253	1,31	3,41	0,18	4,91
2013	1218	4014	638	5908	1313	0,93	3,05	0,49	4,50
2014	500	3252	361	4113	1122	0,45	2,90	0,32	3,67

Tableau 2. Composition des prises de la flottille palangrière en 2014.

Espèces	Espadon	Requin bleu	Marlin	Albacore	Requin mako	Requin marteau	Requin	Voilier	Aileron	Divers	Total
Quantités (Tonnes)	192	17	10	13	2	2	2	2	4	2	246

Tableau 3. Prises (en tonnes) de petits thonidés, d'istiophoridés et xiphiidés par la pêche artisanale de 2000 à 2014.

Espèces	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>	14	28	6	7	67	85	29	240	33	158	53	114	74	84	72
<i>Scomberomorus tritor</i>	778	408	584	532	288	489	196	845	189	305	239	749	610	1426	870
<i>Acanthocybium solandri</i>	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	2	6	0	11	24	0
<i>Euthymus alletteratus</i>	3336	4969	2659	4394	4160	2166	3826	3815	2972	1684	6207	4890	2740	5889	3691
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	286	545	621	195	197	486	2304	1020	1154	2544	1668	2876	1 453	514	1217
<i>Katsuwonus pelamis</i>	7	6	287	45	154	341	90	195	60	83	36	58	63	169	839
<i>Thunnus obesus</i>	0	0	3	5	4	4	1	3	35	3	14	19	4	7	10
<i>Auxis thazard</i>	0	4	0	13	285	159	83	119	249	11	70	173	336	2	22
<i>Thunnus albacares</i>	3	0	25	3	10	43	63	39	4	111	12	24	15	3	97
<i>Istiophorus platypterus</i>	782	953	240	673	291	250	256	614	338	550	402	160	234	160	31
<i>Makaira nigricans</i>		11	24	32	8	0	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	2	2	17	2	4	7	7	6	6	28	11	1	3	0	0
Total (Tonnes)	5448	6926	4466	5908	5468	1864	6861	6900	5040	5315	8719	9064	5542	8279	6850

Tableau 4. Débarquements des requins par espèces de la pêche artisanale 2013.

Espèces	2013	2014
<i>Carcharhinus</i> spp.	6 581	726
<i>Sphyrna</i> spp.	438	111
<i>Mustelus mustelus</i>	74	48
Centrophorus spp.	1	1
Total	7 094	885

Tableau 5. Effort (Nombre de sortie) et captures de la pêche sportive de 2014.

<i>Makaire</i>					<i>Voilier</i>		<i>Albacore</i>	
<i>Zone</i>	<i>Mois</i>	<i>Nombre de sortie</i>	<i>Effectifs</i>	<i>Poids (kg)</i>	<i>Effectifs</i>	<i>Poids (kg)</i>	<i>Effectifs</i>	<i>Poids (kg)</i>
Region Petite Côte	mai	43	5	1480	13	196	13	162
	juin	51	15	2035	19	308	17	198
	juillet	63	18	1850	21	364	21	216
	août	57	16	1665	15	252	16	180
	sept	61	11	1665	22	224	11	108
	oct	71	13	1850	19	280	13	198
	nov	57	9	220	15	308	16	162
Total		403	87	10765	124	1932	107	1224
Region de Dakar	mai	55	9	925	6	196	9	72
	juin	71	11	1850	13	280	13	126
	juillet	79	9	2035	17	308	17	216
	août	49	16	1665	11	252	21	162
	sept	53	13	1480	13	280	23	126
	oct	77	15	1665	17	252	17	198
	nov	96	11	2035	14	308	25	144
Total		480	84	11655	91	1876	125	1044

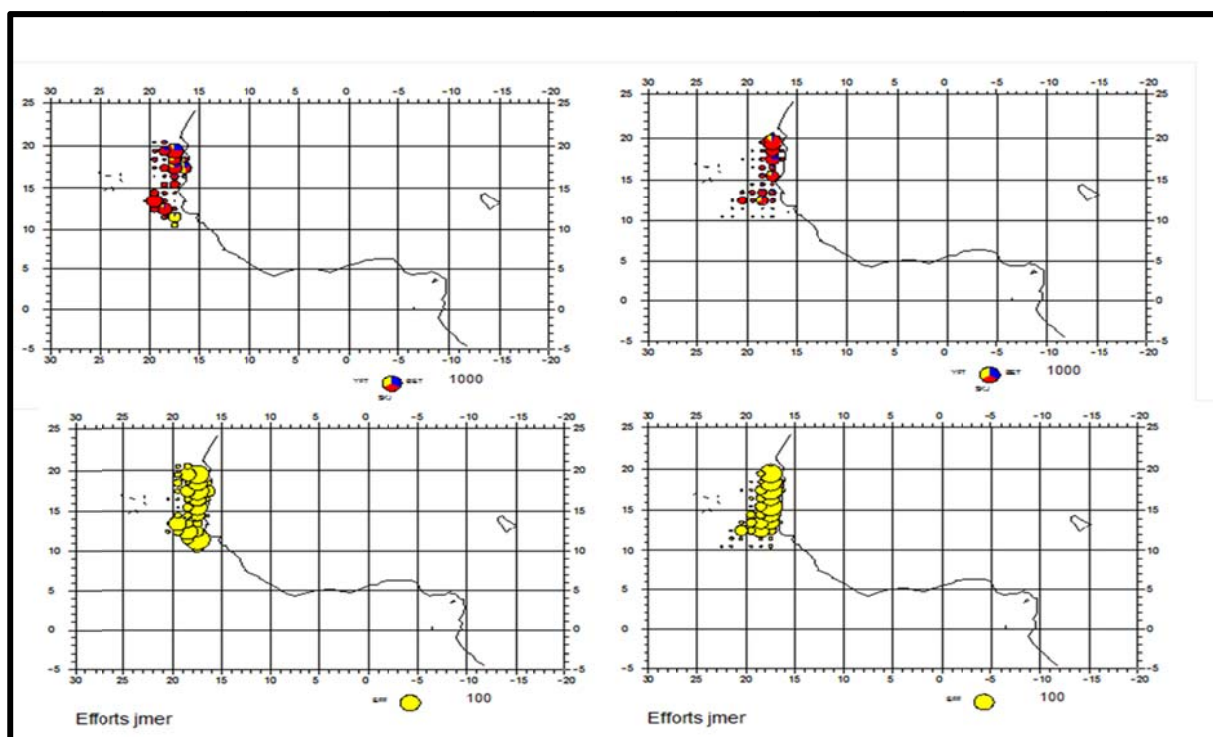


Figure 1. Carte de distribution spatiale des captures et efforts des canneurs sénégalais dans la zone de pêche en 2013 (à droite) et 2014 (à gauche).

ANNUAL REPORT OF SOUTH AFRICA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'AFRIQUE DU SUD
INFORME ANUAL DE SUDÁFRICA

SUMMARY

*South African tuna and billfish resources are exploited by baitboat and longline fisheries. The baitboat fleet consisted of 95 active vessels of an average 16 m length overall (LOA) fishing for 4416 catch days. The baitboat season from September 2013 to May 2014 saw the baitboat fleet increase the juvenile and sub-adult albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) catch by 302 t resulting in an increased catch of 3 620 t and a 3 fold increase in yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) catch to 1351 t. The South African longline fleet consists of South African and foreign flagged vessels which use different fishing strategies: South African flagged vessels have traditionally used swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) targeting methods in the Indian and Atlantic Oceans, whereas the Japanese foreign flagged vessels target the tropical tunas (yellowfin and bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*)) mostly in the Indian Ocean. Although the local South African fleet has traditionally targeted swordfish, their catch composition in recent years has been dominated by tropical tunas and sharks (*Prionace glauca* and *Isurus oxyrinchus*). Despite the increase in number of hooks set (1 202 836 hooks), the catches of bigeye tuna (282 t), swordfish (152 t) and albacore (101 t) declined. Catches of yellowfin (161 t), shortfin mako shark (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) (369 t) and blue shark (*Prionace glauca*) (544 t) increased. 17 vessels (16 local and 1 foreign) were active in the ICCAT region. Southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) is not targeted because of the minimal quota granted by CCSBT, thus landings totalled 27 t in 2014 in the ICCAT region. Albacore is the main target of the baitboat fleet and swordfish that of the South African flagged longline fleet. The unpredictable fluctuations of albacore and the reduced catch of swordfish over at least the last 5 years have made it difficult for the local vessels to maintain viable operations. Strategies to reduce shark targeting are envisioned in the future to direct effort towards improved tuna and billfish catch. The necessity to conduct research into the stock origin and intermixing of tuna and swordfish populations at the boundary between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans is a high research priority in South Africa.*

RÉSUMÉ

*Les ressources de thonidés et d'istiophoridés de l'Afrique du Sud sont exploitées par des canneurs et des palangriers. La flottille de canneurs comprenait 95 navires actifs de 16 m de longueur hors tout en moyenne, qui comptaient 4.416 jours de capture. Pendant la saison de pêche des canneurs, de septembre 2013 à mai 2014, la flottille de canneurs a accru ses prises de germons juvéniles et sous-adultes (*Thunnus alalunga*) de 302 t, ce qui a donné lieu à une prise de 3.620 t et il s'est également produit une triplification des prises d'albacore (*Thunnus albacares*), qui sont passées à 1.351 t. La flottille palangrière sud-africaine est composée de navires sud-africains et de navires sous pavillon étranger qui emploient différentes stratégies de pêche : Les navires battant le pavillon de l'Afrique du Sud ont traditionnellement utilisé les méthodes ciblant l'espadon (*Xiphias gladius*) dans les océans Indien et Atlantique, alors que les navires sous pavillon japonais ciblent les thonidés tropicaux (albacore et thon obèse, *Thunnus obesus*), essentiellement dans l'océan Indien. Même si la flottille sud-africaine locale cible traditionnellement l'espadon, la composition de ses prises au cours de ces dernières années a été dominée par les thonidés tropicaux et les requins (*Prionace glauca* et *Isurus oxyrinchus*). Malgré le nombre accru d'opérations avec hameçons (1.202.836 hameçons), les prises de thon obèse (282 t), d'espadon (152 t) et de germon (101 t) ont chuté. Les prises d'albacore (161 t), de requin-taupe bleu (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) (369 t) et de requin peau bleue (*Prionace glauca*) (544 t) ont augmenté. Dix-sept navires (16 locaux et un étranger) étaient actifs dans la zone de l'ICCAT. Le thon rouge du Sud (*Thunnus maccoyii*) n'est pas ciblé en raison du quota minimal octroyé par la CCSBT, les débarquements se chiffrant donc à 27 t en 2014 dans la zone de l'ICCAT. Le germon est la principale cible de la flottille de canneurs et l'espadon celle de la flottille des palangriers sud-africains. En raison des fluctuations imprévisibles du germon et de la réduction des prises d'espadon au cours au moins des cinq dernières années, les navires locaux ont eu du mal à maintenir la viabilité de leurs opérations. Les stratégies visant à réduire le ciblage des requins sont envisagées à l'avenir afin de concentrer les efforts vers des prises*

¹ S. Ndudane Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Tel:+27 21 402 3552, SiphokaziN@daff.gov.za.

améliorées de thonidés et d'istiophoridés. La nécessité de mener des travaux de recherche sur l'origine du stock et sur le brassage des populations de thonidés et d'espadon à la limite entre l'océan Atlantique et l'océan Indien constitue une grande priorité de la recherche en Afrique du Sud.

RESUMEN

*Los recursos sudafricanos de túnidos e istiofóridos son explotados mediante cebo vivo y palangre. La flota de cebo vivo consiste en 95 buques activos de una media de 16 m de eslora total (LOA) que pescaron 4416 días. En la temporada de pesca del cebo vivo de septiembre de 2013 a mayo de 2014 se produjo un aumento de la captura de atún blanco (*Thunnus alalunga*) juvenil y subadulto por parte de la flota de cebo vivo de 302 t, lo dio lugar a una captura de 3.620 t y también se triplicó la captura de rabil (*Thunnus albacares*) hasta llegar a las 1351 t. La flota de palangre sudafricana está compuesta por buques sudafricanos y de pabellón extranjero que usan diferentes estrategias de pesca: Los buques con pabellón de Sudáfrica se dirigen tradicionalmente sobre todo al pez espada (*Xiphias gladius*) en el Índico y el Atlántico, mientras que los buques con pabellón de Japón se dirigen a los túnidos tropicales (rabil y patudo (*Thunnus obesus*)) sobre todo en el océano Índico. Aunque la flota sudafricana local se ha dirigido tradicionalmente al pez espada, en años recientes la composición de la captura ha estado dominada por los túnidos tropicales y los tiburones (*Prionace glauca* e *Isurus oxyrinchus*). A pesar del aumento en el número de anzuelos calados (1.202.836 anzuelos), las capturas de patudo (282 t), pez espada (152 t) y atún blanco (101 t) han descendido. Las capturas de rabil (161 t), marrajo dientuso (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) (369 t) y de tintorera (*Prionace glauca*) (544 t) han aumentado. En la región de ICCAT, han estado activos 17 buques (16 locales y 1 extranjero). El atún rojo del sur (*Thunnus maccoyii*) no suele ser especie objetivo, debido a la cuota mínima concedida por la CCSBT, por lo cual, en 2014 se desembarcaron 27 t en la región de ICCAT. La flota de cebo vivo se dirige principalmente al atún blanco y la flota de palangre con pabellón sudafricano se dirige al pez espada. Las impredecibles fluctuaciones del atún blanco y la captura reducida de pez espada durante al menos los últimos 5 años han hecho difícil que los buques locales mantengan operaciones viables. Se han previsto para el futuro estrategias para reducir la estrategia de pesca dirigida a los tiburones y dirigir el esfuerzo hacia una mejor captura de túnidos e istiofóridos. La necesidad de realizar trabajos de investigación sobre el origen del stock y la mezcla de poblaciones de túnidos y pez espada en la zona limítrofe entre los océanos Atlántico e Índico son un campo de investigación prioritario en Sudáfrica.*

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Pole and line fishery, traditional linefishery and recreational fishery

The pole and line (baitboat) fishery generally operates between September and May along the West coast of South Africa. Improvements in the skippers' ability to predict suitable weather and sea conditions have resulted in fewer days (effort) of zero or minimal catches. The total reported annual pole fleet catch (including the use of rod and reel on poling vessels) in the Atlantic region was 3 620 t of albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) and 1351 t of yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) in 2014. The baitboat season from September 2013 to May 2014 was a good season for the fleet, as is seen by the increased albacore catch and the 3 fold increase in yellowfin tuna catch (**Table 1**). The increase in the availability of yellowfin tuna in the inshore regions could be attributed to a combination of factors; environmental (e.g. increased food availability, currents and water temperature) and biological (increased recruitment) parameters that resulted in increased yellowfin tuna targeting. Despite the relative stability of the albacore catch in recent years, the albacore catch has not reached its 2009 maximum. The effort (number of fishing days) in 2014 is, however, within the same range as 2009 (**Table 1**). The reliance of this fishery for availability of tuna in the inshore regions has a large influence on the catch performance. The inter-annual variability in the availability of albacore can be seen by the changes in the albacore nominal CPUE which has varied from 1335 kg.day⁻¹ in 2009 down to 826 kg.day⁻¹ in 2014 (**Figure 2**). When the fishing season is poor in South African waters the vessels seek charter agreements with Namibia, with all catch made accruing to Namibia.

The yellowfin catch in 2014 (1351 t) exceeded the 2006 (962 t) and 2011 (629 t) booms, providing the baitboat vessels with high quality fresh product that can attain prices in the range of the pelagic longline vessels (**Table 1**). The yellowfin CPUE in 2014 remained low (270 kg.day⁻¹) in comparison to 2006 (683 kg.day⁻¹) (**Figure 1**), although this could be due to the increased targeting and fishing days (effort) dedicated to yellowfin tuna.

The baitboat fishery has also reported a catch of 50 t of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and 5 t of skipjack tuna (*Katsuwonus pelamis*) in the Atlantic region, these species being non-target species and caught interchangeably with albacore and yellowfin that are attracted to feeding aggregations around the vessel (**Table 1**). Although the yellowfin tuna catches experienced a boom, the bigeye and skipjack tuna catches remained low. The effects of oil and gas seismic exploration on catches in the tuna fishing grounds needs further investigation, even though the 2014 catches have improved despite the ongoing seismic surveys in the region. Outside the fishing season (May to October), a handful of baitboat vessels will fish in other sectors such as large pelagic longline and demersal shark, or the vessels will catch secondary species such as snoek (*Thyrssites atun*).

Twenty baitboat vessels are equipped to catch live bait (mainly anchovy *Engraulis capensis*) with a small purse seine net (not longer than 100 m with a drop of 35 m and a mesh of 14.5 mm) and to keep them alive in holding tanks. An additional 12 vessels are equipped with the holding tanks only and can receive live bait from other vessels.

The traditional commercial linefishery opportunistically target albacore and yellowfin tuna when they are close inshore and when linefish species are not available. The commercial linefish skippers, when reporting their catches, have in some instances grouped their tuna catches under a 'general tuna' category. These catches are most likely albacore and yellowfin tuna. South Africa is continually working on improving species identification in catch reporting.

The recreational fishery, including informal charter and sport fisheries using rod and reel and spear guns, also targets albacore, yellowfin, skipjack, bigeye tuna and marlins (blue marlin *Makaira nigricans* and black marlin *Istiompax indica*) from small fishing vessels (5-10 m) in the area around the Cape of Good Hope. Although catch and effort in the recreational fishery are not subject to mandatory reporting, the total catch is estimated between 100-140 t for albacore and a further 20-40 t for yellowfin in the Atlantic Ocean. Recreational fishers are restricted by an overall bag limit of 10 and individual bag limits of 10 tuna per day and 5 billfish (marlins and sailfish) and 5 swordfish per day and catches may only be used for own consumption. However, most recreational fishing takes place on the near shore during holiday and relatively few anglers are equipped to target tuna in the Atlantic Ocean.

1.2 Tuna/swordfish longline fishery

The total number of active longline vessels for South Africa (Indian and Atlantic Oceans) decreased from 31 in 2011 to 20 vessels in 2014 with fewer joint venture (Japanese) vessels taking out permits in South Africa's waters (15 in 2011 to 4 in 2014). Of those 20 active vessels, 17 operated in the ICCAT region, 1 of which was a Japanese joint-venture vessel searching for yellowfin and bigeye tuna (**Table 2**). The effort increased from 0.42 million hooks in 2012, to 0.96 million hooks in 2013 and 1.2 million hooks in 2014 in the ICCAT region. The foreign-flagged vessel set most of the hooks in the Indian Ocean (99.9% of the total number of hooks in 2014) in search of tropical tunas (yellowfin and bigeye tunas) whilst the local fleet set 68% of their hooks in the Atlantic Ocean in 2014. Yellowfin tuna catch doubled from 2013 (70 t) to 2014 (161 t), but did not reach the level of catches of the baitboat fleet (**Table 2**). The CPUE trends remained stable for all main species (**Figure 4**). Only 15% of South Africa's South Atlantic swordfish quota was reached in 2014. As the vessels struggle to catch swordfish yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna or sharks (blue and mako) are increasingly targeted.

1.3 Shark longline fishery

The Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (hereafter referred to as the Department) integrated 9 pelagic shark longline fishery in the tuna/swordfish pelagic longline fishery vessels during the allocation of long term fishing rights in 2005, where these rights holders were permitted to fish until March 2011 under exemption. Six of the former pelagic shark longline fishery vessels were issued with tuna/swordfish pelagic longline Rights for the remainder of the long term Rights period which concluded in February 2015. Shark-directed effort has increased remarkably from 0.3 million hooks in 2011 to 0.5 million hooks in 2014, evident in the sharp increase in catches in 2014 from 177 t to 369 t and 179 t to 544 t for mako and blue sharks, respectively (**Table 2**). The nominal CPUE increased for blue sharks (25 kg/1000 hooks⁻¹ to 42 kg/1000 hooks⁻¹) and mako sharks (46 kg/1000 hooks⁻¹ to 82 kg/1000 hooks⁻¹) from 2013 to 2014 (**Figure 4**).

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Pole and line fishery, traditional linefishery, and recreational fishery

2.1.1 Logbooks

Each Rights Holder in the baitboat fishery records daily catches in the onboard logbook. The logbooks capture estimated round and dressed weight (species dependent) of all fish retained per day, the geographical coordinates (1x1 degree blocks), gear used, bait used (live bait, fresh or frozen) etc. Landed/factory weight of fish that are measured on scales has recently been included, and these data will be used to report more accurate nominal weight in future. The Department, the Industry Associations and Rights Holders continuously work to improve reporting by the baitboat fishery. Consequently logbook data coverage improved from 70% in 2010 to 95% in 2014.

2.1.2 Observer coverage

The small size of the South African baitboat vessels (average 16 m LOA) precludes the accommodation of an onboard observer. As the majority of the vessels offload their catch at night there is limited capacity within the permanent departmental monitoring and compliance staff to monitor every discharge as required. The Department's shore-based observer programme that monitored vessel offloads in port ended in March 2011. Although the programme has not yet been re-established, the specifications for the new programme have been developed and include comprehensive monitoring of all the large pelagic fisheries operating around South Africa.

2.1.3 Onboard sampling

Baitboat vessels are requested to collect yellowfin tuna length frequency measurements onboard the vessel before the fish are dressed. The Department is striving towards increased reporting on these valuable data. The baitboat vessels submitted measurements of 6 825 yellowfin in 2014, as is indicated in the Task II submission.

2.1.4 Factory sampling

In the absence of an observer programme, albacore length frequency measurements were taken monthly in factories by Department staff. These data have been submitted with the Task II data submission.

2.2 Tuna/swordfish longline fishery and shark longline fishery

2.2.1 Logbooks

Rights Holders in the tuna/swordfish and shark longline fishery have been required to complete daily logs of catches since 1997. The logbook records the catch locations, number of hooks, time of setting and hauling, bait used, number and estimated weight of retained species, and data on by-catch (seabirds, turtles and sharks). The data collection on by-catch was included in the absence of an observer programme. There was 95% coverage in logbook data in 2014, and these data were used to report catch and effort in the Task I data submission. The Department aims to collect discards data based on skipper logbooks in the future. To facilitate reporting all active vessels have been issued with identification guides on tunas, common by-catch species, sharks, billfish, seabirds and turtles.

2.2.2 Observer coverage

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 joint venture vessels are required to carry an observer for 100% of their trips. Since there was only one foreign-flagged vessel that operated in the ICCAT region and 3 trips on domestic vessels that carried an observer, there were only 3.3% of total hooks observed in 2014. The observers use a combination of the Indian Ocean Tuna Commission (IOTC) and South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Project (SWIOFP) observer forms to capture data on all operations, gear and catch. Of the trips observed in 2014, 61% of the retained target species were sampled (measured, sexed). The observers record the species and fate of all discards according to the permit conditions.

The planned observer programme for the domestic longline vessels should result in 10 - 20% observer coverage of domestic fishing trips. South Africa recognises the importance of the observer programme in ensuring that vessels comply with by-catch (sharks, seabirds and turtles) mitigation measures and catch and size limits for target and by-catch species.

2.3 Research

The management boundary that separates the ICCAT from the IOTC at 20° East divides the South African pelagic marine environment in two approximately equal zones. Stocks of pelagic species with large ranges and a widespread larval dispersal often straddle this boundary, which has implications for South Africa's research, reporting and assessment regimes. Biologically meaningful stock boundaries need to be investigated and considered for each species. The level of intermixing, the degree of reproductive isolation and a biologically and genetically defined boundary needs to be determined and considered when South African catch data are included in regional stock assessments. Studies that aid in resolving stock boundary issues are encouraged and much welcomed in South Africa.

2.3.1 Current research projects

2.3.1.1 Albacore has been studied mainly in the North Atlantic and the North Pacific, and little is known about this species in the southern regions and tropics. In the Pacific and Atlantic oceans there is a clear separation of southern and northern stocks associated with the oceanic gyres. The Indian Ocean population is thought to comprise of a single stock, distributed from 5°N to 45°S, but this link between Indian Ocean and South Atlantic stocks needs to be investigated. In South African waters, mainly juveniles are caught but the links with the adult populations are still not completely understood. South Africa is a collaborator on the GERMON project led by Institut français de recherche pour l'exploitation de la mer (IFREMER) and Institut de recherche pour le développement (IRD) to better understand the stock structure of albacore between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. Genetic, morphological and biological sampling was concluded in July 2014 and the data are currently being analysed for publication. Proposed outputs include:

- Across two oceans: demographic connectivity and population structure of albacore tuna from the southwest Indian Ocean and the southeast Atlantic.
- Multi-markers approach inferring demographic pattern of albacore.
- Feeding behaviour of albacore (isotopes, stomach contents, lipids, maturity, and fatty acids).
- Maturity of albacore.
- Organic contaminants.
- Bioaccumulation of various types of contaminants (organic and metallic) in albacore.

2.3.1.2 Swordfish genetic samples collected around the coastline are being analysed for a study on swordfish stock delineation between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans. 19 microsatellite markers on 605 samples are being used in the study. The MSc student will conclude with this project in December 2015.

2.3.1.3 South Africa is seeking ways to improve the indices of abundance in the tuna pole fleet and tuna/swordfish longline fleet for contribution in future stock assessment sessions of tunas, swordfish and sharks.

2.3.1.4 Foraging ecology and habits of albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga*, in the south east Atlantic Ocean off South Africa, including comparisons made with yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares*.

2.3.1.5 Age and growth determination of swordfish, *Xiphias gladius* L., 1758 in the South East Atlantic Ocean using anal fin spines.

2.3.1.6 Stock delineation of yellowfin tuna, *Thunnus albacares*, between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans with the use of genome-wide population genetics techniques. The samples have been collected for this project and the MSc student is due to start in December 2015.

2.3.1.7 Two bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) and one southern bluefin tuna (*Thunnus maccoyii*) were successfully PSAT tagged on research cruise on the *RV Ellen Khuzwayo* in August 2015. These fish were tagged at 36S, 19E with tags setup to pop off after 90 (2 tags) and 180 days (1 tag). Data from these tags will reveal horizontal movement patterns between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

- 2.3.1.8 The heavy metal contamination of commercially important large pelagic species (yellowfin tuna, blue shark and mako shark) is currently under investigation by a PhD student in the Meat Science, Processing & Product Development research team (Department of Animal Sciences) at Stellenbosch University.
- 2.3.1.9 A MSc project has begun collecting biological data on the reproductive and feeding behaviour of blue and mako sharks. The project hopes to extend the knowledge of breeding and nursing grounds around South Africa. In addition, the collection of genetic samples from closely related requiem shark species (silky sharks *Carcharhinus falciformis*, dusky sharks *Carcharhinus obscurus* and bronze whaler sharks *Carcharhinus brachyurus*) will answer questions on the level of species misidentification by vessels.
- 2.3.1.10 “Genetic diversity and population structure among Atlantic nurseries of the blue shark *Prionace glauca* (Linnaeus, 1758)”. The study aims to help clarify the Atlantic stock structure of blue sharks by using 13 nuclear microsatellites and a 993 bp fragment of the mitochondrial control region, and by sampling young-of-year and small juveniles (< 2 yr) at each of three reported Atlantic blue shark nurseries, i.e. western Iberia, Azores and South Africa. This paper is currently being published (Website link: <http://repositorio-aberto.up.pt/handle/10216/72285>).
- 2.3.1.11 “Movement of juvenile shortfin mako sharks (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) around the Agulhas Bank shelf edge- Investigating the existence of a nursery ground”. This project aims to investigate the movement of juvenile shortfin mako sharks around the Agulhas Bank shelf edge by tagging 10-15 juvenile mako sharks with PSAT tags on the Agulhas Bank shelf edge. The survey will be conducted on the *R.V. Ellen Khuzwayo* between the 23 November – 6 December 2015.
- 2.3.1.12 Movement and distribution of blue sharks based on PSAT tagging data has been analysed within a multi-authored study that is currently under review for publishing suggesting a single blue shark stock within the southern Atlantic Ocean.
- 2.3.1.13 The Department, with the assistance of NGOs (e.g. Birdlife SA), assesses the impact of longline fisheries on seabirds, turtles and sharks and to investigate various mitigation and management measures. A National Plan of Action for seabirds (NPOA-seabirds) was published in 2008, which aimed to reduce seabird mortalities below 0.05 seabirds.1000hooks⁻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 has resulted in decreased seabird mortalities and the mortality rate in 2012 was less than 0.05 seabirds per thousand hooks, reaching the goal identified in NPOA-seabirds. Currently, trials on the success of the Smart Tuna Hook by OceanSmart and the Hook Pod by Fishtek and Birdlife International are being trialled and tested on longline vessels to further reduce seabird by-catch (Rec. 11-10).
- 2.3.2 Previous research projects
- 2.3.2.1 Two bigeye tuna, three yellowfin tuna, seven blue sharks had been tagged with PSATs and SPOTs and 441 blue sharks with conventional tags in 2009 and 2010. The yellowfin tuna tags popped up and transmitted data earlier than what they were programmed for, indicating that the animals had died prematurely and the tags had exceeded their depth limit of 1200 m. The trends in the data are yet to be analysed in detail to understand the cause of these premature pop-ups. The data from the bigeye tuna tags will be analysed with the project mentioned in 2.3.1.7. The data from the blue sharks tags will be analysed with the project mentioned in 2.3.1.11.
- 2.3.2.2 South Africa’s involvement in the South West Indian Ocean Fisheries Programme (SWIOFP) through Component 4: Assessment and sustainable utilization of large pelagic resources has provided momentum to our research programme. The primary focus is to understand the distribution and movement of swordfish, bigeye and yellowfin tuna within the SWIO region, to which end 15 pop-up satellite archival tags (PSATs) were provided for deployment on swordfish, yellowfin and bigeye tunas as well as hook monitors and time depth recorders for deployment of an instrumented longline.

- 2.3.2.3 The Department's national research cruise in 2011 was a momentous achievement during which 11 swordfish were successfully PSAT tagged in the South West Indian Ocean (SWIO) region with SWIOFP tags. Swordfish have proven to be very sensitive to handling and South Africa is the first country to achieve PSAT tagging of swordfish in this region. Tags have been programmed for either 90 or 180 days. Of the 11 tags, 4 remained on the swordfish for more than 2 months. The results of this study were presented at the IOTC Working Party for Billfish in 2012 (Document number IOTC-2012-WPB10-16). South Africa aims to conduct further research on the movement of large pelagic species between the Indian and Atlantic Oceans by placing more satellite (PSAT and SPOT) tags on animals. Coupled with movement data, genetic studies on the differences between swordfish from the two Ocean basins are currently being explored. There are no formal scientific programmes for billfish in South Africa (Rec. 06-09).
- 2.3.2.4 South Africa has instrumented longline data (Time Depth Recorders and Hook Timers) from 29 sets (of between 259 – 300 hooks per set) obtained on the dedicated research cruises on the Ellen Khuzwayo research vessel, though more data are required for analysis for a target and by-catch study.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	21 September 2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015.
S6	Catch estimated by size	
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	
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	
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	
S15	Size sampling from farms	
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	

S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	
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	
S46	Information collected by observers	
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	31 July 2015. Re-submitted 4 September 2015.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Identification guides were issued to vessels in 2013.

S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31 July 2015
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	31 July 2015
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	31 July 2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	

Part II (Management implementation)

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

Category	No.	Information Required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	The report submitted on 10 November 2015.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	South Africa has submitted the following data and reports to ICCAT: Task I and II data Part I of the Annual report Chartering report for 2014 Charter notification Comp-005 for 2015 Notification of Access Agreement Vessel authorisation lists and revised lists Compliance Tables Albacore summarised catch data Designated ports Notification period for port entry Points of contact regarding port entry
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table.	Report sent to the Secretariat.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report.	Report sent to the Secretariat on 24 April 2015.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and Termination.	Report sent to the Secretariat on 24 April 2015.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	None to report.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. South Africa does not have any authorised carrier vessels to receive transshipments.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. South Africa does not permit transshipment at sea.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Contact details reported to the Secretariat.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	List sent to the Secretariat.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Notification period sent to the Secretariat.

GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Inspections have been conducted and Reports completed, but not reported to ICCAT at the time this report was submitted.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	No copies forwarded to ICCAT.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	No copies forwarded to ICCAT.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Notifications have not been sent to ICCAT.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No bilateral arrangements made regarding port inspections for the current reporting period.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	South Africa does not allow any fishing in its waters under Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	None to report as South Africa does not allow fishing in its waters under Access Agreement.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Vessel list submitted to the Secretariat on 24 February 2015. Number of South African vessels authorised in 2015 is 43.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	No internal actions to report.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	Not applicable. No changes made to the management standard for LSTLV.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	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. A shore-based observer programme was established in 2007 which may allow for better catch estimates from this sector. Recreational fishes are not permitted to sell their catch.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. Nothing to report for the current period.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No IUU allegations received.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. South Africa does not import tuna.
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	No data to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No allegations received.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	No sightings reported.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.

SOUTH AFRICA

BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish or trade in BFT.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	List submitted 24 February 2015.

TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2012	List submitted 24 February 2015.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	None to report.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not Applicable as South African vessels do not fish in the Gulf of Africa.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	List submitted. Date to be confirmed.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable. South Africa does not import bigeye tuna.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made to authorised signatories.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	No applicable. South Africa does not import swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made to authorised signatories.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targetting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. South African vessels do not fish for Mediterranean swordfish.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for Northern swordfish.
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern Albacore Vessels	Not applicable. South Africa does not fish for northern albacore.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	Data submitted on the 4 September 2015.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	The relevant Fishery Control Officer must be notified of any undersize dead marlins caught in the tuna and swordfish longline fishery prior to landing. At landing the undersize fish is handed over to the Fishery Control Officer.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	South Africa's tuna pole and rod and reel fishery is not permitted to land any billfish including marlins. Swordfish and tuna longline permit holders are encouraged through permit conditions to release live marlins. A minimum size of 210 cm LJFL is imposed for all marlins in the longline sector. These measures have resulted in South Africa landing negligible amounts of marlin in the commercial fisheries. The recreational fishery is not allowed to sell any catch, including marlins, in terms of the Regulations of the Marine living Resources Act, Act 18 of 1998. Recreational fishers in South Africa have largely moved to catch and release programmes for marlins. Fisheries Compliance Officers targets monitoring of sport tournaments and Recreational Fishing Management Working Group has been established comprising of registers Associations.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The commercial tuna pole fishery is not permitted to land any sharks, including hammerheads. Hammerhead landings are banned in the commercial tuna/swordfish longline fishery. The recreational fishery is not permitted to sell any catch and they are limited to a bag limit of one shark per person per day.

SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	The commercial tuna pole fishery is not permitted to land any sharks, including silky sharks. Silky shark landings are banned in the commercial tuna/swordfish longline fishery. The recreational fishery is not permitted to sell any catch and they are limited to a bag limit of one shark per person per day.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	South Africa has terminated its directed pelagic shark longline fishery in March 2011. Some of these vessels were allocated a fishing right in the tuna and swordfish longline fishery. This fishery is now in a state of transition where shark targeting is in the process of being phased out. Current measures that apply are a unilateral implementation of a Precautionary Upper Catch Limit and when the limit is reached, the fishery closes. Furthermore, shark by-catch limits apply and charter vessels are not permitted to use wire tracers. The new Policy for the Sector outlaws the targeting of sharks as of 1 March 2016.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation.	Silky sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2015 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11- 08 and 11-15)	<p>04-10 All Task I and II data pertaining to sharks have been submitted to ICCAT on 4 September 2015, including length frequencies when South Africa had a national observer programme. Fishers are not permitted to discard shark trunks at sea. Longline permit holders are encouraged to release sharks alive. Discard and release data are not available since March 2011 when the contract for South Africa's national observer programme expired. South Africa is in the process of re-establishing a national observer programme and it was anticipated that the program will commence in February 2015 but to date it has not taken off due to supply chain challenges.</p> <p>07-06 South Africa does not fish for porbeagle and North Atlantic mako.</p> <p>South Africa investigating possible nursery grounds for southern Atlantic mako and blue sharks in the region of the Agulhas Bank.</p> <p>09-07 Thresher sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.</p> <p>10-08 Hammerhead sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.</p>

			<p>10-07 Oceanic white-tip sharks are not permitted to be landed in any of the commercial tuna fisheries. Recreational fishers are not permitted to sell their catch. All landings of longline vessels are independently monitored. A shark identification guide has been developed and disseminated to industry and compliance officers to assist with identification.</p> <p>11-08 See response under SHK 7004.</p> <p>11-15 Task I and II data, including zero catches, pertaining to sharks have been reported to ICCAT on the 4 September 2015.</p>
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	<p>Turtle interactions are reported for the longline fleet. De-hooking tools and procedures are specified in the tuna and swordfish longline permit conditions. The use of circle hooks is encouraged in the permit conditions.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	<p>NPOA-seabirds has been published in 2008. The NPOA-seabirds aims to reduce seabird mortality on longline vessels to below 0.05 seabirds per 1000 hooks. Various bird mitigation measures have been included as permit conditions, such as: All longliners are required to deploy a tori line when setting. No bright lights are to be used when setting at night. Baits are required to be properly defrosted to ensure faster sinking rates. All tuna longline vessels may only set at night and swordfish vessels are required to have all branch lines weighted. Bird limits have been introduced per vessel per year and if non-compliance with bird mitigations were found then the vessel would be required to stop fishing at either 25 birds or 50 birds. In addition, scientific observers also collect data on bird mortality rates and provide dead specimens for identification. Awareness programmes have been held to educate permit holders/ skippers of detrimental impact longliners have on seabird populations. To encourage responsible fishing permit holders have been given bird posters so as to be able to identify the common species occurring in Southern African waters. WWF and Birdlife SA have also provided vessels with tori lines and given instructions on how to use them. In addition, research into seabird mitigation has taken place on board the fishing vessels during 2009-2010 with the assistance of the University of Washington Sea Grant. Seabird mortality has been greatly reduced due to the collaborative efforts and was recorded at 0.06 seabirds per thousand hooks in 2012. Currently, trials on the success of the Smart Tuna Hook by OceanSmart and the Hook Pod by Fishtek and Birdlife International are being trialled and tested on longline vessels to further reduce seabird by-catch. Processes are underway to review the NPOA – Seabirds and it is expected that it will be published in June 2016.</p>

BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Currently, trials on the success of the Smart Tuna Hook by OceanSmart and the Hook Pod by Fishtek and Birdlife International are being trialled and tested on longline vessels to further reduce seabird by-catch. South Africa manages pelagic sharks as a by-catch to the targeting of swordfish and tuna. As such permit conditions prohibits the use of wire tracers for charter vessels.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	No pilot statistical documents implemented.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	No objections to report.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

Data and minimum size

97-01: 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 Fishery Control Officers/ Monitors who are required to monitor all discharges of longline vessels fishing on a South African permit.

03-13: All tuna pole/rod and reel, tuna/swordfish/shark longline vessels are required to complete a daily log of all fishing activity and meets the standards described in the ICCAT Field Manual.

Oth: 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 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries. 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 in order to minimize dumping at sea. An estimate of the total amount of undersize swordfish caught is reported in the Compliance Tables.

Capacity limits

93-04: South Africa is a developing country, which only started commercial longlining in 1997, and cannot restrict its effort on yellowfin to that of 1992. Furthermore, yellowfin caught in the vicinity of Cape Town are likely to be of Indian Ocean origin.

04-01: South Africa is in the process of developing a tuna longline fleet which would target bigeye, but currently bigeye tuna is caught on domestic vessels targeting swordfish. Nonetheless South Africa is exempted from this resolution, as it is a developing country with reported bigeye catch in 1999 less than 2 100 t.

Statistical documents

94-05: South Africa neither imports nor exports northern bluefin tuna; hence this resolution is not applicable.

01-21: Bigeye tuna statistical documents have been issued since 2003 and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

01-22: Swordfish statistical documents have been issued since 2003, and the management of these documents was improved upon in 2007.

Other measures relating to individual species

03-10: South Africa has finalised and published a Shark NPOA in November 2013. Most of the Management Measures that are contained therein have been in place and implemented for a number of years in order to protect the shark population. 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 de-hooking devices on board the vessel; and no finning is allowed. South Africa has also unilaterally implemented a Precautionary Upper Catch Limit for sharks of 2000 t for the Atlantic and Indian Ocean combined.

07-06: South Africa has started to conduct research on the life history and spatial distribution and movement of blue sharks in the Atlantic and Indian Oceans. One of the key priority areas would be to examine whether a short-fin mako nursery exists along the south coast of South Africa.

Trade sanctions

02-17, 06-13, 11-19: South Africa has no developed domestic markets for tuna and tuna-like species hence there is no tuna trade with listed countries.

VMS

03-14, 04-11: Any pole, rod and reel, tuna/swordfish/shark vessel, irrespective of size, is required to have a functional VMS (as approved by the Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries) in place before a vessel is permitted to embark on any fishing trip.

General

97-10 (para 7): Thus far longline vessels fishing on a South African catch permit are only allowed to discharge in South African ports. However, provisions are made in the permit conditions that if a vessel discharges in another country the permit holder is required to arrange for a South African Fishery Control Officer to monitor the discharge.

01-18: 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, transshipments at sea are not permitted.

02-21: South Africa is in the process of developing its fishing capacity and as such has chartered foreign vessels in the tuna longline fishery. These vessels were under the control of South African regulations and permit conditions. All vessels are equipped with VMS and are required to take an observer on board on all fishing trips. Charter notifications for 2015 were submitted to ICCAT. In addition a number of South African pole vessels were authorized to fish under charter in Namibia in 2011 and 2012.

03-12: Commercial tuna fishing vessels are authorised by the Department to fish for tuna by means of a permit. A high seas 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 have to be marked in a specific manner.

Inspection schemes and activities

Vessels, including charter vessels, participating in the South African tuna/swordfish longline and tuna pole fishing sectors are required to notify the local Fishery Control Officer prior to all landings as per the stipulated permit conditions. These vessels are only allowed to discharge in designated ports. No transshipments at sea are permitted. Transshipments in port are allowed subject to the issuing of a transshipment permit and monitoring by a Fishery Control Officer (FCO) or Fishery Monitor (FM). All pole and longline vessels are required to have a functional VMS, which reports to the Department's VMS Operations Centre. All longline discharges are weighed at quayside and are independently monitored and inspected by FCOs and FMs. The Statistical Document Programme for swordfish and bigeye, which was implemented in 2003, is well established. On board scientific observers also assist in monitoring longline skippers compliance with regards to permit conditions. For 2012, 100% observer coverage was achieved for all charter longline vessels and no domestic fishing trips were observed. The National Observer Programme contract expired in March 2011 and the Department is currently in the process to re-establish the observer programme for domestic vessels and it was anticipated that the program will be fully functional in February 2015 but due to supply chain challenges, this has not taken place as the bid was advertised a number of times. The process is still ongoing.

South Africa has continued to improve on the implementation of Port State Measures through collaborating with other national agencies such as National Ports Authority and Customs and Excise. South Africa has a full Port Inspection Scheme in place in accordance with the FAO Port State Measures Agreement (PSMA). This includes foreign vessels requiring an EEZ permit to enter and discharge in South African ports. Port access for foreign vessels is limited to Cape Town harbour, Port Elizabeth harbour and Durban harbour, where sufficient capacity exists to monitor the vessels. EEZ permits are only issued to authorized vessels. No IUU-listed vessels are allowed to enter South Africa's ports or to discharge in South African Ports. In applying for an EEZ permit, skippers have to provide South African authorities with the necessary Flag State authorization documents, quantity of fish and species onboard to be discharged as well as the gear type used. A letter of authorization from the Flag State is required if South African authorities are uncertain about the application for a discharge permit. Transshipments are only allowed in port on the authority of a transshipment permit. In applying for this permit the skipper has to provide South African authorities with the vessel details, quantity of fish and species to be transhipped, and where it was caught. South Africa currently intends to inspect and monitor 100% of foreign vessel discharges and transshipments in port. In September 2015, the South African parliament has signed off and approved the ratification of PSMA, CCSBT and IOTC.

Surveillance of coastal waters is provided by the fisheries Offshore Patrol Vessels and *ad hoc* patrols by spotter planes, and the South African Navy vessels.

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

South Africa generally submits and complies with all its data and reporting requirements to ICCAT. However, a number of the reports, notifications and data are either outstanding or were submitted after the deadline. Late reporting has been a particular problem for calendar year 2015 as the Department has committed many of its resources in conducting a fishing rights allocation process for a number of its commercial fishing sectors, including its tuna pole fishery. Processes are underway and we will be allocating new long term fishing rights in 10 of our key commercial fisheries in February 2016. The Appeals Process as well for the rights that were allocated in 2013 will be concluded by end of November this year. Last year, we reported that two of the Fisheries Managers that have been responsible for the management of the tuna sector have been promoted and resigned respectively, creating a void in terms of information and the technical know-how. The vacant positions have now been advertised and new managers will be recruited in January 2016.

A port inspection scheme has been fully implemented since 2007, based on the FAO Model Scheme on Port State Measures. In 2013 the Department indicated that it intends to inspect and monitor 100% of foreign fishing vessels authorised to enter the designated ports of Cape Town, Port Elizabeth and Durban. The vessel inspection reports are available, but were not in the format required by ICCAT and consequently they were not submitted to ICCAT at the time that this Annual Report was being submitted. Copies of these reports are available for inspection on request. South Africa is in the process of implementing the new format of the vessel inspection reports and will then be in a position to submit inspection reports within 14 days of inspection. Reports on infringements and actions taken against infringements shall also be reported in future.

Table 1. The total number of catch days (effort), total number of active vessels, total catch (t) and the length frequency range of the main species caught by the baitboat vessels in the ICCAT region, 2006 - 2014.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total No. of catch days</i>	<i>Nr active vessels</i>	<i>Albacore</i>	<i>Yellowfin tuna</i>	<i>Bigeye tuna</i>	<i>Skipjack tuna</i>
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
Length average			86 cm FL	133 cm FL		
Length range			55 - 126 cm FL	60 - 192 cm FL		

Table 2. The total effort (in x1000 hooks), total number of active vessels, total catch (t) and the length frequency range for the main species caught in the longline fishery in the ICCAT region, 2006 – 2014. All species except for mako and blue sharks are reported in round weight.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Total ICCAT effort (.1000 hooks)</i>	<i>South African flagged active vessels</i>	<i>Foreign-flagged active vessels</i>	<i>Bigeye tuna (t)</i>	<i>Yellowfin tuna (t)</i>	<i>Albacore (t)</i>	<i>Swordfish (t)</i>	<i>Southern bluefin tuna (t)</i>	<i>Mako shark (t)</i>	<i>Blue shark (t)</i>
2006	603	15	0	78	163	46	174	2	12	21
2007	1229	14	6	147	111	77	205	4	16	34
2008	870	9	9	200	38	107	142	28	8	25
2009	1056	12	7	159	87	151	205	1	26	7
2010	636	9	6	144	55	85	146	30	25	8
2011	749	14	4	125	121	84	97	10	139	257
2012	498	14	4	63	17	87	51	9	93	161
2013	968	12	4	294	70	116	171	17	177	179
2014	1203	16	1	282	161	101	152	27	369	544
Length average (cm)				135 FL	116 FL	96 FL	171 LJFL	157 FL	150 SL	189 SL
Length range (cm)				52 – 236 FL	39 – 200 FL	30 – 140 FL	63 – 320 LJFL	81 – 201 FL	63 – 325 SL	70 – 340 SL

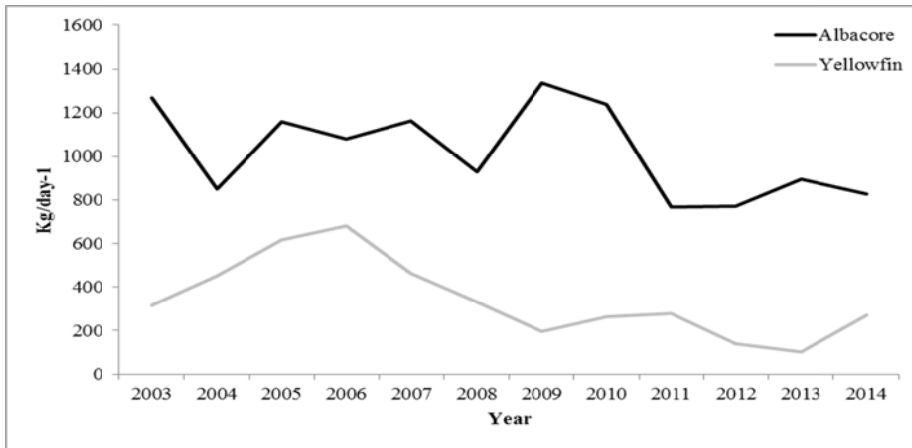


Figure 1. Average nominal CPUE (kg per day) of albacore and yellowfin tuna in the tuna pole-line sector from 2003 – 2014.

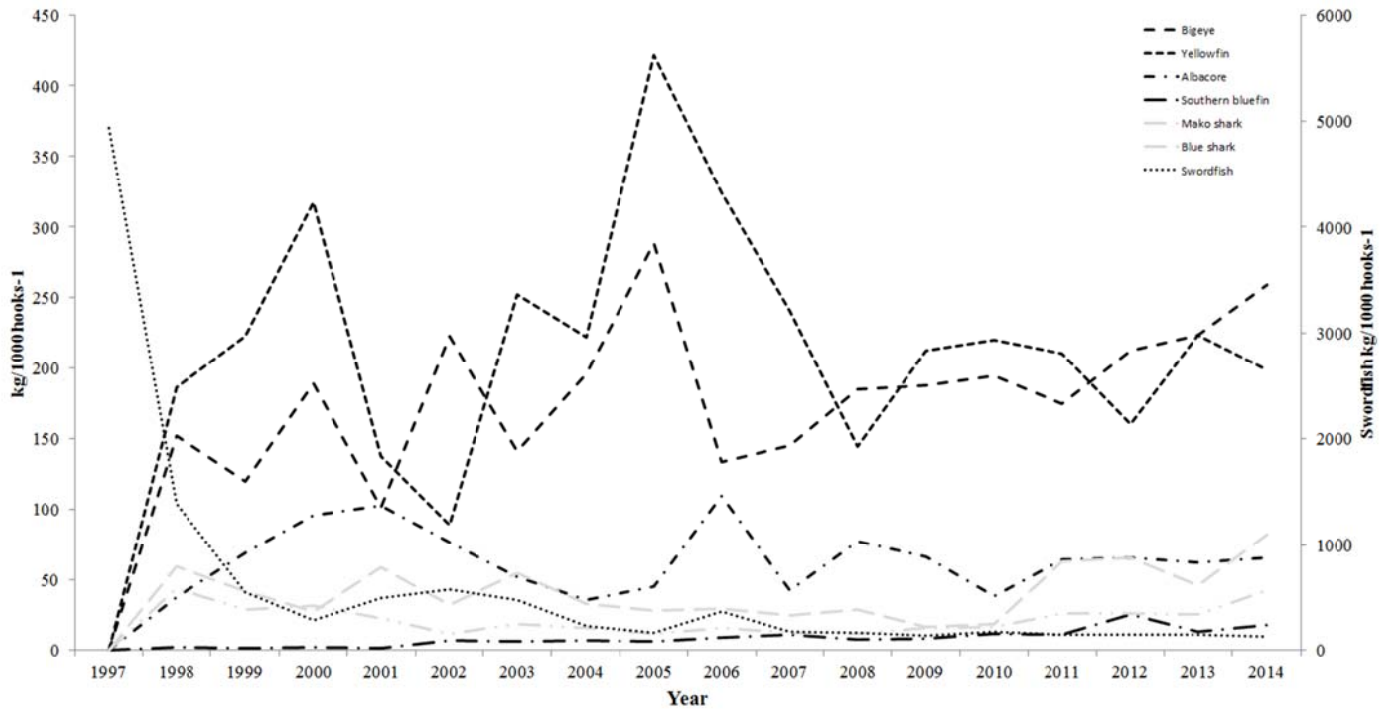


Figure 2. Average nominal CPUE (kg/1000 hooks-1) of main target and by-catch species made by the tuna and swordfish vessels from 2005 – 2014.

**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 continues to explore all available sources of revenue in order to ensure food security for its people while meeting the challenges of sustainable utilization and a changing global environment. However, such efforts must be in compliance with acceptable international practices and standards. SVG continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms with regards to its high seas fishing fleet. These measures are geared toward ensuring the activities of these vessels are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. St. Vincent and the Grenadines' fleet operating in the ICCAT conservation area comprises mostly longline fishing vessels which target tuna and tuna-like species. These vessels are foreign owned and registered with the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Maritime Department. The total number of tuna longline vessels operating in the ICCAT Convention area is 32.

RÉSUMÉ

En tant que petit État insulaire en développement, Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines continue à explorer toutes les sources disponibles de revenus, afin de garantir la sécurité alimentaire de ses ressortissants, tout en relevant les défis de l'utilisation soutenable et d'un environnement mondial changeant. Or, ces efforts doivent respecter les normes et pratiques internationales acceptables. Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines continue à développer, perfectionner et mettre en œuvre les mécanismes pertinents de législation, gestion, suivi et exécution en ce qui concerne sa flottille de pêche hauturière. Ces mesures visent à garantir que les activités de ces navires sont pleinement conformes aux initiatives de conservation et de gestion prises par l'ICCAT et d'autres organisations pertinentes. La flottille de Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines opérant dans la zone de conservation de l'ICCAT est composée principalement de palangriers qui ciblent des thonidés et des espèces apparentées. Ces navires appartiennent à des armateurs étrangers et sont immatriculés auprès de la division maritime de Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines. Le nombre total de palangriers thoniers qui opèrent dans la zone de la Convention de l'ICCAT s'élève à 32 unités.

RESUMEN

Como pequeño estado insular en desarrollo, San Vicente y las Granadinas debe continuar explorando todas las fuentes disponibles de ingresos con el fin de garantizar la seguridad alimentaria de sus ciudadanos a la vez que cumple los desafíos de la utilización sostenible y de un medio ambiente global cambiante. Sin embargo, dichos esfuerzos deben cumplir las prácticas y normas internacionales aceptables. San Vicente y las Granadinas continúa desarrollando, refinando e implementando los mecanismos pertinentes legislativos, de ordenación, de seguimiento y de ejecución respecto a su flota pesquera de altura. Estas medidas están destinadas a garantizar que las actividades de estos buques son plenamente conformes con las iniciativas en materia de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT y de otras organizaciones pertinentes. La flota de San Vicente y las Granadinas que opera en la zona de conservación de ICCAT está compuesta en su mayoría por palangreros que se dirigen a los túnidos y especies afines. Estos buques son propiedad de armadores extranjeros y están registrados en el Departamento Marítimo de San Vicente y las Granadinas. El número total de palangreros atuneros que operan en la zona del Convenio de ICCAT es de 32.

Part 1 (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

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

The tables below shows the annual catch and effort data by gear and species for the St. Vincent and the Grenadines highseas fleet which operated in the ICCAT Convention area for the years 2009 to 2014 (source: fishing logs and fishing vessels voyage reports).

Over the past six (6) years, St. Vincent and the Grenadines catch of tuna and tuna-like species caught in the ICCAT Convention area amounted to 10,496.048 t. As the table shows yellowfin tuna has been the dominant species over the 6-year period (see **Table 1**).

As can be observed from the **Table 2** below, the catches remain within the quota levels set out for the species in 2013 and 2014. Northern albacore has shown a significant increase of 12.5 % in tonnage over that of 2013. This is because the demand for northern albacore has increased drastically over the years. Chinese Taipei was generous to allocate 100 t of their northern albacore quota to St. Vincent and the Grenadines for the years 2013, 2014 and 2015.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Statistical data collection

In St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) a general statistical data collection system has been implemented to monitor the tuna fisheries as well as the demersals, conch and lobster fisheries. Data are 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.

In 2009, a pilot study to improve the statistical data collection system in SVG was conducted. The data collection forms were revised as well as new data items were added to incorporate data that were being missed, for example, information on a second gear used and Fish Agregating Device (FAD) as a fishing gear type (to capture information on species of fish caught around a FAD). Modifications were also done to the biological forms to gather length data for fish (blackfin and yellowfin tuna) caught around FADs. As a data management tool the Caribbean Fisheries Information System (CARIFIS) database was installed for the storage and management of catch and effort data as well as fishers and vessels information.

2.1.1 High seas

The captain of each vessel maintains a log of the daily catch and transmits the data to the vessel owners. The data is then sent to the fisheries division for analysis. The logbooks capture information such as the position (lat, long) of the vessel, date, catch and effort (weight, species, hooks) and size (length frequency) data.

Tuna and tuna-like species caught on the highseas are transported to the transshipment port in Trinidad. The fish is sorted and then sold to buyers locally or exported to other countries in the Far East and North and South America.

2.2 Vessel Monitoring System (VMS)

SVG has upgraded its VMS capabilities to a more modernize system. SVG flagged high seas fishing vessels have been fitted with new up to date and compatible VMS hardware. The relevant authorities have been working with Pole Star a member of the Absolute Software Group and they currently provide this service. The reporting system is an automatic, real time Internet based service. From our research this reporting system complies with ICCAT VMS recommendation. Apart from simply tracking vessels, the system also includes features such as Geo-zones, e-logs, alerts for entry into unrestricted zones (EEZs and other RFMOs) and daily electronic reporting system.

A SVG High Seas Fishing Vessels Monitoring Unit has been established to monitor ship information received from the Absolute VMS software. The monitoring unit is composed of five Officers of the Fisheries Division. Vessels are monitored on a daily basis from Monday to Friday.

2.3 Observer Programme

At present, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is in the process of applying to be a part of the ICCAT Regional Observer Programme for transshipment. It is expected that SVG will be a part of this programme within the upcoming month.

2.4 Port Sampling Program

A MOU between SVG and Trinidad and Tobago the port State for SVG's flagged vessels is being drafted seeking permission for Officers from SVG to enter Trinidad and Tobago and conduct a port sampling program for SVG's flagged vessels (see Section 5).

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL – all species		
S1	Annual reports (Scientific)	
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/07/2015 an updated version was sent on 08/17/2015.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task 1	31/07/2015 an updated version was sent of 8/17/2015.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/07/2015 and 8/17/2015 (updated version).
S5	Size Samples (Task II)	31/07/2015 and 8/17/2015 (updated version).
S6	Catch Estimated by Size	31/07/2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Not applicable. St. Vincent and the Grenadines has not established a domestic observer programme.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. No information was collected.
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, SVG vessels do not fish in the Mediterranean.
S14 – S23	BLUEFIN TUNA	Not applicable, SVG fleet does not engage in the harvesting of bluefin tuna
	Tropical Tuna	
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT Vessels	Not applicable
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A – SVG highseas fishing license states that no aggregating device should be used.
S29 – S36	SHARKS	N/A – SVG would be improving its data collection system to include catches of shark species if applicable.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	

Part II (Management implementation)*Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures*See **Table 3** also.**ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	The highseas fleet of St. Vincent and the Grenadines is guided by the Highseas Fishing Regulations of 2003 and the High Seas Fishing Act of 2001. These pieces of legislation formed the basis for the implementation of reporting obligations. The Act of 2001, Part III, section 7 (4b) clearly states that “the records of fishing operations shall be kept on board the licensed fishing vessel and the returns shall be submitted to the Chief Fisheries Officer concerning the area of fishing, catches and landing of fish and such other information and matters relating to fishing as may be stipulated in the licence or as shall be notified by the Chief Fisheries Officer to the person to whom the licence is issued”.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	10/09/2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable, St. Vincent and the Grenadines does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Transshipment operations and the subsequent information were collected in April 2015, July 2015 and August 2015.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Transshipment operations and the subsequent information were collected in April 2015, July 2015 and August 2015.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	September 25, 2015
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Not applicable
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Not applicable
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Not applicable
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	No reports on apparent infringements.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	See Gen 0014.

GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	See Gen 0014.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	None
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	June 4, 2015
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No change.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable – all SVG highseas vessels are engaged in commercial fishing.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable – no SVG highseas vessels are involved in IUU fishing.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable – no data on non-compliance.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable – fishing vessels do not harvest bluefin tuna.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable, see BFT 1001 above.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Not applicable
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable

BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	4 June 2015
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	4 June 2015
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	No reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	No observers.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable, vessels do not target Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	Not applicable
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	

SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch& reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Legislation

The Fisheries Division which operates under the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development, Forestry, Fisheries and Industry is responsible for the overall management and development of the fisheries sector and is guided by the following pieces of legislations.

1. The Maritime areas Act of 1983
2. The Fisheries Act, no 1 of 1986
3. The Fisheries Regulations no. 8 of 1987
4. The Fish Processing Regulations of 2001
5. The Highseas Fishing Act of 2001
6. The Highseas Fishing Regulation, November 2003

4.2 IUU declaration

The Castries Declaration of Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing (IUU) was passed in July 2010, at the 2nd special meeting of the Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism (CRFM) Ministerial Council. St. Vincent and the Grenadines (SVG) is party to and committed to this declaration. In January 2013, an IUU Fisheries regulation was drafted to address and discourage IUU fishing both locally and on the highseas.

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

St. Vincent and the Grenadines continues to develop, refine and implement the relevant legislative, management, monitoring and enforcement mechanisms with regards to its high seas fishing fleet. These measures are geared toward ensuring the activities of these vessels are fully compliant with the conservation and management initiatives taken by ICCAT and other relevant organizations. However SVG is constantly faced with financial and human resource constraints which impede the implementation of some of the conservation and management measures.

5.1 Port Sampling Programme

St. Vincent and the Grenadines is currently seeking to open negotiations with Trinidad and Tobago, to establish an effective port sampling regime whereby members of the St. Vincent and the Grenadines Competent Authority will gather information from the high seas vessels when they arrive in port in Trinidad and Tobago.

Table 1. Annual catch and effort statistics for SVG longline highseas vessels (weight in metric tonnes (t)).

<i>Years</i>	<i>Efforts/ (hooks)</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>ALB</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>Sail fish</i>	<i>SWD</i>	<i>Wahoo</i>	<i>Spear- fish</i>	<i>Misc</i>	<i>Totals</i>
2009	329,000	2230	185	292	2	8	50	7	7	191	2972
2010	279,350	819	205	396	2	7	17	9	8	89	1552
2011	216,200	927	423	37	0	4	14	6	5	299	1715
2012	489,700	551	397	25	0.079	4	10	5	4	162	1158.079
2013	387,900	325	383	15	0.069	3	6	4	3	112	851.069
2014	549,900	481.34	456.75	29.7	.065	3.55	39.801	3.37	2.564	1211.5	2247.9
Totals		5432.34	2049.75	794.7	4.213	29.55	136.80	34.37	29.564	2064.5	10,496.048

Table 2. Annual catch and effort statistics for SVG longline highseas vessels 2013-2014 (weights in t).

<i>Years</i>	<i>Effort # hooks</i>	<i>YFT</i>	<i>N.ALB</i>	<i>S.ALB</i>	<i>BET</i>	<i>SKJ</i>	<i>SAIL</i>	<i>N.SWD</i>	<i>S.SWD</i>	<i>WAH</i>	<i>SPF</i>	<i>Misc</i>	<i>TOTALS</i>
2013	387,900	325	286	97	15	0.069	3	4	2	4	3	112	851.069
2014	549,900	481.34	326.91	129.84	29.7	.065	3.55	39.801	19.242	3.37	2.564	1211.5	2,247.9

Table 3. Report on internal actions taken to ensure that tuna vessels on the ICCAT Record of Vessels over 20 Metres are fishing in accordance with ICCAT management and conservation measures.

Please mark with an X the box(es) which apply to your party, entity or fishing entity. Additional information may be included in the "Comments" column				
	Required	Optional	Not required	Comments
1. Conditions under which authorization to fish is issued include:				
compliance with, or ability to comply with, applicable ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures	X			
<i>Such measures include:</i>				
vessel monitoring systems	X			
conditions for reporting time series of catch and effort by vessel	X			
conditions for reporting total catch in number, nominal weight, or both, by species (both target and non-target) as is appropriate to each fishery period	X			
conditions for reporting discard statistics, including estimates where necessary			X	
conditions for reporting effort statistics appropriate to each fishing method	X			
conditions for reporting fishing location, date and time fished and other statistics on fishing operations	X			
reporting and other conditions for transshipping, where transshipping is permitted	X			
observer coverage			X	
maintenance of fishing and related log books	X			
Other measures (please specify)				
<i>Compliance with other requirements:</i>				
where appropriate, compliance with other aspects of fisheries arrangements applicable to the flag State, entity or fishing entity	X			
possession of navigational equipment to ensure compliance with boundaries and in relation to restricted areas	X			
marking of fishing vessels and fishing gear in accordance with internationally recognized standards	X			
the vessel has a unique, internationally recognized identification number, that enables it to be identified regardless of changes in registration or name over time	X			
other measures (please specify)				

2. LSFVs on the ICCAT record keep on board:				
valid certificates of vessel registration	X			
valid authorization to fish and/or transship	X			
3. Authorization to fish includes:				
the vessel name	X			
the name of natural or legal person authorized to fish	X			
the areas, scope and duration of the authorization to fish	X			
the species and fishing gear authorized	X			
other applicable management measures (e.g., closed area/seasons, minimum sizes)	X			
4. Prevention of association with IUU fishing activities				
evidence that vessels have not previously been engaged in IUU fishing activities, or are no longer associated in any way with such activities is required	X			
owners must be citizens or legal entities of the flag state, entity or fishing entity issuing the authorization			X	
5. Transshipments				
all LSFVs involved in transshipment at sea have a prior authorization to transship issued by the CPC	X			
<i>LSFVs must report to the national fisheries administration or other designated institution the following:</i>				
the date and location of all of their transshipments of fish at sea	X			
the weight by species and catch area of the catch transshipped	X			
the name, registration, flag and other information related to the identification of the vessels involved in the transshipment	X			
the port of landing of the transshipped catch	X			
6. Punitive and sanction actions				
vessels which have not complied with the requirements above are subject to sanction by the flag CPC	X			

ANNUAL REPORT OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TRINITÉ ET TOBAGO
INFORME ANUAL DE TRINIDAD Y TOBAGO

SUMMARY

The Trinidad and Tobago landings of tuna and tuna-like species from commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2014 were estimated at 3 471 t echoing the 2013 estimate of 3 425 t. Yellowfin tuna landings of 1 141 t comprised 80% of the 2014 landings of the non-artisanal longliners. There were 29 operational longliners in 2014. The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet was suspended at the end of December 2014 and is expected to re-commence in October 2015.

RÉSUMÉ

Les débarquements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées des navires commerciaux et récréatifs de Trinité-et-Tobago ont été estimés à 3.471 t au titre de 2014, rejoignant l'estimation de 2013 de 3.425 t. Les débarquements d'albacore à hauteur de 1.141 t représentaient 80% des débarquements de 2014 des palangriers non artisanaux. On comptait 29 palangriers opérationnels en 2014. Le programme de collecte des données biologiques des principales espèces de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées débarquées par la flottille de palangriers non artisanaux a été suspendu à la fin du mois de décembre 2014 et devrait recommencer en octobre 2015.

RESUMEN

Los desembarques de túnidos y especies afines de los buques comerciales y de recreo de Trinidad y Tobago para 2014 se han estimado en 3.471 t, casi igualando la estimación de 2013 de 3.425 t. Los desembarques de rabil, de 1.141 t, representan el 80% de los desembarques de 2014 de los palangreros no artesanales. En 2014 había 29 palangreros operativos. El programa de recopilación de datos biológicos de las principales especies de túnidos y especies afines desembarcadas por la flota de palangre no artesanal fue suspendido a finales de diciembre de 2014 y está previsto que vuelva a comenzar en octubre de 2015.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The Trinidad and Tobago landings of tuna and tuna-like species from commercial and recreational vessels for the year 2014 were estimated at 3 471 t. As such, the 2014 estimate echoed that for 2013 (3 425 t). It is to be noted, however, that the 2014 landings of the artisanal fleet are not yet available due to technological difficulties therefore the 2013 estimates of landings of the artisanal fleet catch were utilised.

Also in an echo of 2013 landings, the most abundant species in the 2014 landings of the non-artisanal longliners was yellowfin tuna (*Thunnus albacares*). One thousand one hundred and forty-one tonnes were landed representing 80% of the landings; in 2013 the yellowfin tuna landings of the non-artisanal longliners, 1 128 t, comprised 81% of the fleet's landings. There were 29 operational longliners in 2014 compared to 31 in 2013.

The landings of the major game fishing tournaments held in 2014 were estimated at 4 t. Eighty-three sailfishes and 109 blue marlins were released alive at the tournaments.

¹ Fisheries Division, Ministry of Land and Marine Resources, 35 Cipriani Boulevard, Newtown, Port of Spain, Trinidad & Tobago, E-mail: lmartin@fp.gov.tt

Section 2: Research and statistics

Catch and effort data from the non-artisanal longline fleet continue to be collected by the submission of Trip Reports by vessel owners. Data submission is linked to the issuing of fishing licences. Coverage of the catch and effort fishing operations of this fleet is estimated at 90%.

Catch and effort data from the artisanal multi-gear fleet of Trinidad continue to be collected, verified and raised as previously described.

The biological data collection programme for key tuna and tuna-like species landed by the non-artisanal longline fleet has been suspended due to the resignation, at the end of December 2014, of one of the two data collection/research personnel. A replacement candidate is expected to commence duties in October 2015. Data to allow for the estimation of conversion factors continue to be collected as previously described; however, these data are yet to be computerised.

Currently there is no biological data collection programme in place covering the artisanal multi-gear fleet.

Work has commenced towards the drafting of a National Plan of Action for sharks. A project proposal has been submitted to the FAO for funding and technical assistance; survey data collected to provide local knowledge information related to the status of shark stocks are currently being digitised and national consultations are scheduled for November 2015.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	23 September 2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31 July 2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31 July 2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31 July 2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Data collected but currently unavailable in format required.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not available
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	N/A
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	N/A
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	No specific data submitted, however, results of Shoy (2010), a study of the recreational/part-time fishery of the north-west coast of Trinidad, can be made available.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Domestic observer program not yet implemented.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	N/A
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not available
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	N/A
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	N/A
S15	Size sampling from farms	N/A
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	N/A
S17	Results of sampling programme and/or alternative at the time of BFT caging	N/A
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	N/A

Number	Information required	Response
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	N/A
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	N/A
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	N/A
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	N/A
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	N/A
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Catch information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Logbooks not yet mandatory on Trinidad and Tobago BET/YFT vessels. A precursor Trip Report program is in place, from which information is reported in the Task I and Task II submissions.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	N/A
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse seine or baitboat fishing vessels	N/A
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	N/A
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	N/A
S46	Information collected by observers	Observer programme not yet implemented.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	N/A
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	31 July 2015
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	No scientific programmes for billfish implemented to date.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	No methods applied to date.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	31 July 2015
S30	Task I and Task II of Thresher sharks, including discards and releases	31 July 2015
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Domestic observer program not yet implemented.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Plan not yet fully developed.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	31 July 2015
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	31 July 2015
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Domestic observer program not yet implemented.

Number	Information required	Response
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Domestic observer program not yet implemented.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	No relevant research programme implemented.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No information available currently.
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	Domestic observer program not yet implemented.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	31 July 2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	N/A. Artisanal fisheries data reported in the Task I and Task II statistics on 31 July 2015.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	N/A. All of the landings are utilised. No related research conducted to date.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Annual Report (Commission) submitted 16 October 2015.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Task I and II statistics, excluding size statistics, for all ICCAT fisheries and including sharks species were reported on time; 31 July 2015. Bigeye tuna Task I and II statistics submitted 13 April 2015. All other reporting for the year 2015 has generally been on time. Staffing limitations, including loss of staff, continue to result in the non-reporting of Task II size statistics, however, some data have been collected (See Section 2). Due to a change of Government in early September 2015 there has been a further delay in the replacement of staff for the pelagics unit and in the recruitment of additional staff.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	14 September 2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago does not charter any vessels.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago is not involved in any chartering programme.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transshipped during the previous year.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transshipped during the previous year.

GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable; Trinidad and Tobago vessels have not transhipped during the previous year.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable; no Trinidad and Tobago vessels were authorized to tranship during the previous year.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Notifications are made to the Maritime Services Division, 127-129 Duke Street Port of Spain.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	List of designated ports includes: Chaguaramas (at landing sites: Tardieu Marine, Tropical Marine and Land Ice and Fish) and National Fisheries Compound, Port of Spain.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	48 hours
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	None
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	None
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No infringements found.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No infringements found.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	No bilateral arrangements have been implemented during 2015.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago has not entered into any access agreement.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	17
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	The fishery is monitored through the collection of catch and effort and biological data for all recreational tournaments. Periodic surveys of the fishery have been conducted, the latest being Shoy (2010), a study of the recreational/part-time fishery of the Northwest coast of Trinidad.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable. No reports of such vessels received.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Report not submitted. See Section 5.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No vessel sightings reported.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.

BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 13-07, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 13-07	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2013	Not applicable. No bluefin tuna were caught by Trinidad and Tobago vessels in 2013.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.

BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish bluefin tuna.
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	10 July 2015
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2013	30 June 2015
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable. No notifications of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish in the relevant area.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	1 April; 1 October 2015.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Letter dated 31 October 2012, dispatched 8 Nov 2012.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	1 April; 1 October 2015.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Letter dated 31 October 2012, dispatched 8 Nov 2012.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. Trinidad and Tobago vessels do not fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	15 September 2015
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not submitted. See Section 5 with respect to legislation.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not submitted. See Section 5 with respect to legislation. An informal system including the monitoring of landings, release of live fish and reporting on releases was scheduled to be implemented in 2015; however implementation has been hampered due to staffing limitations within the research and enforcement units of the Fisheries Division.

SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Stakeholders were informed of the ICCAT regulation and the intention of the Fisheries Division to implement relevant management measures. Accordingly, the Division, being responsible for the recommendation of applications for trade permits for food fish (fresh/chilled/frozen) to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment, has ceased issuing recommendations for applications for import or export permits for hammerhead sharks.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Stakeholders were informed of the ICCAT regulation and the intention of the Fisheries Division to implement relevant management measures. Accordingly, the Division, being responsible for the recommendation of applications for trade permits for food fish (fresh/chilled/frozen) to the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Investment, has ceased issuing recommendations for applications for import or export permits for silky sharks.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction	Observer programme not implemented. See Section 5.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Refer to report under SHK 7002.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See Section 5.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See Section 5.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	No mitigation measures or NPOA for seabirds implemented. See Section 5.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not submitted. See Section 5.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot electronic statistical document system implemented.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. No objections made.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

No information to report.

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

Trinidad and Tobago's compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures continues to be considerably affected by outdated fisheries legislation and limited human resources. Efforts made to address these issues have been previously reported including: the drafting of updated legislation that provides for the mandatory elaboration, review and update of fishery management plans; the recruitment of staff for a large pelagics group to address research and monitoring/enforcement, including for sharks; and collaboration with the FAO on the elaboration of a National Plan of Action for Sharks. It is envisaged that enactment of the legislation will be delayed as a result of the change in the Government of the country in early September 2015 as has the recruitment of staff for the large pelagics group. The development of an FMP for ICCAT managed species remains in the Division's work plan.

Trade measures submission of import and landings data also continues to be affected by staff constraints. As previously reported, no formal system exists to facilitate the collection and analysis of data pertaining to the importation of tuna and tuna-like species and/or fish products. Data relating to the ICCAT statistical document programs are presently obtained from the importer. The required data collection programme remains to be developed by Fisheries Division.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF TUNISIA
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TUNISIE
INFORME ANUAL DE TÚNEZ**

SUMMARY

The tuna and tuna-like management and conservation plans are essentially governed by the provisions of Law No. 94-13 of 31 January 1994 and its implementing texts. In 2014, as for previous years, these plans were supported by implementation of all the control programmes (onboard observer programme) and the at-sea and in-port inspection programmes in particular during the periods of prohibition on fishing for bluefin tuna and swordfish. Within the framework of bluefin tuna fishing capacity adjustment, Tunisia has maintained the same number of tuna vessels in 2013, i.e. 21 vessels, which is a total reduction in overcapacity since the bluefin tuna fleet has decreased from 42 vessels in 2010 to 21 vessels in 2014. In this context and within the framework of improvement of collection of bluefin tuna catch statistics and monitoring of implementation of measures taken to mitigate by-catch and discards in the tuna and swordfish fisheries, the competent authority, in addition to the catch documentation, has covered 5% of its tuna and artisanal fisheries with scientific observers. Allocation of bluefin tuna fishing quotas and perfection of gears targeting swordfish have hugely reduced by-catch given that in 2014 the national observers programme did not detect any by-catches of sea turtles or mammals. It should be noted that total bluefin tuna catches in 2014 reached 1056.566 t, i.e. 99.96% of the adjusted national quota which is 1057 t. 88.85% of these catches were caged in farming facilities and 11.15% of catches were exported live to Turkey.

RÉSUMÉ

Les plans de gestion et de conservation des thonidés et des espèces accessoires sont régis essentiellement par les dispositions de la loi N° 94-13 du 31 janvier 1994 et de ses textes d'application. En 2014, 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. Dans le cadre de l'ajustement de la capacité de pêche de thon rouge, la Tunisie a conservé le même nombre de thoniers qu'en 2013, soit 21 navires soit une réduction totale de la surcapacité sachant que la flottille de thon rouge est passée de 42 navires en 2010 à 21 navires en 2014. 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 5 % de ses pêcheries thonières et artisanales 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 2014 aucune prise accessoire de tortues marines ou de mammifères marins n'a été relevée par le programme des observateurs nationaux. Il est à signaler que les captures totales du thon rouge en 2014 ont atteint 1.056,566 tonnes, soit un taux de réalisation de 99,96 % du quota national ajusté à 1.057 tonnes. 88,85 % de ces captures ont été mises en cage dans les établissements d'élevage et 11,15 % des prises ont été exportées vivantes à la Turquie.

RESUMEN

El plan ordenación y conservación de túnidos y especies afines se rige principalmente por las disposiciones de la ley n° 94-13 del 31 de enero de 1994 y sus textos de aplicación. En 2014, como en años anteriores, estos planes fueron respaldados mediante la implementación de todos los programas de control (programa de observadores a bordo) y los programas de inspección en el mar y en el puerto, sobre todo durante los periodos en que está prohibida la pesca de atún rojo y de pez espada. En el marco del ajuste de la capacidad de pesca de atún rojo, Túnez ha mantenido el mismo número de atuneros que en 2013, es decir 21 buques, lo que supone una reducción total del exceso de capacidad, dado que la flota de atún rojo ha pasado de contar con 42 buques en 2010 a contar con 21 buques en 2014. En este contexto y en el marco de la

mejora de la recopilación de estadísticas de capturas de atún rojo y del seguimiento de la implementación de las medidas adoptadas para mitigar las capturas fortuitas y los descartes en las pesquerías de túnidos y de pez espada, la autoridad competente, además de la documentación de capturas, ha logrado una cobertura de observadores científicos del 5% de las pesquerías atuneras y artesanales. La asignación de cuotas para la pesca de atún rojo y el perfeccionamiento de los artes de pesca que se dirigen al pez espada han reducido en gran medida las capturas fortuitas, dado que en 2014 el programa de observadores nacionales no ha registrado ninguna captura de tortugas marinas o de mamíferos marinos. Cabe señalar que las capturas totales de atún rojo en 2014 se situaron en 1.056,566 t, es decir un 99,96 % de la cuota nacional ajustada de 1.057 t. El 88,85 % de estas capturas se introdujo en jaulas en las granjas y el 11,15 % se exportó vivo a Turquía.

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

Chapitre 1 : Information annuelle sur les pêcheries

Les captures des thonidés et d'espadon ont totalisé en 2014 : 7394 tonnes, marquant une baisse de 0,42 % par rapport à l'année 2013.

Opérant en groupes, le nombre de navires qui ont pris part à la pêche de thon rouge est le même que l'année précédente (21 navires) et 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.

Pendant la campagne 2014, le nombre de jours de mer effectué par les navires de pêche autorisés a atteint 166 jours contre 276 jours réalisés en 2013 ; cette dégression peut être expliquée notamment par le rétablissement constaté de thon rouge dans les pêcheries méditerranéennes.

La production moyenne par jour de mer de la flottille thonière active est de 6.364 tonnes pendant la campagne 2014 contre 3.828 tonnes pendant la campagne 2013, soit un taux d'accroissement de près de 66 %.

La production moyenne par thonier actif s'élève à près de 50 tonnes en 2014 comme en 2013; ceci s'explique par le maintien du quota national au niveau de 1057 t pendant ces deux années.

Le pourcentage d'échantillonnage de thon rouge par caméra stéréoscopique est estimé à 24.26 %. Les échantillonnages ont révélé un poids moyen de capture de 93 kg avec un taux de 3,5 % des tailles comprises entre 10 et 30 kg dans les captures totales.

Concernant la pêche d'espadon, 465 navires de pêche côtière ont été autorisés à pratiquer la pêche d'espadon pendant les deux périodes suivantes : du 1er janvier au 14 février et du 16 mars au 30 septembre 2014. La production a enregistré une légère baisse de 0,58 % (1030 tonnes en 2014 contre 1036 tonnes en 2013).

Chapitre 2 : Recherche et statistiques

En Tunisie, le suivi de la collecte des données statistiques des espèces gérées par l'ICCAT est assuré depuis la capture à la commercialisation. Pour le thon rouge, la Tunisie a commencé à partir de l'année 2011 à mettre en œuvre un système de gestion électronique des opérations de transfert en mer. Cette technique de communication entre les navires de pêche et le centre de gestion d'information de pêche permet la collecte instantanée des données sur les captures (poids total, nombre de pièces, position de capture, destination de la prise, mortalités).

Pour l'espadon, les navires de pêche détiennent à bord des journaux de pêche pour noter les informations relatives à leurs activités journalières. Ces informations sont ensuite compilées dans une base de données pour servir aux travaux scientifiques

De plus, le programme d'observateur en mer permet d'assurer la traçabilité et la collecte des informations sur les captures. Les observateurs scientifiques à bord des thoniers et des palangriers permettent notamment de:

- mieux connaître les stocks des pêcheries palangrières et leurs écosystèmes pélagiques ;

- améliorer les données annuelles sur l'état des prises, d'effort et de taille et même sur les prises accessoires et les rejets ;
- compléter les données statistiques par l'estimation de la composition spécifique, notamment dans les pêcheries artisanales ;
- compléter certaines informations pour tenir compte de la distribution géographique des pêcheries de thon rouge et d'espadon.

Le programme d'échantillonnage tel que décrit dans le paragraphe 88 de la Rec 13-07 a été réalisé par les observateurs nationaux durant les opérations de mise en cage dans les fermes d'engraissement de thon rouge avec une couverture de plus de 20 % de la quantité totale engraisnée. Les données recueillies sont compilées dans les formulaires de la Tâche I et II.

Différents aspects scientifiques sur le thon rouge et les thons mineurs ont été étudiés en 2014 tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT.

2.1 Thon rouge

Les aspects de recherche sur le thon rouge ont concerné l'étude de :

- Indice d'abondance (CPUE)
- Structures démographiques
- Relations biométriques : Longueur-longueur (LLR) : $L1=a L2b$ et Longueur-poids (LWR): $TW = a Lb$ et le facteur de condition du thon rouge $K=105 TW / FL^3$

Les individus de thon rouge ont été échantillonnés à la fin de l'engraissement lors de l'abattage. Ils ont été pêchés à l'aide de la senne tournante au large des côtes tunisiennes. Alors que les données d'effort et de production ont été collectées des documents de capture de thon rouge.

Les paramètres suivants ont été mesurés pour 719 individus dont les tailles ont varié de 130 cm à 296 cm de longueur totale :

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

Pour le thon rouge, les CPUE obtenues durant l'année 2014 ont montré une nette augmentation par rapport aux dernières années.

2.2 Thons mineurs

En Tunisie, la pêche des thons mineurs représente une activité socioéconomique importante. Néanmoins, ces espèces sont peu étudiées en Méditerranée. D'autre part, pour une meilleure exploitation durable, il est nécessaire de bien étudier les espèces sur le plan biologique et dynamique. Les études d'aménagement nécessitent en première étape l'analyse de la production et sa composition.

La production moyenne annuelle de ce groupe d'espèces (1995-2012) est aux alentours de 2960 tonnes. Le port de Teboulba est le principal port accueillant les débarquements des thons mineurs en Tunisie avec une proportion voisine de 1/3 du total des thonidés débarqués. Les ports de Mahdia, Sidi Daoud, Sfax et Kelibia ont eu des pourcentages entre 7 et 10% chacun. Les principales espèces sont la bonitou *Auxis rochei* (38,9%), la pélamide *Sarda sarda* (33,0%) et la thonine *Euthynnus alletteratus* (27,1%). La principale période de pêche des thons mineurs s'étend du mois d'avril au mois de juillet. Les structures démographiques des débarquements suivies dans le port de Teboulba durant l'année 2014, pour la bonitou et la thonine, ont montré une certaine saisonnalité.

L'identification des espèces des thons mineurs pose dans de nombreux cas des difficultés de distinction des différentes espèces soit au niveau de la collecte des données statistiques ou de commercialisation.

2.3 *Espadon*

C'est une espèce importante dans les pêcheries et l'économie tunisiennes. Tenant compte des recommandations de l'ICCAT, la pêche de l'espadon est interdite en tant que pêche cible ou accessoire, durant deux périodes de l'année : du 15 février au 15 mars et du 1er octobre au 30 novembre (Rec. 13-04). La taille minimale de capture est de 90 cm de longueur maxillaire inférieur-fourche (LJFL), ou comme alternative, pesant moins de 10 kg de poids vif ou 9 kg de poids éviscéré sans branchie, ou 7,5 kg de poids manipulé (éviscéré, sans branchie, dépourvu d'aileron, dépourvu de partie de la tête) (Rec. 13-04).

L'étude scientifique actuelle concerne l'analyse préliminaire des caractéristiques de la flottille et sa distribution spatiale ainsi que l'évolution de la production dans les principaux ports de débarquement de cette espèce.

ANNEXE DE LA IÈRE PARTIE DU RAPPORT ANNUEL (RAPPORT SCIENTIFIQUE)

Numéro	Information requise	Réponse
GÉNÉRAL - toutes les espèces		
S1	Rapports annuels (scientifiques)	18-09-2015
S2	Caractéristiques des flottilles	19/06/2015 et 02/07/2015
S3	Estimation de la prise nominale (Tâche I)	07, 08 et 30/07/2015
S4	Prise & Effort (Tâche II)	24/07/2015
S5	Échantillons de tailles (Tâche II)	24/07/2015
S6	Prise estimée par taille	24/07/2015
S7	Déclarations de marquage (conventionnel et électronique)	Non applicable
S8	Prises des pêcheries sportives et récréatives de la Méditerranée (tous les thonidés et espèces apparentées)	Non applicable
S9	Données spécifiques visant à déterminer de manière séparée l'ampleur des pêcheries récréatives de chaque espèce	Non applicable
S10	Informations recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs	07/07/2015
S11	Approche alternative de suivi scientifique	31/07/2015
S12	Informations et données sur le <i>Sargassum</i> pélagique	Non applicable
S13	Informations spécifiques pour les navires de pêche qui ont été autorisés à opérer des pêcheries pélagiques à la palangre et au harpon en Méditerranée au cours de l'année antérieure	19/06/2015
THON ROUGE		
S14	Données de la pêche sportive et récréative	Non applicable
S15	Échantillonnage de taille dans les fermes	03/06/2015 et 28/07/2015
S17	Résultats du programme utilisant des systèmes de caméras stéréoscopiques ou des techniques alternatives qui fournissent une précision équivalente au moment de la mise en cage (couvrant 100% de toutes les mises en cages)	15-09-2015
S18	Informations sur et données recueillies dans le cadre des programmes nationaux d'observateurs de thon rouge	07-07-2015
S19	Déclarer la mortalité par pêche de tous les thons rouges de l'Ouest, rejets morts y compris	Non applicable
S20	Informations sur les thons rouges saisis provenant de prises accessoires non autorisées	Non applicable

S21	Détails des programmes de recherche coopérative sur le thon rouge de l'Ouest à mettre en place	Non applicable
S22	Mises à jour des indices d'abondance et autres indicateurs des pêcheries	Non applicable
S23	Informations provenant des travaux de recherche du GBYP comprenant de nouvelles informations provenant d'activités d'échantillonnage biologique	Non applicable
THONIDÉS TROPICAUX		
S24	Informations provenant des carnets de pêche de navires de thon obèse/d'albacore	Non applicable
S25	Plans de gestion concernant l'utilisation des dispositifs de concentration des poissons (DCP)	Non applicable
S44	Nombre de DCP réellement déployés par trimestre, par type de DCP, indiquant la présence ou l'absence d'une balise associée au DCP	Non applicable
S45	Pour chaque navire de support, le nombre de jours passés en mer, par carrés de 1°, mois et Etat de pavillon et associé à des senneurs/canneurs	Non applicable
S46	Informations recueillies par les observateurs	Non applicable
S47	Données et informations recueillies par le programme d'échantillonnage en vertu de la Rec. 14-01	Non applicable
ESPADON		
S26	Meilleures données disponibles sur l'espadon, y compris les données par sexe, les rejets et les statistiques d'effort	Non applicable
ISTIOPHORIDÉS		
S27	Résultats des programmes scientifiques sur les istiophoridés	Non applicable
S28	Faire rapport sur les méthodes d'estimation des rejets vivants et morts de makaire bleu, de makaire blanc et de <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Non applicable)
REQUINS		
S29	Les CPC doivent soumettre des données de Tâche I et de Tâche II sur les requins en incluant les données historiques disponibles	Non applicable
S30	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur les renards de mer, comprenant les rejets et les remises à l'eau	Non applicable
S31	Les CPC doivent consigner, par le biais de leurs programmes d'observateurs, le nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins soyeux en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant) et le déclarer à l'ICCAT	Non applicable
S32	Plan destiné à améliorer la collecte des données sur les requins par espèce	Non applicable
S33	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin soyeux capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable
S34	Données de Tâche I et Tâche II sur le requin-marteau capturé et destiné à la consommation locale	Non applicable

S35	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins-marteau en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable
S36	Nombre de rejets et de remises à l'eau de requins océaniques en indiquant l'état (mort ou vivant)	Non applicable
S48	Résultats de la recherche sur le requin-taupo bleu	Non applicable
AUTRES PRISES ACCESSOIRES		
S37	Fournir les guides d'identification existants pour les requins, les oiseaux de mer, les tortues marines et les mammifères marins capturés dans la zone de la Convention	Même que 2013 et 2014 : 10-09-2013.
S38	Informations relatives aux interactions de sa flottille avec les tortues marines dans les pêcheries de l'ICCAT par type d'engin	07-07-2015
S39	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	07-07-2015
S40	Les CPC devront déclarer les données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets	07-07-2015
S41	Notifier les mesures prises sur la collecte des données sur les prises accessoires et les rejets des pêcheries artisanales utilisant des moyens alternatifs	18-09-2015
S42	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	18-09-2015

IIe Partie (Mise en œuvre de la gestion)

Chapitre 3 : *Respect des exigences de déclaration dans le cadre des mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT*

RAPPORT ANNUEL, IIe PARTIE, CHAPÎTRE 3

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0001	Rapports annuels (Commission)	<p>-La Tunisie ne cesse de déployer des efforts considérables pour répondre aux exigences de déclaration dans les délais requis.</p> <p>-Le plan de pêche, d'inspection et de gestion de la capacité adopté au titre de 2015 a été respecté.</p> <p>-En vue de garantir la mise en œuvre du programme d'inspection conjointe et le programme des observateurs nationaux, la Tunisie a réalisé comme en 2014 une session de formation au profit des observateurs nationaux et des inspecteurs.</p> <p>-Des journées de sensibilisation au profit des capitaines de pêche de thon rouge ont été organisées pour insister sur l'importance du respect des dispositions de l'ICCAT notamment l'enregistrement des captures.</p>

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
			- Pour s'assurer de l'application de la fermeture de la pêche d'espadon, l'autorité compétente a procédé à des missions de contrôle et d'inspection qui sont en partie effectuées en mer conjointement avec les services de la garde nationale.
GEN	0002	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour toutes les pêcheries de l'ICCAT, notamment les espèces de requins	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. A signaler que l'établissement d'un plan de gestion pour les requins est en cours.
GEN	0003	Tableau ICCAT de déclaration de l'application	02/09/2015
GEN	0004	Affrètement de navires - rapport récapitulatif	Non applicable. L'affrètement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0005	Affrètement de navires - accords et finalisation	Non applicable. L'affrètement est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0006	Rapports de transbordement (en mer et au port)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thoniers et des navires de charge.
GEN	0007	Déclaration de transbordement (en mer)	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de grands palangriers thoniers et des navires de charge.
GEN	0008	Navires de charge autorisés à recevoir des transbordements de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. Le transbordement en mer est interdit selon la loi tunisienne.
GEN	0009	LSPLV autorisés à transborder sur des navires de charge dans l'océan Atlantique et éventuelles modifications ultérieures	Non applicable. La Tunisie ne dispose pas de navires de ces types.
GEN	0010	Points de contact pour les notifications d'entrée au port	12/02/2015
GEN	0011	Liste des ports désignés auxquels les navires sous pavillon étranger peuvent solliciter l'entrée	12/02/2015
GEN	0012	Délai de notification requis pour l'entrée au port de navires de pêche sous pavillon étranger	12/02/2015
GEN	0013	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port	Non applicable
GEN	0014	Copies des rapports d'inspection au port faisant état de présomptions d'infractions	Non applicable
GEN	0015	Mesures prises suivant l'inspection au port lorsque des présomptions d'infractions sont constatées	Non applicable
GEN	0016	Notification des conclusions de l'enquête des présomptions d'infractions au terme de l'inspection au port	Non applicable
GEN	0017	Information sur les accords bilatéraux d'inspection au port	Non applicable
GEN	0018	Accords d'accès et modification	Non applicable
GEN	0019	Résumé des activités menées conformément aux accords d'accès, incluant toutes les captures réalisées	Non applicable
GEN	0020	Liste des navires de 20 mètres ou plus	48 navires : de capture, de remorquage et d'assistance (dont 5 navires d'assistance sont autorisés jusqu'au 12/05/2016).

Catégorie	N°	Information requise	Réponse
GEN	0021	Rapport sur les actions internes pour les navires de 20 m ou plus	Aucun changement ne s'est produit depuis l'année antérieure.
GEN	0023	Techniques utilisées pour gérer les pêcheries sportives et récréatives	Non applicable
GEN	0024	Navires impliqués dans des activités de pêche IUU	02/07/2015
GEN	0025	Commentaires sur des allégations d'activités IUU	Non applicable
GEN	0026	Mesures commerciales, soumission des données d'importation et de débarquement	02/09/2015
GEN	0027	Données sur la non-application	Non applicable
GEN	0028	Conclusions d'enquêtes sur des allégations de non-application	10/09/2015 et 22/09/2015
GEN	0029	Observations de navires	Non applicable
GEN	0030	Mesures prises concernant les rapports d'observations de navires	Non applicable
BFT	1001	Fermes de thon rouge	5 fermes autorisées.
BFT	1002	Rapports d'élevage de thon rouge	28/08/2015
BFT	1003	Report de poissons restés en cages	06/05/2015
BFT	1004	Déclaration de mise en cage du thon rouge	5 déclarations envoyées à l'ICCAT.
BFT	1005	Madragues de thon rouge	Non applicable
BFT	1007	Plans de pêche, d'inspection et de réduction de la capacité pour 2015	12/02/2015
BFT	1008	Ajustements du plan de la capacité d'élevage	24/04/2015
BFT	1009	Modifications des plans de pêches ou des quotas individuels	Non applicable
BFT	1010	Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04	09/10/2015
BFT	1011	Prises de thon rouge de 2014	16/03/2015
BFT	1012	Navires de capture de thon rouge	30/04/2015 – 25 navires de capture.
BFT	1013	Autres navires de thon rouge	24/04/2015- 29/04/2015- 12/05/2015-03-07-2015 / 31 autres navires de thon rouge sont autorisés.
BFT	1014	Opérations de pêche conjointes	30/04/2015
BFT	1015	Messages VMS	Oui
BFT	1016	Plans d'inspection	12/02/2015
BFT	1017	Liste des navires d'inspection	1 navire d'inspection.
BFT	1018	Noms des agences autorisées et des inspecteurs individuels	30/04/2015
BFT	1019	Copies des rapports d'inspection	28/07/2015

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

Dans le cadre de la collecte des statistiques sur les captures accidentelles des tortues marines et des cétacés dans les pêcheries de thon rouge et d'espadon, l'autorité compétente a réalisé des missions de sensibilisation au profit des pêcheurs pour les inciter à déclarer les éventuelles prises accessoires et les rejets y relatifs.

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 de 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 petits thonidés, une base de données a été mise en place pour servir d'assise d'établissement d'un plan de gestion national et elle est renforcée par une étude biologique et écologique (en cours).

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

Dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre des obligations en matière de déclaration pour les pêcheries de thon rouge, d'espadon, des thons mineurs et des espèces accessoires, les informations requises ont été recueillies et fournies à l'ICCAT dans les délais.

À signaler que le formulaire de l'exigence intitulée : « Rapport sur la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04, comprenant des informations sur les réglementations et autres documents connexes adoptés aux fins de la mise en œuvre de la Rec. 14-04 » n'a pas été mis à jour dans le site web de l'ICCAT. En effet, les références des dispositions y afférentes n'ont pas été actualisées pour correspondre réellement aux dispositions de la Rec.14-04.

En outre, malgré le nombre élevé d'exigences de déclaration communiquées à l'ICCAT, la Tunisie a déployé un grand effort pour répondre à toutes ces exigences et a communiqué toutes les données requises. Cependant, il est souhaitable de revoir la liste des exigences de déclaration à communiquer à l'ICCAT et de la réduire par fusion de certaines d'entre elles ayant le même objet en une seule exigence de déclaration.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TURKEY¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE LA TURQUIE
INFORME ANNUAL DE TURQUÍA

SUMMARY

The total amount of catch of marine fish by Turkey was 537,344.6 t during the year 2014. The portion of the tuna and tuna-like fishes in the total catch was 20,886.1 t. In 2014, the amounts of catch of tuna and tuna-like species were 555.0 t, 19,031.5 t, 55.7 t, 0.3 t, 681.9 t, and 561.7 t for bluefin tuna, Atlantic bonito, swordfish, albacore, little tunny and bullet tuna, respectively. Almost all bluefin tunas were caught by purse seiners, which have an overall length of 35-62 meters. The fishing operation was conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the eastern Mediterranean region. The bluefin tuna catch started at the end of May and finished at the end of June. Conservation and management measures regarding the swordfish and bluefin tuna fisheries and farming are regulated by national legislation through notifications, taking into consideration ICCAT's related regulations.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2014, le volume total de poissons marins capturés par la Turquie s'est élevé à 537.344,6 t. La proportion des thonidés et des espèces apparentées dans la prise totale se chiffrait à 20.886,1 t. En 2014, les prises de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées étaient de 555,0 t de thon rouge, 19.031,5 t de bonite à dos rayé, 55,7 t d'espadon, 0,3 t de germon, 681,9 t de thonine commune et 561,7 t de bonitou. Presque toute la prise de thon rouge a été réalisée par des senneurs, qui ont une longueur hors-tout de 35 à 62 m. Les opérations de pêche se sont déroulées intensivement au large de la baie d'Antalya dans le Sud de la Turquie et dans la région de la Méditerranée orientale. La capture de thon rouge a débuté à la fin du mois de mai et s'est terminée à la fin du mois de juin. Les mesures de conservation et de gestion relatives à l'espadon et aux pêcheries et à l'élevage du thon rouge sont réglementées par la législation nationale, à travers des notifications, qui tient compte des réglementations pertinentes de l'ICCAT.

SUMMARY

La captura total de peces marinos de Turquía ascendió a 537.344,6 t durante el año 2014. La parte de túnidos y especies afines en la captura total fue de 20.886,1 t. En 2014, la captura de túnidos y especies afines estuvo compuesta por 555,0 t de atún rojo, 19.031,5 t de bonito, 55,7 t de pez espada, 0,3 t de atún blanco, 681,9 t de bacoreta y 561,7 t de melvera. Casi toda la captura de atún rojo la realizaron cerqueros con una eslora total de 35-62 m. Las operaciones de pesca se llevaron a cabo de forma intensiva en la bahía de Antalya, en el sur de Turquía, y en la región del Mediterráneo oriental. La captura de atún rojo comenzó a finales de mayo y terminó a finales de junio. Todas las medidas de conservación y ordenación respecto al pez espada y a las pesquerías y cría de atún rojo están reglamentadas en la legislación nacional mediante notificaciones, que tienen en cuenta las reglamentaciones relacionadas de ICCAT.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The total catch amount of tuna and tuna-like fishes (including small tunas and swordfish) was 20,886.1 t in 2014. It is higher than the total catch amount of these species for the year 2013 (16,125.5 t). The total catch amount of tuna and tuna-like species increased due to an increase in the catch amount of Atlantic bonito (19,031.5 t), on the other hand the catch amount of other species (such as albacore, bullet tuna, little tunny and swordfish) decreased in 2014.

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1.1 Albacore

The fishing season for albacore was concentrated between May and July in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Before the immense increase in the catch amount of the species in 2007, the mean catch amount of the species was about 40.0 t. Catch amount of albacore was at the highest level between 2007 and 2011 (mean catch amount increased to 500.0 t for the mentioned years). After this extreme period, catch amount of the species fell back to the same level pre-2007 period and it was 61.7 t and 70.6 t for the years 2012 and 2013, respectively. But it remarkably decreased to 0.3 t in 2014 (**Table 1**).

1.2 Atlantic bonito

Atlantic bonito has been caught intensively in the Black Sea and Marmara Sea using purse seines, gillnets, surrounding nets and handlines. In the last 20 years, three peak points have occurred in the history of the catch amount of Atlantic bonito (24,000.0 t in 1998, 70,797.0 t in 2005 and 35,764.2 t in 2012), and the average catch amount of the Atlantic bonito has varied between 10,000.0 t and 15,000.0 t over the years. Although total catch of the species had considerably decreased since 2005, the amount had increased to 35,764.2 t, in 2012. The catch amount of Atlantic bonito fell back to the average level for years 2013 and 2014 with the quantities of 13,157.6 t and 19,031.5 t, respectively (**Table 1**).

1.3 Bluefin tuna

In 2014, total bluefin tuna catch of Turkey was 555.0 t with an increase compared to the previous year (551.4 t in 2013). 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 Food Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) issued bluefin tuna fishing licenses to 13 fishing vessels in 2014, in accordance with domestic legislation as well as relevant ICCAT regulations. The bluefin tuna purse seiners had an overall length between 35-62 m and a tonnage between 170-700 GRT. All fishing vessels were monitored via a satellite based Vessel Monitoring System (VMS). In addition to the fishing vessels, 20 vessels were licensed as towing vessels. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners by tonnage for the period 2005-2014 is presented in **Table 2**.

The bluefin tuna fisheries in 2014 started at the end of May and finished at the end of June. The fishing operation was conducted intensively off Antalya Bay in the south of Turkey and in the eastern Mediterranean region. Bluefin tuna harvest operations at fattening farms were conducted in October, December and early January.

1.4 Mediterranean swordfish

The swordfish fishery in Turkey has been carried out in the Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea. While harpoon have been used in the northern Aegean Sea, longlines have been used in the eastern Mediterranean Sea. Total catch amount of the Swordfish was 96.8 t in 2013 and it slightly decreased to 55.7 t in 2014 and still there has been a remarkable decrease in the total catch amount of swordfish when compared with those of previous years since 2000.

1.5 Other tunas

The bullet tuna and little tunny fisheries are carried out in the Aegean Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea by purse seines, gill nets and encircling gillnets. Both little tunny and bullet tuna total catches continued to decrease in 2014 compared to 2012 from 1,644.7 t and 907.2 to 1,385.8 t and 863.3 t, respectively.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Research

Regarding 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 driftnets has been prohibited since 2011 to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards.

2.1.1 Research on swordfish and albacore

Turkey 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 namely “Turkish Swordfish Fishery Monitoring Program” implemented by Ege University Faculty of Fisheries was submitted to ICCAT on 30 June 2015.

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 30 June 2015 in response to the reporting requirement ref. No. BYC S41.

Scientific paper with respect to swordfish “Analysis of Turkish Swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) Catch Rates in the Eastern Mediterranean” has been presented to the SCRS in 2014.

2.1.2 Research on bluefin tuna

- Culurgioni, J., Mele, S., Merella, P., Addis, P., Figus, V., Cau, A., Karakulak, F.S., Garippa, G. 2014. Metazoan gill parasites of the Atlantic bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus* (Linnaeus) (Osteichthyes: Scombridae) from the Mediterranean and their possible use as biological tags. *Folia Parasitologica* 61(2): 148-156.
- The gills of 63 specimens of the Atlantic bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus* (Linnaeus) (Osteichthyes: Scombridae) from three localities of the Mediterranean (Sardinian, Tyrrhenian and Levantine Seas) were examined for metazoan parasites. The parasite fauna of *T. thynnus* from the Sea of Sardinia included 11 species: five didymozoid trematodes, three capsalid and one hexostomid monogeneans, and one caligid and one pseudocycnid copepods. Four didymozoids were found in fish from the Levantine Sea and only one didymozoid was recorded in fish from the Tyrrhenian Sea. Dividing the hosts into four size-groups (small, medium-sized, large and extra-large), the pairwise comparison of prevalence and mean abundance of the new and literary data) showed differences according to host size. The differences in the composition of the parasitic faunas and in the prevalence of parasites, observed between the small tunas from the Tyrrhenian Sea and the medium-sized tunas from the Adriatic Sea, Levantine Sea and the North-East (NE) Atlantic Ocean, indicated that these groups form discrete units. The parasite fauna of the large tunas from the Sea of Sardinia is the richest among the bluefin tuna populations of the Mediterranean and the NE Atlantic, due to the presence of species not found elsewhere in bluefin tunas, such as *Caligus coryphaenae* Steenstrup et Lütken, 1861, *Capsala magronum* (Ishii, 1936) and *C. paucispinosa* (Mamaev, 1968). This fact and the prevalence of some parasites of this group (lower than those of medium-sized fish from the NE Atlantic and higher than the small and medium-sized tunas from the Mediterranean) suggest that the large-sized tuna group in the western Mediterranean is formed by Mediterranean resident tunas (poorly infected), and by tunas migrating from the Atlantic Ocean (heavily infected).
- Rooker, J.R., Arrizabalaga, H., Fraile, I., Secor D.H., Dettman, D.L., Abid, N., Addis, P., Deguara, S., Karakulak, F.S., Kimoto, A., Sakai, O., Macias, D., Santos, M.N. 2014. Crossing the line: migratory and homing behaviors of Atlantic bluefin tuna. *Mar. Ecol. Prog. Ser.* 504: 265-276, doi:10.3354/meps10781.

Assessment and management of Atlantic bluefin tuna *Thunnus thynnus* populations is hindered by our lack of knowledge regarding trans-Atlantic movement and connectivity of eastern and western populations. Here, we evaluated migratory and homing behaviours of bluefin tuna in several regions of the North Atlantic Ocean and Mediterranean Sea using chemical tags ($\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$) in otoliths. Significant emigration of bluefin tuna from their place of origin was inferred from otoliths $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ and $\delta^{18}\text{O}$, with both eastern and western bluefin tuna commonly ‘crossing the line’ (45° W management boundary) in the Central North Atlantic Ocean and mixing with the other population. Several western migrants were also detected in Moroccan traps off the coast of Africa, indicating that trans-Atlantic movement occurs for members of the western population; however, the degree of mixing declined with proximity to the eastern spawning area (Mediterranean Sea). The origin of bluefin tuna collected at the entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar and from several regions within the Mediterranean Sea (Balearic Islands, Malta, and Sardinia) was essentially 100% eastern fish, demonstrating that natal homing is well developed by the eastern population, with western migrants rarely entering the Mediterranean Sea.

- Rodríguez-Marín, E., Luque, P.L., Quelle, P., Ruiz, M., Perez, B., Macias, D., Karakulak, S. 2014. Age determination analyses of atlantic bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) within the biological and genetic sampling and analysis contract (GBYP). Coll., Vol., Sci., Pap. ICCAT, 70 (2): 321-331, Madrid.

This paper presents direct ageing of Atlantic bluefin tuna based on otoliths and dorsal fin spines sampled in the North East Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea, with the aim of estimating the age of the catch of the eastern stock. Six month age-length keys (ALKs) were obtained through length-stratified sampling. Half year ALKs were insufficiently sampled, thus, it was suggested to use annual ALKs with calcified structures from 2011 and 2012. Asymptotic lengths and growth coefficients obtained from ALKs derived from both structures did not present significant differences. Inter-reader precision within each structure, described by Coefficient of Variation and Average Percent Error, was high with low values of both indices.

2.2 Statistics

During the bluefin tuna fishing season, daily bluefin tuna data were collected and assessed at the Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock 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.

2.3 Fisheries information system

Turkey has continued to implement a Fisheries Information System (FIS) to improve its fisheries management system through collection and analysing fishery 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. MoFAL launched a tender in order to establish a satellite based vessel monitoring system and electronic logbook in 2014. Recently, the contract has been signed with the contractor company and the company has started to work on implementing the project.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	Sent to ICCAT on 15/09/2015.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S6	Catch estimated by size	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Reported in Task I and Task II forms to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Reported in Task I and Task II forms to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	A summary report titled "Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries" has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity for the shark species concerned. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.

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	Information on vessels which fished SWO-M in the Mediterranean by using longlines and harpoons is reported in "ST01_T1FC-SWOM_TUR2014". Sent to ICCAT on 29/06/2015.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Reported in Task I and Task II forms to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S15	Size sampling from farms	The data obtained from BFT farming facilities were reported in ST06-T2FM forms. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Sent to ICCAT on 15/09/2015.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Reported in Task I and Task II forms to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted for the BFT-W. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no local consumption or fishing activity for the BET and YFT. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
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 for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S46	Information collected by observers	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity around FADs. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	Not applicable for Turkey since there is fishing activity targeted BET, YFT and SKJ. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related northern swordfish. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.

BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related to billfish. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity related to blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted shark species and no catch observation for shark species was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted at thresher shark and no catch observation for this species were recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted at silky shark and no catch observation for this species were recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	A summary report titled "Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries" has been prepared and submitted to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted at silky shark and no catch observation for this species was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted at hammerhead shark and no catch observation for this species was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted at hammerhead shark and no catch observation for this species was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted at oceanic whitetip and no catch observation for this species was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	Not applicable for Turkey since there is no fishing activity targeted at shortfin mako. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable for Turkey has not yet developed specific identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.

S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable for Turkey since no observation for interaction of sea turtles with fishing gear was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Beside no data pertaining to by-catch of sea turtles has been received from the industry and research institutes. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
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 for Turkey since no incidental catch observation for sea birds was recorded during domestic fishery monitoring program. Reported to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S40	CPCs shall report the bycatch and discard data	Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of bycatch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	A summary report titled “Alternative Scientific Monitoring Approach & Collection of By-catch and Discard Data Including Data From Artisanal Fisheries” has been prepared and submitted to fulfil this reporting obligation. Sent to ICCAT on 30/07/2015.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards are mentioned in “2.1 Research” section of this report.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Sent to ICCAT on 1/10/2015. 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 swordfish, bluefin tuna and other tuna fisheries have been regulated by national legislation through notifications, considering ICCAT’s related regulations. 50 reporting obligations (under conservation and management measures) have been timely responded to with accompanying data, as required. In cases where Turkey is not concerned with certain types of fisheries or if no data could be received since no activity took place, such cases have been responded as “not applicable” (36 reporting obligations). No major difficulties encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures.

GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Sent to ICCAT on 1/10/2015. See the explanation above. 36 reporting obligations have been responded to as “not applicable” since Turkey is not concerned with certain types of fisheries and/or no data received in consequence of non-occurrence of an activity having a reporting obligation (i.e., no reported catch, discard or by-catch of oceanic whitetip, silky shark and hammerhead sharks).
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Sent to ICCAT on 14/9/2015.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. Turkey is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. Turkey is not involved in any chartering agreements with other CPCs.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable. Turkey has not carried out any transshipments at sea or in port.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. Turkey has not carried out any transshipments at sea or in port.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any vessel to receive transshipments of ICCAT species in the Convention area.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. Turkey has not authorized any pelagic longline vessels to tranship in the Convention area.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Sent to ICCAT on 25/2/2015 and 2/3/2015.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Sent to ICCAT on 25/2/2015 and 2/3/2015.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 25/2/2015 and 2/3/2015.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPC flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPC flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPC flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. No request for port entry received from other CPCs flagged fishing vessels under the terms of ICCAT Rec. 12-07. Hence, no access has been granted to any foreign flagged fishing vessels as of the current date of notification.

GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Turkey has not signed any bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection with any CPCs.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Not applicable. Turkey has not entered into any Access Agreements during the year.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	Not applicable. Turkey is not involved in any Access Agreements.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Information sent to ICCAT on 14/1/2015, 28/5/2015 and 4/9/2015. Number of currently authorised vessels has been 288 as of 1/10/2015.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not sent to ICCAT since no changes occurred from the previous years.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, transshipment or landing of more than one bluefin tuna (115 cm FL), one Mediterranean swordfish (125 cm FL), 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 has been allocated for the purposes of artisanal, recreational and sport fisheries, as well as incidental and by-catches, which is of 10.05% of the total (123 t). - The marketing of bluefin tuna and swordfish caught in recreational and sport fishing is prohibited except for charitable purposes.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Sent to ICCAT on 15/7/2015.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. Turkey has not received information from NGOs regarding any presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels. PNCs reported under ROP-BFT has been responded on 2/9/2015.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Sent to ICCAT on 14/9/2015.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Sent to ICCAT on 15/7/2015.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	PNC notifications from the ROP-BFT received on 19/8/2015 for some Turkish vessels. No other information/data on suspected non-compliance of ICCAT measures. Findings of investigations on PNCs reported under ROP-BFT have been sent to ICCAT on 2/9/2015.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Sent to ICCAT on 15/7/2015.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. Turkey has no information on any potential IUU vessels sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Sent to ICCAT on 4/3/2015 and 19/3/2015. Number of currently authorised farms has been 6 as of 1/10/2015.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Sent to ICCAT on 31/8/2015.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Sent to ICCAT on 17/6/2015.

BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Total number of caging declarations sent to ICCAT has been 10 for the year 2015 as of 1/10/2015.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Turkey has no East Atl. and Med BFT catching activity with traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2015	Not applicable. Turkey lodged formal objection to Rec. 14-04. However, alternative management and conservation measures set by Turkey for the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna has been sent to ICCAT on 15/2/2015.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Sent to ICCAT on 4/5/2015. Reported as no changes at the declared farming capacity.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	No modifications to fishing plan or individual quotas have been reported. Changes to some vessels reported on 8/5/2015 and 15/5/2015.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Sent to ICCAT on 30/9/2015.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Sent to ICCAT on 2/4/2015.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 8/5/2015 (updates reported on 15/5/2015). Total number of authorised BFT catching vessels has been 20 for the 2015 fishing season.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 8/5/2015 (updates reported on 15/5/2015). Total number of authorised other BFT vessels has been 38 for the 2015 fishing season.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Sent to ICCAT on 15/5/2015.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes. All BFT fishing vessels have been equipped with operational satellite tracking devices transmitting VMS signals every 2 hours.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Sent to ICCAT on 13/2/2015.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Sent to ICCAT on 13/2/2015. Total number of currently active inspection vessels has been 87.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Sent to ICCAT on 6/3/2015. Total number of currently active inspectors has been 194.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 61. Copies of inspection reports have been reported to ICCAT by electronic means. Sent to ICCAT on 4/9/2015.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Sent to ICCAT on 25/2/2015 and 2/3/2015.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Sent to ICCAT on 25/2/2015 and 2/3/2015.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 4. Sent to ICCAT on 2, 9, 16, 23/6/2014.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Total number of reports sent to ICCAT has been 9 as of 1 October 2015.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Sent to ICCAT on 25/6/2015.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Turkey is not involved in the W-BFT fishery in the western Atlantic.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Total number of (catch & caging) validated BCDs issued have been 164 as for the period from 1/1/2015 to 1/10/2015.

BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Sent to ICCAT on 01/10/2015.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes. Updated information has been notified on 6/4/2015, 22/6/2015 and 24/6/2015.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Sent to ICCAT on 22/5/2015.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. No updates required to be made at current BCD legislation. Additional provision pertaining to the possibility of utilizing e-BCD from next year has been added and retained.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Turkey currently has no tail tagging schemes.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Turkey has not reported any fishing vessel presumed to have fished E-BFT. However, some vessel information has been notified under reporting obligations GEN 0024 and GEN 0027.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Updated information sent to ICCAT on 25/9/2014.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for BET/YFT with vessels over 20 m LOA or greater.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for BET/YFT with vessels over 20 m LOA or greater.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable. Turkey has had no information on IUU activity by any BET/YFT vessels.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for tropical tunas BET/YFT.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Sent to ICCAT on 27/3/2015 and 30/9/2015.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made at the current database.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC fishing for tropical tunas in time/area closed to FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Sent to ICCAT on 27/3/2015 and 30/9/2015.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable. No changes made at the current database.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Sent to ICCAT on 14/1/2015.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. Turkey has not issued any licence for sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO for 2015. Other data sent to ICCAT on 14/1/2015.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Sent to ICCAT on 29/6/2015.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Sent to ICCAT on 14/9/2015.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC catching northern Atlantic SWO.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Turkey has no marlin catches of any type.

BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable. Turkey has no marlin catches of any type.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable for Turkey since there exists no local consumption/international trade for the shark species concerned.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable for Turkey since there exists no local consumption/international trade for the shark species concerned.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catches of North Atlantic shortfin mako (<i>Isurus oxyrinchus</i>).
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable. Turkey is not a CPC targeting or taking any by-catches of silky shark.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following shark species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 3/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sandbar shark (<i>Carcharhinus plumbeus</i>) - Basking shark (<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i>) - Tope shark (<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>) - Porbeagle (<i>Lamna nasus</i>)
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale the following sea turtle species have been prohibited within the framework of Notification No. 3/1 Regulating Commercial Fisheries: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Caretta caretta</i> - <i>Chelonia mydas</i> - <i>Dermochelys coriacea</i> - <i>Trionyx triunguis</i> During the sea turtle breeding season necessary measures, including navigation controls at sea, shall be taken by the Ministry in the vicinity of / at the located spawning grounds of sea turtles. For instance, boats shall not exceed a speed of 8 miles within 1 nautical mile from a sea-turtle breeding zone between the period 1 April – 30 September.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Sent to ICCAT on 18/9/2015. Findings of domestic observer programmes have not indicated any by-catches of seabird for the reference reporting period.

BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate bycatch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	As a result of fishing operations targeting tuna and swordfish species, by-catches of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles may occur rarely. In order to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, some technical measures and fishing prohibitions have been set for certain species of sharks, sea mammals and sea turtles. As an important initial step, usage of all modified driftnets has been prohibited as of 1 July 2011 with a legislative arrangement dated 10 July 2010. Moreover, the Ministry of Food Agriculture and Livestock started to implement a national monitoring program comprising landing checks and observers to improve the collection of by-catch and discard data pertaining to sharks and other species. In this way, fishery dependent by-catch and discard data could be collected by ministerial officials or national observers at the landing places or onboard of fishing vessels. Research institutes have undertaken some studies regarding selectivity and effectiveness of fishing gears used in tuna fishery.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. Turkey has not introduced and implemented any pilot electronic statistical document system (other than ICCAT eBCD).
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Turkey has lodged a formal objection to <i>Recommendation by ICCAT Amending the Recommendation 13-07 by ICCAT to Establish a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean</i> [Rec.14-04], through the instrument of ICCAT Circular # 00649/15. Correspondingly, a document titled "the alternative management and conservation measures set by Turkey for the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna" presented to ICCAT on 15/2/2015 in accordance with paragraph 3 of Res.12-11. Turkey has declared to effectively implement the current technical conservation measures for the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean bluefin tuna on a voluntary basis.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

With reference to relevant ICCAT conservation and management measures, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock (MoFAL) introduced the Amended Notification on Regulating Commercial Fishing at Seas and Inland Waters, covering the period 2012-2016, in order to ensure more sustainable fishing activities, improved quality for fishing products, and better conservation of fisheries resources. Applicable ICCAT recommendations on tuna species and swordfish have been transposed into domestic regulations.

Fishing for tunas and tuna-like species, bluefin tuna fattening and trade activities were continued to be regulated by the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock through the above-mentioned Notification based on Fisheries Law-1380 as well as the Ministerial Communication on Tuna Fishing and Trade, the Ministerial Communiqué on Aquaculture Production (Fattening) of Bluefin Tuna.

The Ministerial Communication of bluefin tuna fisheries and trade is issued every year before the commencement of the fishing season. The rules and the reporting forms which are the obligations of the bluefin tuna fishing vessels, such as: Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit, Bluefin Tuna Towing Permit, Catch Reporting Forms, Certificate of Vessel's Origin, Dead Tuna Notification Form, Duties of Observers, Technical Specifications of Vessel Monitoring Devices, Landing Ports are announced by Ministerial Communications.

4.1 Closed seasons and catch limits

4.1.1 Bonito

Bonito fishing by all gear types, including stake nets is banned between 1 April and 31 August throughout the territorial waters. However, longlining for bonito is allowed between 15-31 August. The fishery of bonito smaller than 25 cm is prohibited (Official Gazette dated 18.08.2012).

4.1.2 Bluefin tuna

The authorized fishing period for bluefin tuna by purse seiners has been set from 26 May to 24 June. However, if the catch quota allocated by ICCAT is exhausted before the closure time, the Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Livestock has the authority to extend the time closure (Official Gazette dated 17.05.2013).

An individual quota system for bluefin tuna catching vessels has been applied. It is obligatory to inform the Ministry about the catch amount and the coordinates of fishing area following each fishing operation in order to monitor and supervise the fishing quota. Quota pursuit has been exercised by MoFAL through inspections at farms and a standard weight increase model has been applied for the time period from the date of commencement of the ranching until the date of harvesting. As of 31 August 2015, total catches of bluefin tuna has reached to 1077.3 t including incidental and by-catches.

Bluefin Tuna Catch Document (BCD) shall not be issued in cases where the individual quota is exceeded and/or any IUU fisheries are detected by MoFAL inspectors. Furthermore, in case of determining bluefin tuna that have been caught by fishing vessels without fishing permission, sufficient individual quota or bluefin tuna that have been misreported, the fish shall be seized or released if alive.

Transfer operations to farming cages cannot be initiated without the Ministry's authorization. The skippers of catching and towing vessels must produce the recording of catching and transfer operations by underwater video cameras and must keep these records on board. The stocking of bluefin tuna in farms without the correct, factual and validated documents and information is forbidden.

4.1.3 Swordfish

Swordfish fishing by all gear types is banned between 15 February – 15 March and 1 October – 30 November throughout the territorial waters.

It is mandatory for the fishing vessels catching swordfish to obtain a "Fishing Permit" from the Provincial Directorate issuing vessel licenses. Applications by the fishermen to acquire a special fishing permit for swordfish is subject to some technical criteria.

As of 30 November, the special fishing permits to be acquired by fishermen (or to be issued by the Ministry) shall apply to the next fishing season for swordfish. When an application made is approved by the Ministry, the special permit information is simultaneously recorded in the Fisheries Information System (FIS) operated by the Ministry.

Usage of all modified driftnets has been prohibited as from 1 July 2011 in accordance with provisions of Revised Notification No. 2/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing (Official Gazette 31.03.2011-No.27891).

4.1.4 Little tunny, bullet tuna and albacore

As for the period 15 April – 31 August, where purse seine fishery is totally prohibited within all territorial waters, fishing for little tunny and bullet tuna is permitted throughout the fishing season in some areas (Official Gazette dated 17.05.2013). Fishing for these species is subject to special fishing permit and landings shall only be made at specified landing ports (Official Gazette dated 19.11.2013).

4.2 Length and weight prohibitions

The minimum lengths and weights of the capture fisheries are given in **Table 3**. Catching, retaining on board, landing, transporting, storing, selling, displaying or offering for sale of swordfish less than 125 cm (fork length) and bluefin tuna weighing less than 30 kg or 115 cm (as fork length) is prohibited. However, an incidental catch of maximum 5% of bluefin tuna weighing between 8 kg and 30 kg (or 75 – 115 cm FL) is authorized (Official Gazette dated 17.05.2013-No.28650).

4.3 Vessel Monitoring System

It is obligatory to equip all bluefin tuna fishing and towing vessels with an operational VMS which has functions established by the Ministry. In any case that there exists a defect in the device, at first it is also obligatory to inform the Ministry about the situation and then to submit regular position data to the Ministry.

4.4 Licensing and fishing methods

The use of airplanes or helicopters for the purpose of bluefin tuna spotting is prohibited. Mesh size in the bag part of the bluefin tuna nets shall not be less than 44 mm. It is mandatory for bluefin tuna fishing vessels and bluefin tuna tug boats to obtain a “Bluefin Tuna Fishing Permit” and a “Bluefin Tuna Towing Permit” from the related Provincial Directorate. Permits belonging to the vessels violating the set regulations shall be confiscated and nullified. Each vessel is obliged to record the catch data required by MoFAL with regard to the amount of bluefin tuna caught and traded (Official Gazette dated 18.08.2012).

4.5 Inspection activities and schemes

During the fishing, transfer and caging operations, monitoring, control and at-sea/landing inspections were carried out by the Coast Guard and MoFAL staff, respectively. In addition to on-site checks/observations during transfer and caging operations, regular inspections are made by MoFAL staff.

Under the scopes of the ICCAT Port Inspection Scheme and the ICCAT Joint Scheme of International Inspection, MoFAL has assigned 10 landing ports to ensure the efficiency of inspections on fishing operations in accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendation. During the 2015 fishing campaign, 61 inspections and 1 sighting were made by the Turkish Coast Guard under the framework of ICCAT’s Joint Inspection Scheme.

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

No technical difficulties were encountered in implementation of and compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures. With regard to the Commission’s decisions in relation to allocation of fishing possibilities for Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna, Turkey expects relief of the discriminatory approach differentiating Turkey from other CPCs around the Mediterranean, ignoring Turkey’s historical fishing rights for E-BFT stocks. This requires a fair and equitable quota allocation to be exercised by the Commission for Turkey on the basis of 1993-1994 reference years.

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Table 1. Catches (t) of tunas and tuna-like species (2005-2015).

<i>Species</i>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Atlantic bonito	70,797	29,690	5,965	6,448	7,036	9,401	10,018.9	35,764.2	13,157.6	19,031.5
Bluefin tuna	990	806	918	879	665.4	409.4	527.5	535.5	551.4	555.0
Swordfish	425	410	423	386	301	334	189.6	79.7	96.8	55.7
Albacore	30	73	852	208	631	402	1,395.7	61.7	70.6	0.3
Little tunny	507	1,230	785	1,072	1,309	1,046	1,437.4	1,644.7	1,385.8	681.9
Bullet tuna	1,020	1,031	993	836	1,873	1,081	2,551.8	907.2	863.3	561.7

Table 2. The total number of bluefin tuna purse seiners, by tonnage (2005-2015).

<i>Tonnage (GRT)</i>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
<50	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
51-100	7	4	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
101-200	16	8	4	13	5	-	7	2	2	1
201-300	50	42	44	50	30	6	1	2	2	4
301-400	8	6	7	9	6	1	2	2	1	1
>400	14	14	18	21	16	10	7	5	4	7

Table 3. Length and weight prohibitions, by species.

<i>Species</i>	<i>Minimum length (cm)</i>	<i>Minimum weight (kg)</i>
Bluefin tuna (<i>Thunnus thynnus</i>)	115	30
Atlantic bonito (<i>Sarda sarda</i>)	25	
Swordfish (<i>Xiphias gladius</i>)	125	
Little tunny (<i>Euthynnus alletteratus</i>)	45	

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU ROYAUME-UNI (TERRITOIRES D'OUTRE-MER)
INFORME ANNUAL DE REINO UNIDO (TERRITORIOS DE ULTRAMAR)**

SUMMARY

The level of fishing effort in the United Kingdom Overseas Territories (UK OTs) engaged in ICCAT during 2014 increased slightly on previous years in terms of vessels registered, with the Overseas Territory of St Helena registering the first vessel over 20 meters in length to the UK OT fleet, as part of its efforts to expand its fishery. The total tonnage of ICCAT species caught in the UK OTs has remained modest when compared to more developed fisheries. Bermuda and St Helena continue to represent the largest contributors to the total UK OT catch, with much smaller catches in the British Virgin Islands and the Turks and Caicos Islands. UK OT fishing activity is primarily artisanal or sports-related, there is no fishing involving larger scale methods utilising, for example, fish aggregating devices or purse seines, and only very limited deployment of longlines. However the UK OTs continue their interest in developing commercially viable fisheries to aid in their economic development. The Territories recognise their responsibilities for the sustainable management of their natural environments and have been working with the UK Government to develop fisheries – including developing sustainable management plans and facilitating development of the fishing sector. The establishment of robust management frameworks is, however, dependent upon long term investment, which is in turn reliant on the retention of some existing quotas and the potential for expansion in others (such as S. albacore or swordfish) which might come under pressure if fisheries were expanded.

RÉSUMÉ

Le niveau de l'effort de pêche des territoires d'outre-mer du Royaume-Uni (RU-TO) mené dans le cadre de l'ICCAT en 2014 a légèrement augmenté par rapport aux années antérieures en termes de navires immatriculés, le territoire d'outre-mer de Ste Hélène ayant immatriculé le premier navire de plus de 20 m de longueur auprès de la flottille des RU-TO, dans le cadre de ses efforts visant à élargir sa pêcherie. Le tonnage total des espèces relevant de l'ICCAT capturées dans les RU-TO est resté modeste par rapport à celui de pêcheries plus développées. Les Bermudes et Ste Hélène sont toujours les plus grands contributeurs au total de la prise des RU-TO, dont les prises les plus réduites sont réalisées dans les îles Vierges britanniques et les îles Turks et Caïcos. Les activités de pêche des RU-TO sont en grande majorité artisanales ou sportives. Aucune pêche n'a recours à des méthodes à plus grande échelle utilisant par exemple des dispositifs de concentration des poissons ou des sennes et le déploiement de palangres est très limité. Néanmoins, les RU-TO continuent à développer des pêcheries commercialement viables afin de stimuler leur développement économique. Les territoires d'outre-mer reconnaissent leur responsabilité quant à la gestion durable de leur environnement naturel et ont travaillé avec le gouvernement du Royaume-Uni en vue de développer les pêcheries, entre autres en vue d'élaborer des plans de gestion durable et de faciliter le développement du secteur. Or, l'établissement de solides cadres de gestion dépend d'un investissement à long terme qui, à son tour, dépend du maintien de certains quotas existants et de l'accroissement potentiel de ceux d'autres espèces, tels que ceux s'appliquant à l'espadon ou au germon du Sud, qui pourraient être mises sous pression si les pêcheries étaient intensifiées.

RESUMEN

El nivel de esfuerzo pesquero en el Reino Unido (TU) realizado en la zona ICCAT durante 2014 se incrementó ligeramente con respecto a años anteriores en términos de buques registrados. En el Territorios de ultramar de Santa Elena se registró el primer buque de más de 20 m de eslora de la flota de Reino Unido (TU), como parte de sus esfuerzos de expandir su pesquería. El tonelaje total de especies de ICCAT capturadas en el Reino Unido (TU) se ha mantenido en un nivel modesto en comparación con pesquerías más desarrolladas. Bermuda y Santa Helena siguen siendo los que más contribuyen a la captura total del Reino Unido (TU), y las Islas Vírgenes británicas y las islas Turcos y Caicos tiene unas capturas mucho menores. La actividad de pesca del Reino Unido (TU) es sobre todo artesanal o deportiva, no hay pesca con métodos de gran escala que utilicen, por ejemplo, dispositivos de concentración de peces o

cercos, y sólo hay un número limitado de palangres. Sin embargo, Reino Unido (TU) sigue interesado en desarrollar pesquerías comercialmente viables para contribuir a su desarrollo económico. Los Territorios reconocen sus responsabilidades respecto a la ordenación sostenible de su entorno natural, y han estado trabajando con el Gobierno del Reino Unido para desarrollar sus pesquerías, lo que incluye elaborar planes de ordenación sostenible y facilitar el desarrollo del sector pesquero. Sin embargo, el establecimiento de un marco sólido de ordenación depende de la inversión a largo plazo que, a su vez, depende de mantener algunas de las cuotas existentes y de la potencial expansión de otras (como por ejemplo, la de atún blanco del sur o pez espada), que podrían estar bajo presión si se expanden las pesquerías.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

1.1 Bermuda

One hundred and thirty-three (133) of the vessels licensed to fish commercially in Bermuda in 2014 reported catching tunas and tuna-like species. However, a large number of these vessels (approx. 60) only fished occasionally for these species. Local charter vessels are included in the commercial fleet and primarily target these species. There are no foreign commercial vessels licensed to fish in Bermuda waters.

The Bermuda domestic fleet is predominantly made up of fibreglass commercial fishing vessels. A small number of vessels are configured for pelagic longlining but only one vessel is currently active. Most of the fishing effort is conducted in the inner 50 km (including two offshore banks) of the Bermuda Exclusive Economic Zone. The active longliner fishes further offshore; however, all fishing occurs within Bermuda's EEZ and the fish captured are consumed on the Island.

Limited development of longline fishing in Bermuda has meant that quotas for swordfish, albacore tuna and bluefin tuna have not been fully utilized. However, the development of the offshore fishery is an important component of Bermuda's plans to diversify the local fishery as reef fish stocks close to the Island are essentially fully exploited. There continues to be interest amongst local fishermen for longlining but the lack of infrastructure and the low UK OT swordfish quota is hindering development.

1.2 British Virgin Islands

As in previous years, during the 2014 season, there was a small number of fishing vessels targeting ICCAT interested species. Again, only one vessel fished for swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*) using the longline method and their catch this year of this species was reduced. As is the case of Bermuda, limited development of longline fishing has meant that quotas for swordfish, albacore tuna and bluefin tuna (which are rarely caught in the BVI) have not been fully utilized. However, the Government of the Virgin Islands, remains committed to the development of the offshore fishery, sees fisheries as a third economic pillar for the economy, and like Bermuda, wants to focus on the offshore fishery as the near-shore reef fish fishery is more or less fully exploited and stocks suffer from the predation of the invasive lionfish, which have a voracious appetite for juvenile and small reef fish.

1.3 St. Helena

The main commercially exploited resources are yellowfin, bigeye, albacore and skipjack tunas which are caught throughout the year. Landing records for yellowfin and bigeye do not show any regular annual seasonal pattern of peak abundance. However, albacore tuna tend to be caught between the months of July and September when the annual 'run' takes place, possibly in association with westerly offshoots of the Benguela/Angolan currents that have been observed by satellite at that time of year. Skipjack landings tend to be at their maximum between March and May, but there have also been the occasional landings towards the latter part of the year. Wahoo is also caught throughout the year.

All fish from the local commercial fleet are landed daily and delivered to the processing plant within 12 hours of being caught. Tuna are caught either by conventional pole and line gear (or its rod-and-reel variant, which has more in common with sports fishing gear) or by heavy duty handlines. Micro-spool longlining was trialed towards the latter part of 2013 and throughout 2014 and it is intended that this will continue in the latter part of 2015. Types of bait used are live, dead and artificial.

A maximum of 9 boats, approximately 8 to 10 metres in length, fished throughout the year, although only 6 boats fished on a full-time basis. The 22 metre Motor Fishing Vessel, Extractor, funded under a joint investment initiative and operated through a locally registered (special purpose vehicle) Company, Saint Marine Resources Limited, arrived at the island in April 2014 with the purpose of exploiting the fishery resource within the entire 200 mile Exclusive Fishing Zone (EFZ). The vessel undertook a total of 12 voyages between June and October 2014 after which operations were curtailed due to a contractual dispute.

1.4 Turks and Caicos Islands (TCI)

The study to assess the viability of a commercial pelagic fishery in the Turks and Caicos which begun in 2013 was suspended in 2014, due to levels of by-catch which exceeded what was originally proposed by the researchers, in addition to disagreements in the quality of reports submitted. The matter is currently under review, awaiting a final decision.

Capital and capacity limitations still remain an issue of concern for the Department of Environment and Maritime Affairs (DEMA). Not having dedicated/official landing sites continues to pose a threat to management. Fishermen are able to land their catches at any point throughout the islands, making it more difficult for the department to collect necessary data. Proposals have been made to seek resources that would enable DEMA to develop/establish official landing sites nationally, along with the necessary policies and regulations.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Bermuda

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like species by the Bermuda domestic fleet in 2014 were c. 118.9 metric tonnes (t). This represents a decrease in landings of about 20.2 t from the previous year, which can largely be attributed to a decrease in yellowfin tuna and wahoo landings. Details of the catch composition were presented to the Secretariat in the Task I and II returns in July.

As most of the commercial fleet in Bermuda catches tunas and related species by trolling, there is virtually no by-catch from these vessels. However, the sole longliner does get small quantities of by-catch. This by-catch consists primarily of blue sharks, which are subsequently released. Only 2 of the 20 blue sharks captured in 2014 were discarded dead. The remaining 18 fish were released alive. Incidental catches of shortfin mako sharks by the vessel are also released unless already dead on the line. However, the longliner did not report catching any shortfin mako sharks in 2014, although one shortfin mako was reported landed during the year by another vessel in the fleet. Data on incidental catches of shortfin mako and other species of sharks are included in the Task I data sent to ICCAT. Interactions with turtles are rare and no turtles were captured in 2014. Notably, the owner of the longline vessel has received training in how to release turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.

Tunas and tuna-like species are also targeted by local recreational fishermen. A survey of recreational fishing activity was conducted in 2011 and results indicated that yellowfin tuna and wahoo are two of the most frequently targeted species by this sector, potentially accounting for close to 20% of recreational fish landings by weight. Unfortunately, ongoing capacity and budget limitations have prevented the full implementation of the Logbook Programme for recreational fishers. For similar reasons, size sampling of fish at tournaments was also not conducted in 2014. Species frequently landed in these tournaments include yellowfin tuna, wahoo, and blackfin tuna. Most marlins are released but a small number are landed in specialized billfish tournaments each year. The current minimum legal size for retention of white marlin for all fishermen is 50 lbs (23 kg) and for blue marlin is 250 lbs (114 kg), but legislative drafting for increasing these minimum sizes is being planned. Tournament organizers have established a minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments in an effort to reduce the number landed.

Through Bermuda and the UK (OTs), the Sargasso Sea Alliance (now the Sargasso Sea Commission) was represented at the 2014 Subcommittee on Ecosystems meeting in Olhão, Portugal. Two papers were presented to inform the Subcommittee on the ecological importance of the Sargasso Sea for tuna and tuna-like species and ecologically associated species. The first paper provided an analysis of the catch data in the ICCAT database for the principal tuna species as well as swordfish taken in the Sargasso Sea during 1992-2011, and the second paper provided a preliminary food web for the Sargasso Sea that indicated the importance of squid and flyingfishes in the diet of these species. A work plan was prepared to continue assessing the importance of the Sargasso Sea for species of interest to ICCAT.

2.2 British Virgin Islands

The total landings of tunas and tuna-like species came to almost 12 t, which represents a significant increase in reported landings over the past years. Yellowfin tuna represented the majority of the landings, accounting for some 9.5 t, compared to about maximum of 1 t in previous reported years. The significant increase in yellowfin tuna landings may be due to better weather conditions and possibly a shift in the migration routes of this species, which may somewhat be related to the increased passage of Sargassum seaweed in the region. The BVI is part of the Sargasso Sea Alliance and would be interested in the research work being conducted and reported by Bermuda in this area.

Like Bermuda, most of the commercial fleet in the BVI catches tunas and tuna-like species by trolling and there is virtually no by-catch from these vessels. There were no reports of turtle incidences for 2014 by the longline vessel, though there were previous turtle encounters many years ago.

The BVI only measures weight frequencies at this time.

2.3 St. Helena

Fish landings into the Fisheries Corporation processing plant over the period January 2014 to December 2014 totalled 224.86 t of fish. This was an improvement on the previous year. Of the total amount of fish caught, 75% of the species consisted of tuna, 11% of wahoo, 3.6% of skipjack, <0.5% of marlin and the rest consisting of various other non ICCAT species which included grouper, conger, cavalley, bullseye, soldier, yellowtail, dorado and filefish.

Data of fish catches within the St. Helena EFZ is provided by the St. Helena Fisheries Corporation. This is collated by the Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division and submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat on an annual basis. Data on ICCAT species caught in 2014 over a total of 1257 fishing days were presented to the Secretariat in the UK OT Task I and II returns in July.

Following on from an exploratory fishing trial undertaken by GlobalFish of South Africa under licence in 2013, a contract was entered into between the St. Helena Government and the local company, Saint Marine Resources Limited to carry out exploratory fishing trials using MFV Extractor for a period during 2014/2015. The data collected from this exercise will be included for analysis with other data collected from two local vessels that is anticipated to be operating offshore during 2015.

2.4 Turks and Caicos Islands

Catch and effort data for scale fish is collected at the landing docks and processing facilities. Fish are measured by standard length, fork length and total length and reported with species name. Weight is collected if time allows. Captains are then interviewed for the number of days at sea, number of crew, location fished along with other related information that may have been observed.

Scale fish continues to be exploited for recreational purposes and local consumption only, although there is potential and interests for exports on a commercial scale.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	18 September 2015, with addition on 30 September 2015.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	28 July 2015 (St Helena, TCI, Bermuda), 18 August 2015 (BVI).
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	28 July 2015 (St Helena, TCI, Bermuda), 18 August 2015 (BVI).
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	28 July 2015 (St Helena, TCI, Bermuda), 18 August 2015 (BVI).
S5	Size samples (Task II)	28 July 2015 (St Helena, TCI, Bermuda), 27th August (BVI – NB later submission was caused by email failure).
S6	Catch estimated by size	28 July 2015 (St Helena, TCI, Bermuda), 27th August (BVI – NB later submission was caused by email failure).
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. No tagging undertaken in the UK (OTs).
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable, applies to Mediterranean.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Recreational catches included in Task I and Task II data where available.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	Ongoing capacity and budgetary limitations have prevented establishment of dedicated observer programmes.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Ongoing capacity and budgetary limitations have prevented establishment of alternative scientific monitoring.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	UKOT engagement with ICCAT through the Sargasso Sea Alliance (now Sargasso Sea Commission) is ongoing. The SCRS was provided with additional information on the ecological importance of the Sargasso Sea (and pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>) for tuna and tuna-like species and ecologically associated species in 2014 via scientific papers.
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, applies to Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Included in Task I and II data.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable, no bluefin tuna farming.
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable, no bluefin tuna caging/farming.
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable, no bluefin tuna observer programme.
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Included in Task I and II data.
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable, no unauthorised by-catch or confiscations.

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S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Bermuda and the United States continued to discuss possibilities for collaborative research on W-BFT at the 2014 Commission meeting. Provisions were made in Rec. 14-05 (paragraph 6e) but research plans are still pending.
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable, no research conducted in this area.
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Contained in Task I and II returns (see S2 to S6).
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable, no FADS used in UK (OTs).
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable, no FADS used in UK (OTs).
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, no support vessels used in, or flagged to, UK (OTs).
S46	Information collected by observers	No fishing effort by UK OT flagged vessels in the time/area closure listed in 14-01.
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	No fishing effort by UK OT flagged vessels in the time/area closure listed in 14-01.
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Contained in Task I and II returns (see S2 to S6).
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Bermuda previously undertook research on blue marlin but resource constraints have curtailed these activities in recent years. No scientific programmes in any UK (OTs).
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	All discards reported in Task I and II returns, report to follow before Annual Report deadline.
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	Contained in Task I and II returns (see S2 to S6).
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	No interactions with <i>Alopias vulpinus</i> recorded.
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	No silky sharks caught.
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Rec. 11-08 para 4 refers to silky sharks. UKOT did not report any capture of this species.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	No silky sharks caught.
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	No hammerhead sharks caught.
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	No hammerhead sharks caught or discarded.

S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	No oceanic whitetip sharks caught.
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	UK (OTs) are not conducting any research into shortfin mako.
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not submitted.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	No turtle by-catch in any UK (OTs) in 2014.
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	No seabird by-catch reported.
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Contained within Task I and II data.
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	No information to report.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	<p>1) For Bermuda. Mitigation measures include the use of circle hooks and monofilament line by the longliner in Bermuda. The owner of the vessel has also received training in how to release turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.</p> <p>2) In 2012 the UK Government, following consultation with key stakeholders formulated a framework for the development of sustainable fisheries to help the UK Overseas Territories develop a more strategic approach to their environmental governance and place environmental considerations at the heart of decision-making. The framework covers a range of themes including <i>inter alia</i> the development of research and science plans that would help to provide a range of data on the nature of the fishery with a view to building up an assessment of the stocks, and to collect information on marine biodiversity. This will help to provide the information necessary to decide how, where and when fishing activity might take place, what environmental measures any fishing activity should be bound by, and whether any particular areas should be closed or protected. Exploratory fishing activities are underway and we hope this is just the beginning of increased scientific activity.</p> <p>3) Part of the framework relates to the strengthening of licensing documents, which will include explicit reference to compliance with all ICCAT policies and conservation measures in force.</p>

Part II (Management implementation)*Section 3: Compliance with reporting requirements under ICCAT conservation and management measures***ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3**

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Submitted on 15 October 2015.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Text contained within Annual Report.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Submitted on 14 September 2015.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable, no vessels chartered by the UK (OTs).
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable, no vessels chartered by the UK (OTs).
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable. No UK (OTs) vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK (OT) waters.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable. No UK (OTs) vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK (OT) waters.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No UK (OTs) vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK (OT) waters.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable. No UK (OTs) vessels undertake transshipments/no transshipments of ICCAT species in UK (OT) waters.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	See section 5, for TCI. No other UK (OT) has foreign vessels using any of its ports.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	See section 5, for TCI. No other UK (OT) has foreign vessels using any of its ports.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	See section 5, for TCI. No other UK (OT) has foreign vessels using any of its ports.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable, no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable, no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable, no inspections undertaken.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable, no inspections undertaken, no infringements in UK (OTs).
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable, no such agreements.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	1 for a US Company (Dayboat seafood) and the UK (OT) TCI which continued across 2013-2014, the agreement was submitted to ICCAT on 15 October 2014.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	The vessel covered in the single access agreement operating in 2014 and its catches have been reported in the Task I and II data for the UK (OTs). The catches are taken under the US quota.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	1 vessel over 20 m currently authorised.

GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	The 1 vessel was reported in a CP01 form submitted in 2014, there have been no changes in status since then, though it was also listed on the ST01 form in June 2015.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	<p>Recreational and sports fisheries in Bermuda are subject to legislation on minimum catch sizes. Data are collected from fishing tournaments.</p> <p>The limited amount of recreational fishing in St. Helena is by pole and line or rod and line only. Licensing conditions stipulate that all fish caught must be offered for sale to the St. Helena Fisheries Corporation. With the increasing interest in sport fishing activities due to anticipated increased visitors to the island, the St. Helena Government is currently in the process of reviewing licensing conditions for sport and recreational fisheries.</p> <p>Sports fishing in the British Virgin Islands is conducted at registered tournaments in UKOT waters but organised in the United States Virgin Islands. These vessels and catches are overseen by the US authorities and the catches are taken from the US quota.</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Not applicable, no reports submitted.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable, no reports submitted, no allegations against UK (OT) flagged vessels.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable
GEN	0027	Data on non-Compliance	Not applicable – no information to report.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable – no information to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable – no vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable – no vessel sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs).
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs).
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs).
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs).
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs).
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. Bluefin tuna is not farmed in UK (OTs).
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.

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BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable, no joint operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. UKOTs do not participate in the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Bluefin tuna is only caught as incidental catch within Bermudian waters. BCD Reports submitted to ICCAT monthly during 2015 (9 sent so far during year 2015). Only two BFT have been captured in 2015. These were reported to the Secretariat within the May monthly catch report submitted 6 May 2015. There were no BFT caught in 2014 by UK (OT) flagged vessels.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	BFT is only regularly caught in Bermuda. Bermuda has a legislated minimum size for retention of BFT of 30 kg or 115 cm for all fishers (commercial and recreational). There are no records of fish caught below the minimum size.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	No BFT caught during 2014. Two entered during 2015.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Submitted 30 September 2015.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable, the UK (OTs) do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable. UK (OTs) do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable. UK (OTs) do not import or export bluefin tuna.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. UK (OTs) do not have a tail tagging scheme.

BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. No vessels licensed to fish E-BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Updated validator data sent to TRAGSA on 24 April 2015.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	1 vessel over 20 m included in St. Helena TRO 2002 return on 24 June 2015.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	24 June 2015 (St. Helena and Bermuda), 20 July 2015 (TCI), 22 July (BVI).
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable. No information to provide.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish in area of closure.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Only Bermuda imports bigeye tuna. See section 5 for response, this requirement is not applicable to the other Territories.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St. Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish in area of closure.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Only Bermuda imports swordfish. See section 5 for response, this requirement is not applicable to the other Territories.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	SDP validation applies to St. Helena. This was updated in 2011 and remains the same, no changes to report.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No UK (OT) vessels fish Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Submitted on 14 September 2015.
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	No UK (OT) prohibits dead discards of marlin.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	In Bermuda, most marlins are released but a small number are landed in specialized billfish tournaments each year. The current minimum legal size for retention of white marlin for all fishers is 50 lbs (23 kg) and for blue marlin is 250 lbs (114 kg) but legislative drafting for increasing these minimum sizes is being planned. Tournament organizers have established a minimum weight of 500 lbs for the retention of blue marlin during the tournaments in an effort to reduce the number landed. Recreational fishermen are not allowed to sell any catches in Bermuda.

UNITED KINGDOM (OVERSEAS TERRITORIES)

			<p>Marlin caught in the BVI are caught by US flagged boats operating under US jurisdictions and rules.</p> <p>St. Helena is currently drawing up new fisheries legislation which should include the provisions of 12-04.</p> <p>See section 5 for further commentary about legislative capacity in the UKOTs.</p>
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, UK (OTs) caught no hammerhead sharks in 2014, and are not classified as developing coastal States.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable, UK (OTs) caught no silky sharks in 2014, and are not classified as developing coastal States.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	<p>180 kg of shortfin mako was bycaught by St. Helena in 2014.</p> <p>One shortfin mako (23 kg) was landed by a vessel in the Bermuda fleet.</p> <p>All catches are by-catch, and are utilised for human consumption.</p>
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	No vessel in the UK (OTs) targets silky sharks. Any shark caught would be unintentional by-catch. No silky sharks were reported caught in 2014.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	<p>All shark catches are reported in Task I and II data as per Rec. 4-10. Catches of silky, porbeagle, oceanic whitetip or thresher sharks were not reported in 2014. These species are rarely caught, and only as by-catch.</p> <p>The terms and conditions of the one Bermudian longline vessel licence stipulate that the handling of by-catch and discards must be ICCAT compliant. In practice, the longliner releases most sharks.</p> <p>See section 5 for further commentary about legislative capacity in the UKOTs.</p>
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	<p>There is no record of any turtles caught in the UKOTs in 2014.</p> <p>Interactions with turtles in Bermuda are rare and the owner of the longline vessel in the Territory has received training in how to release turtles in a manner that maximizes the probability of their survival.</p>
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	<p>The majority of fishing gear in the UKOTs are pole and line or rod and reel, which helps reduce by-catch.</p> <p>The Bermudian longline has not caught any seabirds in the eight years of operation.</p>

			The conditions of approval for the US longliner involved in the pelagic fishing study in the Turks and Caicos Islands recommended that it set its lines at night, recorded any bird by-catch as BPUE (birds per unit effort) and required the operator to make every effort to reduce by-catch. No birds were caught by this longliner in 2014.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	<p>The majority of fishing gears in the UKOTs are pole and line or rod and reel, which helps reduce by-catch.</p> <p>The Bermudian longliner uses circle hooks and monofilament line. By-catch levels are very low.</p> <p>As mentioned in BYC 8002 the conditions of approval for the US longline vessel in the Turks and Caicos Islands contained advice and requirements covering all major by-catch species (birds, sharks and rays and turtles).</p>
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No information to report.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. No objections to ICCAT Recs from the UK (OTs).

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Bermuda

The Fisheries Act 1972 and associated regulations can be amended when necessary to implement any new ICCAT conservation and management measures. The minimum legal sizes required by ICCAT for bluefin tuna, yellowfin tuna, bigeye tuna and swordfish have already been incorporated into the local legislation. In addition, minimum sizes are legislated for white marlin (23 kg/50 lbs) and blue marlin (114 kg/250 lbs), and a minimum size of 3.2 kg (7 lbs) was established for wahoo in 2010 as a precautionary measure, since it is one of the most frequently caught species in Bermuda waters. The legislated minimum sizes are for commercial and recreational fishers.

Fisheries wardens are responsible for enforcement under the Fisheries Act 1972 and routinely stop local vessels to inspect catches and determine compliance with legislation.

4.2 British Virgin Islands

The Territory continues its efforts to better utilize its allotted quota with efforts to encourage and enhance the harvesting from the offshore fisheries. The implemented logbook programme and continual monitoring of fishing tournaments has contributed to better catch reporting and further monitoring systems are being developed.

The VI Fisheries Act, 1997 and VI Fisheries Regulations, 2003, remain the primary legislation setting limits with regard to any fishery, the declaration of any species as a protected species, declaration of any area as a protected area and the granting or refusal to grant licenses with respect to any fishery. The process involves ministerial declaration, based on the advice of the Chief Conservation and Fisheries Officer and consultation with the Fisheries Advisory Committee. This provides a ready framework for compliance with ICCAT management recommendations. The government of the Virgin Islands is still in the process of updating both the VI Fisheries Act of 2007 and the VI Fisheries Regulations of 2003.

Processes are in place to inspect the vessels and gears of each commercial fishing applicant. Focus is placed primarily on new applicants and random gear inspections of current license holders are attempted, though manpower limitations greatly limit the frequency of such efforts.

4.3 St. Helena

ICCAT conservation and management measures are implemented, where appropriate, under the Fishery Limits Ordinance, which makes provision for the regulation of fishing and for other matters connected thereto. Under the Ordinance, fishing by fishing boats, whether St. Helenian or foreign registered, is prohibited unless authorised by a licence granted by the Governor. A licence under this section will authorise fishing, subject to such conditions as appear to be necessary for the regulation of the fishery. No licences were issued for foreign vessels to fish in St. Helena waters in 2014.

During 2014, one local fishing vessel undertook a short period of longline fishing within the inshore waters whereby 6.5 t of swordfish was landed during the first five months of operation. The operation was later curtailed due to health concerns on the level of mercury content found in the fish not meeting the levels recommended in the EU.

Fish landings from the local fleet are made into one establishment i.e. the St. Helena Fisheries Corporation. The Fisheries Corporation is responsible for providing catch statistics to the Government Fisheries Office. Because of the centralized landings, fish catches are easily monitored by staff of the Fisheries Office for control purposes.

4.4 Turks and Caicos Islands

There are enforcement officers at processing plants to inspect the catches brought in by fishermen to ensure that laws are adhered to; that the method of capture, place of capture and the size of individual fish meet required sizes set out in the Fisheries Protection Ordinance. The pelagic research was monitored using software which allowed for near real time reporting and viewing, in addition to having an observer on board the vessel.

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

The Overseas Territories are small islands at various stages of development with limited human and financial resources available. Capacity and capital restrictions are therefore an issue in all attempts to comply with ICCAT measures in all the Territories. However, all the territories take their ICCAT responsibilities seriously and are endeavouring to improve fisheries management where resources allow this, with the support of the UK Government.

Structured development of sustainable fisheries is a core component of the UK Government's environmental strategies for its Overseas Territories. The UK is working closely with Territories to achieve these objectives, focusing on a range of areas. This year the UK Government announced its 'blue belt' initiative, one of the aims of which will be to improve institutional arrangements in the UK (OT)s for effective ecosystem based management of marine resources, for example through the provision of advice or technical expertise in fisheries management. Whilst legislative changes are being considered in many of the Territories, implementation can take time and is impacted by the amount of outstanding legislation in other areas yet to be processed (for Bill 5002 and SHK 7005).

5.1 Bermuda

The Bermuda Customs Department has recently upgraded their system to better identify imports, however vendors are still adjusting to the new codes and DEP will continue to work with Customs officials in the coming year to improve reporting in this area. DEP will also work with Customs to ensure that checks on the documentation of consignments of bigeye tuna and swordfish imported into Bermuda are implemented in line with TRO 2006 and SWO 3001.

5.2 St. Helena

For St Helena, capacity and capital restrictions are still an issue in complying with ICCAT measures due to limitations on resources and funding availability, which would appear to be in decrease each year. However, St. Helena does its utmost to comply with recommendations, as applicable, as set by ICCAT and take ICCAT responsibilities seriously with an endeavour to improve fisheries management where resources allow this, with the support of the UK Government.

The Fisheries Section of the Agriculture and Natural Resources Division is still in the process of reviewing the licensing system for commercial, recreational and sports fishing activities within St. Helena waters which is expected to be implemented in 2016. Relevant ICCAT recommendations are being fully considered within this process and provisions to meet them will be incorporated.

5.3 Turks and Caicos

In the Turks and Caicos the lack of dedicated/official landing sites continues to pose a threat to management. Fishermen are able to land their catches at any location throughout the islands, making it more difficult for the department to collect necessary data. Proposals have been put forth by the Department of Environment, to seek approval and funding for establishing official landing sites throughout the islands.

For Gen 00010-00012, the single US vessel which is undertaking a pelagic fishing study in the Turks and Caicos is over 12 meters long. However, capacity issues, such as those outlined above, have meant that it was not possible to undertake the requirements in 12-07 for this single foreign vessel fishing in TCI waters. This vessel was also operating under instruction from the TCI Government on a scientific study, remotely monitored and with full observer coverage on board to monitor catch rates and by-catch. If, using the data from this study, TCI decides to embark upon the opening of a full scale pelagic commercial fishery, with foreign vessels, 12-07 will of course be implemented in full.

The pelagic fishing study was the first time that TCI has dealt with commercial harvest and export of ICCAT related species, so it was necessary to work hard to make sure that essential processes or documents such as SSD for swordfish were in place.

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE UNITED STATES
RAPPORT ANNUEL DES ÉTATS-UNIS
INFORME ANUAL DE ESTADOS UNIDOS**

SUMMARY

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catches of tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2014 were 6,841 t, a decrease of about 9% from 7,534 t in 2013. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 2,944 t in 2013 to 1,962 t in 2014, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2014 to 2,666 t from 2,332 t in 2013. U.S. vessels fishing in the northwest Atlantic caught in 2014 an estimated 810 t of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 149 t compared to 2013. Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 40 t to 77 t from 2013 to 2014, bigeye tuna landings decreased by 15 t compared to 2013 to an estimated 866 t in 2014, and albacore landings decreased from 2013 to 2014 by 140 t to 459 t. U.S. recreational landings of blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish were within the combined annual limit of 250 fish. Commercial landings of Atlantic billfish are prohibited. The U.S. pelagic longline fishery is subject to several time/area closures to reduce by-catch (e.g., undersized swordfish, billfish, turtles, etc.), hook and bait restrictions, and use of approved sea turtle release gear in accordance with release and handling protocols. Pelagic longline vessels must use "weak hooks" when fishing in the Gulf of Mexico to reduce bluefin tuna by-catch. The United States continues to fulfil the requirements of ICCAT's shark recommendations through prohibitions, data collection programs and domestic management measures including a pelagic shark quota and a requirement to land sharks with fins naturally attached. Research on tuna and tuna-like species continued in areas such as genetics, age and growth, tagging, habitat utilization, by-catch mitigation through gear modifications, and assessment modeling. The United States supports bluefin tuna research through dedicated research funding and domestic programs to fund research proposals and in-kind support of the GBYP. Scientific observers covered 12.9% of pelagic longline sets in 2014.

RÉSUMÉ

*La prise totale (préliminaire) de thonidés (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) et d'espadon, déclarée par les États-Unis en 2014 (rejets morts compris) s'est élevée à 6.841 t, soit une baisse de près de 9% par rapport à 2013 (7.534 t). La prise d'espadon (rejets morts estimés compris) a diminué, passant de 2.944 t en 2013 à 1.962 t en 2014, et les débarquements provisoires de la pêcherie américaine d'albacore ont augmenté en 2014 (2.666 t) par rapport à 2013 (2.332 t). Les navires américains pêchant dans l'Atlantique Nord-Ouest ont réalisé, en 2014, une capture estimée de 810 t de thon rouge, soit une augmentation d'environ 149 t par rapport à 2013. En 2014, les débarquements provisoires de listao ont diminué d'environ 40 t par rapport à 2013, se situant à 77 t. Les débarquements de thon obèse ont diminué de 15 t par rapport à 2013 (866 t estimées en 2014). Les débarquements de germon ont diminué de 140 t en 2013, se situant à 459 t en 2014. Les débarquements récréatifs des États-Unis de makaire bleu, makaire blanc et *Tetrapturus* spp. s'inscrivaient dans la limite annuelle combinée de 250 poissons. Les débarquements commerciaux d'istiophoridés de l'Atlantique sont interdits. La pêcherie palangrière pélagique des États-Unis est soumise à plusieurs fermetures spatio-temporelles visant à réduire les prises accessoires (à savoir, espadon sous-taille, istiophoridés, tortues, etc.), à des limitations en termes d'hameçons et d'appât. Il est également obligatoire d'utiliser des engins de remise en liberté des tortues marines conformément aux protocoles de remise à l'eau et de manipulation. Les palangriers pélagiques sont tenus d'utiliser des "hameçons faibles" lorsqu'ils pêchent dans le golfe du Mexique afin de réduire la prise accessoire de thon rouge. Les États-Unis continuent à remplir les exigences des recommandations de l'ICCAT sur les requins au moyen d'interdictions, de programmes de collecte de données et de mesures de gestion nationales incluant un quota concernant les requins pélagiques et l'obligation de débarquer les requins avec leurs ailerons attachés naturellement au corps. Les recherches sur les thonidés et les espèces apparentées se poursuivent, dans des domaines tels que la génétique, l'âge et la croissance, le marquage, l'utilisation de l'habitat, l'atténuation des prises accessoires au moyen des modifications des engins et la modélisation de l'évaluation. Les États-Unis soutiennent la recherche sur le thon rouge au moyen de fonds consacrés à la recherche et de programmes nationaux destinés à financer des propositions de recherche et au moyen d'apport en nature au GBYP. Des observateurs scientifiques ont couvert 12,9% des opérations palangrières pélagiques en 2014.*

RESUMEN

En 2014, la captura total (preliminar) de túnidos (rabil, listado, patudo, atún blanco y atún rojo) y pez espada, descartes muertos incluidos, declarada por Estados Unidos ascendió a 6.841 t, lo que supone un descenso de aproximadamente un 9% con respecto a las 7.534 t de 2013. La captura de pez espada (que incluye la estimación de descartes muertos) descendió pasando de 2.944 t en 2013 a 1.962 t en 2014, y los desembarques provisionales de la pesquería estadounidense de rabil aumentaron pasando de 2.332 t en 2013 a 2.666 t en 2014. En 2014, los buques pesqueros estadounidenses capturaron en el Atlántico noroccidental un volumen estimado de 810 t de atún rojo, lo que supone un aumento de aproximadamente 149 t en comparación con 2013. Los desembarques provisionales de listado experimentaron un descenso de 2013 a 2014 de aproximadamente 40 t hasta las 77 t, los desembarques de patudo experimentaron un descenso de 15 t con respecto a 2013, con una estimación de 866 t en 2014, y los desembarques de atún blanco descendieron 140 t con respecto a 2013, situándose en 459 t en 2014. Los desembarques recreativos estadounidenses de aguja azul, aguja blanca y *Tetrapturus* spp. se mantuvieron dentro del límite combinado anual de 250 ejemplares. Los desembarques comerciales de istiofóridos del Atlántico están prohibidos. La pesquería de palangre pelágico de Estados Unidos está sujeta a diversas vedas espacio-temporales para reducir la captura fortuita (es decir, pez espada inferior a la talla regulada, istiofóridos, tortugas, etc.), a restricciones de cebo y anzuelo, y al uso de artes adecuados para liberar a las tortugas conforme a los protocolos de manipulación y liberación. Los palangreros pelágicos deben usar "anzuelos débiles" al pescar en el golfo de México para reducir la captura fortuita de atún rojo. Estados Unidos sigue cumpliendo los requisitos de las recomendaciones de ICCAT sobre tiburones mediante prohibiciones, programas de recopilación de datos y medidas de ordenación nacionales, lo que incluye una cuota de tiburones pelágicos y un requisito de desembarcar los tiburones con las aletas pegadas al cuerpo de un modo natural. La investigación sobre túnidos y especies afines ha continuado en campos como la genética, la edad y el crecimiento, el mercado, la utilización del hábitat, la mitigación de la captura fortuita mediante modificaciones en los artes y la modelación de evaluación. Estados Unidos respalda la investigación sobre atún rojo a través de fondos para la investigación y de programas nacionales para financiar propuestas de investigación y apoyo en especie al GBYP. En 2014, los observadores científicos realizaron una cobertura del 12,9% de los lances de palangre pelágico.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Total (preliminary) reported U.S. catch of tunas (YFT, SKJ, BET, ALB, BFT) and swordfish, including dead discards, in 2014 was 6,841 t, a decrease of about 9% from 7,534 t in 2013. Swordfish catches (including estimated dead discards) decreased from 2,944 t in 2013 to 1,962 t in 2014, and provisional landings from the U.S. fishery for yellowfin tuna increased in 2014 to 2,666 t from 2,332 t in 2013. U.S. vessels fishing in the Northwest Atlantic caught in 2014 an estimated 810 t of bluefin tuna, an increase of about 149 t compared to 2013. Provisional skipjack tuna landings decreased by about 40 t to 77 t from 2013 to 2014, bigeye tuna landings decreased by 15 t compared to 2013 to an estimated 866 t in 2014, and albacore landings decreased from 2013 to 2014 by 140 t to 459 t.

Section 2: Statistics and research

2.1 Fisheries statistics

2.1.1 Tropical tuna fishery statistics

Yellowfin tuna: Yellowfin is the principal species of tropical tuna landed by U.S. fisheries in the western North Atlantic. Total estimated landings increased to 2,666 t in 2014, from the 2013 landings estimate of 2,332 t (**Table 1**). The 2014 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 2014 estimated landings were due to rod & reel catches of recreational anglers in the NW Atlantic (1,089 t). 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 to the

available estimates in the future. In the case of commercial landings, the highest proportion of landings in 2014 corresponded to the U.S. longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico (704 t). Total commercial and total recreational landings in 2014 were 1,456 t and 1,089 t, 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 also are 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 landings (preliminary) decreased from 117 t in 2013 to 77 t in 2014 (**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 catches by U.S. vessels in the western North Atlantic is bigeye tuna. Total reported landings (preliminary) for 2014 decreased by approximately 15 t from 881 t in 2013 to 866 t (**Table 3**). Note that, like yellowfin, 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.

2.1.2 Temperate tuna fishery statistics

Albacore tuna: Albacore are landed by 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 substantially 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 total catches of albacore were about 459 t in 2014, a decrease of 140 t from 2013 (**Table 4**).

Bluefin tuna: The U.S. bluefin tuna fishery continues to be regulated by quotas, seasons, gear restrictions, limits on catches per trip, and size limits. To varying degrees, these regulations are designed to manage total U.S. landings to conform to ICCAT recommendations. U.S. 2014 provisional estimated landings and dead discards from the Northwest Atlantic (including the Gulf of Mexico) were approximately 667 t and 143 t, respectively. Those estimated landings and dead discards represent an increase of approximately 149 t from the 2013 estimates. The 2014 catches by gear were: 68 t by harpoon, 379 t by commercial rod and reel and 100 t by recreational rod and reel, 222 t by longline (including discards) of which 41 t were from the Gulf of Mexico, and 42 t by purse seine (**Table 5**).

In response to 1992 regulations limiting the allowable catch of small fish by U.S. fishermen, 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 2014 recreational rod and reel fishery off the northeastern U.S. for landings in several size categories were 25 t of fish 66-114 cm, 33 t of fish 115-144 cm, 37 t of fish 145-178 cm, and 5 t of fish >178 cm SFL.

2.1.3 Swordfish fishery statistics

For 2014, the provisional estimate of U.S. vessel landings and dead discards of swordfish was 1,962 t (**Table 6**). This estimate represents a decrease from the 2,944 t estimated for 2013. The provisional landings, including discard estimates, by ICCAT area for 2014 (compared to 2013) were: 309 t (532 t) from the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91); 1,328 t (1,852 t) from the Northwest Atlantic (Area BIL92); 17 t (21 t) from the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93); and 308 t (539 t) from the North Central Atlantic (Area BIL94A).

U.S. swordfish landings are monitored in-season from reports submitted by dealers, vessel owners and captains, NMFS port agents, and mandatory daily logbook reports submitted by U.S. commercial vessels permitted to fish for swordfish. The U.S. swordfish longline fishery is also being monitored via a scientific observer sampling program, instituted in 1992. Approximately 8% of the longline fleet-wide fishing effort is randomly selected for observation during the fishing year with the exception of the vessels operating in the Gulf of Mexico during the bluefin tuna spawning season when the observer coverage is increased to about 50%. The observer sampling data, in combination with logbook reported effort levels, support estimates of approximately 10,300 fish discarded dead in 2014. For the North Atlantic (including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea), the estimated tonnage discarded dead in 2014 was 150 t. Overall, the estimates of dead discarded catch increased by about 5 t compared to the 2013 levels, and corresponded to approximately 8% of the commercially landed catch.

The 2014 estimates of recreational rod and reel landings of swordfish based on surveys of recreational anglers was 37 t.

2.1.4 Marlins and sailfish fishery statistics

Blue marlin, white marlin, and sailfish are landed by U.S. recreational rod and reel fishermen and are a by-catch of the U.S. commercial tuna and swordfish 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 during tournaments held along the southeastern U.S. coast (south of 35° N latitude), in the Gulf of Mexico, 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 35° 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 estimates of 2014 U.S. recreational rod and reel landings for these billfish species, combining the geographical areas of the Gulf of Mexico (Area BIL91), the northwestern Atlantic Ocean west of the 60° W longitude (Area BIL92), and the Caribbean Sea (Area BIL93) are: 9.3 t for blue marlin, 1.9 t for white marlin, and 3.3 t for sailfish. The estimates for 2013 were: 14.2 t for blue marlin, 1.2 t for white marlin, and 2.4 t for sailfish.

In addition to restrictions on U.S. recreational harvest, the Management Plan also imposed regulations on commercial fisheries by prohibiting retention and sale of the three species at U.S. ports. For this reason, there are no U.S. commercial landings for any of the three Atlantic species. Estimates of dead discards in the U.S. longline fleet are obtained using data collected through the mandatory Pelagic Logbook Program and the Pelagic Observer Program. The procedure for estimating the historical by-catch of blue marlin, white marlin, and sailfish was detailed in SCRS/96/97-Revised. 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 by-catch discarded dead in the U.S. commercial longline and other commercial fisheries in 2014 were 49 t for blue marlin, 12 t for white marlin, and 10.5 t for sailfish.

2.1.5 Shark fishery statistics

Landings and dead discards of sharks by U.S. pelagic longline fishermen are monitored and reported to ICCAT. In 2014, the species of shark with largest amount of landings (in weight) was shortfin mako with a total of 396 t (of which 201 t were landed by the U.S. recreational fishery), followed by thresher sharks (*Alopias* spp. – with the exception of bigeye thresher shark, a prohibited species), and blue shark, with 158 and 38 t, respectively. Landings of porbeagle shark amounted to 7 t.

In 2014, estimates of dead discards for blue shark by the U.S. pelagic longline fleet amounted to 66 t, the largest amount of any shark species discarded by this fleet. Dead discards of some of ICCAT prohibited species were 0 t of scalloped hammerhead sharks, 34 t of silky sharks, 21 t of bigeye thresher, 1.5 t of oceanic whitetip sharks.

2.2 Research activities

2.2.1 Bluefin tuna research

As part of its commitment to the Atlantic-wide Research Program for Bluefin Tuna (ICCAT GBYP), research supported by the United States has concentrated on ichthyoplankton sampling, tagging, biological sampling from fisheries and modeling. This includes 3 grants to University partners administered through the 2014 U.S. Bluefin Tuna Research Program (BTRP):

- Gulf of Maine Research Institute - Incorporation of Stock Mixing in the Assessment and Forward Projection of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Populations
- University of Massachusetts Amherst - Fisheries Independent Surveys of Juvenile Atlantic Bluefin Tuna
- University of Maine - Biological Sampling to Determine Age, Growth and Sex of Atlantic Bluefin Tuna in the NW Atlantic

The results from these and other U.S.-sponsored bluefin tuna research projects are summarized below.

Ichthyoplankton surveys in the northern Gulf of Mexico were continued on a standard grid in spring 2014 and 2015. An additional larval bluefin tuna cruise was conducted in the Gulf of Mexico in 2014, and a 45 day cruise covering Mexican and Cuban waters was conducted in 2015. Stable isotope analyses, in collaboration with scientists from the Spanish Institute of Oceanography (IEO), were analyzed during and published in 2015. In contrast to 2010, no bluefin tuna larvae were found in the Yucatan Channel, only black fin and yellowfin. Both species were present around Cuba as well. Scientists from Mexico, Cuba, Spain and Jamaica participated in the cruise. Collaborative work continued with scientists from Woods Hole examining BFT larval rely items, and we have begun a study examining historical abundance of these species using archived SEAMAP samples. NOAA, SEFSC and the Spanish IEO recently updated the larval indices of spawning stock biomass for both the Gulf of Mexico and the western Mediterranean. These results were presented at the annual ICCAT (International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas) Atlantic Bluefin Tuna Stock Assessment workshop and the 3rd CLITOP (Climate Impacts on Oceanic Top Predators) Symposium. NOAA, SEFSC and the Spanish IEO will continue the collaboration examining larval trophic dynamics in the Gulf of Mexico and the Mediterranean, and will begin a new project to develop larval bluefin IBM models.

Scientists from the Southeast Fisheries Science Center have continued conducting Pop-up Satellite Archival Tagging (PSAT) research on post-release survival from the pelagic longline fishery in the Gulf of Mexico. However new regulations on the pelagic longline fishery have limited the ability of scientists and observers to deploy pop-up satellite archival tags onto bluefin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico, largely due to non-cooperation from the permit holders/boat owners and/or their boat crews. Although observers on some trips reported many live bluefin were captured, tagging was seldom allowed and only one tag was deployed on a bluefin tuna during the 2015 spawning season.

The Stanford University/Monterey Bay Aquarium TAG program continued advancing the use of externally attached pop-up satellite archival tags to track the migrations of adult Atlantic bluefin tuna to their spawning grounds. Deployment of pop-up tags occurred in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Canada waters during the fall month of 2014, continuing a time series that now extends for tagging from 2007 to 2014. To date over 140 pop-up satellite archival tags have been deployed in the region on Atlantic bluefin tuna (mean curved fork length 268 ± 20 cm, SD) with the objective of keeping tags on until visitation to the GOM spawning area or longer. The work has resulted in a dataset of 19,800 days which was acquired from pop-up satellite archival tags, including 6,200 days of time series data from 22 recovered tags. The Stanford TAG team working together with NOAA scientists to quantify their use of Gulf of Mexico spawning grounds. State-space models are combined with remotely sensed oceanographic data to create habitat preference models for adult tuna. Approximately 100 acoustic tags have been deployed in the same period with 17 new deployments in 2014. Acoustic redetection in the Canada Gulf of St. Lawrence region indicates high survivorship the first two years post-deployment of acoustic tagged animals. The Stanford team also completed the data acquisition and analyses in 2014 of Moroccan pop-up satellite archival tags deployed in the East that successfully reported.

An NMFS-Seagrant population dynamics fellowship, through the University of Massachusetts, is supporting research towards characterizing the ontogenetic and interannual heterogeneity of Atlantic bluefin tuna movement. This research utilizes fisheries independent information from a large electronic tagging database (LPRC, UMass and AZTI Technalia) will inform movement rates for spatially explicit operational and stock assessment models. Deriving fishery independent movement estimates outside of the assessment or operational framework avoids overparameterization and delivers biologically realistic results.

The SEFSC initiated the first ever comprehensive sampling program for bluefin tuna in 2010, with the intent to collect otoliths, dorsal spines, caudal vertebrae and other tissues in a manner representative of the catch. The 2010 pilot program produced only a few dozen otoliths; however an additional 334 otoliths and 213 dorsal spines were collected opportunistically from a few participating commercial fish houses focusing on catches located in Ipswich Bay and on George's Bank by SEFSC collaborators from the University of Maine/Gulf of Maine Research Institute and the LPRC. Subsequently, the University of Maine along with its collaborators and with the support of the SEFSC BTRP program have established a large biological sampling network for Atlantic bluefin tuna that covers recreational and commercial bluefin tuna fisheries along the US east coast. As of 2014, all gear categories (handline, pelagic longline, purse seine, harpoon and recreational) were being sampled. During the 2014 season, biological samples were collected from 803 individual fish. Tissues collected include, otoliths, dorsal spines, muscle and gonads. Primary collections occurred in the Gulf of Maine, but commercial and recreational fish were collected in the Mid-Atlantic Bight including New Jersey, Maryland and North Carolina. Fish ranged from 69-310cm CFL. In partnership with the University of New England, hormone assays

that utilize a small sub-sample of muscle have been developed which allow each fish to be identified as male or female for instances when access to the gonads is not possible. This information is being used to estimate sex ratios and to create sex specific growth curves. Archived samples are being processed for natal origin and ages have been estimated for approximately 1000 fish to date. Age estimates are ongoing. Collection totals between 2010 and 2015 are in excess of 3,000 individual fish.

The SEFSC Panama City Laboratory has archived bluefin tuna biological samples received from Quantech Inc., the Pelagic Observer Program and the North Carolina Division of Marine Fisheries for the last three years (2013-2015). In 2013, 182 bluefin tuna were sampled (136 with otoliths), in 2014 255 (207 with otoliths). All of the 2009-2014 bluefin tuna otoliths have been aged and processed. Scientists at the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science, in cooperation with the SEFSC Panama City Laboratory, have completed a study examining changes in historical age structure and stock mixing levels for Northwest Atlantic bluefin tuna based on these and other samples. Historical comparisons of age-structure, size-at-age, and stock mixing were conducted over three periods (1974-1978, 1996-2002, 2009-2014) coinciding with the cycle of exploitation intensity using archived otoliths from three National Marine Fisheries Service sampling efforts (n=1953). Comparisons of age structure indicated strong age truncation had occurred between the earliest and two latter periods. Median age declined (14 to 6 years) while size distribution between samples remained similar (50-310; 50-270; 60-310 cm CFL). Only minor changes in size-at-age were detected between the three periods. Otolith stable isotope analysis indicated a fluctuating stock composition, with a substantially higher contribution of Mediterranean-origin fish in the 1990s (48% eastern stock contribution), which is consistent with published research. Low levels of Mediterranean-origin fish were observed in the most recent period. Historical changes in stock mixing levels will be evaluated by modeling separate fleets in assessment and operating models with collaborators at the Gulf of Maine Research Institute and University of Massachusetts.

Collaborators from the Gulf of Maine Research Institute, University of Massachusetts and University of Maryland are working to incorporate stock mixing into the assessment and forward projection of Atlantic bluefin tuna populations. The first goal of this study was to use otolith derived stock composition information to revise data inputs (catch and catch rate time series) for eastern and western bluefin stocks and to incorporate this revised information into the existing stock assessment framework for each stock. The second goal involves refinement and testing of a two-stock, spatially-explicit age-structured operating model for bluefin tuna that incorporates stock mixing. Prior simulations revealed that model results were sensitive to the method of estimating movement rates. In this study we are also exploring an alternative method for estimating movement rates with the goal of informing an operating model that best describes bluefin tuna stock structure and mixing. The results from the revised assessments will be used to condition the two-stock, spatially-explicit age-structured operating model to support short, medium and long-term projections. This research will allow us to evaluate how central assumptions of stock mixing and underlying productivity affect stock assessment and management advice on sustainable harvest for each bluefin tuna stock.

From late March through mid-June 2014, the SEFSC conducted extensive observations of the pelagic longline fishery in the Gulf of Mexico. Observers recorded data from 345 sets during 31 trips. Various biological samples were taken from the bluefin including otoliths, gonads and muscle. This effort continued in 2015 from mid February through mid June, from which 275 sets were observed on 34 trips.

The SEFSC continues to be a leader in developing methodology to improve catch per unit effort standardization methods. To build upon this research, SEFSC has initiated a project to investigate the effects of incorporating gear effects and remotely sensed satellite and hydrodynamic model data as variables in fishery-dependent bluefin tuna indices. The goal of this project was to better account for the environmental factors that may affect bluefin catch rates, resulting in more accurate CPUE indices. The results of this study indicated that while environmental factors were important in predicting bluefin tuna catch rates much of the variation in catch rates were influenced by regulatory impacts. This resulted in a recommendation to split the US pelagic longline index in 1991 commensurate with the regulation that reduced the maximum number of bluefin tuna per trip to 1 fish.

The SEFSC has been working with scientists from CSIRO (Australia) and the Virginia Institute of Marine Science on a pilot project to evaluate feasibility of genetic abundance estimator for Atlantic Bluefin tuna. Work in 2014 focused on identifying unique individuals using next-generation genomic sequencing techniques developed for southern bluefin tuna and evaluating the feasibility of using GOM larvae to mark WBFT spawners. Abundance estimation model simulations were built to examine alternative study designs, estimate minimum sample sizes, and evaluate model bias and variance.

2.2.2 Swordfish research

U.S. research on Atlantic swordfish in 2014 focused on stock distribution and migration patterns in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean. Scientists from Canada and the U.S. (Southeast Fisheries Science Center) collaborated to synthesize and publish data from electronic satellite tagging of swordfish released across a broad geographic range, from the Straits of Florida to Newfoundland. The resulting database represented the most comprehensive information available on swordfish migrations. The analysis indicated that swordfish in the Northwest Atlantic remained in the region for the duration of the tag deployment. The observed migration patterns were inconsistent with the stock distribution assumption that fish mix freely throughout the North Atlantic. U.S. anglers participating in the cooperative tagging program marked 56 swordfish captured in recreational fisheries off the U.S. East Coast and Gulf of Mexico and reported recapture information on one fish. The recaptured swordfish was at liberty for 5.6 years since it was tagged in 2008. The fish was originally tagged off the East coast of Florida near West Palm Beach and was recaptured over 2,000 kilometers north off the coast of Nova Scotia. The recapture of tagged fish with long-time at liberty provide valuable data for validation of longevity, stock spatial structure, and growth estimates.

A team of researchers from Nova Southeastern University deployed a pop-up archival tag on 1 swordfish in the western North Atlantic during 2014.

An international collaboration between NOAA and Portuguese scientists was initiated in 2014 to deploy pop-up archival tags onto swordfish captured on commercial pelagic longline gear in the areas fished by the Portuguese fishing fleet. Portuguese observers were trained in September 2014 on how to accomplish this task. Six electronic tags were provided by NOAA for the first phase of the study, and deployments took place in 2015. Efforts will also be made to get conventional tags deployed on live by-catch HMS fish specimens.

2.2.3 Tropical tunas research

U.S. scientists participated in the 2014 ICCAT SCRS skipjack data preparatory and stock assessment meetings, which were held in Madrid, Spain. SEFSC scientists developed a new, fishery independent, abundance index, based on skipjack larval sampling in the Gulf of Mexico. This index was used in the assessment for the western skipjack stock. An SEFSC scientist also presented the updated tagging simulation model, intended to aid in the sampling design for the upcoming Atlantic Ocean Tropical Tuna Tagging Programme (AOTTP).

In response to the Deepwater Horizon oil spill event, SEFSC scientists initiated a study in 2010 to evaluate the movements, migration patterns and site fidelity of yellowfin tuna in the Gulf of Mexico in order to assess the potential exposure of the stock to contaminants, as well as optimal fishery closure strategies for future events. This tagging effort continued through 2014. Longline and recreational vessels were used as deployment platforms to achieve a broad geographic representation of deployment locations, corresponding more closely to the range of the fishery. In addition to the main study objectives, the resulting data are expected to enhance stock assessments by improving our understanding of stock structure, movement rates, mortality, essential habit and factors affecting catch rates. In 2014 10 tags were deployed on yellowfin tuna. One tag was deployed off Veracruz, Mexico using recreational fishing gear. The remaining tags were deployed from commercial longline fishing vessels, five of which were deployed off the Mid Atlantic Bight, and the remaining 4 tags were tagged near the mid-Atlantic (approximately 10N 49W).

Scientists from the National Marine Fisheries Service and Texas A&M University published an examination of the movement and habitat use of yellowfin tuna in relation to large-scale oceanographic features in the Gulf of Mexico using pop-up satellite archival transmitting (PSAT) tags. The goal of this work was to delineate the essential habitat of yellowfin tuna and use these data to improve current CPUE standardization procedures for evaluating stock status. A total of 32 PAT tags were successfully deployed and horizontal movements were within the same area that tagging activities occurred. Average displacement distance (straight line distance from deployment to pop-off) was 151 km (n=32 fish) over the entire study period. The majority of time was spent at depths shallower than 80 m and at temperatures usually within ~8 C of surface layer temperature.

Louisiana state scientists have continued electronic archival tagging of yellowfin from waters near the state, using PSATs and (primarily) internal archival tags. During 2013-2014, they had deployed 12 PSATs and implanted 71 internal archival.

Scientists at Texas A&M University are currently investigating use natural, chemical markers in the otoliths of deep-pelagic taxa to assess ecological connectivity within the Gulf of Mexico. Two classes of chemical markers (trace elements, stable isotopes) will be used to examine variation in chemical signatures of selected deep-pelagic taxa (e.g. yellowfin tuna) among distinct geographic locations in the northern Gulf of Mexico.

Scientists from the National Marine Fisheries Service, the University of Mississippi and Merck published research that examined how at-sea factors, including the capture process, affected the quality of yellowfin tuna caught in the northern Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline fishery. Hook timers were used to record the elapsed time between a tuna taking the hook and its eventual landing. The elapsed time on the hook, tuna length, and fish boarded alive were found to be positively correlated with the proportion of tuna grading #1, while fish boarded dead and days on ice were found to be negatively correlated.

Scientists from Auburn University published a study of lesion-associated capsaline infections on yellowfin tuna, in the Gulf of Mexico. Large subunit ribosomal DNA (28S) sequences grouped their specimens and *Capsala* sp. as sister taxa and indicated a phylogenetic affinity of *Nasicola klawei*. This study comprises the first published report of this parasite from yellowfin tuna captured in the Gulf of Mexico–NW Atlantic Ocean Basin.

Scientists from the University of Massachusetts, the University of North Carolina, Wilmington and Roger Williams University published an examination of trophic pathways and size-based bioaccumulation rates of total mercury among recreationally caught albacore tuna, yellowfin tuna, shortfin mako shark, thresher shark and dolphinfish from offshore southern New England. Mercury concentrations were highest in mako (2.65 ± 1.16 ppm) and thresher sharks (0.87 ± 0.71 ppm), and significantly lower in teleosts (albacore, 0.45 ± 0.14 ppm; yellowfin, 0.32 ± 0.09 ppm; dolphinfish, 0.20 ± 0.17 ppm). The relationship between body size and mercury concentration was positive and linear for tunas, and positive and exponential for sharks and dolphinfish. Mercury increased exponentially with $\delta^{15}N$ values, a proxy for trophic position, across all species. Results demonstrate mercury levels are positively related to size, diet and trophic position in sharks, tunas, and dolphinfish.

Scientists from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, published an examination of the movements and oceanographic associations of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) in the Northwest Atlantic. They tagged and released 21 adults (131 ± 12 cm curved fork length) between 2008 and 2010 in the Sargasso Sea and Northwest Atlantic. Data from nine tags (range: 1–292 days; mean: 89 days) revealed (i) pronounced North-South movements in pelagic waters between areas including Georges Bank, Mid- and South Atlantic Bight, Caribbean Sea, and Brazilian shelf, (ii) a lack of East-West exchange, and (iii) a high-use area in the Hatteras Plain, centered Southwest of Bermuda. Bigeye tuna occupied water masses of 2.7–28.2 °C and depths of 0–1280 m, with deeper depths in the daytime (daily mean \pm standard deviation: 196 ± 92 m) than at nighttime (45 ± 29 m). Even though bigeye tuna are assumed to forage on the deep scattered layer during the day, generalized additive mixed models did not identify the deep scattered layer as an important predictor of daytime swimming depth. Model results highlight the importance of geographic location in influencing habitat utilization, and thus suggest the need for fisheries-independent monitoring in high-catch areas, such as the central and equatorial Atlantic.

Scientists from NOVA Southeastern University utilized a comprehensive eight-year (2003-2010) observer catch and effort dataset from the western North Atlantic U.S. pelagic longline fleet targeting yellowfin tuna, swordfish, and bigeye tuna to explore the proportionality between catch per unit effort (CPUE) and abundance. Utilizing latitude and longitude coordinates recorded at the set and haul of each deployed section buoy, a spatial metric was created specific to the distribution of fishing effort from the longline fleet. Areas with increased habitat utilization of target and by-catch species were highlighted. They concluded that the spatial distribution of fish and fishing effort is essential for understanding the proportionality between CPUE and stock abundance, and that the use of a spatial metric can increase the accuracy of relative abundance estimates, and increase the accuracy of stock assessments.

NOAA's SEFSC continued increased biological sampling of tropical tunas from the commercial and recreational fisheries, including hard parts. Work also continued on the collaborative research with Mexican scientists, including work contributing to the development of yellowfin tuna abundance indices using data from U.S. and Mexican pelagic longline observer programs, which have been used in the past several stock assessments.

2.2.4 Albacore research

Research conducted by U.S. scientists on Atlantic albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) has been limited. However, a collaborative study between European and U.S. scientists regarding the growth rate of albacore was conducted and published in 2015. Length-frequency data and derived catch at age matrices are used in North Atlantic albacore stock assessments conducted within the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT). Growth is assumed to follow the von Bertalanffy model with the assumption that growth parameters are constant over time and the same for all fish. However, individual growth variability is an important factor not considered and affecting the input into the modelling of the population. This study described a Bayesian hierarchical model applied to model the individual variability in the parameters asymptotic length (L_{∞}) and growth rate (K) of the von Bertalanffy growth model for North Atlantic albacore. The method assumes that the L_{∞} and K values for each individual fish are drawn from a random distribution centered on the population mean values, with estimated variances. It was found that North Atlantic albacore asymptotic length (L_{∞}) varies significantly between individual fish but not individual rate growth (K), for all back-calculation methods. Furthermore, negatively correlated relationships between von Bertalanffy growth parameters of asymptotic mean (L_{∞}) and growth rate (K) were estimated for North Atlantic albacore with the array of models explored. The overall estimated values of K and population mean L_{∞} parameters were similar to values estimates in previous North Atlantic albacore growth studies.

2.2.5 Mackerels and small tunas research

King mackerel: NOAA SEFSC scientists carried out the U.S. domestic stock assessment for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic king mackerel populations during 2013 and 2014 (<http://sedarweb.org/sedar-38>). In 2015, SEFSC scientists continued to make routine collections of otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys. These updated age length keys will be incorporated into future updated population models. The estimates of age composition from the updated age length keys will enable analysts to evaluate changes in year class strength since the previous 2014 stock assessment; additional samples can be acquired through cooperative efforts with state entities.

New studies proposing to quantify the role of mesoscale and submesoscale processes on productivity of king mackerel and other coastal pelagic stocks in the south Atlantic Bight were funded. The research will involve a modeling approach to explore a variety of hypotheses related to how eddy forces affect stock dynamics, including catch rates, condition and recruitment success.

A research study was completed in 2015 that quantified feeding performance of king mackerel and presented new information on the interaction between predator and prey relating to bite pressure, strike kinematics, and tooth pressure:

http://biology.usf.edu/ib/data/flyers/LAJEUNESSE_AND_MOTTA_FEEDING_PERFORMANCE_4_2015.pdf

Spanish mackerel: The last U.S. domestic stock assessment for Gulf of Mexico and South Atlantic Spanish mackerel populations was carried out during 2012 (<http://sedarweb.org/sedar-28>). Both populations are above target levels.

During 2014, NOAA, SEFSC scientists continued efforts to acquire otolith samples from the directed commercial and recreational fisheries for use in developing age length keys. These updated age length keys were utilized in the 2012 updated population models. The age composition samples were used to evaluate changes in year class size since the last stock evaluation.

2.2.6 Shark research

In 2014, the SCRS Shark Species Group (SSG) conducted an intersessional meeting with the main goals of reviewing the fisheries and biological information that had been included in the Shark Research and Data Collection Program (SRDCP) developed in 2013, and identifying gaps and uncertainties, particularly for blue sharks (*Prionace glauca*), to be assessed in 2015. One of the main recommendations emanating from the meeting was to continue the productive collaborative studies among members of the SSG initiated several years ago, which yielded the 2010 Ecological Risk Assessment (ERA) of Atlantic pelagic sharks, updated and expanded in 2012.

There were also two recent projects initiated in 2013 that continued in 2014. The first study focused on the distribution of tiger sharks (*Galeocerdo cuvier*) in the Atlantic Ocean based on observer data from multiple pelagic longline fisheries (Japan, Portugal, Spain, United States and Uruguay). The geographic position of over 2,700 specimens captured between 1993 and 2013 was compared with currently accepted distribution ranges of the species in both the Southern and Northern hemispheres. Results strongly suggest that the distribution range of the tiger shark is considerably wider than previously acknowledged, particularly over the open ocean. A manuscript describing this research is currently under review in a peer-reviewed journal. The second study was also a collaborative effort using data from pelagic longline fisheries (Japan, Portugal, Spain, United States and Uruguay) to describe the distribution patterns and reproductive biology of the bigeye thresher (*Alopias superciliosus*) in the Atlantic Ocean. The lower fecundity (2 pups per female) and higher size at maturity for this species compared to its congeners in the Alopiidae family confirm its vulnerability to exploitation (a manuscript describing this research was just published in *Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries* in 2015). Additionally the SSG was also to collaborate in 2015 on evaluating the distribution patterns of the blue shark in the Atlantic Ocean using observer data from the major fishing fleets in preparation for the 2015 blue shark stock assessment.

An ongoing collaborative project with Uruguay's fisheries agency (DINARA), initiated in 2009, aims to advance knowledge on movement patterns, habitat use, and susceptibility of pelagic sharks to longline fisheries in the western South Atlantic, aspects which are largely unknown for these species in the southern hemisphere. By the end of 2014, twelve satellite tags, obtained through grants awarded to conduct this project, had been deployed on blue sharks to characterize in detail the spatio-temporal habitat use of this species. Five tags were providing real time data, which along with data for Ecological Risk Assessments are used as outreach to promote the collaboration between NOAA and DINARA (<http://cicmar.org/en/projects-developed-by-cicmar/tiburuy-project-research-and-conservation-of-sharks-in-uruguay/blue-shark-satellite-tracking>).

Data collection and sampling of biological tissues for determining life history characteristics of several pelagic species (i.e. silky, bigeye thresher and common thresher) continued in 2014, with the number of archived samples exceeding 500. Reproductive tissues are processed and sectioned using histological techniques. Morphological data on organ measurements have been plotted and will be compared to the histological results. Vertebrae are also processed using histology and image analysis and are currently being read.

Controlled experiments are being conducted comparing catchability, at vessel mortality, and post release survivorship in longline sets using J style hooks and those using circle hooks. A contracted fishing vessel is deploying 300 hooks per set and with the exception of hook type, all other factors remain constant. Soak time is limited to the average rate observed for the fishery. All gangions are two m long and constructed of a snap, 363 kg test monofilament line and a swivel, to which the leader and hook are attached. The two experimental treatments are Lindgren-Pitman Inc. 0° offset 18/0 circle hooks and Mustad 12/0 J hooks. Post-release survivorship, will be assessed tagging sandbar sharks (*Carcharhinus plumbeus*) with a satellite pop-up archival transmitting (PAT) tag. Survival of post-captured PAT tagged animals will be inferred from data provided by the PAT tag. Twenty PAT tags have been deployed and four made the full deployment of 34 days. Preliminary data processing suggests that 2 animals suffered mortality; 1 tagged pulled and 3 animals survived. Overall there were no significant differences between hook types in catch, little or no significant differences in at-vessel mortality and no significant differences in post-release mortality by hook type. However, post-release mortality may be higher than expected.

Dusky sharks (*Carcharhinus obscurus*) are a large coastal-pelagic shark species that occurs in waters of the western Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico. A recent stock assessment indicated population depletions of ~80% of unfished levels. Management regulations include listing dusky sharks as a prohibited species and creating a time-area closure to protect juveniles. Despite strict regulations, dusky sharks are still caught as by-catch on pelagic longlines where at-vessel mortality rates are up to 85%. To help improve the status of the dusky shark, hook timers and temperature depth recorders were used to collect data to assess factors affecting mortality during longline capture. Ninety-nine specimens from 23 longline sets were caught off North Carolina and Florida Keys. Time-on-hook, length, sex, average water temperature, and soak time were recorded. Preliminary logistic regression models predict that as time-on-hook and soak time increase, mortality rates also increase. Median mortality occurs at 7.8 hours of time-on-hook and the median hooking time was 7.6 hours. Water temperature was not a significant factor in analysis. The difference in the mortality rates of time-on-hook versus soak time suggest that current soak time is longer than dusky shark tolerance to longline fishing. While preliminary, these results reflect the potential of by-catch mortality rates to influence already depleted populations and could be used to propose regulations on longline soak time, aiding in population recovery of this species.

The scalloped hammerhead (*Sphyrna lewini*) and the great hammerhead (*S. mokarran*) are typically caught as by-catch in a variety of fisheries and are listed as globally Endangered by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. Due to very high at-vessel mortality for these species, research is needed on fishing methods to reduce mortality for longline-captured sharks. A series of fishing experiments were conducted employing hook timers and temperature–depth recorders on contracted commercial vessels fishing with bottom-longline gear to assess factors related to mortality. A total of 273 sets were deployed with 54 485 hook timers. Scalloped and great hammerheads had at-vessel mortality rates of 62.9% and 56.0%, respectively. Median hooking times for scalloped and great hammerheads were 3.5 h and 3.4 h, respectively, and 50% mortality was predicted at 3.5 h and 3.8 h. When these data are considered for potential management strategies to reduce the mortality of hammerhead sharks, a limitation on gear soak time would probably improve hammerhead shark survivorship. However, it may prove to be difficult for a fishery to remain economically viable if the soak time is limited to less than the median hooking time for the target species. Additional management options, such as time/area closures, may need to be explored to reduce by-catch mortality of scalloped and great hammerheads. Results of this research were presented at the ‘Sharks International 2014’ conference, held 2–6 June 2014, in Durban, South Africa, and are part of a special issue on ‘Advances in Shark Research’ in the African Journal of Marine Science.

2.2.7 Billfish research

U.S. scientists again played substantial roles in the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish in 2013, with a U.S. scientist serving as western Atlantic coordinator. Major accomplishments in the western Atlantic in 2014 were documented in Prince and Hoolihan, 2015. Highlights include at-sea biological sampling by observers aboard Venezuelan longline vessels targeting tuna and/or swordfish. Sampling of swordfish, istiophorids, and yellowfin tuna for reproductive, age determination, and genetic studies was continued at about the same rate as the previous year. Program participants in Venezuela, Grenada, and Barbados continued to assist in obtaining information on tag-recaptured billfish, as well as numerous sharks. In the western Atlantic Ocean, during 2014, a total of 10 tagged billfish were recaptured, most were blue marlin.

An international collaboration on billfish genetic research, initiated in 2008 and was ongoing in 2014/2015, included U.S. scientists from NOVA Southeastern University and SEFSC. Other collaborators include Venezuela (Instituto Oceanografico, Universidad de Oriente), Uruguay (Recursos Pelagicos, Direccion Nacional de Recursos Acuaticos), and Brazil (Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco). One of the primary goals is to develop accurate estimates of white marlin/round scale spearfish ratios in the Atlantic Ocean, including retrospective analyses. A paper on the comparative population genetics and evolutionary history of the two commonly misidentified billfishes was published in 2014 (<http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2156/15/141>).

U.S. scientists from the SEFSC and academia (RSMAS/University of Miami, and Salisbury University) collaborated during 2014 to write a paper (published in 2015) on the vertical and horizontal habitat use by white marlin in the western North Atlantic Ocean. (<http://icesjms.oxfordjournals.org/content/early/2015/05/04/icesjms.fsv082.abstract>).

U.S. scientists (SEFSC and Univ. of Miami’s RSMAS) continued to collaborate in 2014/2015 with oceanographers from GEOMAR Helmholtz Centre for Ocean Research Kiel on an interdisciplinary study on escalating harvests of tropical pelagic fishes above the expanding Atlantic oxygen minimum zone, and implications for stock assessment methods. Earlier results of this work were presented as a Keynote presentation to the “5th International Billfish Symposium”, held in Taipei, Taiwan, November, 2013.

U.S. scientists also attended the ICCAT billfish intersessional working group meeting in Veracruz, Mexico, May 2014. The executive summaries for all species of billfish were updated and the work to be done in 2015 was reviewed and schedules were set for 2015 to review new biological findings in preparation for assessments to follow.

U.S. academic researchers have been conducting addition electronic tagging of billfish in recent years. Between 2012 and 2014, there were 24 sailfish tagged with pop-up archival tags by researchers from the Large Pelagic Research Center (University of Massachusetts-Amherst) off of Isla Mujeres, Mexico. During 2013, there were 12 white marlin tagged with pop-up archival tags by researchers at the Virginia Institute of Marine Science. That was an addition to the 18 tagged in 2011-2012, along with 1 roundscale spearfish. The International Gamefish Association (IGFA), in collaboration with Stanford University, deployed 6 pop-up tags on white marlin in the eastern North Atlantic waters offshore of Morocco. This was part of their Great Marlin Race promotion to get recreational fishers involved with collecting habitat data while on their usual fishing trips or in tournaments.

Between 2011 and 2014, there were 15 blue marlin tagged with pop-up archival tags by researchers with the IGFA, in collaboration with Stanford University. These fish were caught in the Azores, Puerto Rico and The Bahamas. This was also part of their Great Marlin Race promotion to get recreational fishers involved with collecting habitat data while on their usual fishing trips or in tournaments. Researchers from Nova Southeastern University and the Guy Harvey Research Institute deployed a pop-up archival tag onto 1 blue marlin in the western North Atlantic.

2.2.8 Seabird research

Resource analysts at Virginia Tech continued to improve and update the seabird by-catch estimates of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet in the Western North Atlantic. Probability of catching a seabird and positive catch rates were analyzed separately and results integrated for estimation as in the delta approach because of the high percentage of zeros in the data. Some emphasis was given to reducing the coefficient of variation of the estimates as this is a general evaluation metric in by-catch science, with $\leq 30\%$ the criterion. Using a mixed-effects model with year as the random effect and data for the 11 statistical fishing areas, the goal of a C.V. of no more than 30% was achieved for the overall by-catch estimate for the 22-yr period from 1992 through 2013. However, the C.V.'s of annual estimates from the same model for most years were greater than 30%. The C.V.'s of annual estimates were improved by restricting them to the three fishing areas where most of the seabird by-catch is concentrated. Two different types of spatial models – a geographically weighted generalized linear model and a spatial expansion model – were used to determine the degree of spatial variation in the data and to determine whether the use of a spatial model could reduce the C.V.

2.2.9 Tagging

Participants in the Southeast Fisheries Science Center's Cooperative Tagging Center (CTC) and The Billfish Foundation (TBF) Tagging Program tagged and released 5,085 billfishes (including swordfish) and 396 tunas in 2014. This represents an increase of 70.0% for billfish and an increase of 16.8% for tunas from 2013 levels. Several electronic tagging studies involving yellowfin tuna, bluefin tuna and billfish in the Atlantic Ocean and adjacent waters continued during 2014. These are discussed in the corresponding research sections above. There were 21 billfish recaptures from the CTC and TBF projects in 2014. This represents a decrease 71.6% from 2013. These recaptures included 14 sailfish, 1 swordfish, 1 white marlin, and 4 blue marlin. A total of 8 tunas were recorded as recaptures in 2014, 4 bluefin tuna and 4 yellowfin tuna. This recapture level was a decrease of 27.3% from the 2013 values.

2.2.10 Fishery observer deployments

Domestic pelagic longline observer coverage

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, randomized observer sampling of the U.S. pelagic longline fleet was continued into 2015 (see **Figure 5**) through the U.S. Pelagic Observer Program. 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) by this fleet which fishes in waters of the northwest Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea. Selection of the vessels is based on a random sampling of the number of sets reported by the longline fleet. The percent of fleet coverage has varied over time, for example in 1992 it reached a 2.5% coverage; while in 2014 it reached a 12.85 % (includes Gulf of Mexico 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 18,967 longline sets (13,718,631 hooks) were recorded by NOAA Fisheries observer personnel from May of 1992 to December of 2014. During this period, observers recorded over 620,773 fish (primarily swordfish, tunas, and sharks), in addition to marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds. Beerkircher *et al.*, 2005 and Díaz *et al.*, 2009 provided a more detailed summary of the data resulting from observer sampling, observer coverage, and sampling strategy. Similar to 2007-2014, from approximately February 23 through June 15, 2015, the pelagic observer program increased the coverage of the longline fleet operating in the Gulf of Mexico. The goal of this increase was to collect data to better characterize the interaction between the longline fleet and bluefin tuna during the spawning season. A total of 266 longline sets were observed (153,780 hooks) from 21 vessels which accounted for approximately 48.5 % of the longline trips during that period.

Shark bottom longline observer coverage

The U.S. Atlantic shark bottom longline fishery operates in the Atlantic Ocean from about the Mid-Atlantic Bight to south Florida and throughout the Gulf of Mexico. The bottom longline gear targets large coastal sharks, but small coastal sharks, pelagic sharks, and dogfish species are also caught. Currently, about 177 U.S. fishermen are permitted to target sharks (excluding dogfish) in the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and an additional 258 fishermen 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 for future stock assessments. 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 all trips (compared to a target coverage level of 5-10% outside the research fishery). Outside the research fishery, fishers are permitted to land 36 non-sandbar large coastal sharks per trip (including blacktip shark, *Carcharhinus limbatus*, bull shark, *Carcharhinus leucas*, lemon shark, *Negaprion brevirostris*, nurse shark, *Ginglymostoma cirratum*, silky shark, *Carcharhinus falciformis*, spinner shark, *Carcharhinus brevipinna*, tiger shark, *Galeocerdo cuvier*, great hammerhead shark, *Sphyrna mokarran*, scalloped hammerhead shark, *Sphyrna lewini*, and smooth hammerhead shark, *Sphyrna zygaena*). In 2014, a total of 94 trips with a 126 bottom longline hauls were observed. Trips averaged 1.9 days in length. In the research fishery, large coastal shark species (excluding sandbar) comprised 30.8% of the shark catch, sandbar shark comprised 51.6% and small coastal shark species comprised 12.0%. Prohibited shark species were also caught including the dusky shark, *Carcharhinus obscurus*, sand tiger shark, *Carcharias taurus*, (0.9%), Caribbean reef shark, *Carcharhinus perezii*, and white shark, *Carcharodon carcharias*. Outside the research fishery, sharks comprised 99.4% of the catch, teleost 0.5%, and batoids 0.1%. Prohibited sand tiger sharks were also observed caught.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Information required	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	21/9/2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	30/7/2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	30/7/2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	30/7/2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	30/7/2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	30/7/2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	31/7/2015
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	30/7/2015 1
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	30/7/2015 2
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
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
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 88	Not applicable
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic camera systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at the time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	30/7/2015 ³
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable

Number	Information required	Response
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	17/9/2015
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Information provided in bluefin tuna section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report ⁸ .
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	30/7/2015 ⁴
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
S43	An inventory of all support vessels associated with purse-seine of baitboat fishing vessels	Not applicable
S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to a FAD	Not applicable
S45	For each support vessel, the number of days spent at sea, per 1 degree grid area, month and flag State and associated to PS/BB	Not applicable
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	30/7/2015
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Information provided in billfish section of Part I of the U.S. Annual Report.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	1999 (see Cramer, 2000).
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	30/7/2015
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	30/7/2015 ⁵
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	30/7/2015 ⁵
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	30/7/2015 ⁵
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	30/7/2015 ⁵
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of Existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Links provided in Part II, Section 4 of the 2014 U.S. Annual Report.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	30/7/2015
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	30/7/2015
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	30/7/2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable

Number	Information required	Response
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Information on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards is included in Part II, Sections 3 and 4 of the U.S. Annual Report. Relevant research is described in Part I, Section 1.

¹ Recreational fisheries data reported as part of the U.S. Task I and Task II data submission. Data collection procedures for recreational fisheries are explained in Part II, Section 3 of the U.S. Annual Report and have been described previously in scientific papers presented to the SCRS and other documents presented to the Commission.

² U.S. observer programs are described in Part I, Section 2, and in Part II, Section 4, of the U.S. Annual Report.

³ Data on WBFT dead discards reported as part of the U.S. Task I data submission.

⁴ Data from logbooks of U.S. vessels <20m reported as part of U.S. Task I and Task II data submission.

⁵ All available data on live releases collected through the U.S. observer program will be included in Part II of the U.S. Annual Report. At this time, formats and standards for reporting these data to the SCRS have not been developed.

⁶ Data provided included area, species, gear and target species, number of interactions, catch rates, and status (dead or alive). At the time provided, formats and standards for reporting relevant data to the SCRS had not yet been developed.

⁷ Additional information will be included in Part II of the U.S. Annual Report. At this time, formats and standards for reporting relevant data to the SCRS have not been developed.

⁸ Described in the U.S. Annual Report. Details may also have been reported earlier through other mechanisms.

NOTE: Species-specific Task I and II data needed for 2015 intersessional data preparatory meetings were provided earlier than the dates shown here, as required.

Part II (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	Nº	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	Part II of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 16/10/15.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Part I of U.S. Annual Report submitted on 21/09/15.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	U.S. Compliance Reporting Tables submitted on 15/09/14.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	N/A
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	N/A
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/13; no subsequent changes to report.

GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/13; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	Submitted to ICCAT on 09/07/13; no subsequent changes to report.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	None at this time. The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports fish or fish products 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 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.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	None at this time.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	N/A
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	As previously reported in the 2014 U.S. Annual Report, a private U.S. entity (Day Boat Seafood) has an access agreement with Turks & Caicos in effect through September 2015.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	All catches under this agreement, including any non-target species, were recorded and attributed to applicable 2015 U.S. quotas; all data reporting has complied with ICCAT obligations.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Updates submitted to the Secretariat monthly in accordance with Rec. 13-13 and predecessor measures.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	We have reviewed internal actions, consistent with the requirements of Rec. 13-13, paragraph 6, and have no updates to report.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	As summarized in a report to the 2009 ICCAT Working Group on Sport and Recreational Fisheries, the United States employs a broad array of management tools in the recreational fishery for Atlantic tunas, swordfish, billfish, and sharks, including: vessel permits; authorized and prohibited species; restrictions regarding gear use, possession and retention, and areas fished; as well as prohibition on sale of recreationally caught fish.

			<p>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 blue and white marlins, roundscale spearfish, sailfish, swordfish, and Atlantic bluefin tuna, and state landings data, including from catch card programs. Regulations require selected HMS charter/headboat vessels that do not already complete a logbook to do so. Registration of all recreational fishing tournaments for Atlantic HMS is required. All tournaments are required to submit landing reports, if selected for reporting. Longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic bluefin tuna, billfish, and swordfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing via an internet-based reporting system. The online bluefin tuna landings reporting requirement was expanded, effective 1 January 2015, requiring the reporting of bluefin tuna retained <i>or</i> discarded dead by all commercial and recreational handgear vessels, within 24 hours of the end of each trip.</p> <p>The United States continues to make significant improvements to its recreational fisheries data collection programs. In 2012, the United States released revised recreational catch estimates based on a new, and more statistically sound, MRIP estimation methodology. The United States has also established a national registry of saltwater anglers based on a combination of state and federal fishing license databases. The registry is intended to improve foundational information concerning recreational fishery effort and participation, which will support improvements in the overall monitoring of recreational fisheries. In 2013, an improved dockside intercept survey was implemented on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts that will remove potential sources of bias from recreational catch and size data. MRIP also continues to explore ways to improve recreational monitoring of ICCAT-managed species through specialized data collection approaches needed for less frequently encountered, big game species. An ongoing MRIP project is reviewing the current Large Pelagics Survey design and estimation methods. Primary objectives include 1) identification of potential sources of bias, 2) proposed survey design and estimation method improvements aimed at better meeting HMS management and stock assessment needs, and 3) development of pilot studies to test the proposed new design.</p> <p>More information is available at: www.countmyfish.noaa.gov</p>
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	None at this time.

GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	None at this time.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	The United States collects information through a combination of programs, including the bluefin tuna catch documentation program, bigeye and swordfish statistical document programs, and U.S domestic Customs programs. Relevant information is provided to the Commission. Reports were submitted on 01/04/15 and 22/09/15 (for bigeye tuna and swordfish) and on 30/09/15 for bluefin tuna.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	None at this time.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	None at this time.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	None at this time.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	N/A; no vessel sightings.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A; the United States has no bluefin tuna farming facilities.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	N/A
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	N/A
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	N/A
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	N/A
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A
BFT	1015	VMS messages	N/A
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	N/A
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	12 monthly reports submitted during calendar year 2014; reports submitted each month, to date, in 2015.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A; the United States does not participate in the eastern Atlantic/Mediterranean bluefin tuna fishery.

BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	<p>Through Federal regulations, the United States requires that any Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (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 <i>Careful Catch and Release</i> brochure, to provide advice on compliance with this requirement, that is available at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/compliance/guides/careful_release_brochure.pdf U.S. Atlantic HMS fishermen are encouraged to obtain free conventional streamer tags and tagging kits from the NOAA Fisheries Cooperative Tagging Center (www.sefsc.noaa.gov/species/fish/tagging.htm). NOAA Fisheries' Apex Predator Program also distributes tags for sharks (http://www.nefsc.noaa.gov/nefsc/Narragansett/sharks), to help provide valuable information about movement patterns and life history of HMS. Tournaments also provide fisheries biologists with an opportunity to promote voluntary angler tagging programs. 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 (e.g., one fish measuring 66 to less than 178 cm per vessel for private vessels), and vessel captains must release fish after the retention limit is reached. Vessel captains are aware of this requirement and of the importance of releasing fish carefully.</p>
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	The United States validated 100 re-export certificates during the July 1, 2014 – June 30, 2015 reporting period, as noted in our 2015 BCD report.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	30/09/15
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Yes
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Yes; updates provided to ICCAT on 21/11/12.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Yes; information provided on 12/10/2012 (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.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Submitted 12/10/2012 (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.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	None at this time.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	The United States is prepared to submit data for registration of catchers/traders when the creation of the user profile requested by western harvesters is completed.

TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	01/07/15, with monthly updates.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	01/07/15
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	None at this time.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	N/A; the United States does not participate in the tropical tunas fishery in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	01/04/15 and 22/09/15
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Updated on 21/11/2012.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	N/A; the United States does not participate in the tropical tunas fishery in the Gulf of Guinea.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	01/04/15 and 22/09/15
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Yes. Updated on 21/11/2012.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A; the United States does not participate in the Mediterranean swordfish fishery.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for North swordfish	15/09/15
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Submitted 12/10/2012 (as part of 2012 U.S. Annual Report). The United States has prohibited commercial retention of Atlantic billfish since 1988.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	U.S. regulations prohibit landings of Atlantic blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish by any method other than rod and reel, and the United States provides 10% scientific observer coverage of billfish tournament landings. Annual landings by U.S. recreational fishermen are limited to 250 Atlantic blue marlin and white marlin/roundscale spearfish, combined, consistent with Rec. 12-04, and minimum sizes have been established at 251 cm for blue marlin and 168 cm for white marlin/roundscale spearfish. All anglers must have a permit, and those participating in Atlantic billfish tournaments are required to use only non-offset circle hooks when deploying natural baits or natural bait/artificial lure combinations in order to further limit marlin mortality. All tournaments that are selected for reporting are required to submit landing reports. Longstanding U.S. policy is to select 100% of billfish tournaments for reporting. All non-tournament landings of Atlantic billfish are required to be reported within 24 hours of landing. The United States implements an internet-based non-tournament reporting system for recreationally caught Atlantic billfish. Sale of recreationally caught billfish is prohibited. Enforcement efforts include dockside monitoring, at-sea boardings and visits to recreational marinas.

SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A; the United States has prohibited retention of hammerhead sharks in ICCAT fisheries.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A; the United States has prohibited retention of silky sharks in ICCAT fisheries.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	See Appendix 4.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Appendix 4.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	The United States continues to fulfill the requirements of ICCAT's shark recommendations through data collection programs and domestic management measures including a requirement for all sharks to be landed with their fins naturally attached. The United States has catch limits in place for all federally managed shark species, including Atlantic porbeagle, shortfin mako, and blue sharks and will continue to submit catch and effort data for sharks to ICCAT. The United States also has measures to prohibit harvest of bigeye thresher sharks in all ICCAT fisheries and fully implements and complies with the requirements of Rec. 10-07 and 10-08, which prohibit retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling hammerhead sharks in the family Sphyrnidae (except for <i>Sphyrna tiburo</i>) and oceanic whitetip sharks (<i>Carcharhinus longimanus</i>), respectively, as well as silky sharks caught in association with ICCAT fisheries, per Rec. 11-08. For more information, see Appendix 4.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	U.S. regulations adopted in 2004 for all U.S. Atlantic pelagic longline vessels include: mandatory attendance at sea turtle release and disentanglement 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 disentanglement and release gears required to be onboard longline vessels as new gears and information on best practices are developed. Beginning in 2010, the United States has annually reported sea turtle interactions in the U.S. pelagic longline fleet to ICCAT. This information was most recently reported on 01/08/2015.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	N/A; 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.

BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Research activities are described in Part I, Section I of the U.S. Annual Report. Also see Appendix 5 .
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	The United States continues its efforts to implement an electronic system for the collection and dissemination of international trade information. The International Trade Data System (ITDS) is a project required under U.S. domestic legislation aimed at improving the efficiency of import and export processes. ITDS will help U.S. Government agencies monitor the origin and safety of imported products, and facilitate approvals for exports. Given the domestic requirement to collect information from the trade community (shippers, carriers, brokers, etc.) in an electronic format, the United States is taking steps to integrate ICCAT's statistical and catch document programs into the internet-based electronic data collection system. NOAA Fisheries has catalogued all of the information collection requirements and the respective data elements for the several seafood trade monitoring programs established either by U.S. domestic law or by the RFMOs to which the United States is a party. These data collection requirements have been reviewed by U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and a set of data formats and coding instructions has been developed. Additionally, NOAA Fisheries has worked with U.S. Customs on a document imaging system that will allow brokers to attach electronic images of the paper certificates to the entry and export filings. NOAA Fisheries is currently preparing a proposed rule that would require: a) permits for importers and exporters of fish products that are subject to trade monitoring programs, b) customs brokers to file specific information about the shipments (e.g., flag nation of harvesting vessel, ocean area of catch, species, weight, fishing gear) in an electronic format, and c) that images of the paper documents be attached to the electronic filings. NOAA Fisheries will consider public comments on the proposed rule and issue a final rule with a timeline for implementation. A 2014 Executive Order on Streamlining the Export/Import Process for America's Businesses requires all U.S. Government agencies to integrate trade data collections within ITDS by December 2016. More information on this U.S. Government project can be found at www.itds.gov .
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Recommendation to establish minimum standards for fishing vessel scientific observer programs (Rec.10-10)

The U.S. observer program currently meets two main objectives: monitoring of interactions between fishing gear and protected species (marine mammals, sea turtles, and seabirds), and monitoring of fishing effort and catch (estimation of total landings of target species and/or by-catch of non-target or prohibited species). An overview of observer programs in the United States can be found online at <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st4/nop/index.html>. During calendar year 2014, the United States achieved 12.9 percent observer coverage expressed as a proportion of reported longline sets. Click on the pelagic longline link on the map on the National Observer Program web page at <http://www.st.nmfs.noaa.gov/st4/nop/index.html> for information regarding U.S. observer programs. There was 100% observer coverage in the purse seine fishery during 2014. Additional information on the U.S. observer program can be found in the U.S. report submitted to ICCAT in July 2011, as required by Rec. 10-10.

4.2 Minimum standards for the establishment of a Vessel Monitoring System (Recs. 03-14, 04-11)

The United States implemented a fleet-wide VMS requirement in the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery in 2003. This rule requires all vessels away from port with pelagic longline gear onboard to operate their VMS units and requires hourly position reporting. The United States also requires VMS operation for vessels with bottom longline gear onboard 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. In 2011, the United States published a final rule modifying the requirements for vessels required to have a VMS installed. Also, any vessel with a Mobile Transmitting Unit (tU) VMS must be replaced with an approved Enhanced Mobile Transmitting Unit (E-tU) VMS unit. Any new or replacement E-tU VMS must be installed by a qualified marine electrician. The final rule also established a declaration system where vessel operators would declare their target species and gear type(s) possessed on board prior to departing from port and provide advance notice of landing before a trip has been completed.

On November 15, 2013, the United States published a final rule to implement changes to the current VMS declaration and operation requirements for Atlantic HMS fisheries. Under the final rule, vessel operators not retaining HMS for two or more consecutive trips are provided with the option to declare out of the fishery, which exempts them from hail-out/hail-in requirements for each trip. This declaration only exempts them from the need to hail-out/hail-in for each trip; it does not exempt them from any other requirements. The final rule also requires vessel operators to provide position reports 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, thus eliminating the need for vessel operators to hail-out at least two hours before leaving port. One U.S. purse seine vessel was operating in the Atlantic in 2014; this vessel had VMS onboard. Catch reports of BFT are required via VMS for both purse seine and pelagic longline

4.3 Measures to ensure effectiveness of ICCAT conservation and management measures and to prohibit illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing (Recs. 03-12 and 11-18; 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 in the IUU vessel list (as established pursuant to Rec. 11-18) or which are not on ICCAT's authorized vessel list as established pursuant to Rec. 11-12 (*50 CFR Part 635.41*), which was revised by Rec. 13-13. The United States has developed regulations to clarify domestic implementation of other aspects of Rec. 11-18, 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. The actions taken against listed IUU vessels will be in accordance with the relevant conservation and management measure(s) and based on consultations among relevant U.S. agencies.

IUU fishing is the focus of growing attention in the United States due to its adverse impacts on target fish stocks, habitat, fish markets, by-catch species, and compliant fishers. The United States has taken action to implement Res. 01-18, which calls upon CPCs to take every possible action, consistent with relevant laws, to instruct importers, transporters, and others in the fishing industry to refrain from engaging in transaction and transshipment of tunas and tuna-like species caught by fishing vessels that have been engaged in IUU fishing activity. The U.S. fishing industry has been further advised that, in addition to potentially violating U.S. law, doing business with a vessel identified on an RFMO's IUU list may result in restricted port access or unloading prohibitions imposed at the intended destination.

In 2014, the United States established a Presidential Task Force on Combating IUU Fishing and Seafood Fraud, co-chaired by the Departments of State and Commerce and made up of a broad range of other Federal agencies. The Task Force developed recommendations for the implementation of a comprehensive framework of integrated programs to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud. In March 2015, it released an Action Plan which provides detail on implementation of each recommendation, including specific agency actions and deadlines. Oversight of the Action Plan will be carried out by the National Ocean Council (NOC), which established a standing IUU Fishing/Seafood Fraud Committee (NOC Committee) to take the place of the Presidential Task Force.

The recommendations are broad in scope and call on agencies to take concrete and specific actions to combat IUU fishing and seafood fraud throughout the seafood supply chain. The actions to address these issues fall under four general themes: 1) combating IUU fishing and seafood fraud at the international level, including through supporting strong Monitoring, Control, and Surveillance regimes at RFMOs; 2) strengthening enforcement and enhancing enforcement tools; 3) creating and expanding partnerships with non-federal entities to identify and eliminate seafood fraud and the sale of IUU seafood products in U.S. commerce; and 4) increasing information available on seafood products through additional traceability requirements. Each of these components is inter-related and complementary such that information and action developed under one supports the others.

Implementation of the Task Force's recommendations has begun with the integration of programs and data across the federal government, increased federal agency collaboration, and the development and phased implementation of a risk-based traceability program for species determined to be most at risk of IUU fishing and seafood fraud. Further information on the Task Force's recommendations and the work of the NOC Committee can be found here: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/iuu/taskforce.html>.

4.4 Recommendation by ICCAT to Promote Compliance by Nationals of Contracting Parties, Cooperating Non-Contacting Parties, Entities, or Fishing Entities with ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures [Rec. 06-14]

The enforcement for ICCAT species 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.

The U.S. Coast Guard is the primary Federal agency responsible for monitoring compliance with U.S. regulations on the fishing grounds. Statistics from the U.S. Coast Guard from September 1, 2014, to August 31, 2015, are provided in **Appendix 2**. A report of NOAA's enforcement related activities pertaining to ICCAT species, which includes any IUU related enforcement actions, can be found in **Appendix 3**.

4.5 Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port [Rec. 12-07]

The United States generally prohibits foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipping in U.S. ports fish or fish products 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 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.

On December 8, 2014, NOAA Fisheries published a final rule to revise its regulations for U.S.-permitted vessels landing tuna, tuna-like species or other HMS in foreign ports or making port calls in foreign ports. The rule describes additional information about 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. These regulations ensure that U.S.-permitted vessels have the most current information when landing HMS in foreign ports.

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 (the Agreement) and, upon its adoption in November 2009, was one of the first to sign it. The Senate provided its advice and consent to ratification in April 2014, and draft implementing legislation necessary for the United States to be able to complete its ratification process has now been introduced in Congress. U.S. ratification of the Port State Measures Agreement will complement 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.

4.6 *Implementation of shark conservation and management measures (ICCAT Recommendations 04-10, 07-06; 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)*

See **Appendix 4**.

4.7 *Steps Taken to Mitigate By-catch and Reduce Discards, and Relevant Research (Rec. 11-10)*

See **Appendix 5**.

4.8 *Recommendation by ICCAT 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. 13-13)*

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule on December 8, 2014, to address the requirement for vessels 20 meters or greater to obtain an International Maritime Organization (IMO)/Lloyd's Registry (LR) number. No further regulatory changes are necessary for implementation; vessel owners have been advised that commercial Atlantic HMS-permitted vessels (20 meters or greater in length) will need to obtain an IMO/LR number and include that number on their permit application no later than January 1, 2016.

4.9 *Additional information*

Recent U.S. management actions for Atlantic highly migratory species can be found online at: <http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms>.

Federal Register notices containing the full text of proposed and final regulations can be found at: <https://www.federalregister.gov/>.

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

Recommendation by ICCAT establishing a Swordfish Statistical Document Program (Rec. 01-22): The Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) has exported swordfish to the United States without notifying the ICCAT Secretariat of its authorities that are accredited to validate ICCAT Statistical Documents. The United States has approached RMI officials diplomatically to request resolution of this problem, and the ICCAT Secretariat has also contacted RMI authorities as specified under Paragraph 9 of Rec. 01-22.

Literature cited

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Prince E. and Hoolihan J.P. 2015. Progress of the ICCAT Enhanced Research Program for Billfish in the Western Atlantic Ocean during 2014. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT 71(5): 2334-2337.

Effects of time/area closures on the U.S. swordfish fishery

U.S. pelagic longline fishing is prohibited or restricted in the areas shown in **Figure 6**. Three of the southern areas (Charleston Bump, Florida East Coast, and Desoto Canyon) were selected, at least in part, to reduce the catch of swordfish < 125 cm and other by-catch species. The Northeastern closed area (close in June) was primarily established to reduce the catch of bluefin tuna smaller than the legal size for sale by U.S. fishers. The Northeast Distant area is opened to fishing year round to all longline vessels with a gear restriction that requires only using 18/0 circle hooks and finfish bait. The spring Gulf of Mexico gear restricted area is closed from April 1 – May 31; while the Cape Hatteras gear restricted area is only opened for a selected group of longline vessels December 1 – April 30 (the rest of the year is opened to all vessels). These 2 areas were established, together with a number of other management measures, to reduce the incidental catches of bluefin tuna by the U.S. pelagic longline fleet.

The number of longline vessels in the U.S. fishery targeting swordfish declined steadily from the mid-1990s, reached the lowest numbers in 2006 and showed a variable increasing trend since then. The number of active vessels in 2012 was slightly higher than in the previous 3 years, but decreased afterward. Reported effort (number of hooks) declined initially, remained fairly stable through 2001 and further declined to the lowest reported number in 2006 (**Table 7**). The number of hooks fished increased from 2007 through 2009. Year 2010 showed a decreased in part caused by the oil spill event in the Gulf of Mexico. The number of hooks fished in 2012 was the highest since 2001 and decreased in the following 2 years. The percentage effort in number of hooks and swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) in 2012, 2013, and 2014 are compared to the average effort and numbers/estimates from 1997 through 1999 (**Table 8**). There was some overall reduction in effort, reported in hooks fished. Some of the effort previously reported from the Florida East Coast fishing area appears to have redistributed into the Gulf of Mexico and up to the South Atlantic and Mid Atlantic Bights (See **Figure 7** for domestic areas). The years 2012, 2013, and 2014 and the average (1997-1999) swordfish discarded dead in numbers (reported) and in metric tons (estimated) and effort in hooks are reported by area and time/area status in **Table 9**.

Appendix 2

Annual reporting of implementation of the ICCAT management standard for large-scale tuna longline vessels

REPORTING FLAG: United States
 REPORTING AGENCY: National Marine Fisheries Service
 ADDRESS: 1315 East-West Highway, Silver Spring, MD 20910

YEAR: 2015
 PERSON IN CHARGE: Todd Dubois
 Tel: +1 301 4272300; Fax: +1 301 427 2055

EMAIL: todd.dubois@noaa.gov

a Management in the fishing grounds

	<i>Surveillance & at-sea inspection by patrol boats</i>	<i>Scientific observer boarding</i>	<i>Satellite-based vessel monitoring system by management areas</i>	<i>Tags</i>	<i>Real time catch report</i>	<i>Entry/Exit report</i>
Yes, No	YES	YES	YES	YES	No	YES
Note	10,622.9 hours by boat (8,634.0 hours by shore-based small boats, 1,988.9 hours by cutter-based small boats) 51,456.0 hours by cutters 3,215.7 hours by aircraft 65,294.6 total patrol hours **Note: These hours are specifically directed toward the U.S. Coast Guard's Living Marine Resource and other law enforcement missions, which include domestic and foreign (IUU and EEZ) enforcement efforts. Reporting period is September 1, 2014, to August 31, 2015.	12.9 % of pelagic longline sets and 100% of purse seine trips during 2014 calendar year.	100% of pelagic longline and purse seine vessels fishing for Atlantic highly migratory species.	Bluefin tuna.		VMS Hail-in/Hail-out; Vessel Logbook Program.

b Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing ports)

	<i>Transshipment report</i>	<i>Port inspection</i>	<i>Statistical document program</i>
Yes, No	NO	YES	YES
Note	At-sea transshipment of Atlantic tuna and tuna-like species prohibited.	Port inspection program not directly relevant to transshipment activities as at sea transshipment of Atlantic tuna and tuna-like species is prohibited.	Bluefin Tuna Catch Document Bigeye Tuna - frozen product only Swordfish.

c. Management at landing ports

	<i>Landing inspection</i>	<i>Landing reporting</i>	<i>Cooperation with other Parties</i>
Yes, No	YES	YES	YES
Note	Inspection programs for both enforcement and biological sampling/statistics purposes.	Vessel Logbook Dealer Reporting Program.	

NOAA enforcement actions taken on ICCAT species

September 1, 2014 – August 31, 2015

During this reporting period, enforcement efforts consisted of dockside monitoring of offloads at major landing facilities in conjunction with dealer record checks, as well as at-sea boardings and visits to a limited number of recreational marinas. Enforcement officials detected the following violations:

ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS	#
CASES OPENED THIS REPORTING PERIOD	52
REMAINING OPEN	31
CASES COMPLETED WITH WARNINGS ISSUED	21

VIOLATION

NUMBER OF CASES

General Prohibitions under ATCA and MSFCMA:

Fishing recreationally for, and retaining or possessing, Atlantic Highly Migratory Species (HMS) without a valid HMS Angling Permit.	1
Failure to submit required dealer reports for Atlantic BAYS tunas, swordfish, or sharks.	26
Possession of undersized billfish (sailfish).	1
Fishing for, catching, possessing, retaining or landing Atlantic HMS without the appropriate valid vessel permit on board the vessel.	11
Falsify or fail to record, report or maintain information required to be recorded, reported, or maintained pursuant to permit conditions.	1
Failure to maintain an Atlantic HMS in the form specified by regulation.	1
Land, transship, transport, purchase, sell, offer for sale, import, export or have in custody or control, fish of a species regulated pursuant to a recommendation of ICCAT that were harvested, retained, or possessed in a manner contrary to the regulations of another country.	1
Deploy or fish with any fishing gear from a vessel that is permitted or required to be permitted, or to anchor any such fishing vessel, in a closed area (DeSoto Canyon).	1
Failure to register for or report results of an HMS tournament.	3
Fail to report landed blue marlin.	1
Sell or purchase a billfish without certificate of eligibility.	1

Specific Prohibitions for Sharks:

Take of prohibited species of shark (great white shark)	1
Fail to disengage any hooked prohibited shark with least harm possible.	1
Harvest large coastal shark during closure and finning	1

Specific Prohibitions for Atlantic Tuna:

Failure to obtain an HMS Charter/Headboat permit for HMS Commercial Caribbean Small Boat or an Atlantic tunas permit in one of the following categories: General, Harpoon, Longline, Purse Seine, or Trap.	1
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This completes the NOAA Fisheries, Office of Law Enforcement, Report of ICCAT-Related Actions.

**Implementation of shark conservation and management measures
(ICCAT Recommendations 04-10, 07-06; 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)**

The U.S. National Plan of Action for the Conservation and Management of Sharks was adopted in February 2001, consistent with the International Plan of Action. In addition to requiring that sharks be landed with their fins naturally attached, the United States enforces commercial trip limits and commercial quotas, as well as prohibitions on possession of nineteen shark species as well as a minimum size limit and retention limits for recreationally caught sharks. The United States has also established a time/area closure for shark bottom longline fishing in the mid-Atlantic to protect sharks in the nursery grounds. Technical assistance has also been provided to other countries in support of their shark conservation efforts, including training through shark identification and data collection workshops.

Recommendation 04-10 includes reporting requirements for shark catches, including available historical data on catches; full utilization of shark catches; a requirement that CPCs prevent their vessels from having shark fins onboard that total more than 5% of the weight of shark carcasses; a requirement that the ratio of fin-to-body weight of sharks be reviewed by the SCRS by 2005; and prohibitions on fishing vessels retaining, transshipping or landing any fins harvested in contravention to Rec. 04-10. In addition, Rec. 04-10 encourages the release of live sharks, especially juveniles, in fisheries not directed at sharks, as well as additional research to improve the selectivity of fishing gears and identify shark nursery areas. Recommendation 04-10 was amended via Rec. 05-05 to include additional requirements for CPCs to implement and report on measures taken to reduce fishing mortality of North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks caught in association with fisheries managed by ICCAT. Recommendation 06-10 required submission of relevant data for shortfin mako and blue shark assessments.

The United States continues to fulfill the requirements of these recommendations through research and data collection programs and a variety of fishing restrictions. The United States has provided Task I and Task II data in compliance with Res. 03-10 and Rec. 04-10, and to support stock assessments for shortfin mako, porbeagle and blue sharks. The United States was already in conformance with the finning prohibition in Rec. 04-10 through provisions of the Shark Finning Prohibition Act of 2000, which prohibited the practice of finning and the possession or landing of shark fins without the corresponding carcasses. This policy enables the collection of species-specific information needed for shark management and conservation, and enhances the ability to enforce existing shark regulations domestically. In 2008, the United States required sharks landed in the Atlantic Ocean, including the Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea, to be landed with their fins naturally attached.

Recommendation 07-06 requires CPCs to take action toward the conservation of porbeagle sharks and North Atlantic shortfin mako sharks and to contribute data and research to future stock assessments of the species. Consistent with Rec. 07-06, the United States significantly reduced the porbeagle shark commercial quota in 2008 and implemented a rebuilding plan for this species. Shortfin mako is managed in the United States as part of a pelagic shark complex, with commercial quotas, retention limits, and recreational size and retention limits. In 2010, in an effort to continue to reduce mortality of shortfin mako sharks and gather additional data, the United States implemented a shortfin mako voluntary release program for recreational anglers that included iPhone, iPad and Android apps for real-time reporting of shortfin mako release locations.

Recommendation 09-07 prohibits retention of bigeye thresher sharks, as well as requires CPCs to submit Task I and II data for all thresher sharks and where possible, requires implementation of research projects to determine nursery areas for these species. The United States has prohibited the retention of bigeye thresher sharks since 1999 and, as noted above, reports relevant data to the SCRS.

Recommendation 10-06 requires CPCs to include information in their 2012 Annual Reports on actions taken to implement Recs. 04-10, 05-05, and 07-06, and the steps taken to improve their Task I and Task II data collection for direct and incidental catches. As noted above, the United States has implemented regulations to fully comply with these recommendations. The United States establishes and tracks annual quotas for pelagic sharks, which include landings of shortfin mako, porbeagle and blue sharks, to ensure that catches of these species are within the U.S. domestically designated quota. Tracking of the pelagic shark quota in recent years indicates that pelagic sharks, including shortfin mako sharks, do not constitute a significant portion of U.S. shark landings.

Recommendations 10-07 and 10-08 prohibit retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling oceanic whitetip sharks (*Carcharhinus longimanus*) or hammerhead sharks in the family Sphyrnidae (except for *Sphyrna tiburo*) caught in association with ICCAT fisheries. Additionally, discard and release data for these species must be reported to ICCAT. Through domestic regulations finalized in 2011, the United States has fully implemented these requirements.

Recommendation 11-08 requires fishing vessels operating in ICCAT-managed fisheries to release all silky sharks whether dead or alive, and prohibits retaining on board, transshipping, or landing silky sharks (*Carcharhinus falciformis*). Additionally, discard and release data for this species must be reported to ICCAT. Through domestic regulations finalized in 2012, the United States has fully implemented the requirements of Rec. 11-08 and has taken additional action to prohibit the storing, selling, or purchasing of silky sharks.

U.S. research on Atlantic sharks is summarized in Part I, Section 1 of the U.S. Annual Report. NOAA Fisheries has published a guide to identify shark fins for the major commercial shark species in the NW Atlantic Ocean (Abercrombie, D.L., Chapman, D.D., Gulak, J.B., and Carlson, J.K. 2013. *Visual Identification of Fins from Common Elasmobranchs in the Northwest Atlantic Ocean*. NOAA FISHERIES-SEFSC-643). This document is available online at: http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/species/sharks/fin_guide.pdf

Steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and relevant research (Rec. 11-10)

In 1998, the United States developed a national by-catch reduction plan, *Managing the Nation's By-catch*, which includes programs, activities, and recommendations for federally managed fisheries. The overarching goal is to implement conservation and management measures for living marine resources that will minimize, to the extent practicable, by-catch and the mortality of by-catch that cannot be avoided. Inherent in this goal is the need to avoid by-catch, rather than create new ways to utilize by-catch. The plan also established a definition of by-catch as fishery discards, retained incidental catch, and unobserved mortalities resulting from a direct encounter with fishing gear. The reduction of by-catch mortality is an important component of Federal fisheries management in the United States. U.S. Federal fisheries legislation takes the national by-catch reduction plan a step further by requiring that fishery conservation and management measures shall, to the extent practicable, minimize by-catch and minimize the mortality of by-catch that cannot be avoided. Some relevant examples of fish caught in Atlantic highly migratory species (HMS) fisheries that are included as by-catch or incidental catch are marlin, undersized swordfish, and certain species of sharks caught by commercial pelagic longline fishing gear; undersized swordfish and tunas caught in recreational hook and line fisheries, species for which there is little or no U.S. market (e.g., blue sharks), and species caught and released in excess of a bag limit.

U.S. fishery closures that are designed to address by-catch, as well as recent efforts to minimize discards of Atlantic bluefin tuna, are described in greater detail below. Additional information is also available online (<http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/>).

Fishery closures designed to minimize by-catch

At present, 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 by-catch (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 **Figure 8**). These closures are as follows: (1) Florida East Coast: 50,720 nm² year-round; (2) Charleston Bump: 49,090 nm² from February through April each year; (3) DeSoto Canyon: 32,860 nm² year-round; and (4) the Northeastern United States: 21,600 nm² during the month of June each year. The Northeast Distant Statistical Sampling Area (NED) (2,631,000 nm²), 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 of 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.

Effective June 2009, in order to conduct research to minimize marine mammal interactions, there is also a Cape Hatteras Special Research Area that is located in the Mid-Atlantic Bight, which requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when fishing in that area. Additionally, since June 2009, U.S. pelagic longline vessels must limit the length of the longline mainline to 20 nm in length to reduce serious injuries and mortalities of both pilot whales and Risso's dolphins in the Mid-Atlantic Bight. Observers may conduct additional scientific investigations while on board pelagic longline vessels fishing in the area.

Regulatory efforts to minimize dead discards of bluefin tuna

As directed fishing for bluefin tuna is prohibited in the Gulf of Mexico, the United States has taken steps to minimize dead discards. Effective May 2011, pelagic longline vessels fishing in the Gulf of Mexico must use "weak hooks" to reduce by-catch of spawning bluefin tuna. A weak hook is a circle hook that meets current U.S. hook size and offset restrictions for the Gulf of Mexico pelagic longline fishery, 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 Mexico, consistent with SCRS advice that ICCAT may wish to protect the strong 2003 year class until it reaches maturity and can contribute to spawning.

NOAA Fisheries published a final rule on December 2, 2014, to implement Amendment 7 to the 2006 Consolidated HMS FMP (which focused primarily on the Atlantic bluefin tuna fishery), to reduce and account for bluefin tuna dead discards (through gear restricted areas and individual transferable quotas), optimize fishing opportunities in all categories within the U.S. quota, and enhance monitoring and reporting, among other things. The final rule included measures to reallocate quota among fishing categories, implement gear restricted areas and access based on performance criteria as well as individual bluefin quotas in the pelagic longline fishery, close the pelagic longline fishery when bluefin tuna quota is attained, require daily catch reporting of bluefin via vessel monitoring systems for purse seine and pelagic longline vessels, require electronic monitoring for pelagic longline vessels, and other regulatory changes in the bluefin tuna fisheries.

Shark identification guides can be found online at:

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/ia/species/sharks/fin_guide.pdf

http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/z_downloads/bookstore_sharkplacard1.pdf

http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/z_downloads/bookstore_sharkplacard2.pdf

<http://seagrant.gso.uri.edu/publications/>

http://www.nmfs.noaa.gov/sfa/hms/species/sharks/shark_id_placard.pdf

Turtle identification guides can be found online at:

http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/turtles/FO_Species_ID_Photography_Safety.pdf

http://www.sefsc.noaa.gov/turtles/TM_470_Wyneken.pdf

Table 1. Annual landings (t) of yellowfin tuna from 2010 to 2014.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline	673.4	684.1	873.7	539.9	671.0
	Gillnet	0.5	0.06	1.5	0.8	1.3
	Handline	43.5	34	66	66.4	82.1
	Trawl	1.4	1.3	0.2	0	0.3
	Troll	1.2	0.5	0.3	30.1	28.7
	Trap	0.5	0	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	1,209	1,133.8	1,433	495.4	999.8
	Unclassified	9.5	4.2	4.5	2.1	7.7
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	303.2	642.1	1,251	834.9	704.5
	Handline	2.9	8.7	17.5	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	18	362.8	294.1	191.8	73.2
	Unclassified	0.0	0.1	8.7	0	0
Caribbean	Longline	212.2	132.1	141.9	169.6	80.7
	Gillnet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	Handline	1.9	1.5	3.2	0.6	0.6
	Rod and Reel*	4.5	0.9	0	0	16.2
NC Atlantic	Longline	0	0	3	0	0
TOTAL		2,481.7	3,010.4	4,099.5	2,331.6	2,666.2

* Rod and Reel catches and landings represent estimates of landings based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 2. Landings (t) of skipjack tuna from 2010 to 2014.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3
	Gillnet	0.2	0.04	1.6	0.27	6.7
	Handline	1.2	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.3
	Trawl	0	0	0.006	0	0
	Rod and Reel*	29.1	50.3	98.0	37.7	46.0
	Unclassified	0.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.7
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.01
	Handline	0.02	0.2	0.06	0.02	0.01
	Rod and Reel*	15.5	23.7	2.5	77.1	9.8
Caribbean	Longline	0.0	0.0	0.1	0	0
	Gillnet	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0
	Handline	6.2	6.6	4.0	0.4	0.7
	Rod and Reel*	0.4	3.0	3.0	0	9.4
TOTAL		54.2	86.7	112.2	117.5	77.0

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 3. Annual landings (t) of bigeye tuna from 2010 to 2014.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	431.1	397.2	564.9	490.9	574.5
	Gillnet	0	0	0.2	0.06	0.08
	Handline	1.8	3.4	7.9	15.9	16.4
	Trawl	0.7	1.2	0.2	0	0
	Trap	1.2	0	0	0	0
	Troll	0	0.09	0.2	5	4.5
	Rod and Reel*	116.8	72.4	269.6	337.5	251.9
	Unclassified	6.7	4.7	7.3	6.2	3.5
Gulf of Mexico	Longline	6.9	2.2	13.5	9.2	6.8
	Handline	0.09	0	0	0	0
	Rod and Reel	0.8	34.9	0.1	7	0.06
	Unclassified	0	0	0.4	0	0
Caribbean	Longline	5.0	0	0.002	8.6	5.4
	Handline	0	0.05	0	0.06	0
	Rod and Reel*	0	2.3	0	0	2.9
SW Atlantic	Longline	0.2	200.8	3.0	0.2	0.05
TOTAL		571.3	718.7	867.4	880.6	866.1

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 4. Annual landings (t) of albacore tuna from 2010 to 2014.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
NW and North Central Atlantic	Longline	87.8	138.2	157.7	139.9	187
	Gillnet	0.5	0.2	5.7	0.02	3.7
	Handline	1.9	1.7	0.6	2.3	2.3
	Trawl	0.2	2.0	0.3	0	0
	Trap	0.01	0	0	0	0
	Troll	0.04	0	0	0.2	0.2
	Rod and Reel*	46.2	170.6	144.3	340.3	136.7
	Unclassified	2.2	7.8	4.4	0.6	6.8
Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean	Longline	72.1	101.8	103.5	115.4	122.6
	Rod and Reel*	103.4	0	0.7	0	0
	Handline	0.05	0.1	0.5	0.02	0.07
TOTAL		314.5	422.4	417.7	598.7	459.4

* Rod and Reel catches represent estimates of landings and dead discards based on statistical surveys of the U.S. recreational harvesting sector.

Table 5. Annual catches (t) of bluefin tuna from 2010 to 2014.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	164.7	216.3	189.4	153.0	171.7
	Handline	2.7	0.9	1.3	0.5	0
	Harpoon	29.0	70.1	52.3	45.0	67.5
	Purse seine	0	0	1.7	42.5	41.8
	Rod and reel (>145 cm FL)*	570.8	-	-	-	-
	Rod and reel (<145 cm FL)*	111.4	-	-	-	-
	Commercial Rod and Reel	-	419.5	419.5	249.5	378.9
	Recreational Rod and Reel*	-	148.6	148.7	131.4	99.6
	Trawl	0	0.4	0	0	0
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	56.2	13.2	101.2	33.5	41.3
NC Atlantic	Longline**	17.8	11.3	3.9	3.5	8.9
Caribbean	Longline**	0	0.6	0.9	0.4	0
TOTAL		952.6	904.7	919.0	658.9	810.0

* 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 discards* from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

Table 6. Annual catches (t) of swordfish from 2010 to 2014.

<i>Area</i>	<i>Gear</i>	<i>2010</i>	<i>2011</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
NW Atlantic	Longline**	1,647.7	1,741.8	1,987	1,720.5	1,200.4
	Gillnet	0	0	0.08	0	0
	Handline	126.9	120.4	151.3	104.8	86.9
	Harpoon	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0
	Trawl	21.2	17.9	26.8	2.9	5.3
	Rod and Reel*	47.6	48.7	64.3	21.7	35.1
	Unclassified	2.1	0	0.5	1.6	0.4
	Unclassified discards	3.6	5.8	3.6	0	0
Gulf of Mexico	Longline**	212.3	363.6	673.3	531.6	307.4
	Handline	2.6	0.5	3.3	0.5	0.3
	Rod and Reel*	1.7	4.9	6.3	0.3	1.5
	Unclassified discards	1.3	2.5	6.8	0	0
Caribbean	Longline**	41.4	14.2	3.7	20.8	16.5
	Handline	0	0	0	0	0.3
	Rod and Reel*	0	0	0.2	0	0.07
	Unclassified discards	0.04	0.9	0	0	0
NC Area 94A	Longline**	304.8	451.3	682.6	539.1	308.0
	Unclassified discards	0.01	0	0	0	0
SW Atlantic	Longline**	0.3	0	0	0.06	0
TOTAL		2,412.1	2,773.7	3,609.9	2,944	1962.2

* 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 discards from scientific observer and logbook sampling programs.

Table 7. Number of Active U.S. Pelagic Longline Vessels. "Vessels" indicates the number of vessels that submitted at least one positive fishing report during that year, "Vessels that caught SWO" corresponds to the number of vessels that reported catching at least one swordfish during that year and "Vessels that caught SWO in 5 month period" indicates the number of vessels that reported catching at least one swordfish per month in at least five months of that year. "Hooks reported" includes all submitted logbooks single pelagic longline sets and summary records.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Vessels</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO</i>	<i>Vessels that caught SWO in 5 month period</i>	<i>Hooks reported</i>
1989	456	415	251	7,927,401
1990	419	363	209	7,500,095
1991	342	308	176	7,754,127
1992	340	304	184	9,076,717
1993	435	306	177	9,735,806
1994	501	306	176	10,351,805
1995	489	314	198	11,270,539
1996	367	275	194	10,944,660
1997	352	265	167	10,213,780
1998	288	233	139	8,120,273
1999	226	200	143	7,996,685
2000	206	185	135	8,158,390
2001	185	168	114	7,897,037
2002	149	140	107	7,107,958
2003	123	119	94	6,862,091
2004	117	114	96	7,345,048
2005	112	108	79	5,973,150
2006	103	102	77	5,522,236
2007	119	117	90	6,312,406
2008	122	122	89	6,273,257
2009	116	114	88	6,772,732
2010	116	115	63	5,565,170
2011	117	116	81	5,900,451
2012	122	122	101	7,756,277
2013	115	114	96	7,241,340
2014	110	109	83	6,702,603

Table 8. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and reported number of hooks in years 2012-2014 by pelagic longline vessels expressed as a percentage of the mean values from years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB).

	<i>Number of SWO</i>				<i>Number of hooks</i>				<i>Metric tons</i>			
	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
CAR	433	1%	6%	2%	233,291	3%	16%	8%	6	0%	5%	2%
FEC	2,488	12%	6%	10%	579,777	183%	159%	146%	37	15%	5%	8%
GOM	1,806	89%	56%	37%	1,465,689	113%	84%	60%	17	109%	68%	34%
MAB	1,195	34%	35%	34%	730,291	158%	126%	83%	18	35%	27%	28%
NEC	767	24%	17%	8%	622,812	90%	57%	53%	11	25%	13%	6%
NED	972	7%	10%	8%	494,842	63%	70%	66%	13	9%	9%	7%
SAB	2,391	45%	22%	27%	556,779	123%	164%	145%	39	42%	17%	24%

Table 9. Numbers (reported) and metric tons (estimated) of swordfish discarded dead, and number of hooks reported by pelagic longline vessels in year 2012-2014 and the average for years 1997-1999 by area Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid-Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), and South Atlantic Bight (SAB) and U.S. of time/area closure.

		<i>Number of SWO</i>				<i>Number of hooks</i>				<i>Metric tons</i>				<i>Change in t</i>		
		<i>Mean</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>	<i>2012</i>	<i>2013</i>	<i>2014</i>
CAR	Open	433	6	25	8	233,291	6,000	36,440	18,890	7	0.0	0.4	0.1	-7	-7	-7
FEC	Closed	2,158	35	39	19	364,950	53,503	152,648	46,290	35	0.7	0.5	0.3	-34	-34	-34
FEC	Open	330	267	104	218	214,828	1,007,703	768,127	797,664	5	5.2	1.5	2.9	0	-4	-2
GOM	Closed	426	0	0	0	103,274	0	850	0	5	0	0	0	-5	-5	-5
GOM	Open	1,380	1,545	1,012	662	1,362,414	1,640,656	1,236,772	879,225	16	23	14.4	7.2	6	-2	-9
MAB	Closed	2	0	0	0	5,750	0	0	0	0.03	0	0	0	-0.03	-0.03	-0.03
MAB	Open	1,194	411	415	406	726,458	1,144,560	917,738	609,428	18	6.4	4.9	5.1	-12	-13	-13
NEC	Closed	11	0	0	0	0	1,100	0	0	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEC	Open	760	185	132	63	598,478	560,387	356,235	327,826	12	2.9	1.6	0.7	-9	-10	-11
NED	Open	972	66	93	77	494,842	311,364	347,663	326,158	15	1.3	1.3	1.1	-14	-14	-14
SAB	Closed	660	0	0	0	175,767	1,640	3,200	1,630	11	0.0	0	0	-11	-11	-11
SAB	Open	1,734	1,074	524	636	381,013	682,807	908,346	806,512	30	17	7	9.6	-13	-22	-20

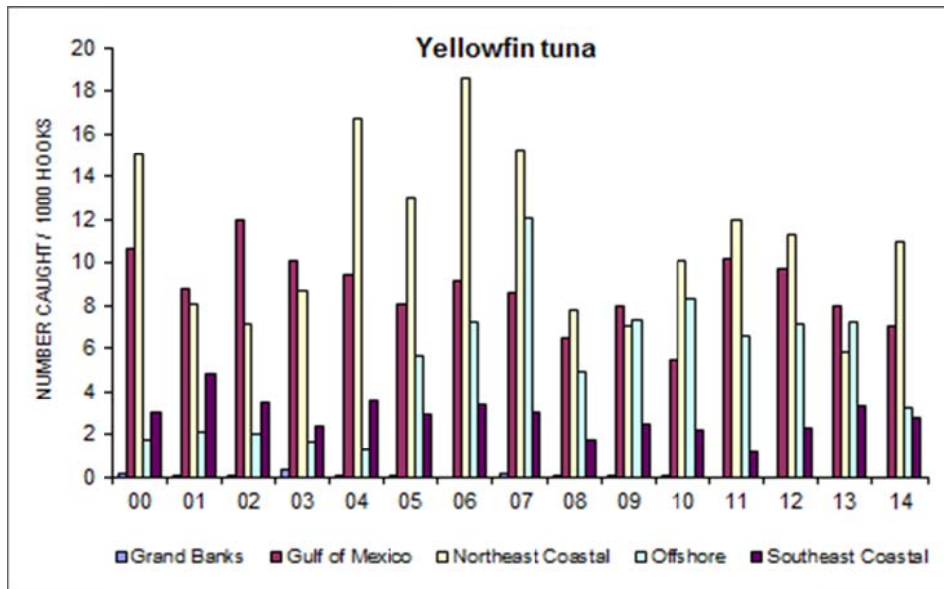


Figure 1. Nominal catch rates for YFT in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

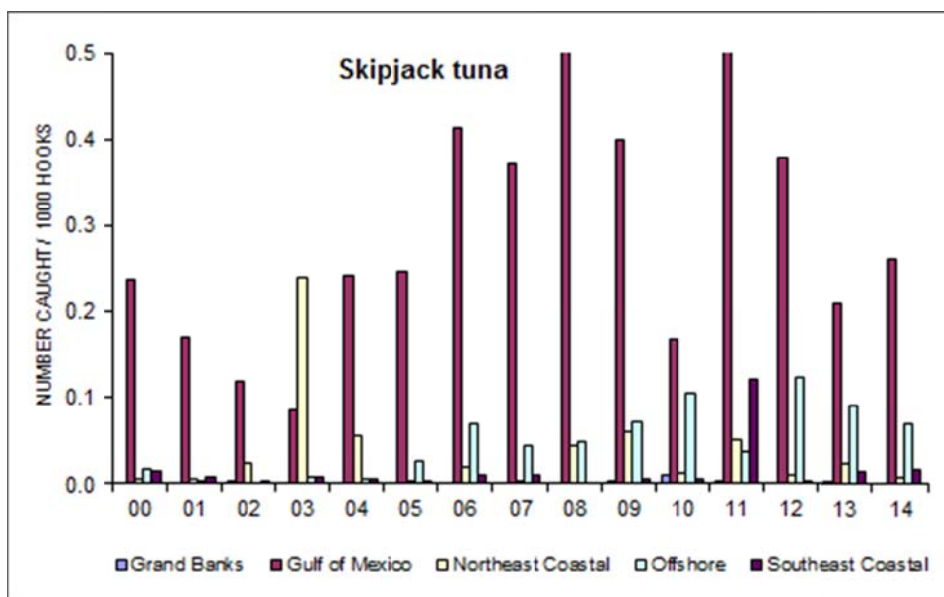


Figure 2. Nominal catch rates for SKJ in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

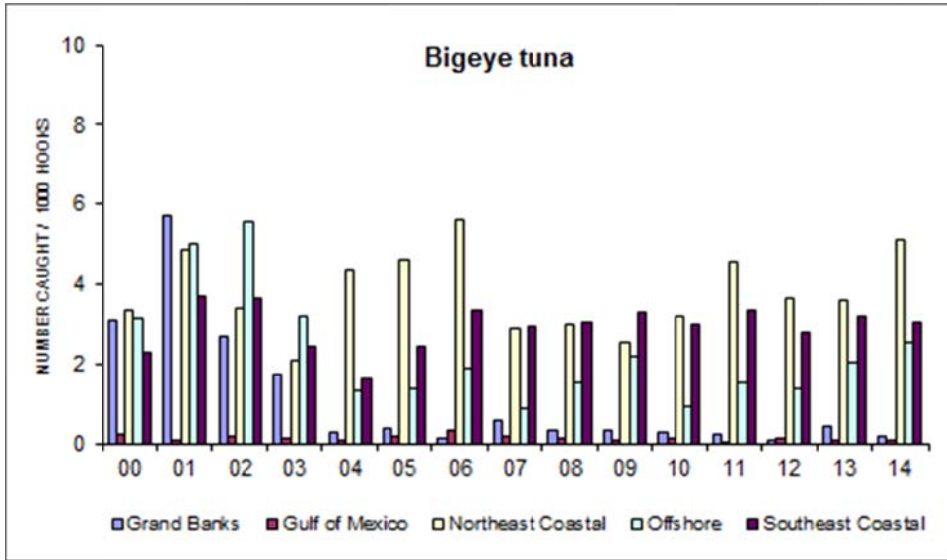


Figure 3. Nominal catch rates for BET in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

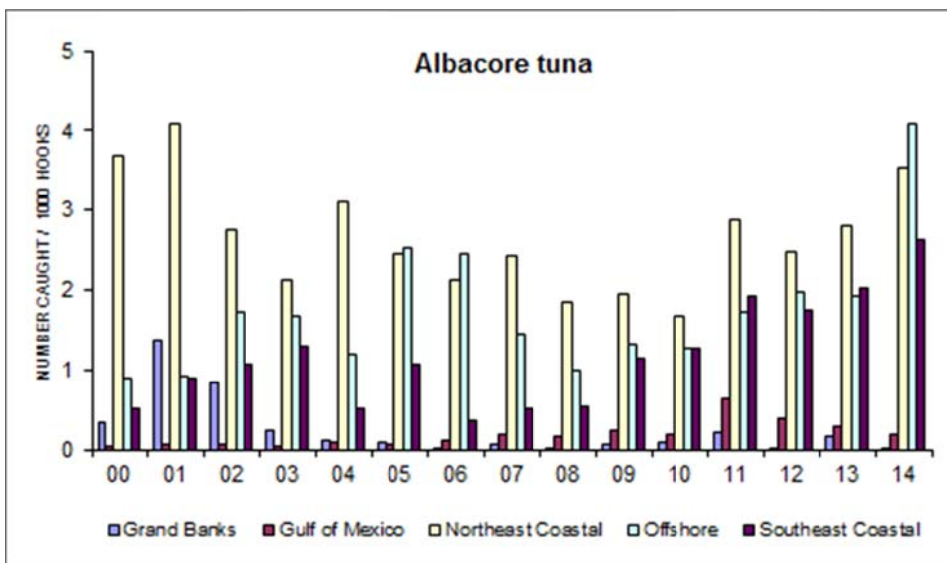


Figure 4. Nominal catch rates for ALB in U.S. pelagic longline logbook reports.

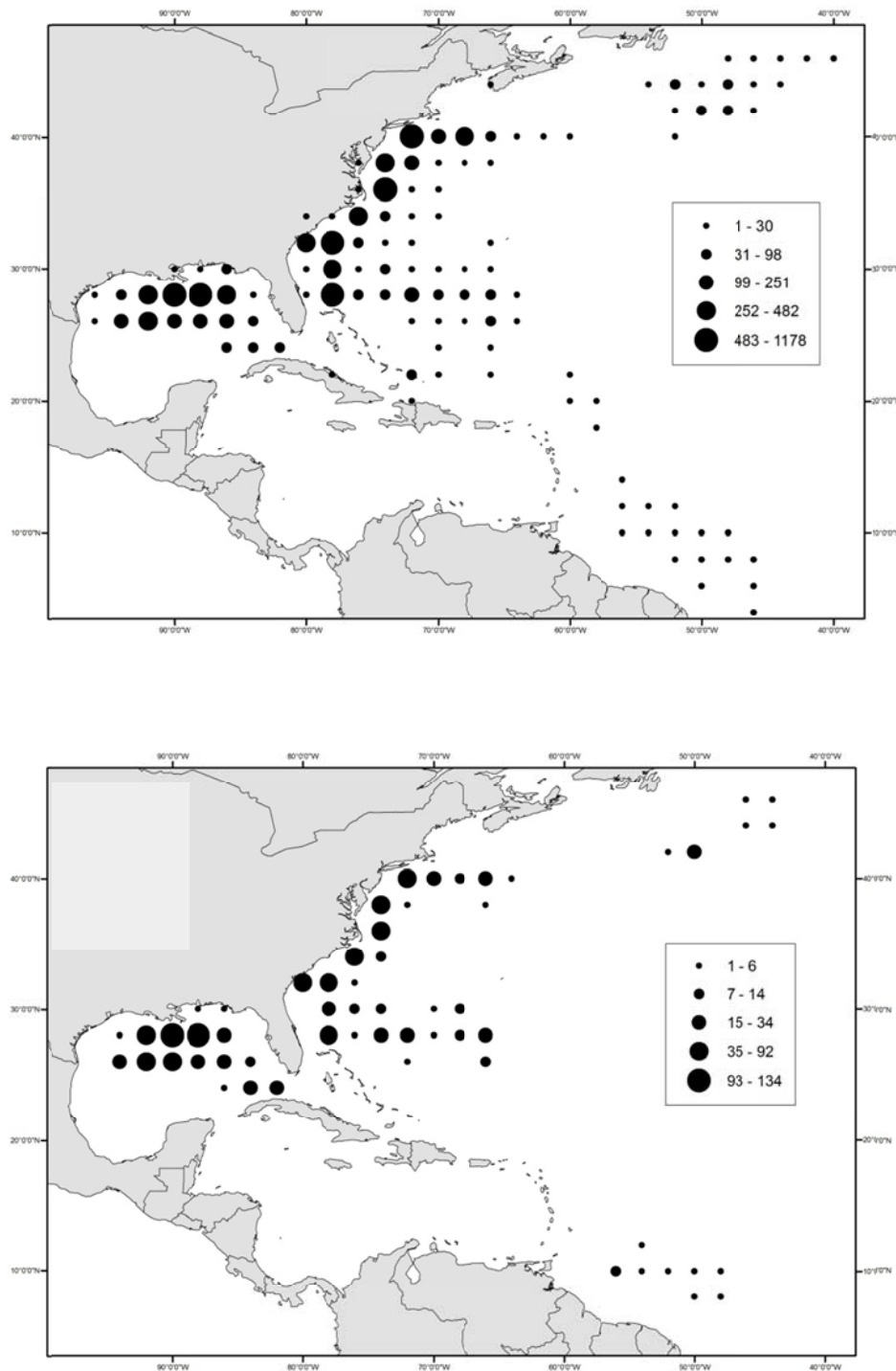


Figure 5. Position and number of longline sets as reported in pelagic logbooks (upper panel) and observed by the U.S. pelagic observer program (lower panel) in 2014 summarized by 2°x2° square.

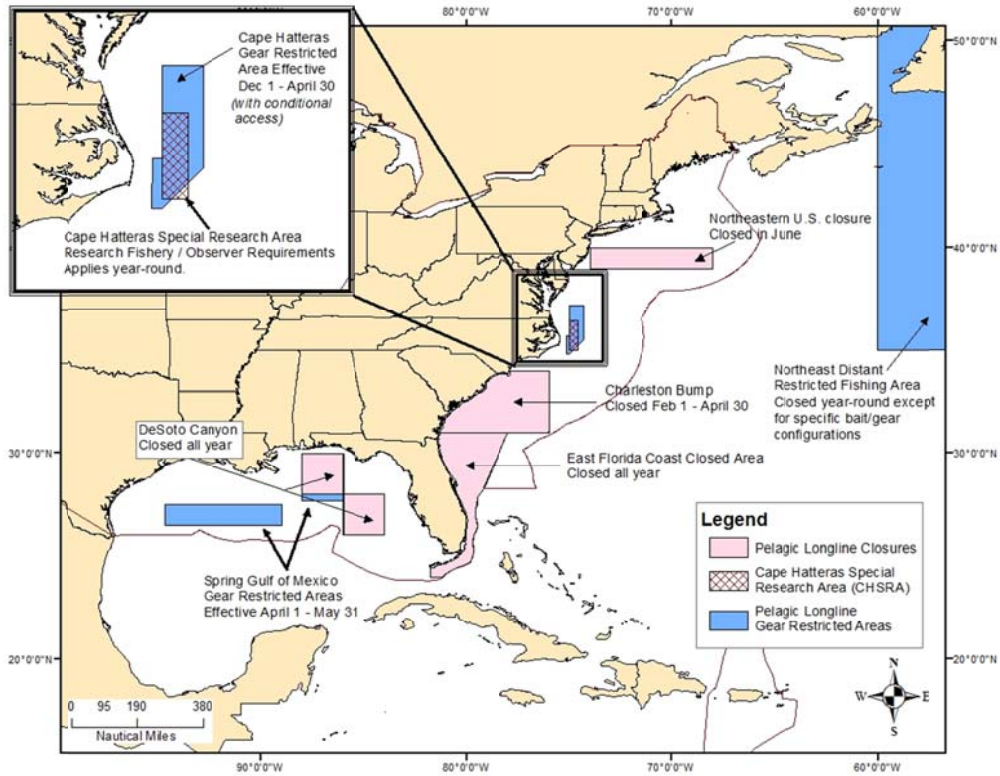


Figure 6. Time/area closures for the U.S. longline fishery in 2014.

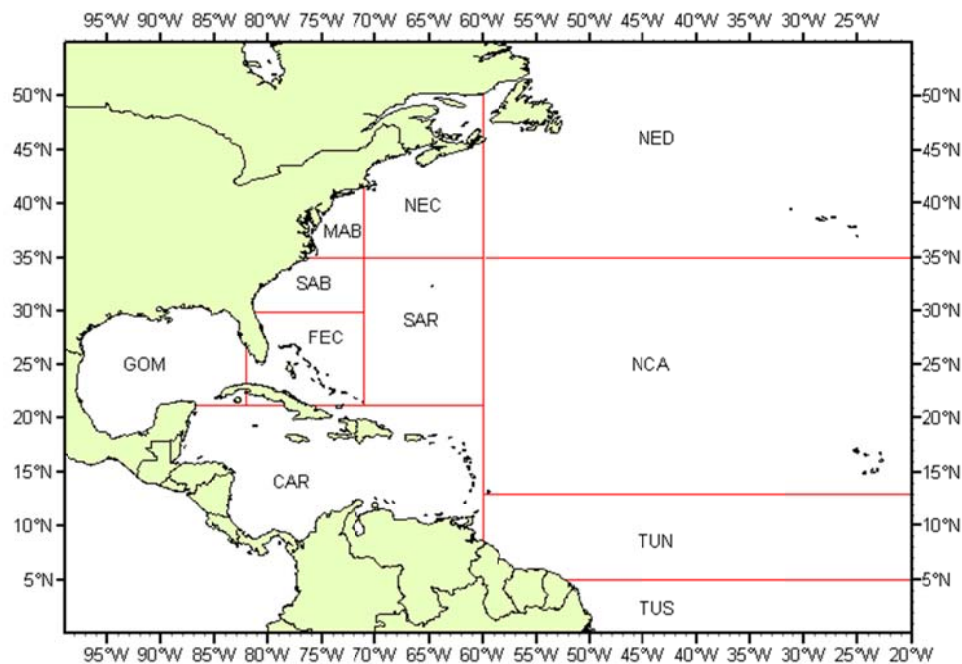


Figure 7. U.S. domestic fishing areas: Caribbean (CAR), Florida East coast (FEC), Gulf of Mexico (GOM), Mid-Atlantic Bight (MAB), Northeast Central (NEC), Northeast Distant (NED), South Atlantic Bight (SAB), Sargasso Sea (SAR), North Central Atlantic (NCA), Tuna North (TUN), and Tuna South (TUS).

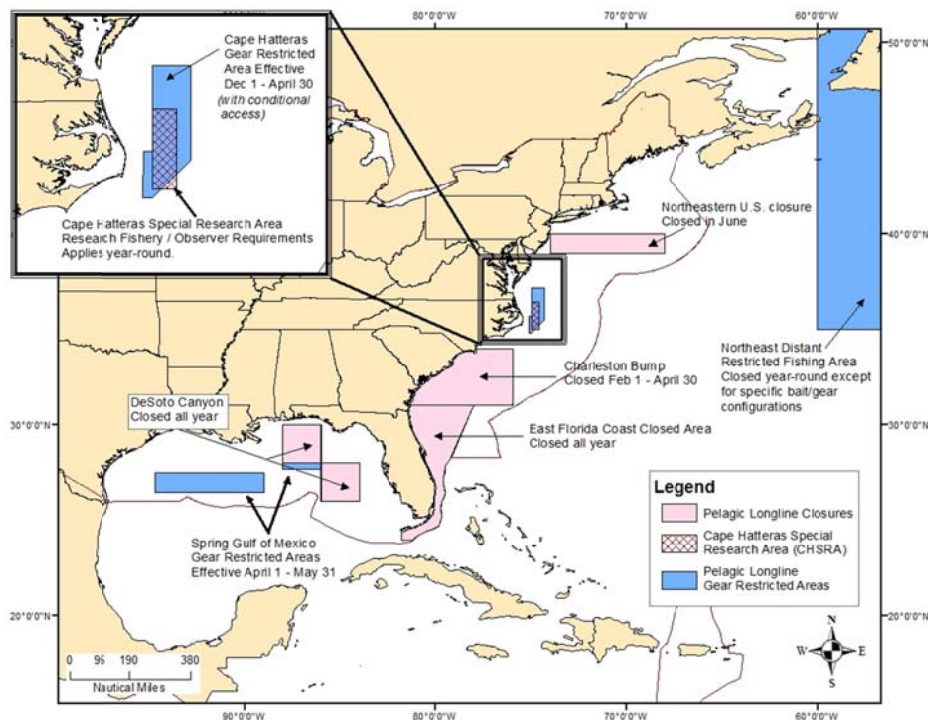


Figure 8. Selected U.S. time/area closures in HMS fisheries (2015). Note: the Northeast Distant (NED) was a closed area to all vessels as of 2001. It became the NED Restricted Fishing Area on 30 June 2004, when it was opened to those participating in the NED experiment. The Cape Hatteras Special Research Area requires vessels fishing with pelagic longline gear to carry observers, when needed, and limit longline mainline to 20 nm in length.

ANNUAL REPORT OF URUGUAY¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DE L'URUGUAY
INFORME ANUAL DE URUGUAY

SUMMARY

In 2014, the Uruguayan tuna fleet did not carry out any activity. This inactivity was due to several factors which persist to date; a recovery of the sector is anticipated from 2016. The analysis of catch and effort statistics of the species of interest to the Commission continued. A research campaign was carried out onboard DINARA's research vessel, aimed at large pelagic resources. During this campaign, catch was recorded, size and sex sampling was carried out, biological samples were taken, and a total of 285 individuals were tagged, the blue shark being the most represented (n=271). In addition, experiments were performed to evaluate by-catch mitigation measures. Uruguay participated in and contributed papers to several SCRS meetings, including the sharks species group meeting (1 document), the Sub-Committee on Ecosystems (2 documents) and the billfish species group (1 document). In 2013 Uruguay started the process to review and update its National Sea Birds and Sharks Action Plans. This work, which continued in 2014 and terminated in early 2015, is available on the DINARA web site (www.dinara.gub.uy). The work to control third party vessels in port continued, having started in 2009. In port inspections were carried out to determine which species are landed, their origin and to control formal aspects of vessel documentation. All ICCAT recommendations adopted during the 2014 Commission Meeting have been implemented into Uruguayan law, and are currently in force through decree.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2014, la flottille thonière sous pavillon uruguayen n'a pas réalisé d'opération. Plusieurs facteurs ont donné lieu à cette inactivité qui se prolonge jusqu'à présent ; néanmoins, il est prévu que le secteur se récupère à partir de 2016. L'analyse des statistiques de prise et d'effort des espèces relevant de l'ICCAT a été poursuivie. Une campagne de recherche à bord du navire de recherche de la DINARA, consacrée aux grands pélagiques, a été réalisée. Pendant cette campagne, les prises ont été enregistrées, des échantillonnages de taille et de sexe ont été réalisés, des échantillons biologiques ont été prélevés et 285 spécimens ont été marqués, le requin peau bleue étant l'espèce prédominante (n=271). Des expériences ont également été réalisées en vue d'évaluer les mesures d'atténuation des prises accessoires. L'Uruguay a participé et a apporté des travaux à plusieurs réunions du SCRS, dont la réunion du groupe d'espèces sur les requins (un document), du Sous-comité des écosystèmes (deux documents) et du groupe d'espèces sur les istiophoridés (un document). En 2013, l'Uruguay a commencé le processus de révision et de mise à jour de ses plans d'action national sur les oiseaux marins et les requins. Ce travail s'est poursuivi en 2014 et s'est achevé au début de l'année 2015. Il a été publié sur la page web de la DINARA (www.dinara.gub.uy). Les travaux de contrôle au port des navires de pays tiers, qui ont démarré en 2009, se sont poursuivis. Des inspections au port ont été réalisées dans le but de déterminer les espèces débarquées ainsi que leur origine, et de contrôler les aspects formels de la documentation des navires. Toutes les recommandations de l'ICCAT adoptées pendant la réunion de la Commission en 2014 ont été transposées en droit uruguayen et sont actuellement régies par décret.

RESUMEN

Durante el año 2014, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividades. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad que se prolonga hasta el presente, previéndose una recuperación del sector a partir del 2016. Se continuó con el análisis de estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las especies de interés de la Comisión. Se realizó una campaña de investigación, a bordo del B/I de DINARA, dirigida a grandes recursos pelágicos. Durante la misma se registró la captura, se realizaron muestreos de talla y sexo, se tomaron muestras biológicas, y se marcaron un total de 285 individuos, siendo el tiburón azul la especie más representada (n=271). También se realizaron experimentos para evaluar medidas de mitigación de la

¹ Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos (LaRPe), Dirección Nacional de Recursos Acuáticos (DINARA).

captura incidental. Uruguay participó y aportó trabajos en diversas reuniones del SCRS, incluyendo la reunión del grupo de especies de tiburones (1 documento), ecosistemas (2 documentos) y grupo de especies de istiofóridos (1 documento). En 2013 Uruguay comenzó el proceso de revisión y actualización de sus Planes de Acción Nacional de Aves Marinas y Tiburones. Este trabajo continuó durante 2014, y se finalizó a comienzos de 2015, encontrándose ya disponible en la página web de DINARA (www.dinara.gub.uy). 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 CICA aprobadas durante la Reunión de la Comisión en el año 2014 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información sobre pesquerías

Durante el año 2014, la flota atunera uruguaya no mantuvo actividades. Diversos factores ocasionaron esta inactividad que se prolonga hasta el presente (2015), previéndose una recuperación del sector a partir del 2016.

Sección 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 de Observadores de la Flota Atunera (PNOFA). Durante el año 2014 se realizaron múltiples actividades vinculadas a las estadísticas, investigación y ordenación. Algunas de estas actividades se desarrollaron conjuntamente con otras instituciones gubernamentales, la Universidad de la República del Uruguay y organizaciones no gubernamentales, así como con otros países. En 2014 se continuó con las campañas de investigación iniciadas en el 2009 a bordo del buque de investigación científica B/I “Aldebarán” de la DINARA con el objetivo general de recabar datos independientes de la pesquería. Se realizaron experimentos sobre diferentes medidas de mitigación de la captura incidental, dirigidas a aves y tortugas, y otros dirigidos a obtener datos ambientales. A su vez, se realizó un esfuerzo en el marcado de peces pelágicos, complementando las tareas de investigación realizadas en la pesquería, incluyendo tanto marcaje convencional como marcas satelitales.

2.1 Investigación

La investigación se desarrolló principalmente a partir de la información proveniente de los partes de pesca, del PNOFA y de los datos obtenidos en las campañas realizadas en el buque de investigación de DINARA.

2.1.1 Programa de observadores

No hubo actividad por el cese de la flota.

2.1.2 Pez espada

Se continuó con la toma de muestras, recopilación de datos de talla por sexo y marcaje en las campañas del B/Investigación de la DINARA.

2.1.3 Atunes tropicales

Al igual que en otras especies se continuó con el análisis de las estadísticas de captura de aleta amarilla y atún ojo grande, así como con la toma de muestras biológicas en las campañas del B/I. Se continuó también con el Programa de Marcado en las especies de atunes tropicales.

A fines de 2013 se comenzó un estudio sobre el efecto de la variabilidad climática en la distribución y capturas del atún aleta amarilla (*Thunnus albacares*). Para esto se utilizarán datos de la flota atunera uruguaya entre 1981 y 2012 en toda su área de operación. Este estudio se enmarca en una tesis de maestría, del programa de Maestría en Ciencias Ambientales de la Universidad de la República de Uruguay.

2.1.4 Albacora

Se continuó con el análisis de las estadísticas de captura, así como con el marcado y la toma de muestras biológicas en las campañas del Buque de Investigación.

Durante el 2014 se continuó con el estudio de la dieta de esta especie en el Atlántico sudoccidental en base al análisis de contenidos estomacales proporcionados por el Programa de observadores y las campañas del buque de investigación. Ya se cuenta con los primeros resultados de este estudio y los mismos han sido presentados en congresos regionales. Este estudio se desarrolla como parte de una tesis de posgrado en conjunto con la Universidad de la República de Uruguay.

Se finalizó un trabajo en colaboración con AZTI Tecnalia para el cual Uruguay aportó muestras genéticas tomadas por el PNOFA en el océano Atlántico sudoccidental. El estudio trata sobre genética poblacional de esta especie y el mismo fue publicado a comienzos de 2015 (New Nuclear SNP Markers Unravel the Genetic Structure and Effective Population Size of Albacore Tuna (*Thunnus alalunga*)/PLOS ONE | DOI:10.1371/journal.pone.0128247).

2.1.5 Agujas

Durante 2014, Uruguay presentó en la reunión del grupo de especies de istiofóridos los resultados finales del estudio de edad y crecimiento del marlín picado (*Tetrapturus pfluegeri*). Este estudio se realizó utilizando el tercer radio de la aleta anal, para el cual se observó la formación anual de anillos de crecimiento. Las muestras utilizadas provienen de las pesquerías de Brasil, Venezuela y Uruguay (Pons *et al.*, 2015a).

Se colaboró también en un trabajo de genética poblacional para la identificación de dos especies comúnmente mal identificadas o confundidas *Tetrapturus georgii* y *Kajikia albida* (Comparative population genetics and evolutionary history of two commonly misidentified billfishes of management and conservation concern/BMC Genetics 2014, 15:141 doi:10.1186/s12863-014-0141-4).

2.1.6 Tiburones

Se continúa desarrollando el proyecto de Telemetría satelital en tiburones, que tiene como objetivo determinar y caracterizar los movimientos y el uso de hábitat del tiburón azul en el Océano Atlántico Sur. Esta iniciativa fue creada a partir de un convenio entre la DINARA y el SEFSC (South East Fisheries Science Center) de la NOAA (Agencia Nacional de Océanos y Atmósfera de EEUU), y cuenta con el apoyo técnico del Centro de Investigación y Conservación Marina (CICMAR). En el 2014 se marcaron 2 tiburones azul con marcas satelitales de tipo SPLASH. Hasta el momento se han marcado 12 individuos de tiburón azul. También se marcó un individuo macho de tiburón moro (*Isurus oxyrinchus*) siendo esta la primera experiencia con esta especie. Este individuo fue marcado con una marca satelital de tipo MK10-PAT configurada para registrar y archivar información de profundidad y temperatura.

Se continuó el desarrollo de trabajos sobre la biología y ciclo reproductivo del tiburón azul, y se comenzó a colaborar en un trabajo sobre patrones de distribución de la especie en todo el océano Atlántico. Para este último, se trabajará en colaboración con varios países miembros de ICCAT tales como Brasil, España, Estados Unidos, Japón, Portugal, Sudáfrica, Taiwan y Venezuela. En esta misma modalidad de trabajo, se finalizó y publicó un trabajo sobre patrones de distribución y biología reproductiva en el océano Atlántico del tiburón azotador *Alopias superciliosus* (Pan-Atlantic distribution patterns and reproductive biology 3 of the bigeye thresher, *Alopias superciliosus*/Rev Fish Biol Fisheries DOI 10.1007/s11160-015-9389-7).

Durante el 2014 se continuó con el estudio de edad y crecimiento del tiburón azul en el Atlántico sudoccidental en base a la lectura de anillos de crecimiento en vértebras. Dicho estudio se realizó como tesis de maestría (Maestría en Ecología, PEDECIBA, Universidad de la República) en conjunto entre el LaRPe y el Panama City Laboratory de la National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS-NOAA). El mismo se finalizó a comienzos de 2015 y está siendo editado para su publicación.

También, en la Reunión del Grupo de Especies de Tiburones de 2014, Uruguay presentó un trabajo sobre captura incidental de Mobulidos en las pesquerías de palangre pelágico, el cual representa la primera evaluación para el océano Atlántico Sudoccidental. Además, este trabajo cita dos nuevas especies para aguas de Uruguay, *Mobula japonica* y *Mobula thurstoni*, (Mobulid ray by-catch in longline fisheries in the south-western Atlantic Ocean/ Marine and Freshwater Research Vol 66(9) 2015).

2.1.7 Aves marinas

Uruguay trabajó durante 2014 en la revisión del Plan de Acción Nacional para reducir la captura incidental de aves marinas en las pesquerías uruguayas. Entre las tareas desarrolladas, se revisaron las medidas de mitigación en la pesca con palangre pelágico para aplicar en Uruguay, se establecieron prioridades de investigación y se generó una lista de especies de aves marinas prioritarias para la conservación en las pesquerías del país.

Durante 2014 también se llevaron a cabo experimentos en las campañas de investigación a bordo del B/I de DINARA para: 1) perfeccionar el uso de una línea espantapájaros como medida de mitigación en el palangre pelágico; 2) evaluar el desempeño de brazoladas alternativas (con un peso a 1 m del anzuelo) en disminuir los ataques a las carnadas y la captura incidental de aves marinas en el palangre pelágico. Se probaron dos tipos de pesos de seguridad además de los destorcedores de plomo de 75g usados en la pesquería. También se está evaluando el efecto de estas brazoladas en la captura de especies objetivos. Estos dos experimentos son la continuación de las investigaciones iniciadas en 2009 y 2011, respectivamente.

2.1.8 Tortugas marinas

Durante 2014 se continuó con los estudios de telemetría satelital desarrollados principalmente en tortuga cabezona (*Caretta caretta*).

Se colaboró con la preparación de la evaluación del impacto de las pesquerías de la CICAA en las tortugas marinas, se presentó una serie estandarizada de CPUE sobre la captura incidental en las flotas de palangre pelágico de Uruguay y Brasil (Pons *et al.*, 2015b).

El Laboratorio de Recursos Pelágicos en conjunto con la ONG CICMAR han continuado su colaboración junto a organizaciones de otros países, en el desarrollo de la iniciativa llamada “Movements of Atlantic Leatherback Turtles: Steps Toward Bycatch Reduction and Transoceanic Cooperation for Conservation”. Dicho proyecto, coordinado por el Programa de Tortugas Marinas para Latinoamérica y el Caribe del WWF, ha generado una plataforma de compilación y diseminación de información sobre rutas migratorias y movimientos transoceánicos de las tortugas laúd (*Dermochelys coriacea*), para colaborar con el diseño de medidas para reducir la mortalidad por captura incidental en las pesquerías que operan en el océano Atlántico.

En el marco de la elaboración del Ecological Risk Assessment para tortugas marinas, se presentó en la Reunión de Ecosistemas, en conjunto con Brasil, un trabajo sobre Unidades de manejo, y los desafíos de entender y promover la conservación de estas especies (Management units: challenges to promote understanding and conservation of marine turtles in oceanic áreas (Sales *et al.*, 2015)).

2.1.9 Cetáceos

Durante 2014 se continuó con la investigación en este grupo, analizando información de distribución e interacciones con la flota de palangre como son la captura incidental y la depredación por parte de orcas y falsa orca sobre la captura. Estos trabajos fueron publicados a comienzos de 2015 (Analysis of marine mammal bycatch in the Uruguayan pelagic longline fishery operating in the Southwestern Atlantic Ocean/ICES Journal of Marine Science; doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsu250- Depredation by killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) and false killer whale (*Pseudorca crassidens*) on the catch of the Uruguayan pelagic longline fishery in Southwestern Atlantic Ocean /ICES Journal of Marine Science; doi:10.1093/icesjms/fsu251).

2.1.10 Buque de Investigación

Durante los meses de setiembre y octubre se realizó una campaña de investigación dirigida a grandes peces pelágicos a bordo del B/I “Aldebarán” perteneciente a la DINARA. En la misma se utilizó palangre pelágico de deriva tipo americano, el cual es el arte que ha sido más utilizado por la flota atunera uruguaya en los últimos años.

En esta campaña se continuó con el Programa Internacional Cooperativo de Marcaje de la CICAA. Se marcaron un total de 285 individuos, siendo la principal especie el tiburón azul (*Prionace glauca*), con un total de 271 individuos (95.1% del total de individuos marcados). Sin contar esta especie, el resto de las marcas estuvo repartida entre: *Carcharhinus brachyurus* (n=1), *Katsuwonus pelamis* (n=1), *Thunnus alalunga* (n=5), *Thunnus albacares* (n=3) y *Xiphias gladius* (n=4).

Además de esta campaña, técnicos del LaRPe estuvieron a cargo de la realización de censos y avistamientos de mamíferos, aves y tortugas marinas en otras campañas de investigación dirigidas a otros recursos. Las metodologías utilizadas en estos censos y conteos son las de transectas y de punto dependiendo de la actividad del barco.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	20/09/2015
S2	Características de la flota	28/07/2015
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	28/07/2015
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	28/07/2015
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	28/07/2015
S6	Captura estimada por talla	
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	28/07/2015
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	N/A
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	N/A
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	N/A. La flota no operó.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	N/A
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	N/A
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	N/A
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	N/A
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 88	N/A
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	N/A
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	N/A
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	N/A
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	N/A
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	N/A

S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	N/A
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	N/A
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	N/A. La flota no operó.
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	N/A
S43	Un inventario de todos los buques de apoyo asociados con los cerqueros o cañeros	N/A
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	N/A
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	N/A
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	N/A. La flota no operó.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	N/A. La flota no operó.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	N/A. La flota no operó.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	N/A. La flota no operó.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	N/A. La flota no operó.
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	N/A. La flota no operó.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	N/A
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	N/A
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	N/A
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	N/A. La flota no operó.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	N/A. La flota no operó.

OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	N/A. La flota no operó.
S39	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	N/A. La flota no operó.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	N/A. La flota no operó.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	N/A
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.	20/9/2015 La información sobre este punto está en el informe que se envía junto con esta tabla.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de la CICAA

A comienzos de 2013 se inició el proceso de revisión de los Planes de Acción Nacional para Reducir la Captura Incidental de Aves Marinas y para la Conservación de los Condrictios en las pesquerías uruguayas. Esta revisión se basa en la recomendación de FAO de que los Planes de Acción Nacional deben ser revisados cada 4 o 5 años. Este proceso contó de dos etapas, una primera etapa de revisión y evaluación del cumplimiento de las medidas propuestas en la cual se invitó a participar a todas las personas relacionadas a la temática. En la segunda etapa, luego de tener los resultados de la evaluación del cumplimiento, se comenzó la actualización y adecuación de las medidas de investigación, mitigación, administración y manejo, y educación y difusión propuestas. Esta segunda etapa finalizó en 2014, y la nueva versión de ambos Planes de Acción se encuentra disponible para descargar en la página web de DINARA www.dinara.gub.uy (http://www.dinara.gub.uy/files/Publicaciones/Pesca/PAN_28-8-2015.pdf).

Se continuo 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, cual 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 2014 han sido internalizadas en Uruguay, y actualmente rigen bajo decreto.

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	14/10/2015
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	14/10/2015

GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	22/09/2015
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	N/A. En 2014 no hubo fletamento.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	N/A. En 2014 no hubo fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	N/A. Uruguay no autoriza transbordos.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	N/A. Uruguay no realiza transbordos en el mar.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	N/A. Uruguay no tiene buques autorizados a realizar transbordos.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	Puerto de Montevideo, Montevideo, Uruguay.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	72 horas previas al arribo a puerto.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	Comunicación a ICCAT, al estado de pabellón del buque y demás estados involucrados.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	N/A. Sin actividad en 2014.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	N/A. Sin actividad en 2014.
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	N/A. Sin actividad en 2014.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías deportivas o de recreo que capturen túnidos o especies afines.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	
GEN	0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	

GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene granjas de atún rojo.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.
BFT	1006	Declaración de almadrabas de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no opera con almadrabas.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2014	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	N/A. Uruguay no cría atún rojo.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 13-07, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 13-07	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2013	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	N/A
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	N/A
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	N/A
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	N/A. Uruguay no tiene pesquerías de atún rojo.

BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	N/A
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	N/A
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2014	N/A. Sin actividad en 2014.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	N/A
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	N/A
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	N/A
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Mediterráneo.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico norte.
ALB	4001	Lista anual de buques de atún blanco del Atlántico norte	N/A. Uruguay no opera en el Atlántico norte.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	DINARA informa de manera oficial a todos los buques pesqueros de bandera uruguaya, o aquellos de otras banderas que operan en aguas de Uruguay, sobre esta prohibición.
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	Las capturas de Uruguay de estas especies han sido siempre muy bajas. Por lo que se pueden controlar con la presencia de observadores científicos a bordo.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	N/A

SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	N/A
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	N/A
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación.	DINARA informa de manera oficial a todos los buques pesqueros de bandera uruguaya, o aquellos de otras banderas que operan en aguas de Uruguay, sobre la Rec. 11-08. Además, esta Recomendación ha sido internalizada en el ordenamiento pesquero nacional e incluida en la actualización del PAN – Condrictios Uruguay 2015.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15.)	Todas las estadísticas de los tiburones capturados en las pesquerías de palangre de Uruguay son reportados en los datos estadísticos de las Tareas I y II. Asimismo, todas las Recs. han sido internalizadas en el ordenamiento pesquero nacional. Estas Recs. de prohibición de retención de especies de tiburones han sido incluidas en la actualización del PAN – Condrictios Uruguay 2015. Además, mediante un Decreto del Poder Ejecutivo (N° 67/013 de 22 de febrero de 2013) Uruguay prohíbe retener a bordo, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar vender u ofrecer para su venta cualquier parte o la carcasa entera de tiburones (<i>Lamna nasus</i>) que puedan ser capturados.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	En la flota pesquera se promueve 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 llevan los equipos necesarios a bordo para entrenar a los pescadores en el uso de los mismos.
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	La implementación de medidas de mitigación se encuentra en la actualización del PAN – Aves Marinas Uruguay finalizada en 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.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	Durante 2014 se realizaron experimentos a bordo del buque de investigación de DINARA, sobre el uso de diferentes medidas de mitigación. Líneas espantapájaros, reducción de la distancia del peso al anzuelo, anzuelos circulares, hook pods, cápsula de calado submarino.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No hubo.

Referencias

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- Pons M., Giffoni B., Sales G., Miller P. and Domingo A. 2015b. Update of standardized catch rates of loggerhead sea turtles, *Caretta caretta*, caught by Uruguayan and Brazilian longline fleets (1998-2012). Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 71(6): 2977-2982.
- Sales G., Britto M., Fiedler F.N., Giffoni B., Domingo A., Leite N. and Miller P. 2015. Management Units: Challenges to promote understanding and conservation of marine turtles in oceanic areas. Collect. Vol. Sci. Pap. ICCAT, 71(6): 2983-2986.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VANUATU¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU VANUATU
INFORME ANUAL DE VANUATU

SUMMARY

Vanuatu's offshore fishery consists of tuna longline vessels targeting albacore (Thunnus alalunga), yellowfin (Thunnus albacares) and bigeye tunas (Thunnus obesus). The operating fleets are comprised of three components: locally based foreign vessels, which operate within the Vanuatu EEZ and land their catch in Vanuatu where the catch is part processed; Vanuatu registered longliners, purse seiners and carrier vessels which operate outside the Vanuatu zone in the IOTC, IATTC, ICCAT and WCPFC Convention areas; and foreign longliners, which operate for part of the year within the Vanuatu EEZ. Currently, the Atlantic pelagic longline fishery is typically targeting ICCAT-managed species, such as bigeye, albacore skipjack and yellowfin tunas, and is subject to several discrete time/area closures to reduce all by-catch. In 2014 fishing effort dropped to 3 vessels compared to 2013 where there was a total of 7 tuna longliners. Total reported Vanuatu catch of tuna and tuna-like species, including by-catch, in 2014 was 331.6 t and was dominated by albacore tuna. There was a decrease compared to the amount of albacore tuna caught in 2013 of about 8% to 286.3 t in 2014. Estimated swordfish catch (including dead discards) slightly increased from 1.9 t in 2013 to 5.2 t in 2014 and provisional catch for yellowfin decreased in 2014 to 17.2 t from 149.5 t in 2013. Vanuatu vessels caught in 2014 an estimated 1.6 t of blue marlin, however despite the fact that there were no catch records for white marlin and black marlin. Vanuatu currently has a National Observer Program which has been certified under the WCPFC regional observer program in 2009 and now has 27 Active Observers in the WCPFC region, two of these observers have been trained in the SPRFMO and are currently carrying out their duties in 2 stern trawlers operating in the SPRFMO Area. Vanuatu plans to train Observers in the future to observe in IATTC and ICCAT. Vanuatu vessels currently active in the ICCAT area are carrying on board observers provided by MRAG. In 2014, the Republic of Vanuatu met its obligations with regard to the implementation of the conservation and management measures applied for all RFMOs, furthermore, the Republic of Vanuatu takes an ecosystem approach towards the management of highly migratory species and will adhere to these measure as required, to implement a number of measures that go beyond the measures required in ICCAT Recommendations and resolutions. At present, the Vanuatu Atlantic pelagic longline vessels typically target ICCAT-managed species, such as albacore and yellowfin tunas, and are subject to several discrete time/area closures to reduce all by-catch (e.g., undersized swordfish, billfish, etc.).

RÉSUMÉ

La pêcherie hauturière du Vanuatu est composée de palangriers thoniers ciblant le germon (Thunnus alalunga), l'albacore (Thunnus albacares) et le thon obèse (Thunnus obesus). Les flottilles qui opèrent sont constituées de trois composantes : navires étrangers ayant leur port d'attache localement, opérant dans la ZEE du Vanuatu et débarquant leur capture à Vanuatu où une partie de celle-ci est transformée, palangriers, senneurs et navires de charge immatriculés à Vanuatu opérant à l'extérieur de la zone de Vanuatu dans les zones des Conventions de la CTOI, l'IATTC, l'ICCAT et la WCPFC ainsi que des palangriers étrangers opérant une partie de l'année à l'intérieur de la ZEE du Vanuatu. À l'heure actuelle, la pêcherie palangrière pélagique de l'Atlantique cible traditionnellement les espèces relevant de l'ICCAT, telles que le thon obèse, le germon, le listao et l'albacore, et fait l'objet de plusieurs fermetures spatio-temporelles séparées en vue de réduire toutes les prises accessoires. En 2014, l'effort de pêche a chuté à trois navires par rapport à 2013 où l'on comptait au total sept palangriers thoniers. La prise totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées, déclarée par Vanuatu en 2014 (prises accessoires comprises) s'est élevée à 331,6 t, et était dominée par le germon. Les prises de germon de 2014 (286,3 t) représentent une baisse d'environ 8% par rapport au volume de germon capturé en 2013. La prise estimée d'espadon (rejets morts compris) a légèrement augmenté, passant de 1,9 t en 2013 à 5,2 t en 2014, et les prises provisoires de la pêcherie d'albacore ont diminué en 2014 (17,2 t) par rapport à 2013 (149,5 t). En 2014, les navires arborant le pavillon du Vanuatu ont capturé un volume estimé de 1.6 t de makaire bleu, et il

¹ Department of Fisheries, Port Vila.

n'existe aucun registre de capture du makaire blanc et du makaire bleu. Le Vanuatu dispose d'un programme national d'observateurs qui a été homologué dans le cadre du programme régional d'observateurs de la WCPFC en 2009 et compte actuellement 27 observateurs dans la zone de la WCPFC. Deux de ces observateurs ont été formés à la SPRFMO et réalisent actuellement leur mission à bord de deux chalutiers de pêche arrière qui opèrent dans la zone de la SPRFMO. Le Vanuatu a l'intention de former des observateurs à l'avenir en vue de leur déploiement avec la CIATT et l'ICCAT. Les navires du Vanuatu actuellement en activité dans la zone de l'ICCAT ont à leur bord des observateurs déployés par MRAG. En 2014, la République de Vanuatu a rempli ses obligations vis-à-vis de la mise en œuvre des mesures de conservation et de gestion émanant de toutes les ORGP. De surcroît, la République de Vanuatu adopte une approche écosystémique de gestion des espèces de grands migrateurs et, si nécessaire, mettra en œuvre un certain nombre de mesures allant au-delà des mesures requises dans les recommandations et résolutions de l'ICCAT. À l'heure actuelle, les palangriers pélagiques sous pavillon du Vanuatu opérant dans l'Atlantique, ciblant traditionnellement les espèces relevant de l'ICCAT telles que le germon et l'albacore, font l'objet de plusieurs fermetures spatio-temporelles séparées en vue de réduire toutes les prises accessoires (p.ex. d'istiophoridés et d'espadon sous-taille).

RESUMEN

La pesquería de altura de Vanuatu está formada por palangreros atuneros que se dirigen al atún blanco (Thunnus alalunga), al rabil (Thunnus albacares) y al patudo (Thunnus obesus). La flota que opera está formada por tres componentes: los buques extranjeros con base local que operan dentro de la ZEE de Vanuatu y desembarcan sus capturas en Vanuatu, donde se procesa parte de la captura, los palangreros, cerqueros y buques de transporte registrados en Vanuatu que operan fuera de la zona de Vanuatu, en las zonas de Convenio de la IOTC, la CIAT, la ICCAT y la WCPFC, y los palangreros extranjeros que operan parte del año dentro de la ZEE de Vanuatu. En la actualidad, la pesquería de palangre pelágico del Atlántico que se suele dirigir tradicionalmente a especies gestionadas por ICCAT, como el patudo, atún blanco, listado y rabil, está sujeta a varios cierres espacio-temporales encaminados a reducir toda la captura fortuita. En 2014, el esfuerzo pesquero descendió hasta 3 buques en comparación con 2013 cuando había en total 7 palangreros atuneros. La captura total declarada de túnidos y especies afines de Vanuatu, incluidos la captura fortuita, fue en 2014 de 331,6 t, y predominaba el atún blanco. Se produjo un descenso en la cantidad de atún blanco en comparación con la captura de 2013 de aproximadamente el 8%, ascendiendo a 286,3 t en 2014. La captura estimada de pez espada (que incluye los descartes muertos) ascendió ligeramente, pasando de 1,9 t en 2013 a 5,2 t en 2014, y la captura provisional de rabil descendió, pasando de 149,5 t en 2013 a 17,2 t en 2014. Los buques de Vanuatu capturaron en 2014 una estimación de 1,6 t de aguja azul, y no ha habido registros de captura de aguja blanca y aguja negra. Vanuatu cuenta actualmente con un Programa nacional de observadores que fue certificado en el marco del programa regional de observadores de la WCPFC en 2009 y cuenta ahora con 27 observadores activos que llevan a cabo sus tareas en la región de la WCPFC, dos de estos observadores han sido formados en el SPRFMO y actualmente desarrollan su labor en dos arrastreros de popa que operan en la zona de SPRFMO. Vanuatu tiene previsto formar a observadores para que desarrollen su labor en la CIAT y en ICCAT. Los buques de Vanuatu actualmente activos en la zona de ICCAT llevan a bordo observadores de MRAG. En 2014, la República de Vanuatu cumplió sus obligaciones respecto a la implementación de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de todas las OROP. Además, la República de Vanuatu ha adoptado un enfoque ecosistémico respecto a la ordenación de las especies altamente migratorias y, si es necesario, implementará varias medidas que van más allá de las medidas requeridas en las recomendaciones y resoluciones de ICCAT. En la actualidad, los buques palangreros pelágicos del Atlántico de Vanuatu que se suelen dirigir tradicionalmente a especies gestionadas por ICCAT, como el atún blanco y el rabil, están sujetos a varios cierres espacio-temporales encaminados a reducir toda la captura fortuita (por ejemplo, marlines, pez espada de talla inferior a la regulada, etc.).

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2014, a total of 3 tuna longline vessels, 1 pole and line vessel and 17 carrier vessels were actively fishing in the ICCAT Convention area (annual catch records for the tuna longline is depicted on chart below). Total reported Vanuatu catch of tuna and tuna-like species, including by-catch, in 2014 was 331.6 t and was dominated by albacore tuna. There was a decrease compared to the amount of albacore tuna caught in 2013 of about 8% from 286.3 t in 2014. Estimated swordfish catch (including dead discards) slightly increased from 1.9 t in 2014 to 5.2 t in 2014 and provisional catch for yellowfin slightly decreased in 2014 to 17.2 t from 149.5 t in 2013. Vanuatu vessels caught in 2014 an estimated 1.6 t of blue marlin, however despite that there no catch records for white marlin and black marlin.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Fisheries statistics

2.1.1 Tropical tuna fishery statistics

– Albacore tuna

Historically, albacore tuna has been the main species target by the Vanuatu longline vessels. Reported commercial catches were relatively low prior to 2011 however, these catches increased substantially and remained at higher levels since 2010, and in 2013 catch was again dominated by albacore tuna however continued to drop due to decrease in effort and in 2014 recorded a catch of 286.3 t

Albacore tuna has become more of a target species, as shown in **Figure 2**. The catch rates of albacore tuna increased in 2013 compared to the drop in 2012 and 2011, this may have been due to more effort attempted on this tuna species. The total albacore tuna catch remained high in 2010 and 2011 however dropped in 2012 and again increased in 2013. Due to the reduction of effort catch for 2014 was reported to be 286.3 t.

– Yellowfin tuna

Yellowfin tuna is one of the principal species of tropical tuna caught by Vanuatu in the Atlantic. Total estimated catch slightly decreased in 2014 to 17.2 t from 149.5 t in 2013.

Vanuatu vessels caught more yellowfin in the past, the catch distribution shows in **Table 2** a two-fold decrease in 2014 compared to 2013 where there was lower recorded yellowfin catch particularly due to movement of the vessels to and from IATTC and ICCAT, however the total catch of yellowfin tuna in the ICCAT area remains the highest in 2011 at 1,319.19 t.

– Bigeye tuna

The other large tropical tuna catches reported by Vanuatu vessels is for bigeye tuna. Like yellowfin tuna the reported catches for 2014 decreased by approximately 37.541 t from 35.166 t in 2012 and continued to decrease in 2013 as shown in **Table 4**.

Bigeye tuna CPUE was high in early 2013 however decreased as the vessel moved out of the ICCAT Convention area to the IATTC Convention area. This movement may be due to the movement of fish to the IATTC however the major factor was the reduction of effort.

– Swordfish

Vanuatu does not have a swordfish fishery however the catch statistics of swordfish caught by Vanuatu longline in 2014 was 5.2 t which was relatively far lower than in previous years.

The catch distribution of swordfish varied since 2011 as shown in **Figure 5**. There were no records on the catch for swordfish in 2009 however in 2012, 2013 and 2014 more swordfish was caught in the Atlantic, however there was a sudden drop in 2013 due to the reduction of effort.

– Shark

In 2013 shark catch was recorded to a very high degree compared to 2011 and 2012; this shows an increase in the catch of sharks mainly in the northern Atlantic Ocean.

The total shark catch for 2014 was 6.2 t which was lower than the total amount caught in 2013. Vanuatu has developed a shark management plan after concluding the assessment that was being carried out on sharks. The Fisheries Act of Vanuatu also addresses shark management in all RFMOs including ICCAT.

In 2014 shark catch continued to drop compared to 2013 and 2012 this shows an increase in the catch of sharks mainly in the northern Atlantic Ocean.

2.2 Catch and effort trends

The annual catch and effort estimates have been estimated for the Vanuatu fleet operating in the ICCAT area in 2014, particularly the large scale longline vessels (LSLV) operating in the wider ICCAT area. The general observation since 2013 was that there has been a variation in the 2014 annual catch and effort estimates for the longline fleet.

The major tuna species for the Vanuatu longline fleet catch was dominated by albacore then yellowfin, shortfin and lastly bigeye.

2.3 Transshipment

There were 335 transshipment declarations received by Vanuatu in 2014. High seas transshipment in 2014 recorded 47,987.85 t while 375,818.6 t were transshipped in port.

The total amount of fish that was transshipped in 2014 comprised of 200,140 t of albacore tuna, 11,000 t of bigeye tuna, 155,510 t of yellowfin tuna, 31,341 t of shark, 2,320 t of black marlin, 3,398 t of swordfish and 24,925 t of other species.

These Vanuatu flag carriers transshipped fish caught by fishing vessels from Korea, Japan, China, Taiwan, Seychelles, Philippines and Belize.

2.4 Research activities

Vanuatu does not undertake research activities in ICCAT.

Part II (Management implementation)

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

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	<p>Vanuatu has strengthened its compliance level in submitting relevant required data within the timeframe or with minor delays which is a major improvement compared to last year Vanuatu level of compliance.</p> <p>Vanuatu submitted the following data:</p> <p>Rec. 11-11 – Compliance reporting table – minor delay.</p> <p>Rec. 01-16 – Annual Report – on time.</p> <p>Rec. 01-20 – LL Management standards – on time.</p> <p>Rec. 06-11 / 12-06 – Transshipment Report – minor delay for “at sea transshipment” – on time for “in port transshipment”.</p>

Category	No.	Information required	Response
			Rec. 11-01 – BET / YFT – current vessels – minor delay. Rec. 11-01 – BET / YFT – 2015 vessels – minor delay. Rec. 11-02 – NSW Management Plan – NSW Management Plan currently under drafting. Rec. 11-09 – Seabirds Mitigations measures – Sea Bird Management Plan currently under drafting. Rec. 11-12 – Internal Action report – on time. Task I & II – on time.
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	Included in Annual Report 2015.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Provided on 27/09/15.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	N/A – Vanuatu does not charter vessel.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	N/A – Vanuatu does not charter vessel.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports	Submitted with the Annual Reports. There were 18 Transshipment in Port and 86 Transshipment on the High Seas.
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Transshipment at Sea consists of 234,860 of albacore, 334,422.3 of bigeye, 459,477 of yellowfin, 175,827 of swordfish and 584,398 of other species.
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Provided each year at time of authorisation and at time of change.
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	N/A. Vanuatu LSPLVs do not tranship to carrier vessels.
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	N/A. Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	N/A Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	N/A Vanuatu is not a ICCAT CPC coastal State
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Vanuatu does not have a bilateral arrangement for port inspections however an Independent Inspection Agency has been authorised to carry out port inspections.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	N/A. Vanuatu does not have Access Agreement in place.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	N/A. Vanuatu does not have Access Agreement in place.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	15
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m internal actions report	Provided on 8/10/14.
GEN	0022	LSTLV Management standard	No changes from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU Fishing	Nothing to report.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Nothing to report.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Vanuatu does not import tuna and is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	No data on non-compliance to be reported.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Nothing to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Nothing to report.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	None
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	N/A Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT farming.
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in caged fish.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT caging.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps.
BFT	1006	Bluefin tuna trap declarations	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT traps.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2013	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-04, including information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 10-04	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2012	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	15 Vanuatu authorized carrier vessels to operate in the ICCAT Convention area. Updated at time of change.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	N/A. No joint fishing operations.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Yes for Vanuatu flagged carrier vessels.
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	N/A
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	N/A – No inspection vessels.
BFT	1018	List of inspectors [and agencies]	TECNITAS
T	1019	Copies of inspection reports	N/A
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	N/A
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in BFT catching.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	N/A
TRO	2001	List of BET/YFT vessels and subsequent changes	No changes.
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin tunas in 2014	No changes.
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by BET/YFT vessels	Nothing to report.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT	N/A. Vanuatu does not operate FAD fisheries in the Gulf of Guinea.
TRO	2005	List of BET/YFT observers	None
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	N/A. Vanuatu does not import frozen BET.
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Vanuatu submitted validation seals and signatures for the SDPs on 4 June 2013.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Vanuatu does not import swordfish.
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Vanuatu submitted validation seals and signatures for the SDPs on 4 June 2013.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	N/A. Vanuatu vessels do not target Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	N/A. No special fishing permits.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	N/A. Vanuatu is not involved in Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	6/10/2013
ALB	4001	Annual list of northern albacore vessels	N/A. Vanuatu catches under 200 t.
ALB	4002	Provisional accumulative southern albacore catches	N/A
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins Rec. 12-04 para 2	Vanuatu currently does not prohibit dead discards.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of by-catch species which includes billfish. There are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2015/2016 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as by-catches are concerned.
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	N/A. Vanuatu is not an ICCAT CPC coastal State.
SHK	7003	Report on implementation of shortfin mako mortality reduction Rec. 05-05 Para 1	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2015/2016 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation Rec. 11.08 Para 7	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2015/2016 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.

Category	No.	Information required	Response
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2013 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu has prescribed in detail a regulation on the management of sharks. Vanuatu now has a Shark Management Plan and also there are definite plans to have observer coverage from 2014/2015 on all Vanuatu fishing vessels to improve the verification of fishing operations in so far as shark catches are concerned.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec. 10-09, Paras. 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu therein prescribed in detail, a regulation on the management of by-catch.
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Provided on 14/10/14.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field Rec. 11.10 Para 1e	The Fisheries Bill was tabled in 2014 and Vanuatu therein prescribed in detail a regulation on the management of by-catch.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	N/A. Vanuatu has not yet implemented a pilot electronic statistical document system.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	N/A

Table 1. Annual catch of Vanuatu longline vessels 2014.

Year	Total Hooks	Albacore	Bigeye	Yellowfin	Swordfish	Blue marlin	White marlin	Black marlin	Sharks	Other fish
		ALB	BET	YFT	SWO	BUM	WHM	BLM	SKH	OTH
2013	2437.8	310.7	9.1	149.5	1.9	0.0	3.3	0.7	77.9	38.1
2014	998.7	286.3	4.0	17.2	5.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	6.2	11.1

Table 2. ALB annual longline catch.

<i>Annual catch (t) of albacore tuna from 2011 to 2014</i>					
Area	Gear	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total ICCAT	Longline	283.463	222.19	310.7	286.3

Table 3. YFT ALB annual longline catch.

<i>Annual catch (t) of yellowfin tuna from 2012 to 2014</i>				
Area	Gear	2012	2013	2014
Total ICCAT	Longline	304.824	149.5	17.2

Table 4. BET ALB annual longline catch.

<i>Annual catch (t) of bigeye tuna from 2011 to 2014</i>					
Area	Gear	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total ICCAT	Longline	35.166	37.541	9.1	4.0

Table 5. SWO annual longline catch.

<i>Annual catch (t) of sword fish from 2011 to 2014</i>					
Area	Gear	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total ICCAT	Longline	19.392	14.874	1.9	5.2

Table 6. SHK annual longline catch.

<i>Annual Catch (t) of shark from 2011 to 2014</i>					
Area	Gear	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total ICCAT	Longline	17.965	16.454	77.9	6.2

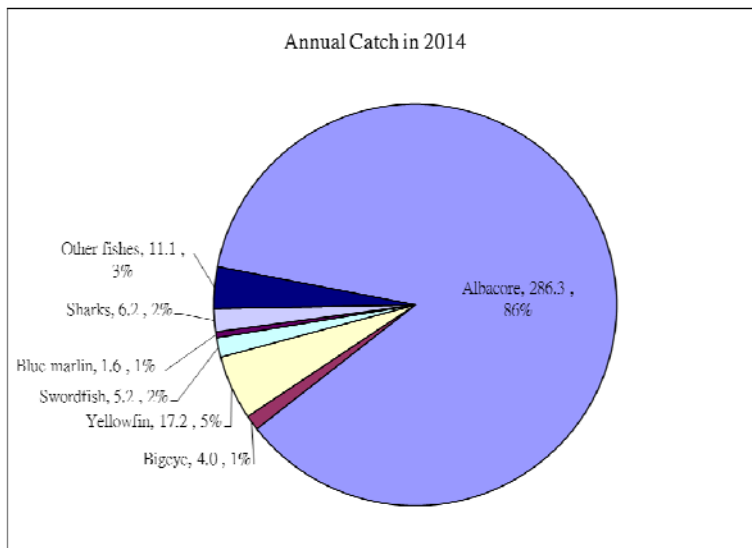


Figure 1. Annual catch of Vanuatu longliner vessels 2014.

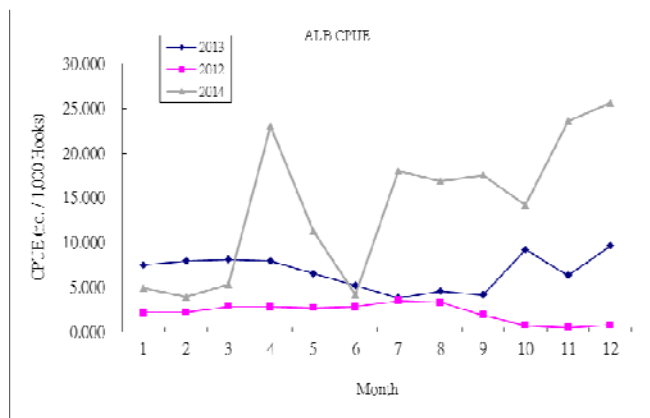


Figure 2. ALB Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE).

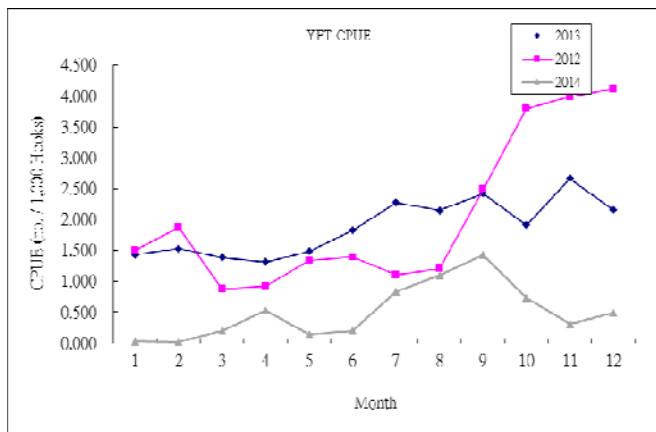


Figure 3. Yellowfin Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE).

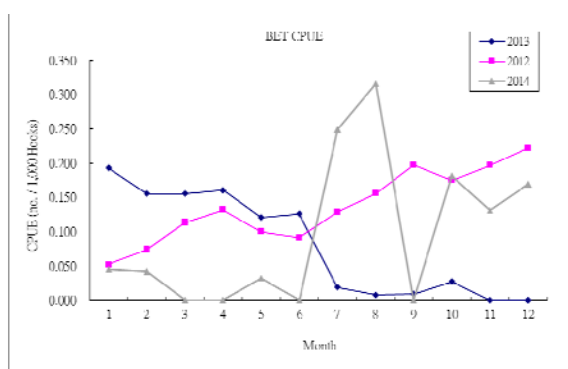


Figure 4. Bigeye Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE).

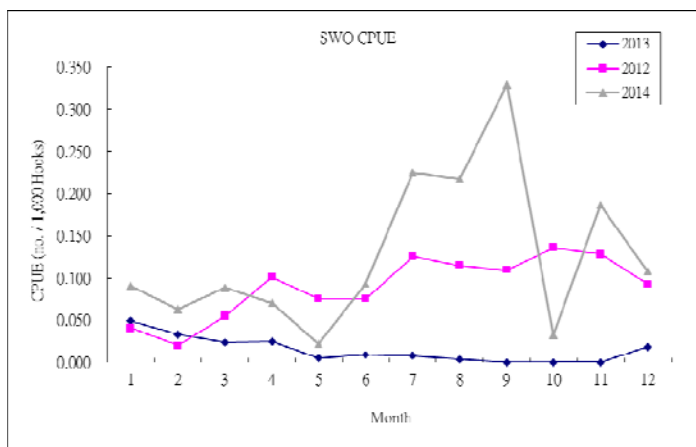


Figure 5. Swordfish Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE) 2013.

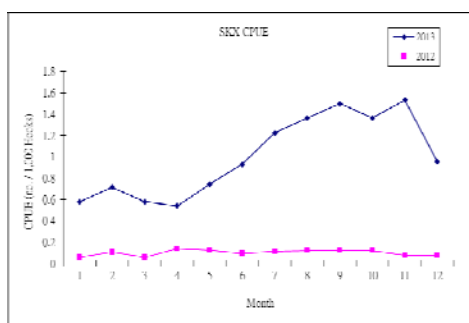


Figure 6. Shark Catch Per Unit of Effort (CPUE) 2014.

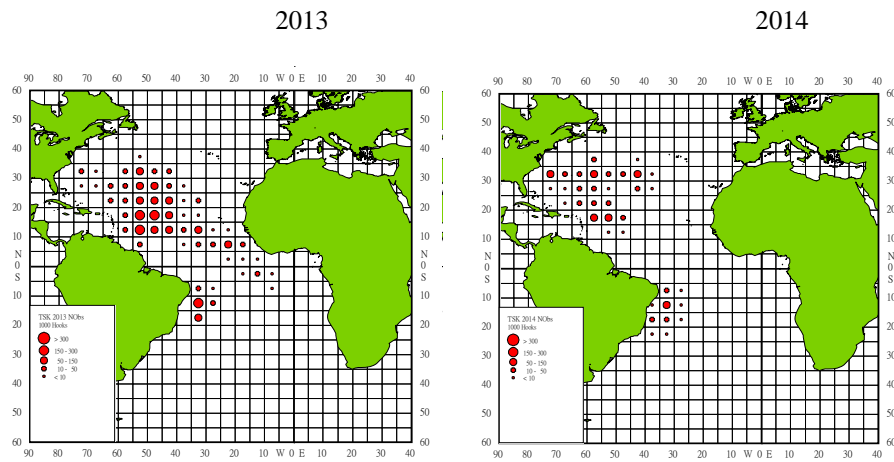


Figure 7(a). Annual effort distribution (number of hooks-5°x5°) of tuna species for national longline fleet.

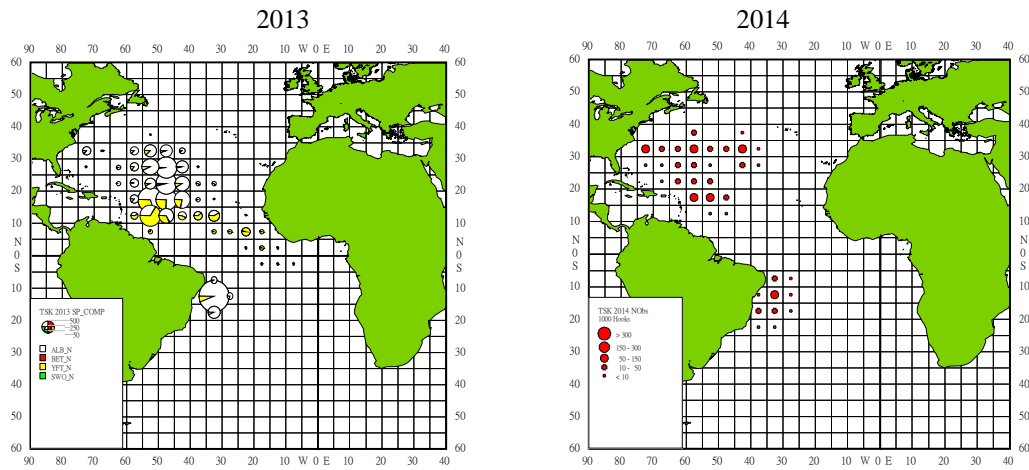


Figure 7(b). Annual catch distribution by species (5°x5°) of tuna species for national longline fleet.

ANNUAL REPORT OF VENEZUELA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU VENEZUELA
INFORME ANUAL DE VENEZUELA

SUMMARY

In 2014, the Venezuelan fleet directed at pelagic resources which operated in the Atlantic Ocean was made up of 83 industrial vessels: 73 longliners, 4 purse seiners and 6 baitboats; and in addition 49 artisanal vessels are registered that operate using gillnets off the central coast of Venezuela, from Playa Verde community. This year there were 6,476.7 t of catches of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean, of which 6,296.9 t correspond to landings and 179.822 t to discards. 88.9% of landings are tuna, yellowfin tuna (T. albacares) being the most important (59.9%), while skipjack tuna (K. pelamis), albacore (T. alalunga), bigeye tuna (T. obesus), blackfin tuna (T. atlanticus) and frigate tuna (A. thazard) reached 19.1%, 4.5%, 2.3%, 1.4% and 1.1%, respectively. By-catch was made up of billfish, including in particular sailfish (Istiophorus albicans) (3.3%) and blue marlin (Makaira nigricans) (2.2%) and sharks the landings of which represent 2.4%. 62.3% of landings were from the purse seine fishery, 7% from baitboat, 24.7% from longline and 5.9% from artisanal fisheries. In 2014, research on the large pelagics fishery continued; these include tunas, billfish and sharks; and the scientific observers programme onboard industrial longline, baitboat and purse seine vessels was maintained.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2014, la flotille vénézuélienne ciblant les ressources pélagiques opérant dans l'océan Atlantique était composée de 83 unités industrielles : 73 palangriers, 4 senneurs et 6 canneurs. On enregistre également 49 embarcations artisanales qui utilisent les filets maillants le long du littoral central du pays depuis la communauté de Playa Verde. Cette année, des captures de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées ont été réalisées dans l'océan Atlantique à hauteur de 6.476,7 t. Celles-ci étaient composées de 6.296,9 t de débarquements et 179,822 t de rejets. Les débarquements étaient composé à 88,9% de thonidés, parmi lesquels l'albacore (T. albacares) était prédominant (59,9 %), tandis que le listao (K. pelamis), le germon (T. alalunga), le thon obèse (T. obesus), le thon à nageoires noires (T. atlanticus) et l'auxide (A. Thazard), représentaient 19,1 %, 4,5 %, 2,3 %, 1,4 % et 1,1 %, respectivement. Les prises accidentelles étaient composées de poissons porte épée, parmi lesquels des voiliers (Istiophorus albicans) (3,3 %) et des makaires bleus (Makaira nigricans) (2,2 %), ainsi que des requins dont les débarquements ont représenté 2,4 %. 62,3 % des débarquements ont été réalisés par la pêcherie de senneurs, 7 % par des canneurs, 24,7 % par des palangriers et 5,9 % par des pêcheurs artisanaux. En 2014, les programmes de recherche sur la pêcherie de grands pélagiques se sont poursuivis, englobant les thonidés, les poissons porte-épée et les requins. De la même façon, le Programme d'observateurs scientifiques à bord d'embarcations palangrières industrielles, de canneurs et de senneurs a été poursuivi.

RESUMEN

La flota venezolana orientada a los recursos pelágicos que operó en el océano Atlántico estuvo conformada en 2014 por 83 unidades industriales: 73 palangreros, 4 cerqueros y 6 cañeros; y se registran además 49 embarcaciones artesanales que operan con redes de enmalle en el Litoral Central de Venezuela, desde la comunidad de Playa Verde. Ese año se produjeron capturas de tunidos y afines provenientes del Océano Atlántico por 6476,7 t, dentro de las cuales 6296,9 t corresponden a desembarques y 179,822 t a descartes. El 88,9% de los desembarques lo representan los atunes, entre los cuales el más importante fue el aleta amarilla (T. albacares) con 59,9 %, mientras que el bonito listado (K. pelamis), el abacora (T. alalunga), el ojo gordo (T. obesus), el aleta negra (T. atlanticus) y la carachana (A. thazard), alcanzaron 19,1 %, 4,5 %, 2,3 %, 1,4 % y 1,1 %, respectivamente. La captura incidental estuvo conformada por peces de pico, entre los que se destacan el pez vela (Istiophorus albicans) con 3,3 % y la aguja azul (Makaira nigricans) con 2,2 % y tiburones cuyos desembarques

¹ Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPESCA).

representan el 2,4 %. El 62,3 % de los desembarques provinieron de la pesquería de cerco, 7 % de la de caña, 24,7 % de palangre y 5,9 % de las pesquerías artesanales. En 2014 continuaron las investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones; y se mantuvo el programa de observadores científicos a bordo de embarcaciones industriales de palangre, caña y cerco.

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Las estadísticas de captura y esfuerzo de las pesquerías industriales venezolanas de caña, cerco y palangre son recabadas por el Instituto Socialista de la Pesca y Acuicultura (INSOPESCA) mediante un programa de recolecta de bitácoras en los puertos de desembarques y de muestreos biológicos multiespecíficos. Se cuenta con la cooperación de diversas instituciones nacionales e internacionales tales como el INIA, Universidad de Oriente, ICCAT e IRD.

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

1.1 Pesquerías de cerco

La flota cerquera venezolana estuvo conformada por 20 embarcaciones, de las cuales 4 faenaron 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 10° - 12° N y -64° - 69° W (**Figura 1**).

Los desembarques realizados por la flota cerquera fueron de 3.922,7 t lo cual representa una disminución del 19,88 % respecto al 2013. El atún aleta amarilla, *Thunnus albacares*, representó el 65,8 % de los desembarques de la flota, y el bonito, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, el 27,6 %. Otras especies capturadas por la flota fueron atún ojo gordo, *Thunnus obesus*; atún aleta negra, *Thunnus atlanticus*; carachana negra, *Auxis thazard* y atún albacora, *Thunnus alalunga*; las cuales representaron el restante 6,6% de los desembarques. El esfuerzo ejercido por estas embarcaciones en el 2014 fue de 344 días de pesca, inferior en 30,2 % al ejercido en el 2013 (**Tabla 2**).

1.2 Pesquerías de caña

La flota cañera venezolana estuvo conformada en 2014, por 6 unidades de pesca (**Tabla 1**). Los desembarques de esta flota alcanzaron 443,4 t, disminuyendo un 41,93 % en relación al año 2013. Las especies más importantes en la captura de esta flota fueron el atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, con 89,0 % y el listado, *K. pelamis*, con 6 %; mientras que el atún ojo gordo, *T. obesus* y el atún aleta negra, *T. atlanticus*, contribuyeron con el 4,9 % de los desembarques totales de la flota. El esfuerzo aplicado fue de 349 días de mar lo cual representó una disminución del 42,79 % en relación al 2013 (**Tabla 3**). Las áreas de pesca se encuentran entre 10° - 12° N y -63 - -68° W (**Figura 1**).

1.3 Pesquerías de palangre

El número de embarcaciones de palangre pelágico venezolanos que operaron en el océano Atlántico en 2014 fue de 73 unidades. El área de pesca de estas embarcaciones se extiende entre 11°-15° N y 62 °-68° W en el mar Caribe y en la parte occidental del océano Atlántico 6°-14° N y 40°- 60° W (**Figura 1**).

Los desembarques controlados en la flota de palangre pelágico basada en el Puerto de Cumaná y Puerto La Cruz en el 2014, arrojaron un total de 1.557,4 t y se controlaron 179,822 t descartadas; para un total de 1.737 t de captura, aumentando 18,7 % con respecto al 2013, mientras que el esfuerzo aplicado disminuyó en un 1,61% con un total de 4.856,954 anzuelos (**Tabla 4**).

El atún aleta amarilla, *T. albacares*, fue la especie más importante de los desembarques, representando el 50,7 % de los mismos, mientras que para los otros túnidos como el atún albacora, *T. alalunga* y el atún ojo gordo, *T. obesus*, el porcentaje fue de 16,5 y 1,9 %, respectivamente. Los peces de pico representaron el 16,1 % de los desembarques de la flota, de los cuales el mayor porcentaje correspondió al pez vela con un 7,2 %. Entre los tiburones los principales desembarques por especie fueron de tiburón azul, *Prionace glauca* con un 7,1 %.

1.4 Pesquerías artesanales

1.4.1 Playa Verde (Litoral Central de la República Bolivariana de Venezuela)

La pesquería de peces pico en esta zona se realiza durante todo el año. La flota que opera en la misma está integrada por 49 embarcaciones con eslora comprendida entre 7 y 10 m, y utilizan como arte de pesca una red de trasmallo a la deriva.

Los desembarques totales realizados por esta flota para el 2014 fueron de 373,4 t, integrados fundamentalmente por peces de la familia Istiophoridae que representaron el 56,5 % de la captura total, entre los cuales destacan el pez vela, *Istiophorus albicans*, con un 26,3 %, la aguja azul, *Makaira nigricans*, con el 26,2 % y la aguja blanca *Tetrapturus albidus*, con el 4,1 % de los desembarques. Los túnidos capturados representaron el 35,9 %, siendo las especies más importantes en los desembarques el bonito listado, *Katsuwonus pelamis*, con 17,8 % y la cabaña negra, *Auxis thazard*, con 7,4 % y el atún aleta negra, *Thunnus atlanticus*, con 3,9 %. Los desembarques de tiburones de varias especies, representaron el 3,9 % de los desembarques totales para el 2014 (**Tabla 5**). La flota que se dedica a la captura de estas especies en el litoral central de Venezuela, realizó 3.746 viajes.

Sección 2: Investigación y estadísticas

En la República Bolivariana de Venezuela se llevan a cabo investigaciones sobre la pesquería de los grandes pelágicos; éstos incluyen los atunes, peces de pico y tiburones. En el 2014 se continuó con los muestreos biológicos de las diferentes especies desembarcadas en puertos de los estados Sucre, Anzoátegui y Vargas y la recolección de datos de captura y esfuerzo de las diferentes pesquerías. Se muestrearon 22.521 ejemplares de túnidos, peces de pico y otras especies afines provenientes de las flota de caña, cerco, palangre y de la artesanal con redes de enmalle (**Tabla 6**).

Se realizó el control de la captura y el esfuerzo de las embarcaciones industriales que ejercen pesquerías en el océano Atlántico occidental bajo las modalidades de caña, cerco y palangre pelágico. La flota industrial de palangre realizó 387 viajes, la de caña 32 y la de cerco 14, para un total de 491 viajes, con un porcentaje de cobertura global de 100 %.

En el Programa de Investigación Intensiva sobre Marlines en la República Bolivariana de Venezuela (PIIM-VZLA), auspiciado por la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico (CICAA), se continuó con el embarque de observadores científicos en embarcaciones de palangre pelágico y con los muestreos de peces de pico en puertos de desembarques. En el 2014 se embarcaron observadores científicos en 4 viajes en los cuales se observaron un total de 61 lances de pesca. La información registrada por los observadores incluye información detallada sobre las operaciones de pesca, disposición de los artes de pesca y cualquier variación, así como el muestreo de todas las especies capturadas y descartadas, con particular énfasis en peces pico y tiburones.

Otra de las actividades que ejecuta el PIIM-VZLA se realiza en la comunidad pesquera de Playa Verde (Litoral Central de Venezuela). La actividad consiste en el monitoreo diario de un total de 3.746 viajes durante el 2014. Los desembarques lo constituyen peces pico y otros grandes pelágicos como el atún aleta amarilla, atún aleta negra, algunos pequeños túnidos, pez espada, tiburones, dorado y sierra canalera o peto. Adicional a la actividad diaria se realiza un registro diario de tallas, peso, e identificación de sexo de todos los ejemplares desembarcados en esa localidad. En esta comunidad se capturan el mayor número de ejemplares con marcas convencionales, las cuales son registradas por el PIIM-VZLA con toda la información del ejemplar y posteriormente reportadas a las Agencias que las emitieron y a la Secretaria de la CICAA. En el año 2014 se registraron un total de 8 ejemplares marcados. Durante este año se continuó con la recolección de muestras biológicas de pez vela, además, de aguja picuda y marlín peto para los estudios de diferenciación de stocks que se llevan a cabo entre científicos de la Universidad de Oriente y de otros países miembros.

El Programa nacional de observadores a bordo de embarcaciones atuneras que faenan en el océano Atlántico centro occidental se implementó a partir de abril de 2011. Este programa tiene la finalidad de monitorear al menos el 5% del total de las campañas de la pesquería industrial de caña, cerco y palangre, pero debido a procedimientos administrativos internos de la institución, durante el año 2014 no se logró el objetivo, llegando a monitorear el 4,62% de los cruceros. El programa abordó 20 cruceros con un total de 592 días a bordo. Se embarcaron observadores científicos en 17 viajes de palangreros, 2 en caña y 1 en cerco, lo que correspondió al 4,39 %, 6,25 % y 7,14 % de los viajes totales de la flota, respectivamente. En las faenas palangreras, fue registrada una captura incidental de un mamífero marino (ballena no identificada). Este individuo quedó

enredado en una de las líneas del palangre, la cual fue cortada permitiendo la liberación del ejemplar vivo. También, se reportó una captura incidental de ocho tortugas marinas. De estas, cuatro fueron de la especie cardón *Dermochelys coriacea* (DKK), una caguama *Caretta caretta* (TCC), un ejemplar de tortuga verde *Chelonia mydas* (TCM) y tres golfina *Lepidochelys olivacea* (TLO), las cuales fueron todas devueltas vivas al mar. En la flota cerquera quedó enmallada una tortuga cardon (DKK) la cual de igual forma fue liberada viva al mar. Los resultados se documentan en el documento SCRS/2015/192.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL - todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	18/09/2015
S2	Características de la flota	31/07/2015
S3	Estimación de captura nominal - Tarea I	31/07/2015
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	31/07/2015
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	31/07/2015
S6	Captura estimada por talla	
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplica
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplica
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	Dificultades para su realización.
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	No hubo cambios desde su ultimo envío.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplica
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No aplica
S16	Resultados de los estudios piloto de atún rojo emprendidos con arreglo al párr. 88	No aplica
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplica
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplica
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	No aplica
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	No aplica
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplica
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplica
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplica

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	31/07/2015
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplica
S43	Un inventario de todos los buques de apoyo asociados con los cerqueros o cañeros	No aplica
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplica
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1º, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplica
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	31/07/2015
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	31/07/2015
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	SCRS/2015/192
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Plan de tiburones.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No aplica
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No aplica
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	Tarea I y Tarea II, SCRS/2015/192
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	Tarea I y Tarea II, SCRS/2015/192
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	SCRS/2015/192, ST09 en elaboración.
S39	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	SCRS/2015/192, ST09 en elaboración.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	Tarea I y Tarea II, ST09 en elaboración.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos.	Dificultades para su realización.
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo.	Dificultades para su realización.

Referencias

Carolina L. y Marcano J.H. *Retirado*. SCRS/2015/192. Ejecución del Programa nacional de observadores a bordo de la flota industrial atunera venezolana del mar Caribe y océano Atlántico año 2014: 8 p.

Tabla 1. Composición de la flota industrial venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental, según la capacidad de almacén, año 2014.

<i>Capacidad Almacen (t)</i>		<i>BB</i>	<i>LL</i>	<i>PS</i>	<i>GN</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
0	49	0	4	0	49	53
50	99	0	13	0	0	13
100	149	0	29	0	0	29
150	199	4	25	4	0	33
200	299	1	2	0	0	3
300	399	1	0	0	0	1
400	499	0	0	0	0	0
500	599	0	0	0	0	0
600	699	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL		6	73	4	49	132

Tabla 2. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota cerquera venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2014.

<i>ESPECIE</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	511,2	374,7	320,7	1374,7	2581,3	65,8
SKJ	141,0	40,6	144,9	754,7	1081,3	27,6
FRI	5,9	15,5	5,8	15,8	43,0	1,1
ALB	0,0	27,3	0,0	0,0	27,3	0,7
BET	1,3	57,1	0,0	62,9	121,3	3,1
BLF	26,2	0,0	2,4	40,0	68,6	1,7
	685,7	515,1	473,8	2248,1	3922,7	100,0
EFF (días)	58	47	95	144	344	

YFT= ALETA AMARILLA
 SKJ= LISTADO
 FRI= CARACHANA
 EFE= ESFUERZO (DÍAS DE PESCA)

ALB= ALBACORA
 BET= OJO GORDO
 BLF= ALETA NEGRA

Tabla 3. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (días de pesca) de la flota de caña venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2014.

<i>ESPECIE</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	72,1	78,1	64,2	180,4	394,7	89,0
SKJ	0,4	3,6	7,7	15,1	26,8	6,0
BET	0,0	0,0	0,0	18,1	18,1	4,1
BLF	0,1	0,0	2,6	1,1	3,7	0,8
TOTAL	72,6	81,6	74,5	214,6	443,4	100
EFF (días)	77	108	59	105	349	

YFT= ALETA AMARILLA

BET= OJO GORDO

SKJ= LISTADO

BLF= ALETA NEGRA

EFE= ESFUERZO (DÍAS DE PESCA)

Tabla 4. Captura (t) y esfuerzo (anzuelos) de la flota palangrera atunera venezolana en el océano Atlántico centro occidental durante el año 2014.

<i>ESPECIE</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	109,723712	225,843958	254,117256	200,081492	789,766418	50,7117825
BET	5,82911336	11,5815675	4,95492444	7,27094737	29,6365526	1,9029961
ALB	45,7702121	114,890375	96,7947556	0	257,455343	16,5314947
SWO	3,68597974	7,15622285	2,55386358	4,61094075	18,0070069	1,15625
SAI	11,8670989	22,7263476	37,5935792	40,0419137	112,228939	7,20634537
BUM	5,61585311	12,1112678	7,65769898	15,379979	40,7647989	2,6175532
WHM	27,2569411	11,4589605	8,41879691	26,6018331	73,7365316	4,73470493
SPF	4,9637853	2,3333634	2,3708885	3,3818816	13,0499188	0,83794984
RPS	3,1199184	1,7356546	3,5855316	2,0740367	10,5151413	0,67518895
WAH	2,6793559	6,4770953	6,2805194	5,610536	21,0475066	1,35148387
DOL	1,8535207	2,9042514	12,8559404	3,7600535	21,373766	1,37243335
LEC	4,9795822	5,4943231	3,3840635	6,0842348	19,9422036	1,28051113
GBA	0,1193552	0,3735677	0,1712953	0,1457533	0,8099715	0,05200917
SKJ	0,5880012	0,2260564	3,2624049	0,8705831	4,9470456	0,31765532
BLF	0	0,8774058	0,0661823	0,0974972	1,0410853	0,06684925
OTH	0,4396846	0,1676266	0,0389308	0,0787858	0,7250278	0,04655484
BSH	15,8918368	39,6901675	28,5509138	27,0245235	111,157442	7,1375433
SMA	1,9886734	2,8161281	1,5815655	1,0892137	7,4755807	0,48001537
LMA	2,762729	6,6226909	0,6404122	0,8124786	10,8383107	0,69594002
TIG	0,0482687	0,1877417	0,8710776	0,5081684	1,6152564	0,10371741
CCS	0	0	0,014599	0	0,014599	0,00093742
PLS	0,0175522	0,171458	2,5305052	0,354536	3,0740514	0,19738827
MAE	0	0	0,1021934	0	0,1021934	0,00656195
SHX	0,3598216	3,0508053	2,5090932	2,1183538	8,0380739	0,51613369
TOTAL	249,560996	478,897035	480,906992	347,997742	1557,36276	100
T (ANZUELOS)	938,889	1433,245	1408,952	1075,868	4856,954	

Tabla 5. Captura (kg) y esfuerzo (viajes) en la pesquería artesanal de peces de pico con redes de enmalle en el litoral central año 2014.

<i>ESPECIE</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>II</i>	<i>III</i>	<i>IV</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>%</i>
YFT	2,327	2,84	0,745	0,343	6,255	1,67496338
BLF	9,004	3,287	1,926	0,335	14,552	3,89673335
SAI	12,698	29,937	37,035	18,394	98,064	26,2595698
BUM	30,647	20,724	18,753	27,633	97,757	26,1773614
WHM	1,418	0,924	7,023	5,857	15,222	4,0761459
SWO	2,082	1,913	1,451	0,393	5,839	1,56356694
WAH	2,409	1,477	0,926	0,887	5,699	1,52607775
BON	7,168	0,041	0	2,189	9,398	2,51659566
LTA	4,097	0,078	0,032	0	4,207	1,12655011
FRI	10,742	2,91	3,221	10,696	27,569	7,38242453
DOL	1,653	1,525	2,214	2,605	7,997	2,141436
SKJ	18,723	1,923	10,205	35,643	66,494	17,8057578
BSH	0,648	0,296	0,922	0,393	2,259	0,60491483
SMA	2,085	1,215	0,479	1,862	5,641	1,51054651
CCS	0,592	0	0,067	0,479	1,138	0,30473355
SPL	1,237	1,329	0,267	0,301	3,134	0,83922226
TIG	0,661	0,029	0,045	0	0,735	0,19681824
LMA	0,985	0	0,063	0	1,048	0,28063335
BTH	0,377	0,056	0	0	0,433	0,1159487
TOTAL	109,553	70,504	85,374	108,01	373,441	100
Salidas	916	778	1054	998	3746	
Barcos/mes	119	122	120	122	483	

Tabla 6. Muestréos biológicos de tunidos y especies acompañantes en la pesquería de tunidos en el océano Atlántico centro occidental, año 2014.

<i>SP</i>	<i>BB</i>	%	<i>PS</i>	%	<i>GN</i>	%	<i>LL</i>	%	<i>TOTAL</i>	%
YFT	573	64,5	477	21,7	2.926	23	1371	21,1	5.347	24,0
SKJ	269	30,3	1439	65,5	159	2	0	0,0	1.867	8,4
BLF	18	2,0	62	2,8	1.272	10	1	0,0	1.353	6,1
BET	28	3,2	114	5,2	0	0	14	0,2	156	0,7
FRI	0	0	102	4,6	0	0	0	0,0	102	0,5
ALB	0	0	3	0,1	0	0	3000	46,2	3.003	13,5
BUM	0	0	0	0	763	6	123	1,9	886	4,0
SAI	0	0	0	0	3434,94	27	943	14,5	4.378	19,6
WHM	0	0	0	0	636	5	348	5,4	984	4,4
SPF	0	0	0	0	636,1	5	127	2,0	763	3,4
RSP	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0,0	2	0,0
SWO	0	0	0	0	254,44	2	47	0,7	301	1,4
WAH	0	0	0	0	891	7	227	3,5	1.118	5,0
DOL	0	0	0	#iREF!	1017,76	8	151	2,3	1.169	5,2
BSH	0	0	0	0	509	4	120	1,8	629	2,8
FAL	0	0	0	0	127,22	1	0	0,0	127	0,6
OCS	0	0	0	0	23	0	1	0,0	24	0,1
TIG	0	0	0	0	29	0	4	0,1	33	0,1
SMA	0	0	0	0	18	0	5	0,1	23	0,1
LMA	0	0	0	0	17	0	5	0,1	22	0,1
BTH	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	0,1	7	0,0
PLS	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0,0	4	0,0
THR	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0,0	1	0,0
GBA	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0	0	0,0
LEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Otras especies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0	0	0,0
Total	888	100	2.197	#iREF!	12.722	100	6.493	100	22.300	100

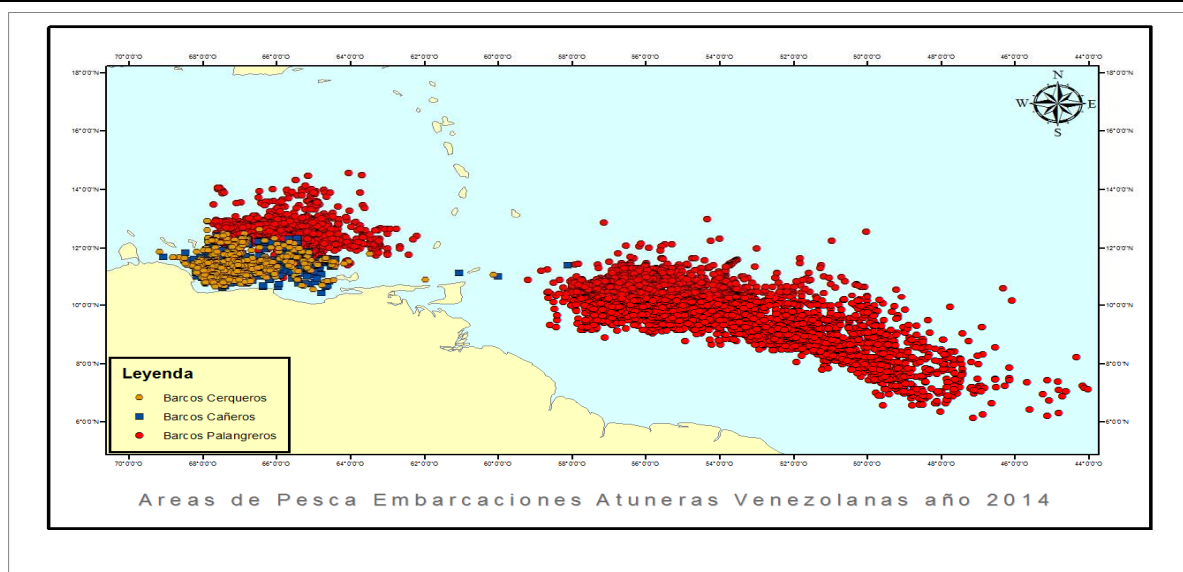


Figura 1. Áreas de pesca de las embarcaciones atuneras venezolanas año 2014.

**REPORTS OF OBSERVERS FROM COOPERATING
NON-CONTRACTING PARTIES, ENTITIES OR FISHING ENTITIES /
RAPPORTS DES OBSERVATEURS DES PARTIES, ENTITES OU ENTITÉS DE
PÊCHE NON-CONTRACTANTES COOPÉRANTES /
INFORMES DE OBSERVADORES DE PARTES, ENTIDADES O ENTIDADES
PESQUERAS NO CONTRATANTES COLABORADORAS**

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

SUMMARY

It is the policy and national priority of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to develop maritime fishery activities. It is our intention is to fish responsibly and sustainably, with Bolivian-flagged fishing vessels that are committed to carrying out fishing operations within the framework of the international regulations of the Fisheries Regulation Organisation. Moreover, our State has filed a claim with the International Court of Justice in the Hague to negotiate with the Republic of Chile sovereign access to the Pacific Ocean, which is a national priority. We also intend to expand our participation in sustainable exploitation of hydrobiological resources of the oceans and adjacent seas, hence our interest in participating in and collaborating with the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).

RÉSUMÉ

L'État plurinational de Bolivie a pour politique et priorité nationale le développement des activités halieutiques maritimes ; notre intention est de réaliser une pêche durable et responsable, avec des navires de pêche battant pavillon bolivien qui se sont engagés à mener des opérations de pêche dans le cadre des normes internationales de l'organisation régissant les pêcheries. Notre État a également entamé une action devant la Cour internationale de justice de La Haye afin de négocier avec la République du Chili un accès souverain à l'océan Pacifique, en tant que priorité nationale. Nous avons de surcroît l'intention d'élargir notre participation à l'exploitation durable des ressources hydrobiologiques des océans et des mers adjacentes, ce qui motive notre intérêt à participer et collaborer avec la Commission internationale pour la conservation des thonidés de l'Atlantique (ICCAT).

RESUMEN

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, tiene como política y prioridad nacional el desarrollo de las actividades pesqueras marítimas, nuestra proyección es de realizar pesca sostenible y responsable, con buques pesqueros con bandera boliviana comprometidos a realizar operaciones de pesca enmarcadas en la normativa internacional de la Organización de Regulación Pesquera. Nuestro Estado realiza también una demanda ante la Corte Internacional de Justicia de La Haya para negociar con la Republica de Chile una salida soberana al océano Pacífico, como una prioridad nacional. Asimismo ampliar nuestra participación en la explotación sostenible de los recursos hidrobiológicos de los océanos y mares adyacentes, razón de nuestro intereses en participar y colaborar con la Comisión Internacional del Atún Atlántico (ICCAT).

Parte I (Información sobre pesquerías, investigación y estadísticas)

Sección 1: Información anual sobre pesquerías

El Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia viene reorganizando sus actividades pesqueras marítimas, debido a que en el pasado buques que enarbolaban la bandera boliviana realizaron actividades de pesca ilegal, no declarada y no reglamentada. Situación que originó serios problemas económicos y de cumplimiento en las Organizaciones de Regulación Pesqueras. Por tal motivo el Estado boliviano no tiene buques realizando operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la Comisión Internacional para la Conservación del Atún Atlántico, situación que no permite por el momento realizar aportes científicos a la organización.

ANEXO 1 A LA PARTE I DEL INFORME ANUAL (INFORME CIENTÍFICO)

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GENERAL – todas las especies		
S1	Informes anuales (científicos)	No aplica a Bolivia.
S2	Características de la flota	No aplica a Bolivia, no tiene buques pesqueros con bandera boliviana.
S3	Estimación de captura nominal – Tarea I	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S4	Captura y esfuerzo (Tarea II)	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S5	Muestras de talla (Tarea II)	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S6	Captura estimada por talla	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S7	Declaraciones de marcado (convencional y electrónico)	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S8	Capturas de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo en el mar Mediterráneo (todos los túnidos y especies afines)	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca deportiva ni de recreo en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S9	Datos específicos para determinar de forma independiente la magnitud de las pesquerías de recreo de cada especie	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca deportiva ni de recreo en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S10	Información recopilada en los programas nacionales de observadores	No aplica a Bolivia, no ejecuta este programa por ser país sin litoral.
S11	Enfoque alternativo de seguimiento científico	No aplica a Bolivia, no ejecuta este programa científicos.
S12	Información y datos sobre <i>Sargassum</i> pelágico	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó recopilación de información porque no realizo captura.
S13	Información específica para los buques pesqueros que fueron autorizados a realizar pesquerías de palangre pelágico y arpón en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
ATÚN ROJO		
S14	Datos de pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca deportiva, ni de recreo del atún rojo.
S15	Muestreo de tallas de las granjas	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza actividades de cría.
S17	Resultados de programas que utilizan sistemas de cámaras estereoscópicas o técnicas alternativas que proporcionen una precisión equivalente en el momento de la introducción en jaula (que cubran el 100% de las introducciones en jaulas)	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza actividades de cría.
S18	Información y datos recopilados en el marco de los programas nacionales de observadores de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca del atún rojo.
S19	Informe sobre mortalidad por pesca de todo el atún rojo del Oeste, descartes muertos incluidos.	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca del atún rojo.
S20	Información sobre atún rojo confiscado procedente de captura fortuita no autorizada	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca del atún rojo.
S21	Detalles de los programas de investigación en colaboración sobre atún rojo del Oeste que se van a emprender	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca del atún rojo.
S22	Actualizaciones de Índices de abundancia y otros indicadores de la pesquería	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca del atún rojo.
S23	Información procedente de la investigación del GBYP, lo que incluye la nueva información procedente de actividades de muestreo biológico mejoradas	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca del atún rojo.
TÚNIDOS TROPICALES		
S24	Información de captura de los cuadernos de pesca de los buques de BET/YFT	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó actividades de pesca de BET/YFT.

N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
S25	Planes de ordenación para la utilización de dispositivos de concentración de peces	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca con FAD.
S44	El número de DCP realmente desplegados trimestralmente, por tipo de DCP, indicando la presencia o ausencia de una baliza asociada al DCP	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca con FAD.
S45	Para cada buque de apoyo, el número de días pasado en el mar, por cuadrícula de 1°, mes, Estado del pabellón y PS/BB asociado	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza actividades de pesca con otros buques de apoyo.
S46	Información recopilada por los observadores	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó actividades de pesca.
S47	Datos e información recopilados a partir de programas de muestreo en el marco de Rec. 14-01	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó actividades de pesca.
PEZ ESPADA		
S26	Mejores datos disponibles sobre pez espada, lo que incluye por sexo, y estadísticas de descartes y esfuerzo	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca de SWO.
ISTIOFÓRIDOS		
S27	Resultados de los programas científicos para los istiofóridos	Bolivia no participa de este Programa de investigación.
S28	Informe sobre el método para estimar los descartes vivos y muertos de aguja azul y aguja blanca/ <i>Tetrapturus</i> spp.	Bolivia no participa de este Programa de investigación.
TIBURONES		
S29	Las CPC presentarán datos de Tarea I y Tarea II para los tiburones, lo que incluye los datos históricos disponibles	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca de tiburones.
S30	Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburones zorro, incluir descartes y liberaciones	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca de tiburones.
S31	Las CPC consignarán a través de sus programas de observadores el número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburón jaquetón con una indicación sobre su estado (vivo o muerto) y lo comunicarán a ICCAT	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S32	Plan para mejorar la recopilación de datos de tiburones por especies	Bolivia no participa de este Programa de investigación.
S33	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de tiburón jaquetón capturado para consumo local	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca de tiburones.
S34	Datos de Tarea I y Tarea II de peces martillo capturados para consumo local	No aplica a Bolivia, no realiza pesca de tiburones.
S35	Número de descartes y liberaciones de peces martillo con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S36	Número de descartes y liberaciones de tiburones oceánicos con una indicación de su estado (vivo o muerto)	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S48	Resultados de la investigación sobre marrajo dientuso	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
OTRAS CAPTURAS FORTUITAS		
S37	Facilitar las guías de identificación existentes para los tiburones, aves marinas, tortugas marinas y mamíferos marinos capturados en la zona del Convenio	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S38	Información sobre interacciones de su flota con tortugas marinas en las pesquerías de ICCAT por tipo de arte	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S39	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 aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S40	Las CPC comunicarán los datos de captura fortuita y de descartes	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
S41	Notificación de medidas adoptadas para la recopilación de datos de descartes y captura fortuita en las pesquerías artesanales a través de medios alternativos	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.

Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
S42	Las CPC informarán sobre las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y sobre cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica a Bolivia, no realizó capturas en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.

Parte II (Implementación de la ordenación)

Sección 3: Cumplimiento de los requisitos de comunicación en el marco de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT

PARTE II DEL INFORME ANUAL, SECCIÓN 3

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0001	Informes anuales (Comisión)	Bolivia no ha realizado operaciones de pesca por lo cual reitera que ha tenido capturas "0" durante la gestión 2014 y 2015, situación que no ha permitido aportar datos científicos.
GEN	0002	Informe sobre la implementación de las obligaciones de comunicación para todas las pesquerías de ICCAT, lo que incluye las especies de tiburones	No aplica a Bolivia porque no ha desarrollado pesquerías en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0003	Tabla de transmisión de información sobre cumplimiento a ICCAT	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0004	Fletamento de buques - informe resumido	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0005	Fletamento de buques - acuerdos y finalización	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de fletamento.
GEN	0006	Informes de transbordo	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones transbordo.
GEN	0007	Declaración de transbordo (en el mar)	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones transbordo.
GEN	0008	Buques de transporte autorizados a recibir transbordos de túnidos y especies afines en el Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones transbordo.
GEN	0009	Grandes palangreros pelágicos autorizados a transbordar a buques de transporte en el océano Atlántico y cualquier modificación subsiguiente	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones transbordo.
GEN	0010	Puntos de contacto para notificaciones de entrada en puerto	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0011	Lista de puertos designados a los cuales los buques pesqueros extranjeros podrían solicitar entrada	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0012	Periodo de notificación previa requerido para la entrada en puerto de buques pesqueros extranjeros	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0013	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0014	Copias de los informes de inspección en puerto que incluyan supuestas infracciones	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0015	Acciones emprendidas después de la inspección en puerto si se ha detectado una presunta infracción	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0016	Notificación de los resultados de la investigación de supuestas infracciones tras la inspección en puerto	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
GEN	0017	Información de acuerdos bilaterales para la inspección en puerto	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0018	Acuerdos de acceso y cambios	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0019	Resumen de actividades llevadas a cabo conforme a acuerdos de acceso, lo que incluye todas las capturas	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0020	Lista de buques de más de 20 m	No aplica a Bolivia no tiene buques pesqueros en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0021	Informe acciones internas buques de más de 20 m	No aplica a Bolivia no tiene buques pesqueros en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0022	Norma de ordenación GPA	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0023	Técnicas utilizadas para gestionar las pesquerías deportivas y de recreo	No aplica a Bolivia no tiene buques pesca deportiva y recreo en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0024	Buques implicados en pesca IUU	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0025	Comentarios sobre alegaciones IUU	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0026	Medidas comerciales, presentación de datos de importación y desembarque	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0027	Datos sobre incumplimiento	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0028	Hallazgos de las investigaciones relacionadas con las alegaciones de incumplimientos	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0029	Avistamientos de buques	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
GEN	0030	Acciones emprendidas con respecto a los informes de avistamientos de buques	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1001	Granjas de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1002	Informes sobre cría de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1003	Traspaso de peces que permanecen en las jaulas	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1004	Declaración de introducción de atún rojo en jaulas	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1005	Almadrabas de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1007	Planes de pesca, de inspección y de reducción de la capacidad para 2014	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1008	Ajustes al plan de capacidad de cría	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1009	Modificaciones a los planes de pesca o a cuotas individuales	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1010	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 13-07, lo que incluye información sobre reglamentación y otros documentos relacionados adoptados para la implementación de la Rec. 13-07	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1011	Capturas de atún rojo de 2013	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1012	Buques de captura de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1013	Otros buques de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BFT	1014	Operaciones de pesca conjuntas	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1015	Mensajes VMS	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1016	Planes de inspección	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1017	Lista de buques de inspección	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1018	Lista de inspectores (y agencias)	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1019	Copias de los informes de inspección	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1020	Puertos de transbordo de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1021	Puertos de desembarque de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1022	Informes semanales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1023	Informes mensuales de captura de atún rojo	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1024	Vedas a la pesca de atún rojo del Este	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1025	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para incentivar el marcado y la liberación de los ejemplares de menos de 30 kg/115 cm	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1026	Documentos de captura de atún rojo validados si no se ha introducido la información en el sistema eBCD	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1027	Informe anual BCD	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1028	Sellos y firmas de validación para los BCD	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1029	Puntos de contacto para el BCD	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1030	Legislación para el BCD	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1031	Resumen de marcado y marca de muestra para el BCD	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1032	Buques no incluidos como buques de pesca de atún rojo y que presuntamente han capturado atún rojo del Este	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BFT	1033	Datos necesarios para registrarse en el Sistema eBCD	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
TRO	2001	Lista de buques BET/YFT y cambios subsiguientes	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
TRO	2002	Lista de buques autorizados que pescaron patudo y/o rabil en 2013	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
TRO	2003	Informes de investigaciones de actividades IUU realizadas por buques BET/YFT	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
TRO	2004	Informe anual sobre la implementación de la veda espacio-temporal para el patudo/rabil	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
TRO	2005	Lista de observadores de rabil/patudo	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
TRO	2006	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.

Categoría	Nº	Información requerida	Respuesta
TRO	2007	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3001	Datos de los programas de documento estadístico de ICCAT	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3002	Sellos y firmas de validación para el programa de documento estadístico	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3003	Lista de buques pesqueros que dirigen su actividad al pez espada del Mediterráneo, lo que incluye permisos especiales para arpones y palangre	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3004	Lista de buques deportivos/de recreo autorizados a capturar pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3005	Lista de permisos especiales de pesca para arpón o palangre dirigidos a stocks pelágicos altamente migratorios en el Mediterráneo durante el año anterior	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3006	Informe sobre la implementación de la veda a la pesca de pez espada del Mediterráneo	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SWO	3007	Plan de desarrollo o pesca/ordenación para el pez espada del norte	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BIL	5001	Notificación de prohibición de descartes de ejemplares muertos de marlines	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BIL	5002	Informe de acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 12-04 mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SHK	7001	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que los peces martillo capturados por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introducen en el comercio internacional	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SHK	7002	Notificación de las medidas necesarias para garantizar que el tiburón jaquetón capturado por CPC costeras en desarrollo no se introduce en el comercio internacional	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SHK	7003	Informe sobre la implementación de la reducción de la mortalidad de marrajo dientuso	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SHK	7004	Informe sobre acciones emprendidas para implementar la Rec. 11-08, mediante leyes o reglamentaciones nacionales, lo que incluye medidas de seguimiento, control y vigilancia que apoyen esta implementación	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SHK	7005	Todas las CPC presentarán a la Secretaría de ICCAT la información detallada sobre su implementación y cumplimiento de las medidas de conservación y ordenación de tiburones (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 y 11-15.)	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BYC	8001	Informe sobre la implementación de la Rec. 10-09, párrs. 1, 2 y 7, y acciones pertinentes emprendidas para implementar las directrices de FAO	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.

Categoría	N°	Información requerida	Respuesta
BYC	8002	Informe sobre la implementación de medidas de mitigación para las aves marinas y del Plan de Acción Nacional para las aves marinas	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
BYC	8003	Informe de las acciones emprendidas para mitigar la captura fortuita y reducir los descartes y cualquier investigación pertinente en este campo	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
SDP	9001	Descripción de los sistemas piloto electrónicos de documento estadístico	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.
MISC	9002	Información y aclaraciones sobre las objeciones a las Recomendaciones de ICCAT	No aplica a Bolivia porque no realizó operaciones de pesca en la jurisdicción de la ICCAT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CHINESE TAIPEI¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU TAIPEI CHINOIS
INFORME ANUAL DE TAIPEI CHINO

SUMMARY

In 2014, the number of authorized fishing vessels was 117 with 75 targeting bigeye tuna and 42 targeting albacore, and the total catch of tuna and tuna-like species was about 26,400 t. Bigeye tuna was the most dominant species, which accounts for 50% of the total catch in weight, followed by albacore with catch accounting for 29% of the total catch. In general, Chinese Taipei fully implemented ICCAT conservation and management measures in 2014. 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 a message of vessel position to our Fisheries Monitoring Center. The captain of the fishing vessel was requested to completely and accurately fill in the catch logbook and regularly reported the catch by week. In order to comply with the catch limit set by ICCAT, individual quota management was conducted by the Fisheries Agency for Atlantic bigeye tuna, blue marlin and white marlin, northern and southern Atlantic albacore and swordfish. The catches of those species were well below catch limits allocated by ICCAT for 2014. Regarding the requirements of ICCAT shark recommendations, Chinese Taipei has taken several measures, including data collection and the prohibition of retaining, transshipping, landing, storing, or selling hammerhead sharks, oceanic whitetip sharks and silky sharks. We have carried out a scientific observer program for the tuna fishery in ICCAT waters since 2002. In 2014, there were 21 observers deployed on fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean, and the observer coverage on albacore and bigeye vessels was 8.3% and 13.7%, respectively. The research programs conducted by scientists in 2014 included research on CPUE standardizations and assessments of bigeye tuna, albacore, swordfish, sailfish and sharks; the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; studies of shark by-catch and abundance index; the age and growth of sharks; and the research on incidental catch of ecological related species. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of the SCRS. As for the reporting obligation, the related statistical information and information required by ICCAT Recommendations was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

RÉSUMÉ

En 2014, le nombre de navires de pêche autorisés s'est élevé à 117 unités, dont 75 navires ciblant le thon obèse et 42 ciblant le germon et la prise totale de thonidés et d'espèces apparentées s'est élevée à environ 26.400 t. Le thon obèse était la principale espèce capturée, représentant 50% de la capture totale en poids, suivie du germon qui représente 29% de la prise totale. En règle générale, le Taipei chinois a intégralement mis en œuvre les mesures de conservation et de gestion de l'ICCAT en 2014. Tous les palangriers opérant dans la zone de la Convention ICCAT ont été équipés de systèmes de surveillance des navires par satellite (VMS) pour transmettre automatiquement à notre centre de contrôle des pêches un message sur la position du navire. Le capitaine du navire de pêche a été prié de remplir complètement et avec exactitude le carnet de pêche et il a régulièrement déclaré la capture chaque semaine. Afin de respecter la limite de capture fixée par l'ICCAT, la gestion des quotas individuels a été réalisée par l'Agence des pêches pour le thon obèse, le makaire bleu, le makaire blanc, le germon de l'Atlantique Sud et Nord et l'espadon. Les prises de ces espèces étaient nettement en deçà des limites de prise allouées par l'ICCAT au titre de 2014. En ce qui concerne les exigences des recommandations de l'ICCAT sur les requins, le Taipei chinois a pris plusieurs mesures, dont la collecte des données et l'interdiction de retenir à bord, transborder, débarquer, stocker ou vendre des requins marteau, des requins océaniques et des requins soyeux. Depuis 2002, un programme d'observateurs scientifiques est opérationnel pour la pêcherie de thonidés dans les eaux relevant de l'ICCAT. En 2014, 21 observateurs ont été déployés à bord de navires de pêche opérant dans l'océan Atlantique et le taux de couverture d'observation des navires ciblant le germon et le thon obèse s'élevait à 8,3 % et 13,7% respectivement. Les programmes de recherche réalisés par des scientifiques en 2014 incluaient la recherche sur la standardisation de la CPUE et les évaluations du thon obèse, du germon, de l'espadon, du voilier et des requins, ainsi que l'impact

¹ Fisheries Agency, Council of Agriculture, No. 1, Fishing Harbour N. 1st Road, Chien Cheng District, Kaohsiung, Taiwan 80672.

du changement climatique sur les principaux stocks de thonidés, les études sur la prise accessoire de requins et l'indice d'abondance, l'âge et la croissance des requins et la recherche sur la capture accidentelle des espèces écologiquement liées. Les résultats de ces travaux ont été présentés aux réunions intersessions des groupes d'espèces du SCRS et aux réunions ordinaires du SCRS. Quant aux obligations de déclaration, les informations statistiques connexes et les informations requises dans les Recommandations de l'ICCAT ont été soumises au Secrétariat de l'ICCAT dans le respect des délais impartis.

RESUMEN

En 2014, el número de buques pesqueros autorizados fue de 117. De estos, 75 se dirigieron al patudo y 42 al atún blanco, y la captura total de túnidos y especies afines se situó en aproximadamente 26.400 t. La especie predominante fue el patudo, que respondió del 50% de la captura total en peso, y la siguiente fue el atún blanco que respondió del 29% de la captura total. En general, Taipei Chino implementó totalmente en 2014 las medidas de conservación y ordenación de ICCAT. Todos los palangreros que operan en la zona del Convenio ICCAT han sido equipados con dispositivos de seguimiento por satélite (sistema de seguimiento de buques, VMS) a bordo para transmitir automáticamente un mensaje de la posición del buque a nuestro centro de seguimiento de la pesca. Se solicita a los capitanes de los buques pesqueros que cumplimenten completa y precisamente los cuadernos de pesca y que comuniquen semanalmente la captura. Con el fin de cumplir el límite de captura establecido por ICCAT, la gestión de la cuota individual la llevó a cabo la Agencia de Pesca para el patudo del Atlántico, la aguja azul y la aguja blanca, el atún blanco del Atlántico norte y sur y el pez espada. Las capturas de estas especies se situaron en un nivel muy inferior a los límites de captura asignados por ICCAT para 2014. Respecto a los requisitos de las recomendaciones sobre tiburones de ICCAT, Taipei Chino ha adoptado varias medidas, incluida la recopilación de datos y la prohibición de retener, transbordar, desembarcar, almacenar, o vender tiburón martillo, tiburón oceánico y tiburón jaquetón. Se ha desarrollado un programa de observadores científicos nacionales para las pesquerías de túnidos en las aguas de ICCAT desde 2002. En 2014, se embarcaron 21 observadores en pesqueros en el Atlántico y la cobertura de observadores de los buques de atún blanco y patudo fue del 8,3% y 13,7%, respectivamente. Los programas de investigación realizados por científicos en 2014 incluían investigaciones sobre estandarizaciones de CPUE y evaluaciones de patudo, atún blanco, pez espada, pez vela y tiburones, sobre el impacto del cambio climático en los principales stocks de túnidos, sobre estudios de captura fortuita e índices de abundancia de tiburones, edad y crecimiento de los tiburones y la investigación de captura incidental de especies relacionadas ecológicamente. Los resultados de estas investigaciones fueron presentados en las reuniones intersesiones de los grupos de especies y en las reuniones ordinarias del SCRS. En cuanto a las obligaciones en materia de comunicación, la información estadística relacionada y la información requerida por las Recomendaciones de ICCAT se envió a la Secretaría de ICCAT en los plazos requeridos.

Part I (Information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

Our tuna longliners commenced operating in the Atlantic Ocean in the early 1960s to target albacore and yellowfin tuna. In the late 1980s, newly built longliners equipped with deep-freezers started operating in tropical areas to target bigeye tuna. At present there are two fleets of tuna longline fishery operating in the Atlantic Ocean, namely the bigeye tuna fleet and the albacore fleet. In 2014, the number of authorized fishing vessels was 117 with 75 targeting bigeye tuna and 42 targeting albacore.

Figure 1 shows the annual geographic distributions of fishing efforts (number of hooks) from 2012 to 2014. It was observed that the fishing efforts were distributed from 35°N to 45°S with more concentrated 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-35°N/35°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.

Figure 2 shows the catch distributions from 2012 to 2014. 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 bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna and albacore accounted for about 80% of the total catch (**Table 1**). In 2014, the total catch of our longline fishery was 26,426 t with 7,622 t of albacore, 13,272 t of bigeye tuna, 1,041 t of yellowfin tuna, 484 t of swordfish, 2,205 t of blue shark, 162 t of shortfin mako and 1,640 t of other fishes.

Bluefin tuna was targeted seasonally by some longliners in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean prior to 2007. No vessel has been authorized to fish on bluefin tuna and no catch reported since 2007.

Section 2: Research and statistics

2.1 Data collection and processing system

Task I data are compiled based on the data of (1) weekly catch report; (2) the total catch from the recovered logbooks; (3) statistical documents reported to the Fisheries Agency; (4) monthly traders' sales records; (5) the verification of settlement of fish sales from the Fisheries Agency; and (6) trading data from the Organization for the Promotion of Responsible Tuna Fishery (OPRT).

Task II catch/effort and size data are compiled from logbooks collected from individual fishing vessels. The statistical information and fishery data required by the Commission have been reported to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe as shown in **Annex 1**.

The data fields of our observer program include fishing activities, number of catch and weight, species identification, by-catch species and status. In addition, length frequency of major species and the interactions of ecological species of interest are recorded, and biological samplings are also collected for biological research.

The observer program for our fleet operating in the Atlantic was launched in 2002. In 2012, 2013 and 2014, there were 31, 22 and 21 observers deployed on the fishing vessels in the Atlantic Ocean, respectively. In 2014, the coverage of observers on albacore and bigeye vessels was 8.3% and 13.7%, respectively.

2.2 Research

Our scientists carried out a series of research programs, including (1) the CPUE standardizations and assessments of bigeye tuna, albacore, swordfish, sailfish and sharks; (2) the impact of climatic change on major tuna stocks; (3) studies of shark by-catch and abundance index; (4) the age and growth of sharks; and (5) research on incidental catch of ecologically related species. The research results were presented at the inter-sessional working group meetings and regular meetings of SCRS as well as scientific journals as follows:

- Age and growth of the blue shark, *Prionace glauca*, in the South Atlantic Ocean (Hsu *et al.*, 2015). It showed a total of 337 male, 311 female and 137 sex unknown blue sharks caught by Taiwanese far sea longline vessels in the South Atlantic (50°35'W-13°51'E, 40°6'S-0°57'S) between December 2006 and December 2011, which were collected for age and growth analysis. Vertebrae from the caudal peduncle region sampled by observers were used for ageing. Growth band pairs were read via images photographed from X-ray films. Marginal increment ratio and centrum edge analysis indicated that the growth band pair (including translucent and opaque bands) on vertebral central was formed once a year.
- Standardized catch rates of blue sharks caught by the Taiwanese longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (Tsai and Liu, 2016a). It showed the blue shark catch and effort data from observers' records of Taiwanese large longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2004-2012, which were analyzed using a two-step delta-lognormal approach. The results suggested that the blue shark stock in the North and South Atlantic Ocean were likely at the level of optimum utilization in recent years.
- Review on Size Sampling Frameworks for North Atlantic Albacore (*Thunnus alalunga*) of Taiwanese Longline Fleets (Chang and Yeh, 2015a). It dealt with size sampling frameworks undertaken by Taiwanese longliners for the purpose of understanding the size structure of total North Atlantic albacore catches by our fleets. It showed the size sampling frameworks of only the initial 30 fishes, caught by each longline retrieval, which were sampled for species identification and size measurement undertaken until present. Before the mid 1980s, size measurements on albacore were sampled only from albacore-targeted

vessels. Since the mid 1980s, when the introduction of deep longliners became evident, the albacores measured were either from traditional albacore-targeted vessels or from deep bigeye-targeted vessels. Different proportions on sampling between the two types of longliners brought different uncertainty elements into the measuring frameworks for understanding the representative yearly size structure.

- CPUE standardization, using proper albacore subareas and dating from 1967 to 2013, on albacore caught by Taiwanese longliners fishing in the North Atlantic Ocean (Chang and Yeh, 2015b). It showed the Taiwanese longline CPUE in the appropriate albacore sampling subareas was separately standardized into three periods (1967-1987, 1987-1999 and 1999-2013). In the appropriate albacore sampling subareas, the GLM with log-normal error distribution was adopted for the standardization of both yearly and quarterly CPUE trends. The results showed that the yearly standardized CPUE continuously declined up to the mid 1980s, highly fluctuated before early the 2000s, thereafter, it increased from the early 2000s to 2013. Similar trends were also obtained for the quarterly standardized CPUE series.
- CPUE standardization, using proper albacore subareas and dating from 1967 to 2013, on albacore caught by Taiwanese longliners fishing in the South Atlantic Ocean (Chang *et al.*, 2015). It showed the most appropriate sampling area for South Atlantic albacore was from 10°S to 45°S and from 55°W to 20°E, yet excluding the small block of 10°S-15°S/10°W-15°E. CPUE, both yearly and quarterly, trends obtained indicated that the abundance in number of the most appropriate South Atlantic albacore area declined from the late 1960s to 1990, then increased till the mid 1990s, and leveled off from the early 2000s to 2013. In the quarterly trend, as compared to its respective yearly trend, a significant peak per year often appeared which implied a consistent recruitment pattern of this resource.
- Distribution patterns of the blue shark, *Prionace glauca*, in the Atlantic Ocean, from observer data of the major fishing fleets (SCRS/2015/039). Datasets included information on geographic location, size and sex. A total of 414,428 blue shark records collected between 1992 and 2014 were compiled, with the sizes ranging from 36 to 394 cm FL (fork length). The results of international collaborating studies showed the distribution of blue sharks in the Atlantic Ocean.
- Standardized CPUE of bigeye tuna (*Thunnus obesus*) of the Taiwanese longline fisheries operated in the Atlantic Ocean (1967-2014) (Huang and Chang, 2016). Two datasets, Task II from 1967 to 2014 and logbooks from 1981 to 2014 were used in four separated areas; including the whole, North, tropical and South Atlantic Ocean. It showed the tropical areas are the core areas for Taiwanese fleets. The bigeye CPUE was decreasing from 1967 to 1989, partly due to the fact that bigeye was by-catch for Taiwanese fleets. It increased in the early 1990s when it became the target and decreased since 1995. The abundance indices slightly increased in the mid 2000s and fluctuated in the 2010s.
- Updated and revised standardized catch rates of blue sharks caught by the Taiwanese longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean (Tsai and Liu, 2016b). It showed the blue shark catch and effort data from observers' records of Taiwanese large longline fishing vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean from 2004-2013 which were analyzed using a two-step delta-lognormal approach. Based on the shark by-catch rate, five areas, namely, A (north of 20°N), B (5°N-20°N), C (5°N-15°S), D (15°S-50°S/west to 20°W) and E (15°S-50°S/20°W-20°E), were categorized. The standardized CPUE of blue sharks peaked in 2006 decreased thereafter and increased after 2011 in the South Atlantic and peaked in 2005, decreased to its lowest in 2008 and increased thereafter for the North Atlantic blue sharks.
- Conservation hotspots for the turtles on the high seas of the Atlantic Ocean. (2015). PLOS ONE. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0133614. This paper collected 18,142 by-catch observations and 47.1 million hooks from large-scale Taiwanese longline vessels in the Atlantic Ocean from June 2002 to December 2013. The results showed seven hundred and sixty-seven turtles were caught, and the major species were leatherback (59.8%), olive ridley (27.1%) and loggerhead turtles (8.7%). Most olive ridley (81.7%) and loggerhead (82.1%) turtles were hooked, while the leatherbacks were both hooked (44.0%) and entangled (31.8%). Depending on the species, 21.4% to 57.7% were dead when brought onboard. Most of the turtles were caught in tropical areas, especially in the Gulf of Guinea, but loggerheads were caught in the South Atlantic Ocean. The by-catch rate was the highest at 0.030 per 1000 hooks for leatherbacks in the tropical area. The by-catch rates of olive ridley ranged from 0 to 0.010 per thousand hooks. The loggerhead by-catch rates were higher in the northern and southern Atlantic Ocean and ranged from 0.0128 to 0.0239 per thousand hooks.

- Pan-Atlantic distribution patterns and reproductive biology of the bigeye thresher, *Alopias superciliosus*. (2015). Reviews in Fish Biology and Fisheries DOI 10.1007/s11160-015-9389-7. This paper integrated the data from Japan, Portugal, Spain, Taiwan, Uruguay and the United States. Pregnant females were recorded in the tropical Northeast and Southwest Atlantic, with these regions possibly serving as nursery areas. The biological and distributional patterns presented in this study provide a better understanding of different aspects of this species in the Atlantic, which can help managers adopt more informed and efficient conservation measures.

2.3 By-catch and discard information

For supporting the stock assessment process of blue marlin, white marlin and spearfish, we employed the observer data and logbook data to filter useful information for scientific purposes in 2014. The method by which we estimated preliminary live releases and dead discards was by (1) crosschecking those data; (2) using the observer data to supplement the logbook data of the specific fishing vessel if an observer boarded on that fishing vessel has produced an observer report; and (3) using the ratio of live releases and dead discards on observer data to adjust the discard information on the logbook data of other fishing vessels.

There were fifteen shark species recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2012-2014. It was observed that 9.4% of hooked sharks in number were released alive, 26.3% were retained onboard, and 64.3% were discarded dead. The retained shark species were mainly blue shark (93.9%) and shortfin mako (5.9%). The dead discarded sharks were mainly blue shark, cookie cutter shark, crocodile shark, bigeye thresher and longfin mako.

2.4 Incidental catch information

There were five species of 209 sea turtles, including leatherback turtle, olive ridely turtle, loggerhead turtle, green turtle and hawksbill turtle, recorded by our observers which were caught incidentally in the Atlantic Ocean from 2012-2014. It was noted that higher incidental catch rates of sea turtles were observed in tropical areas.

In the same period, there were 561 seabirds recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean, five of which were observed in the Northern Hemisphere and the remainder were observed in the Southern Hemisphere. The regions with a higher by-catch rate of seabirds were observed in the areas of 25°S-40°S/15°E-10°W and 35°S-40°S/15°W-55°W. The major by-catch species identified were shearwater, white-chinned petrel, black-browed albatross, yellow-nosed albatross, spectacled petrel, sooty albatross, grey petrel and wandering albatross.

There were two false killer whales, one pantropical spotted dolphin and one unidentified dolphin recorded by observers in the Atlantic Ocean during 2012-2014.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	18/9/2015
S2	Fleet Characteristics	31/7/2015
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	31/7/2015
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	31/7/2015
S5	Size samples (Task II)	31/7/2015
S6	Catch estimated by size	31/7/2015
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei retrieved neither conventional nor electronic tags in the Atlantic from January 2014 to August 2015.
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei had neither sport nor recreational fisheries operating in the Mediterranean Sea.
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei did not have recreational fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	31/7/2015
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	Not applicable. The national observer program of Chinese Taipei has collected fisheries data and information.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's vessels did not fish in the area of <i>Sargassum</i> .
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. Chinese Taipei prohibited fishing vessels operating in the Mediterranean.
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. No vessels have been authorised to fish bluefin tuna by Chinese Taipei since 2007.
S15	Size sampling from farms	
S16	Results of BFT pilot studies under para 87 [88]	
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	
S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	20/4/2015 (for bigeye data preparatory meeting), 31/7/2015.
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels did not use fish aggregation devices.

S44	The number of FADs actually deployed on a quarterly basis, by FAD type, indicating the presence or absence of a beacon associated to the FAD	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei's longline vessels did not use fish aggregation devices.
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. Chinese Taipei had neither purse seine nor baitboat fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean.
S46	Information collected by observers	31/7/2015
S47	Data and information collected from sampling programme under Rec. 14-01	31/7/2015
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	31/7/2015
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Sun <i>et al.</i> , 2012 and Sun <i>et al.</i> , 2013.
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	31/7/2014
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	9/3/2015 (for blue shark data preparatory meeting), 31/7/2015.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	31/7/2015
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	31/7/2015
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Chinese Taipei implemented the observer programs and logbook programs to collect shark data and submitted related information to the ICCAT Secretariat.
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	31/7/2015
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	31/7/2015
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	31/7/2015
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	31/7/2015
S48	Results of research on shortfin mako	31/7/2015
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Chinese Taipei published identification guides for sharks, seabirds, turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area.
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	31/7/2015
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	31/7/2015
S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	31/7/2015
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei did not have artisanal fisheries operating in the Atlantic Ocean.
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	The information is included in Chinese Taipei's Annual Report.

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

All information required by ICCAT Recommendations, if applicable, was submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat within the required timeframe.

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	No	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	16/10/2015
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	16/10/2015
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	15/09/2015
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was under Charter Agreement.
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was under Charter Agreement.
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in-port)	09/09/2015
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Within 24 hr of the completion of the transshipment (by carrier vessel master).
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	10/04/2015 14/10/2015
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	10/04/2015 14/10/2015
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	No change from previous year.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	No change from previous year.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	No change from previous year.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	Not applicable. Prohibit foreign fishing vessels from landing or transshipment in our ports.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Due prior to the beginning of fishing activities under the Access Agreements.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	See Section 4.13.
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	31/12/2014
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	No change from previous year.
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable. No sport and recreational fisheries in Atlantic.
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. No information was received.

Category	No	Information required	Response
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable. No information was received.
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	15/09/2015
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. No possible non-compliance data were received.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	No non-compliance data were received from the ICCAT Secretariat.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. No enforcement and surveillance operation.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable. No enforcement and surveillance operation.
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1003	Carry over of caged fish	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable. No BFT trap was authorized.
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2015	15/02/2015
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable. No BFT farm was authorized.
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	13/10/2015
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT in 2014.
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1016	Joint Inspection Scheme plans	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports (including traps)	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.

Category	No	Information required	Response
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	No change from previous year.
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	25/09/2015
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	No change from previous year.
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	No change from previous year.
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	No change from previous year.
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable. Prohibit fisheries of Atlantic BFT.
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable. No demand currently.
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	28/01/2015 24/02/2015 17/03/2015 13/05/2015 02/07/2015 17/07/2015 11/09/2015
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in previous year	31/12/2013 31/12/2014 31/07/2015
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	No IUU fishing activity was informed by the Secretariat.
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable. No fishing for or supported activities to fish BET/YFT/SKJ in association with objects that could affect fish aggregation.
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	13/03/2015 25/09/2015
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No change from previous year.
TRO	2008	Observer reports	Not applicable. No fishing activity in time/area closed to FADs.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	13/03/2015 25/09/2015
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	No change from previous year.
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to operate in the Mediterranean.
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable. No fishing vessel was authorized to catch Med-SWO.
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north swordfish	15/09/2015
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	See Section 4.14.
BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	See Section 4.14.

Category	No	Information required	Response
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei is not a developing coastal CPC.
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable. Chinese Taipei is not a developing coastal CPC.
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken to domestically monitor catches and to conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	See Section 4.3.
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	See Section 4.3.
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat, in advance of the 2015 annual meeting, details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	See Section 4.3.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	See Section 4.3.
BYC	8002	Report on implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	See Section 4.3.
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	See Section 4.3.
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable. No pilot project on electronic statistical document system was developed.
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs.	Not applicable. Rights for Contracting Party only.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

4.1 Limit on the number of fishing vessels

- Bigeye tuna (ICCAT Rec. 11-01)

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendation 11-01, Chinese Taipei limited the number of fishing vessels for catching of bigeye tuna to 75 in 2014. The list of authorized vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

- Northern albacore (ICCAT Rec. 98-08)

In accordance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT concerning limitation of fishing capacity on northern albacore* (Rec. 98-08), the number of fishing vessels for catching northern albacore was set at the average number for the period between 1993 and 1995. Following the limitation on the number of fishing vessels, 8 vessels were authorized to fish northern albacore in 2014 and the list of vessels was duly submitted to ICCAT.

4.2 Catch limits and minimum sizes (ICCAT Recs. 00-14, 11-01, 12-04, 13-02, 13-03, 13-05, 13-06, 13-08)

In accordance with the relevant ICCAT recommendations, catch limits were set on northern and southern albacore, bigeye tuna, northern and southern swordfish, blue marlin and white marlin. Measures to prohibit catch of undersized fish for swordfish were also enforced.

As for the *Recommendation by ICCAT regarding compliance with management measures which define quotas and/or catch limits* (Rec. 00-14), Chinese Taipei has taken into account the requirement of adjustment of underage/overages in the management of its tuna fishery in the Atlantic Ocean. Catch estimates together with the status of overages/underages in 2014 have been provided in the compliance table.

4.3 *Measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtle, seabird and sharks (ICCAT Recs. 95-02, 03-10, 04-10, 05-05, 06-10, 07-06, 07-07, 08-08, 09-07, 10-06, 10-07, 10-08, 10-09, 11-08, 11-09, 11-10, 11-15, 12-05, 13-10, 13-11)*

- Education:
 - a) To disseminate the information on conservation of incidental catch species, in recent year pamphlets and leaflets were distributed to fishermen, fishery industries and domestic conservation groups for promoting the concept of conservation of sea turtles, seabirds and sharks.
 - b) To ensure the people in the industry sector better understand the recommendations on management and conservation adopted by ICCAT, the Fisheries Agency convened seminars of propagandas for introducing new measures and explaining the way for the effective implementation of such measures, including measures to reduce incidental catch of sea turtles, seabirds and sharks.
 - c) Fishermen on longliners were trained to use specific equipment, in safe handling and techniques to release sea turtles and seabirds to maximize the probability of their survival.
- Mandatory measure:
 - a) For consideration of the safety of crew members and conservation of shark species, fishermen are required to release all live sharks incidentally caught to reduce the mortality of shark species.
 - b) Fishing vessels shall carry such tools as line cutter, de-hooker and scoop/dip net to release incidentally caught seabirds and sea turtles, for maximizing the probability of their survival.
 - c) Fishing vessels operating in the area south of 20°S shall use tori line (of a length of at least 150 meters and 5 to 7 meters apart between streamers, and streamers must be made of brightly colored and durable material) during operation, and shall maintain at least one spare set on board. In 2012, the Fisheries Agency encouraged the fishing vessels operating in the area south of 25°S to use either night setting with minimum deck lighting or line weighting. In 2013, all longline vessels operated in the area south of 25°S were requested to use bird-scaring line and line weighting for the mitigation of any incidental catch of seabirds.
 - d) Ban on specific sharks: Fishermen were required to prohibit catching and possessing bigeye thresher sharks (since 2010), hammerhead shark (since 2011), oceanic whitetip shark (since 2011) and silky sharks (since 2012). Any by-catch of such shark species shall be released and recorded on the catch logbook.
 - e) On a voluntary basis, we adopted the policy on “fins naturally attached” aimed at tuna-fishing vessels to further full utilization of the shark.
- Data collection:
 - a) Observers were placed on distant water tuna longline vessels since 2002 to record:
 - i. the length, species and related information of incidental catch;
 - ii. the number of discards and releases of specific sharks with indication of status (dead or alive);
 - iii. interactions by sea turtle species, and the nature of the hooking, bait type, hook size and type, and the size of the animal.
 - b) Fishermen were required to duly record the following data in the catch logbook:
 - i. incidental catches of sharks as well as live releases; and
 - ii. the number of seabird, sea turtle and cetacean, incidentally caught by the fishing vessels and released when caught alive or discarded dead.
- Adopted NPOA: In 2006, Chinese Taipei established the National Plans of Actions (NPOA) for reducing catch of seabirds in longline fisheries and for the betterment of management and conservation of sharks. And Chinese Taipei has already been renewing these two NPOAs since 2013. One of them (NPOA-Seabirds) has been revised and published in 2014.

4.4 *Closed seasons (ICCAT Rec. 13-07)*

In its efforts to conserve bluefin tuna stocks, Chinese Taipei voluntarily implemented domestic regulations to prohibit all longline vessels from fishing bluefin tuna in the Atlantic and Mediterranean for the entire year since 2009.

4.5 Ban on imports (ICCAT Recs. 02-17, 03-18)

In accordance with ICCAT Rec. 02-17 and Rec. 03-18, imports of products of bluefin tuna, swordfish, and bigeye tuna caught from those countries under restrictive trade measures were prohibited. However, the restrictive measures have been lifted since Rec. 11-19, its effective date being 7 June 2012.

4.6 Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Larger-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (Res. 01-20)

Pursuant to the *Resolution by ICCAT concerning a management standard for the large-scale tuna longline fishery* (Res. 01-20), the Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-Scale Tuna Longline Vessels (LSTLVs) is herewith attached as **Table 2**.

4.7 Vessel Monitoring System (ICCAT Recs. 03-14, 04-11)

In accordance with the *Recommendation by ICCAT concerning minimum standards for the establishment of a vessel monitoring system in the ICCAT Convention area* (Rec. 03-14) and the *Recommendation by ICCAT concerning implementation of the VMS recommendation* (Rec. 03-14) (Rec. 04-11), all large-scale tuna fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area were required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS) and report their positions every 6 hours.

To ensure uninterrupted reporting of their positions and to prevent fishing vessels from malfunction of VMS, all fishing vessels and transport vessels operating in the Atlantic Ocean have been required to possess a spare set of VMS since 2005, to make immediate replacement in case of machine breakdown. Staff at the land based monitoring center was instructed to closely monitor the activities of vessels through VMS reporting.

4.8 Observer Program (ICCAT Rec. 10-10)

In 2014, Chinese Taipei dispatched 21 observers on board the LSTLVs to achieve a minimum 5% observer coverage based on the policy of the Fisheries Agency and the ICCAT requirement, the coverage of observers on albacore and bigeye vessels was 8.3% and 13.7%, respectively. They collected fishery data and size measurements on major target and by-catch species. Biological samples of bigeye, albacore, swordfish and by-catch/incidental catch species were also collected.

4.9 Recommendation by ICCAT Further Amending Recommendation 09-10 Establishing a List of Vessels Presumed to Have Carried out Illegal, Unreported, and Unregulated Fishing Activities in the ICCAT Convention Area (Rec. 11-18)

To prevent illicit activities from happening again, the Fisheries Agency has been exerting its greatest efforts in cracking down on any violation under the applicable legal framework. In 2014, no IUU fishing activities were detected or reported to have been conducted by Chinese Taipei flagged vessels in the Atlantic Ocean.

– Restriction in the export of fishing vessels

Chinese Taipei promulgated “Regulations on Permission for the Export of Fishing Vessels” in 2005 and the regulations were amended in 2007. According to the said regulations, it is required to have consultations with the authority of the country which plans for the importation of the fishing vessel, and to provide information of the fishing activities of the vessel if the investment for the building of the vessel is derived from a national of Chinese Taipei. The objective of the Regulation is primarily to prevent the expansion of fishing capacity with Chinese Taipei beneficiary. Export of a newly built fishing vessel in Chinese Taipei will not be permitted where the country planning for the importation of the fishing vessel refuses to consult with Chinese Taipei, or such export will be in contravention to the conservation measures adopted by the RFMOs, or the vessel will be destined to countries under sanction by RFMOs, or to non-members or non cooperating non-members of RFMOs. In the spirit of the said regulations, exports of fishing vessels built in Chinese Taipei will in no way be in contravention of the conservation and management measures adopted by the relevant RFMOs.

- Prior approval for operation of foreign flag vessels by CT nationals

To show the determination of the government in eliminating IUU fishing activities, through tremendous efforts, the Ordinance to Govern Investment in the Operation of Foreign Flag Vessels was enacted and promulgated on 17 December 2008. The essence of the legislation is to have both the beneficial owner State (the State whose national owns the vessel) and the flag State assume the responsibility of fisheries management. This legislation is a major breakthrough, instead of focusing on the location of crime as appeared traditionally in the legislation of Chinese Taipei, it takes into account the person who commits the crime, that is to say, IUU fishing activities in a foreign country by any Chinese Taipei national who is the beneficial owner of the vessel will be subject to criminal prosecution, and when convicted the offender will be liable to imprisonment.

4.10 Transshipment (ICCAT Recs. 06-11, 12-06)

Since the establishment of the Program for Transshipment by ICCAT in May 2007 in accordance with the Rec. 06-11, Chinese Taipei's vessels have been conducting at-sea transshipment in compliance with the measure adopted. In 2014, 51 vessels were authorized to transship at-sea and 45 vessels were authorized to conduct in-port transshipment. In-port transshipment was conducted in accordance with the regulations applied by the port States concerned. The detailed report on the implementation of Regional Observer Program of ICCAT in 2014 by Chinese Taipei was duly submitted to the ICCAT Secretariat.

4.11 Statistical Document (ICCAT Recs. 01-21, 01-22, 03-19)

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendation, the system for issuing “ICCAT Bigeye tuna Statistical Document” and “ICCAT Swordfish Statistical Document” have been operative since 1 July 2002 and 1 January 2003, respectively. In 2014, 596 Statistical Documents were issued for the trading of bigeye tuna and swordfish caught in the Atlantic Ocean. Among which, 68.1% were issued for bigeye tuna, 31.8% for swordfish. Most of the catch was exported to Japan.

4.12 Bluefin Tuna Catch Documentation (ICCAT Recs. 11-20, 13-16)

In accordance with ICCAT recommendations, Chinese Taipei established a domestic regulation for the purpose of implementing ICCAT bluefin tuna catch documentation in 2008. In fact, as no fishing on bluefin tuna was authorized, no Atlantic Bluefin tuna Catch Documentation (BCDs) were issued by Chinese Taipei in 2014.

4.13 Summary of Access Agreements (ICCAT Rec. 11-16)

In 2014, 4 vessels of Chinese Taipei have fished in waters under the jurisdiction of Sierra Leone. The catches include bigeye tuna, yellowfin tuna, swordfish, albacore, swordfish, billfish and by-catch species by longliners, except for bluefin tuna and specific shark species prohibited by ICCAT.

4.14 Steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04

In accordance with ICCAT Rec. 12-04, Chinese Taipei's catch of Atlantic white marlin and blue marlin was, respectively, limited to 50 t and 150 t in 2014. To ensure the catch of white marlin and blue marlin did not exceed the limit, and to minimize the chances of overuse of such limit, the Fisheries Agency provided each vessel an individual catch limit. Once the individual vessel catch limit is exhausted, the fishermen must release alive or discard dead the abovementioned species.

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

Some difficulties were encountered in meeting the reporting requirements established by ICCAT for species encountered as by-catch in ICCAT fisheries and the *Recommendation by ICCAT on information collection and harmonization of data on by-catch and discards in ICCAT fisheries* (Rec. 11-10) which requires CPCs to provide by-catch and discard data. Chinese Taipei has taken the necessary steps to collect and report these data to the extent possible. However, there are some difficulties in measuring physical details, such as weight and length of the by-catch or discards, because part of the by-catch was released alive or discarded dead without being taken on board. Therefore, the crews or observer on board could only record the number of the by-catch.

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Table 1. The catch statistics (in round weight, t) for Chinese Taipei’s tuna longline fleet operating in the Atlantic Ocean during 2003-2014.

YEAR	ALB	N.ALB	S.ALB	BET	YFT	BFT	SBF ²	SWO	N.SWO	S.SWO	WHM	BUM	BIL ³	SKJ	OTH	BSH	SMA	FAL	POR	OTHER SHARKS	TOTAL
2003	21,908	4,557	17,351	21,563	6,486	445	170	1,511	257	1,254	104	319	112	40	931	692	710	163	0	238	55,392
2004	17,566	4,278	13,288	17,717	5,824	51	17	775	30	745	172	315	59	43	871	1,006	178	22	0	174	44,790
2005	13,270	2,540	10,730	11,984	3,596	277	2	884	140	744	56	151	104	38	1,106	1,106	147	13	0	189	32,923
2006	14,650	2,357	12,293	2,965	1,260	9	0	549	172	377	44	99	105	38	1,289	2,393	168	3	0	114	23,686
2007	14,443	1,297	13,146	12,116	1,947	0	0	774	103	671	54	233	184	16	1,759	2,469	236	7	0	178	34,416
2008	11,073	1,107	9,966	10,418	1,122	0	3	809	82	727	38	148	149	27	1,412	1,952	147	5	0	107	27,410
2009	9,541	863	8,678	13,252	1,391	0	3	701	89	612	28	195	108	6	1,239	1,429	129	3	0	65	28,090
2010	12,562	1,587	10,975	13,189	824	0	5	498	88	410	20	153	57	13	1,782	1,724	158	0	2	20	31,007
2011	14,399	1,367	13,032	13,732	1,768	0	12	616	192	424	28	199	94	16	2,353	2,286	216	0	0	80	35,799
2012	13,992	1,180	12,812	10,805	1,070	0	17	545	166	379	15	133	237	13	1,903	2,035	164	0	0	30	30,959
2013	10,913	2,394	8,519	10,316	1,259	0	17	697	115	582	7	78	286	13	1,612	2,238	165	0	1	112	27,711
2014	7,622	947	6,675	13,272	1,041	0	13	484	78	406	7	62	164	11	1,273	2,205	162	0	0	110	26,426

¹ Preliminary data.

² The catch estimate of SBF has been revised to be consistent with CCSBT catch table since 2004.

³ The catch estimate of BIL includes sailfish, longbill spearfish, shortbill spearfish, black marlin and other billfish.

Table 2. Report of Implementation of the ICCAT Management Standard for Large-scale Tuna Longline Vessels in 2014.

a. Management in the fishing grounds

	<i>Scientific Observer boarding</i>	<i>Satellite-based vessel monitoring system</i>	<i>Daily or required periodic catch report</i>	<i>Entry/Exit report</i>
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More than 10% coverage on bigeye tuna fishing vessels 2. More than 5% coverage on albacore fishing vessels 	100%	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Logbook report (catch record for every fishing operation) for every trip 2. Monthly/weekly/ reports via fax 3. E-logbook report (daily catch report through VMS or facsimile by bigeye-targeted vessels) 	<p>Prior authorization by area and group</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All vessels shall fish in fishing areas designated to the group they belong, and shall not fish in non-designated areas without prior authorization 2. Changing fishing areas/oceans should be approved by project application

b. Management of transshipment (from the fishing grounds to the landing ports)

	<i>Transshipment report</i>	<i>Port inspection</i>	<i>Statistical document program</i>
Yes, No	Yes	Yes	Yes
Note	Report of transshipment items is required for each transshipment	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application and permission are required for fishing vessels that are intended to access the foreign fishing ports 2. The fishing vessels shall accept inspectors dispatched by the Fisheries Agency boarding and inspection, if necessary 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Implementation of issuing swordfish Certificate of Eligibility since June 1999 and November 2000 for the U.S. and Japan respectively. 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

	<i>Landing inspection</i>	<i>Landing reporting</i>
Yes, No	Yes	Yes
Note	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inspecting catch landings according to ICCAT resolutions/recommendations at domestic ports if their presumed connection to IUU fishing has been confirmed 2. All exported frozen catch were required to be transhipped at sea or landed at authorized foreign ports 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Collecting landing data from boat owners and trade agents 2. Import/trade data provided by Japan 3. Collecting landing data at domestic ports

Table 3. Chinese Taipei contributions to ICCAT, 2008-2014.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Contribution to ICCAT</i>	<i>Note</i>
2014	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for the Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the ICCAT Fund for the Enhanced Program for Billfish Research 3) 3,000 Euros to the fund for the bluefin tuna research program
2013	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for the Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the ICCAT Fund for the Enhanced Program for Billfish Research 3) 3,000 Euros to the fund for the bluefin tuna research program
2012	111,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for the Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the ICCAT Fund for the Enhanced Program for Billfish Research 3) 3,000 Euros to the fund for the bluefin tuna research program
2011	131,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for the Commission 2) 8,000 Euros to the ICCAT Fund for the Enhanced Program for Billfish Research 3) 3,000 Euros to the fund for bluefin tuna research program 4) 20,000 Euros for enhancing research on albacore in the future
2010	100,000 Euros	100,000 Euros for the Commission
2009	108,000 Euros	Contributions including: 1) 100,000 Euros for the Commission 2) 5,000 Euros to the ICCAT Fund for the Enhanced Program for Billfish Research 3) 3,000 Euros to the fund for bluefin tuna research program
2008	100,000 Euros	100,000 Euros for the Commission

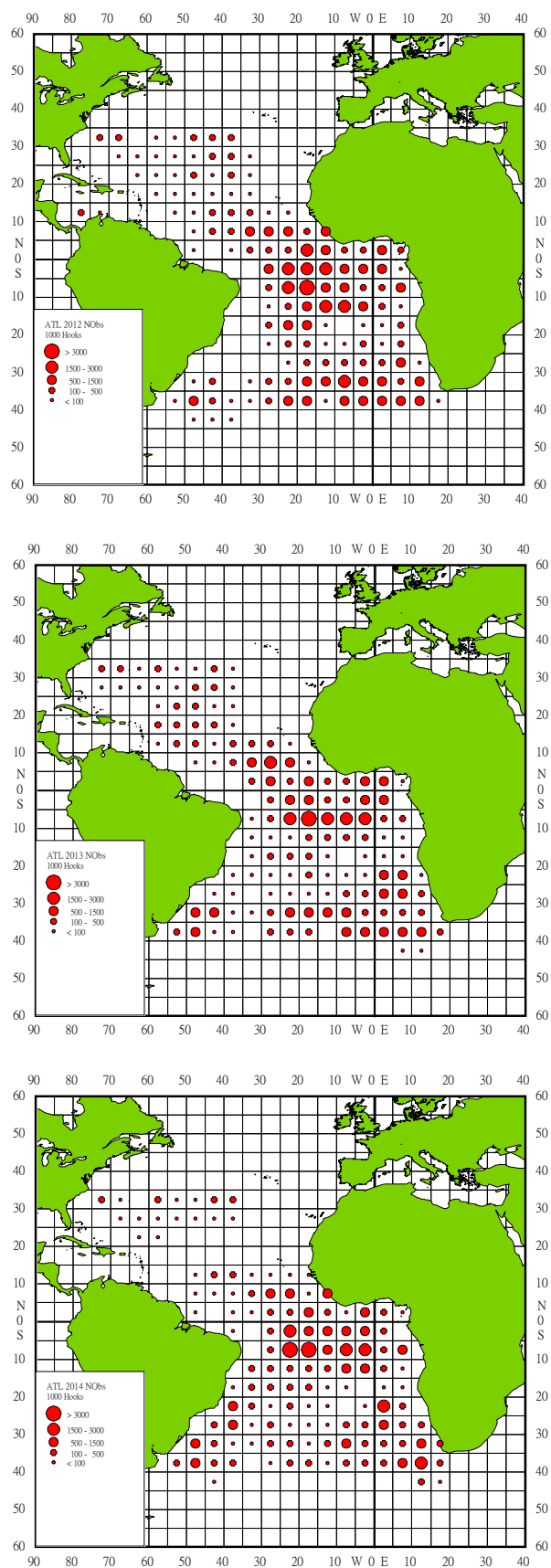


Figure 1. The fishing effort distributions (number of hooks) of Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2012 (top), 2013 (middle, preliminary data) and 2014 (lower, preliminary data).

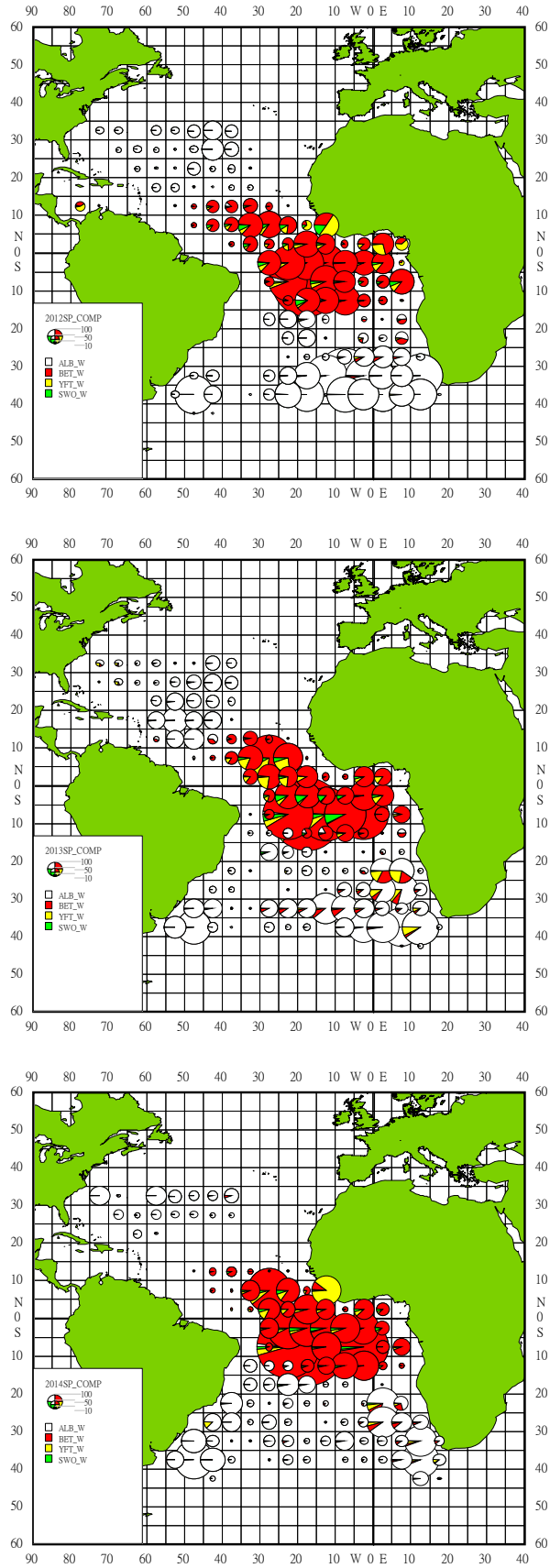


Figure 2. The catch distributions of major tuna species and swordfish of Chinese Taipei's tuna longline fishery in the Atlantic Ocean of 2012 (top), 2013 (middle, preliminary data) and 2014 (lower, preliminary data).

ANNUAL REPORT OF GUYANA¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU GUYANA
INFORME ANUAL DE GUYANA

SUMMARY

Guyana's artisanal fishery is nearshore, operating within the national Exclusive Economic Zone and targets a number of groundfish species (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae etc.). In this fishery, scombrids and sharks are taken as by-catch, and are seasonal. In 2014 a total of 399,725 kg of shark and 305,555 kg of scombrids were harvested. Sharks continue to be landed dressed, which poses a real problem for recording shark catches by individual species.

RÉSUMÉ

La pêche artisanale de la Guyana opère non loin des côtes, à l'intérieur de la zone économique exclusive nationale, et cible un certain nombre d'espèces de poissons de fond (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae, etc.). Dans cette pêche, les scombridés et les requins sont capturés en tant que prise accessoire saisonnière. En 2014, un total de 399.725 kg de requins et de 305.555 kg de scombridés a été capturé. Les requins continuent à être débarqués en poids manipulé, ce qui pose un véritable problème pour l'enregistrement des prises de requins par espèce individuelle.

RESUMEN

La pesquería artesanal de Guyana se realiza cerca de la costa y opera dentro de la Zona Económica Exclusiva nacional. Se dirige a diversas especies de peces de fondo (Sciaenidae, Ariidae, Sparidae, etc.). En esta pesquería los escómbridos y los tiburones son capturas fortuitas estacionales. En 2014, se capturó un total de 399.725 kg de tiburones y 305.555 kg de escómbridos. Los tiburones continúan desembarcándose ya manipulados, lo que plantea un gran problema a la hora de consignar las capturas de tiburones por especies individuales.

Part I (Annual fisheries information)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

In 2014, there was an overall decrease in production of seafood when compared with 2013. The influx of *sargassum* weeds in the waters caused fishers to reduce their fishing activities. The spate of piracy continues to affect the artisanal fishers and there were losses of lives and fishing gears. Fishers were encouraged to install GPS on their vessels and other safety devices for protection at sea.

In 2014, World Wildlife Fund commenced a pilot project with the artisanal gillnetters using fishing gauge between 5-6 inch mesh sizes. Cameras were placed onboard the vessels to record the operation of the gear. The objective of the program is to observe the amount of turtles caught and to estimate the amount of discards and juveniles.

1.1 Description of the fishery

In Guyana, there is an inshore artisanal fishery, using locally made boats that exploit both the demersal and pelagic species found near shore and within the national EEZ. In this fishery four gear types are common: (i) Chinese seine / fyke net, (ii) pin seine, (iii) caddell, (iv) gillnet (nylon and polyethylene).

All the boats are made from wood and are manufactured locally. The boats are 6 to 18 m in overall length and are powered by sails, outboard, or inboard engines.

¹Fisheries Department, Guyana.

1.1.1 Fishing gear and vessels

Chinese seine, caddell and pin seine vessels are flat-bottomed dories powered by sail, paddle or small outboard engines which give more maneuverability over shallow, muddy and sandy bottom areas. Chinese seines are funnel-shaped nets, 16m (52 ft) long and 4-6m (13.1-19.6 ft) wide at the mouth. The mesh size gradually tapers from 8 cm at the mouth to 1 cm at the funnel end.

Cadell or demersal longline fishing vessels ranged in size from 6.71 to 9.15 m (22-30 ft) in length. A caddell line consists of a horizontal/ground line anchored at each end, with a series of about 800 dangling/vertical lines, set with baited hooks at 2 m outwards. Each vessel carries between 4-5 wooden trays with each tray having 2-6 main lines.

Nylon gillnet boats are v-bottom boats ranging in size from 7.63 to 9.15 m (25 – 30 ft) in length. These boats have no cabin but are equipped with an icebox and are usually powered by 48-hp outboard engines. The fishers therefore conduct daily fishing trips. Vessels using the (polyethylene) gillnet gear are v-bottom vessels with a length range of 12.2-15.25 m (40-50 ft). These vessels have a cabin and utilize diesel-powered inboard engines. The length of the trip for a gillnet vessel is usually 10-21 days.

Approximately 60% of the artisanal vessels use gillnets and fishing is done in coastal / shallow waters. The fishers would normally harvest all available species of fish in season for example, snappers and trout, with sharks comprising the main portion of the by-catch. The gillnet gear is responsible for capturing 90% of the sharks landed in Guyana.

For a normal fishing trip, a vessel would spend 7-15 days at sea. Sharks are harvested all year round, with a peak in landings usually during May – December. The use of mixed gears on vessels is notable, including gauges of gillnets.

1.1.2 Catches

Sharks and *scombrids* are exploited in Guyana mainly with the gillnet gears. This gear type is non-specific and catches all species of fish. The main target resources, however, are the smaller ground fish species (*Macrodon ancylodon*, *Nebris microps* and *Micropogonias furnieri*). Due to the incidental nature of the shark catches, this makes it difficult to control the harvest of juvenile sharks caught in the shallower waters and also to record shark catches by individual species. Other gear types that catch sharks are the caddell lines (manual longline), handline, trawl nets and pin seine.

All the landings data for sharks and *scombrids* are reported to ICCAT, together with the numbers of fishing vessels involved in these fisheries (**Tables 1 and 2**). At present effective fishing effort is not recorded, and hence only Task I data have been reported this year. Notably the shark fishery is a multimillion dollar fishing activity, and contributed significantly to the overall export of total fish products from Guyana at a value of US\$ 3.9 m for 2014, an increase of twenty nine percent when compared to the previous year. Notably, the value of the fins and glue is of significance rather than the carcass.

Section 2: Research and statistics

Sharks are landed dressed, i.e. headless and gutted. Only the juvenile sharks (caught by either caddell, Chinese seine or gillnet nylon), which account for 2% of the total catch, are landed whole. In view of this, it continues to be difficult to record shark catches by individual species. The Fisheries Department has noted the need for continued special technical assistance to address the issue of identification of dressed sharks, and is seeking assistance from external agencies such as Food and Agricultural Organization, Caribbean Regional Fisheries Organization to address this task. Some of the important species known to be caught by fishers are hammerhead, tiger, blacktip, sand and Caribbean sharpnose what is known locally as waterbelly shark.

The department is working continuously to improve its statistical reports and has prioritized the data collection sampling program. Fishers were encouraged through a sensitization program to fill logs accurately on each trip made. However, the forms are still not filled accurately. The Fisheries Department has made it mandatory that licences boat owners must to fill their logs and submit them to the department.

Part 11 (Management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT conservation and management measures

3.1 Plans for expansion

The Department of Fisheries has plans to expand the exploitation of its offshore resources for example, tuna and tuna-like species. One company was granted a one year exploratory licence to catch tunas.

Foreign vessels targeting red snapper and using hooks and lines have caught tunas and tuna-like species as by catch. Guyana is a signatory to CITES and has received the list with the species of sharks in Appendix II of CITES. The Fisheries Department is currently in the process of developing a Shark Management Plan and training on identification of sharks.

Section 4: Inspection schemes / activities

Guyana Coast Guard (GCG) and Marine Police are responsible for monitoring all of the fishing activities within Guyana's Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). In 2014 GCG has responded to several reports of piracy and assisted in locating the artisanal fishers and vessels.

Table 1. Boat count for artisanal vessel by gear types in 2014.

<i>Gear Type</i>	<i>#Vessels</i>
Gillnet polyethylene 5 –6” mesh size	296
Gillnet polyethylene 7- 8” mesh size	64
Gillnet nylon 2-4” mesh size	448
Caddell # 5 – 9 hooks	87
Chinese seine 4 –5 bundles (25 –30 lbs each)	307
Pin seine	32
Total	1234

Table 2. Scombrids and shark production by species (kg) in 2014.

<i>Scombrids</i>		<i>Sharks</i>	<i>Tuna & tuna – like species (caught by red snapper vessels)</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Scomberomorus brasiliensis</i>	<i>Scomberomorus cavalla</i>	Unidentified shark species	Unidentified	
146,265	159,289	399,725	6,692	711,971

ANNUAL REPORT OF SURINAME¹
RAPPORT ANNUEL DU SURINAME
INFORME ANUAL DE SURINAM

SUMMARY

The Republic of Suriname is a country on the northeastern Atlantic coast of South America. It is bordered by French Guiana to the East, Guyana to the West and Brazil to the South. Highly migratory species, such as yellowfin tuna, pass through our Exclusive Economic Zone annually. Suriname has one flag vessel that has a license for catching king mackerel but due to some difficulties with the captain and crewmembers the vessel has not yet targeted any tuna or tuna-like species. Tuna and tuna-like species are now landed only by foreign flag vessels at the port of Suriname. Therefore, Suriname does not have any data to report to ICCAT right now. These vessels are from Panama, so Panama has the obligation to report data to ICCAT. The type of gear is longline with boat length between 18-24 m. The main species that are being landed are yellowfin tuna, albacore, blue shark and other species such as mahi mahi and wahoo. The species are landed in two ways, fresh on ice and frozen.

RÉSUMÉ

La République du Suriname est un pays situé sur la côte atlantique Nord-Est de l'Amérique du Sud. Il est bordé à l'est par la Guyane française, à l'ouest par la Guyana et au Sud par le Brésil. Des espèces de grands migrants, telles que l'albacore, passent chaque année par notre zone économique exclusive. Le Suriname dispose d'un navire battant son pavillon qui est muni d'une licence pour capturer le thazard barré, mais en raison de certaines difficultés rencontrées avec le capitaine et des membres d'équipage, le navire n'a pas encore ciblé des thonidés ou des espèces apparentées. Les thonidés et les espèces apparentées sont désormais débarqués par des navires sous pavillon étranger au port du Suriname. Le Suriname n'a donc actuellement aucune donnée à déclarer à l'ICCAT. Ces navires proviennent du Panama, de sorte que le Panama est tenu de déclarer les données à l'ICCAT. Le type d'engin est la palangre et les navires mesurent entre 18 et 24 m. Les principales espèces débarquées sont : l'albacore, le germon, le requin peau bleue et d'autres espèces telles que la coryphène et le thazard bâtard. Les poissons sont débarqués de deux façons différentes : à l'état frais conservés sur de la glace et surgelés.

RESUMEN

La República de Surinam es un país situado en la costa atlántica nororiental de Sudamérica. Comparte frontera con la Guyana francesa en el este, Guyana en el oeste y Brasil en el sur; Las especies altamente migratorias, como el rabil, atraviesan anualmente nuestra Zona Económica Exclusiva. Surinam cuenta con un buque abanderado y tiene licencia para capturar carite lucio, pero debido a algunas dificultades con el capitán y los miembros de la tripulación, el buque no se ha dirigido aún a los túnidos o especies afines. Los túnidos y especies afines ahora se desembarcan solo en el puerto de Surinam por buques de pabellón extranjero. Por lo tanto, Surinam no tiene actualmente ningún dato que comunicar a ICCAT. Los buques son de Panamá por lo que Panamá es quién tiene la obligación de comunicar los datos a ICCAT. El tipo de arte es palangre, con una eslora de entre 18 y 24 m. Las principales especies desembarcadas son rabil, atún blanco, tintorera y otras especies como dorado y peto. Estas especies se desembarcan de dos formas, frescas conservadas en hielo y congeladas.

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Part I (information on fisheries, research and statistics)

Section 1: Annual fisheries information

The fishing fleet of Suriname can be divided into two main groups, the industrial and the artisanal. There is a licensing scheme in force covering both fleets which consists of a maximum number of allowable licenses issued for each category. The registration of industrial vessels is divided into three categories: 1. SA – vessels (these are only Surinamese flag vessels) 2. SB – vessels (fifty percent Surinamese and fifty percent foreign flag vessels) 3. SC – vessels (these are only foreign flag vessels).

We have one designated port into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry which is called the port of Cevihás and is located in Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname.

Section 2: Research and statistics

The Statistics and Research Division of the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for recording and processing statistical data.

The licensing scheme also obliges the master of each vessel to regularly submit landing declaration forms at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department. These forms include quantities of landings by species and effective fishing effort. Fishing effort can be limited by restricting the number of fishing licenses issued.

Only for the tuna and tuna-like species, two data collectors of the Fisheries Department are permanently based at the port of Cevihás at the time of landing. Regarding data collections, at present, yellowfin tuna is the most important species landed by foreign flag vessels.

ANNEX 1 TO PART I OF ANNUAL REPORT (SCIENTIFIC REPORT)

Number	Requirement	Response
GENERAL - all species		
S1	Annual Reports (Scientific)	30 July 2015 sent to ICCAT.
S2	Fleet Characteristics	Not applicable
S3	Estimation of nominal catch Task I	29 July 2015 sent to ICCAT.
S4	Catch & Effort (Task II)	Not applicable
S5	Size samples (Task II)	Not applicable
S6	Catch estimated by size	Not applicable
S7	Tagging declarations (conventional and electronic)	Not applicable
S8	Catches from sport & recreational fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea (all tuna and tuna-like species)	Not applicable
S9	Specific data to determine separately the magnitude of recreational fisheries of each species	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in recreational fisheries for tuna and tuna-like species.
S10	Information collected under domestic observer programs	See section 5.
S11	Alternative scientific monitoring approach	See section 5.
S12	Information and data on pelagic <i>Sargassum</i>	Not applicable
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
BLUEFIN TUNA		
S14	Sport and recreational fishing data	Not applicable. Suriname is not involved in any bluefin tuna fishing activities.
S15	Size sampling from farms	Not applicable
S17	The results of programme using stereoscopic cameras systems or alternative techniques that provide the equivalent precision at time of caging (covering 100% of all cagings)	Not applicable

S18	Information on and data collected under the national BFT observer programmes	Not applicable
S19	Report on fishing mortality of all W-BFT, including dead discards	Not applicable
S20	Information on confiscated bluefin tuna of unauthorised by-catch	Not applicable
S21	Details of cooperative research programs on W-BFT to be undertaken	Not applicable
S22	Updates to abundance indices and other fishery indicators	Not applicable
S23	Information resulting from GBYP related research including new information resulting from enhanced biological sampling activities	Not applicable
TROPICAL TUNA		
S24	Information from logbooks on BET/YFT vessels	Not applicable
S25	Management Plans for the use of fish aggregating devices	Not applicable
SWORDFISH		
S26	Best available data on SWO, including by sex and discards and effort statistics	Not applicable
BILLFISH		
S27	Results of scientific programmes for billfish	Not applicable
S28	Report on methods for estimating live and dead discards of blue marlin and white marlin/spearfish	Not applicable
SHARK		
S29	CPCs shall submit Task I and Task II data for sharks including available historical data	29 July 2015 sent to ICCAT.
S30	Task I and Task II of thresher sharks, including discards and releases	Not applicable
S31	CPCs shall record through their observer programs the number of discards and releases of silky sharks with indication of status (dead or alive) and report it to ICCAT	Not applicable
S32	Plan for improving data collection for sharks on a species specific level	Not applicable
S33	Task I and Task II of silky sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S34	Task I and Task II of hammerhead sharks caught for local consumption	Not applicable
S35	Number of discards and releases of hammerhead sharks with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable
S36	Number of discards and releases of oceanic whitetip with indication of status (dead or alive)	Not applicable
OTHER BY-CATCH		
S37	Provision of existing identification guides for sharks, seabirds and turtles and marine mammals caught in the Convention area	Not applicable
S38	Information on interactions of its fleet with sea turtles in ICCAT fisheries by gear type	Not applicable
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

S40	CPCs shall report the by-catch and discard data	Not applicable
S41	Notification of measures taken on the collection of by-catch and discard data in artisanal fisheries through alternative means	Not applicable
S42	CPCs shall report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch and reduce discards, and on any relevant research	Not applicable

Part II (management implementation)

Section 3: Implementation of ICCAT Conservation and Management Measures

ANNUAL REPORT PART II, SECTION 3

Category	N°	Information required	Response
GEN	0001	Annual Reports (Commission)	<p>Suriname is committed to complying with all the recommendations issued by ICCAT to achieve sustainable management of tuna and tuna-like species.</p> <p>With a view to monitoring compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures and the Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (Rec. 12-07), Suriname, as a port CPC, is still seeking assistance to train our inspectors.</p> <p>All fishing vessels authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area are required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS).</p>
GEN	0002	Report on implementation of reporting obligations for all ICCAT fisheries, including shark species	<p>With a view to monitoring compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures and the recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (12-07), Suriname, as port CPC, is still seeking for assistance to train our inspectors.</p> <p>The foreign fishing vessels must fulfil the following obligations in order to land their fish, caught in the ICCAT Convention area, in Suriname:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Have a valid fishing license – Be fitted with a Vessel Monitoring System, by satellite tracking system – Strictly follow all the recommendations issued by ICCAT for their fishery – Submit a monthly report of catches to the fishing authorities in Suriname.

			In compliance with shark conservation and management measures all foreign flagged vessels have 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. The masters of these vessels have also been provided with a card with pictures of sharks that are prohibited to catch, have on board or to land.
GEN	0003	ICCAT Compliance Reporting Table	Not applicable. Suriname does not have any flag vessels targeting tunas.
GEN	0004	Vessel Chartering - summary report	Not applicable
GEN	0005	Vessel Chartering - arrangements and termination	Not applicable
GEN	0006	Transshipment reports (at sea and in port)	Not applicable
GEN	0007	Transshipment declaration (at sea)	Not applicable
GEN	0008	Carrier Vessels authorised to receive transshipment of tuna and tuna-like species in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable
GEN	0009	LSPLVs which are authorised to tranship to carrier vessels in the Atlantic Ocean and any subsequent modifications	Not applicable
GEN	0010	Points of contact for port entry notifications	17 October 2013 sent to ICCAT.
GEN	0011	List of designated ports into which foreign fishing vessels may request entry	17 October 2013 sent to ICCAT.
GEN	0012	Notification period required for entry into port of foreign fishing vessels	17 October 2013 sent to ICCAT.
GEN	0013	Copies of port inspection reports	See section 5.
GEN	0014	Copies of port inspection reports containing apparent infringements	See section 5.
GEN	0015	Action taken following port inspection if apparent infringement is found	See section 5.
GEN	0016	Notification of results of investigation of apparent infringements following port inspection	See section 5.
GEN	0017	Information of bilateral arrangement for Port Inspection	See section 5.
GEN	0018	Access Agreements and changes	Sent to ICCAT on 6 May 6 2014. Suriname has no access agreement with Panama, however we allow Panamanian flagged vessels to fish in waters under Surinamese jurisdiction for species managed by ICCAT through our national licensing scheme.
GEN	0019	Summary of activities carried out pursuant to access agreements, including all catches	According to national legislation all foreign vessels must land their fish only at the central fishery harbour which is called the port of Cevihas and is located in Paramaribo, the capital of Suriname.

			<p>Two data collectors of the Fisheries department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries are permanently based at the port of Cevihias for data collection purposes at the time of landing. All fishing vessels, authorized to fish for tuna and tuna-like species in the ICCAT Convention area are also required to install satellite-based vessel monitoring system (VMS).</p> <p>The licensing scheme also obliges the master of each vessel to submit landing declaration forms at the end of each trip to the Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries. These forms include quantities of landings by species.</p>
GEN	0020	List of vessels greater than 20 metres	Sent to ICCAT on 15 July 2014.
GEN	0021	Vessels 20 m or greater internal actions report	Not applicable
GEN	0023	Techniques used to manage sport and recreational fisheries	Not applicable
GEN	0024	Vessels involved in IUU fishing	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on presumed IUU activities of fishing vessels 12 meters or greater LOA or have sighted vessels engaged in such activities.
GEN	0025	Comments on IUU allegations	Not applicable
GEN	0026	Trade Measures Submission of import and landing data	Not applicable. Suriname does not import tuna and tuna-like species.
GEN	0027	Data on non-compliance	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on suspected non-compliance with ICCAT measures.
GEN	0028	Findings of investigations in relation to allegations of non-compliance	Not applicable. Suriname has no relevant information to report.
GEN	0029	Vessels sightings	Not applicable. Suriname has no information on vessel sightings.
GEN	0030	Actions taken with regard to reports of vessel sightings	Not applicable
BFT	1001	Bluefin tuna farming facilities	Not applicable
BFT	1002	Bluefin tuna farming reports	Not applicable
BFT	1003	Carry-over of caged fish	Not applicable
BFT	1004	Bluefin tuna caging declaration	Not applicable
BFT	1005	Bluefin tuna traps	Not applicable
BFT	1007	Fishing, inspection and capacity reduction plans for 2014	Not applicable
BFT	1008	Adjustments to farming capacity plan	Not applicable
BFT	1009	Modifications to fishing plans or individual quotas	Not applicable
BFT	1010	Report on implementation of Rec. 14-04, including Information on regulations and other related documents adopted for implementation of 14-04	Not applicable
BFT	1011	Bluefin tuna catches 2014	Not applicable
BFT	1012	Bluefin tuna catching vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1013	Bluefin tuna other vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1014	Joint Fishing Operations	Not applicable
BFT	1015	VMS messages	Not applicable
BFT	1016	Inspection plans	Not applicable

BFT	1017	List of inspection vessels	Not applicable
BFT	1018	Names of authorized agencies and of individual inspectors	Not applicable
BFT	1019	Copies of inspection reports	Not applicable
BFT	1020	Bluefin tuna transshipment ports	Not applicable
BFT	1021	Bluefin tuna landing ports	Not applicable
BFT	1022	Bluefin tuna weekly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1023	Bluefin tuna monthly catch reports	Not applicable
BFT	1024	E-BFT fishery closures	Not applicable
BFT	1025	Report on steps taken to encourage tag and release of all fish less than 30 kg/115 cm	Not applicable
BFT	1026	Validated bluefin catch documents unless entered into eBCD	Not applicable
BFT	1027	BCD Annual Report	Not applicable
BFT	1028	Validation seals and signatures for BCDs	Not applicable
BFT	1029	BCD Contact points	Not applicable
BFT	1030	BCD legislation	Not applicable
BFT	1031	BCD tagging summary, sample tag	Not applicable
BFT	1032	Vessels not included as BFT fishing vessels and presumed to have fished E-BFT	Not applicable
BFT	1033	Data needed for registration in eBCD system	Not applicable
TRO	2001	List of TROP vessels and subsequent changes	Not applicable
TRO	2002	List of authorized vessels which fished bigeye and/or yellowfin and/or skipjack tunas in 2014	Not applicable
TRO	2003	Reports on investigation of IUU activity by TROP vessels	Not applicable
TRO	2004	Annual report on implementation of the area/time closure for BET/YFT/SKJ	Not applicable
TRO	2006	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
TRO	2007	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
TRO	2008	Observer reports	See section 5.
SWO	3001	Data from ICCAT statistical document programs	Not applicable
SWO	3002	Validation seals and signatures for SDPs	Not applicable
SWO	3003	List of vessels targeting Med-SWO, including special permits for harpoons and longline	Not applicable
SWO	3004	List of sport/recreational vessels authorized to catch Med-SWO	Not applicable
SWO	3005	List of special fishing permits for harpoons or longline for highly-migratory pelagic stocks in the Mediterranean for the previous year	Not applicable
SWO	3006	Report on implementation of Med-SWO closure	Not applicable
SWO	3007	Development or fishing/management plan for north Swordfish	Not applicable
BIL	5001	Notification of prohibition of dead discards of marlins	Not applicable. Suriname has no domestic legislation that prohibits dead discards of marlins.

BIL	5002	Report on steps taken to implement Rec. 12-04 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures	Not applicable
SHK	7001	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that hammerhead sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7002	Notification of the necessary measures to ensure that silky sharks taken by developing coastal CPCs will not enter international trade	Not applicable
SHK	7003	Report on actions taken domestically to monitor catches and conserve and manage shortfin mako sharks	Not applicable
SHK	7004	Report on steps taken to implement Recommendation 11-08 through domestic law or regulations, including monitoring, control and surveillance measures that support implementation	Not applicable
SHK	7005	All CPCs submit to the ICCAT Secretariat details of their implementation of and compliance with shark conservation and management measures (Recs. 04-10, 07-06, 09-07, 10-08, 10-07, 11-08 and 11-15)	In compliance with shark conservation and management measures all foreign flagged vessels have to land their sharks with the fins attached, they may also slice the fins half-off and attached them to the body of the shark. The masters of these vessels are also been provided with a card with pictures of sharks that are prohibited to catch, have on board or to land.
BYC	8001	Report on implementation of Rec 10-09, paras 1, 2 and 7, and relevant actions taken to implement the FAO guidelines	Not applicable
BYC	8002	Report on Implementation of seabird mitigation measures and NPOA for seabirds	Not applicable
BYC	8003	Report on steps taken to mitigate by-catch & reduce discards and any relevant research in this field	Not applicable
SDP	9001	Description of pilot electronic statistical document systems	Not applicable
MISC	9002	Information and clarification regarding objections to ICCAT Recs	Not applicable. Suriname has not lodged an objection to a recommendation adopted in accordance with Convention procedures.

Section 4: Implementation of other ICCAT conservation and management measures

The Institute for Fisheries Inspection (VKI) conducts quality inspections on all fishing landings, which are exported. All fish and fish products which are exported to the European Union need to have an illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing catch certificate. The Fisheries Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries is responsible for the validation of illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing catch certificate.

The Suriname Coast Guard is responsible for monitoring all of the fishing activities within the territorial waters and the Suriname's Exclusive Economic Zone. The Customs Authority is also based permanently at the central fishing port.

All foreign vessels are required to inform the central fishery port and the Maritime Authorities Suriname (MAS) 3 days before entering the port, along with information on the total catch (species and weight).

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

Suriname certainly has plans for implementing a Fisheries National Observer program.

Almost all tuna and especially sharks are landed dressed, i.e. headless, tailless and gutted. In view of this, it continues to be difficult to record some tuna and shark catches by individual species.

With a view to monitoring compliance with ICCAT conservation and management measures and the Recommendation by ICCAT for an ICCAT Scheme for Minimum Standards for Inspection in Port (Rec. 12-07), Suriname, as a port CPC, is still seeking assistance to train our inspectors. On the 25 January 2013 we sent a letter to the ICCAT Secretariat, with reference No. 080, requesting assistance.