

**ICCAT-GBYP OPERATIONAL MEETING ON TAGGING,
BIOLOGICAL AND GENETIC SAMPLING AND ANALYSES**
(Madrid, Spain, April 17 & 18, 2012)

1. Opening, adoption of the agenda and meeting arrangements

As a part of the activities of the ICCAT Atlantic-wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP), an Operational Meeting on Tagging, Biological and Genetic Sampling and Analyses was held at the ICCAT Secretariat in Madrid, April 17 & 18, 2012. Mr. Driss Meski, ICCAT Executive Secretary, opened the meeting and welcomed participants, acknowledging the broad participation. He emphasized the critical value of the work of the GBYP and the importance of the current meeting for planning the operational aspects of this year's research, particularly in light of the shortfall in the budget.

Dr. Antonio Di Natale, the GBYP Coordinator, chaired the meeting and Dr. Clay Porch was rapporteur. Dr. Di Natale welcomed the meeting participants and proceeded to review the Agenda which was adopted and is attached as **Appendix 1**. The List of Participants is included in **Appendix 2**.

2. Review of Phase 2 activities

Dr. Di Natale gave an overview of GBYP activities in the last year. This was followed by more detailed reports on GBYP tagging activities (Dr. Jose Cort), the electronic tagging carried out by WWF-MedPO in Morocco under auspices of the GBYP (Dr. Sergi Tudela), the electronic tagging carried out by IEO-Malaga (Dr. Antonio Medina) and biological/genetic sampling and analyses (Dr. Haritz Arrizabalaga). The group acknowledged the value and significance of the work that had been completed and expressed its appreciation to all those involved.

2.1 Biological sampling

The group noted that the biological sampling conducted in 2011 had been extremely successful in the collection of samples and completion of analyses, particularly in light of the late start due to when the contract was awarded and other administrative/legal constraints that needed to be resolved. However, the group noted that it had not been able to collect samples from a number of important areas, including the Azores, Canary Islands, North Africa (Libya, Tunisia) as well as parts of the central Mediterranean (Croatia) and the eastern Mediterranean (off Lebanon). The group concurred that it is important to expand the areas to be sampled in 2012 to fill these gaps while continuing to cover the fisheries sampled during 2011. Samples from the central and eastern Mediterranean are critical for resolving questions on stock structure and the problems in interpreting some of the genetic results from 2011. The group stressed the need for repeated sampling in the areas sampled in 2011 in order to be able to characterize interannual variability that exists among fish in different years in the same areas and to ensure that the full range of variability has been sufficiently defined, particularly in areas where the number of samples is relatively small. It was recognized that, given budgetary constraints, it may not be cost-effective or possible to sample everywhere bluefin tuna are found. Thus, it was recommended that, from the perspective of improving stock assessments, priority should be given to areas where important fisheries exist. Nevertheless, it may be possible to obtain some samples at minimal cost from areas where there are currently no substantial fisheries (e.g., the Azores) through collaboration with national scientists and sport fishers. Such opportunities should be pursued. The group recommended integrating as much as possible sampling from these additional areas within the biological sampling tender proposal.

The group recommended that the description of the sampling protocol should include not only how each sample was taken from a fish, but that the procedure used for selecting the actual fish to be sampled (for example, the choice of vessel, the selection of the fish within a landing and the segment of the fishery for which the samples are believed to be representative) should also be included in the report of the biological sampling work. It is important that the selection process used for the actual fish to be sampled provides, to the extent possible, a representative sample of fishery from which they are taken. It was also pointed out that, to the extent possible, the sex of the fish sampled should be determined and recorded in the database (either by direct examination or through the collection of tissue/mucous samples for subsequent analysis) in order to be able to examine possible sexual dimorphism in biological parameters.

It was noted that adequately sampling for an age length key for stock assessment purposes entails regular (i.e., annual) and widespread geographic sampling and requires long-term commitment, extending well beyond the current time frame of the GBYP. Programs, such as the EU Data Collection Framework (DCF), are appropriate

approaches for achieving this. However, similar programs need to be implemented in areas outside the EU if all fisheries are to be covered. In addition, as regards the fisheries covered by the EU DCF, concerns were expressed about whether the current level of sampling was sufficient within all the strata. The group also noted that there was a need to ensure that standardized protocols for processing and aging the samples are used both within the EU DCF and between the EU DCF and any new programs. Currently, according to the information available at the meeting, many samples of hard parts from the EU program have not yet been processed. In addition, where samples have been processed, the different investigators have not always collaborated to ensure that the methods employed are comparable (e.g., by comparing age determinations among readers from different laboratories). The meeting encourages the EU scientists to process those hard parts which have not yet been aged and to carry out cross validation.

The representative from EU noted that a review process of the DCF programme is carried out every year and that it would be useful for ICCAT representatives to participate in this process. It was noted that the data from this programme are not necessarily included in the data submissions from participating CPCs and that the ICCAT Secretariat should request these data on an annual basis (ICCAT, as an end-user, can request the data from EU DG-MARE (and, consequently, the EU Member States), which according to EU DCF, are under obligation to provide them. The meeting recommended that ICCAT participate in the review process and that it requests the data on an annual basis.

2.2 Tagging

The meeting discussion focused on three aspects of the tagging program: (1) conventional tag deployment, (2) recovery and reporting rate activities, and (3) electronic tags.

There was discussion regarding the implication of the low reporting rates observed in previous tagging campaigns. It was recognized that the success of the current tagging program (both for conventional and electronic tags) is critically dependent upon achieving a high reporting rate for recovered tags. A number of initiatives have been initiated to ensure improved reporting rates. These include, among others, substantially larger rewards for returned tags. It was also explained that the low reporting rate observed during past studies was the reason that the GBYP program was currently devoting considerable resources to a tagging awareness campaign across the Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea. This awareness campaign was assigned a very high priority. The campaign is to include not only advertising (e.g., posters capillary distribution, media reports, etc.) but also direct contact with those who are likely to find tags (e.g., fishermen, farms and trap operators), ideally at the time the fish are landed or harvested. To further this end, the group was requested to take advantage of the expertise at the present meeting to develop a list of ports where substantial numbers of young bluefin tuna are landed so that the tagging awareness campaign can focus its direct contact efforts (meetings, tag-recovery individuals, etc.) in the most effective manner (**Appendix 3**).

The reporting rate of recovered tags was also expected to be improved through cooperative agreements with the ICCAT Regional Observer Program (see below).

Nevertheless, achieving high reporting rates can be difficult, particularly as fishing activities are spread over a wide area and fish are landed at a large number of ports (**Appendix 4**). The possibility remains that the reporting rates from the various fisheries will remain low. Moreover, the fisheries on juveniles have decreased substantially due to ICCAT regulations and are expected to further decrease in 2012, in which case the number of actual recoveries will likely be low. There was also concern that data for actually estimating the reporting rates (which is critical for the estimation of some parameters from the tagging data) may not be possible to collect. Accordingly, the GBYP Steering Committee had recommended modification of the previous tagging program to include a scientific recovery activity. This would ensure that the tagging program would be able to produce estimable results (e.g., abundance estimates) independent of the returns from the commercial fishery. In order for this to be successful, it requires an increase in the number of fish tagged and focusing releases mostly on age 1 fish in 2012. In 2013, it will be essential to ensure the implementation of sufficient scientific recovery activity. The intention is to use simultaneously the vessels conducting the tagging to re-capture fish tagged in previous years, but this will require increasing the capturing effort for examination of the presence of tags (not necessarily tagging all fish) and ensuring that the appropriate age classes are targeted.

The group agreed with the recommendation of the Steering Committee that the 2012 tagging program should attempt to release a minimum of 10,000 conventional tags among the key areas known to support substantial concentrations of age 1 bluefin tuna. The group took advantage of the expertise at the meeting to define the areas and time periods where surface concentrations of juvenile bluefin could be expected to be encountered (see

Figure 1). The group recognized that while the focus of tagging in 2012 should be on 1-year old fish, some schools frequently contain mixed ages which include 2- and 3-year old fish. It agreed that these ages should be tagged when encountered. In so far as possible, similar effort should be applied to each area relative to the density of fish among areas, such that the number of fish tagged is more or less commensurate with the local abundance of juvenile bluefin tuna. It is important that a sufficient number of releases occur in different areas to allow for incomplete mixing and to be able to compensate for this in the analyses if this is found to occur.

In light of the previous problems in reporting rates from other programmes, a question was raised about the value of using internal archival tags during the 2012 activities rather than pop-up tags. As noted above, the considerable activities being undertaken under the tag awareness campaign were expected to improve the reporting rates. Moreover, it was noted that archival implantable tags were preferable to pop-up tags in this case, because of the longer time series of data they can collect. The critical information in terms of the objective of the conventional tagging program is that on inter-annual mixing among areas. Currently, pop-up tags are not able to provide information over such extended periods. The meeting emphasized the importance that these archival tags be applied to the same age ranges and in the same areas and time periods as those of the conventional tagging program.

The meeting noted that the GBYP has already purchased a number of Mini-PATs. These were initially intended to provide information for the aerial survey on surfacing behavior of adult bluefin tuna. With the suspension of the aerial survey and the budgetary constraints, the Steering Committee had recommended that these now be deployed on juveniles to provide additional information on mixing and movement rates. The meeting also suggested that it might be valuable to use some of these tags to obtain additional information on the movement of adults released from Moroccan traps, if no additional deployment costs were involved.

The meeting recognized the valuable information that has been collected by the mini-PATs implanted in 2011 by both WWF-MedPO and IEO, under the auspices of ICCAT-GBYP, on fish released from Moroccan traps and in the Mediterranean. The meeting was informed about their plan to continue this collaborative scientific work in 2012, to extend also this tagging to the western Mediterranean and the Adriatic Sea. The meeting acknowledged this invaluable effort and recognized that this work is very worthwhile to improve the understanding of bluefin biology. It emphasized that this work should be considered under the auspices of the GBYP and that the GBYP should provide whatever support it can to facilitate this work, including logistic arrangements.

There was considerable discussion on the logistical constraints of tagging in all the areas identified in **Figure 1**. The GBYP tagging activities in 2011 focused on areas in the Bay of Biscay, the Strait of Gibraltar, and the western and central Mediterranean Sea, but did not include potentially important areas in the Adriatic Sea, the eastern Mediterranean and elsewhere. The distribution of juveniles in the eastern Mediterranean is poorly documented. It is unlikely to be cost effective to send tagging vessels in search of juvenile aggregations in this area and the current budget is not sufficient to allow such exploratory tagging activity. The group considered that a better strategy would be to encourage and support opportunistic tagging in the region by supplying GBYP tags and other support to the extent possible. It further noted that in any opportunistic tagging, the GBYP tagging protocols should be used, in so far as is possible. Contrary to the situation in the eastern Mediterranean, aggregations of juveniles in the Adriatic Sea are well known. Thus, the group recommended that this area be covered in the regular GBYP tagging program to the extent possible, while recognizing there will be logistical and time-frame challenges to achieve this.

The Steering Committee recommended contracting a minimum of three baitboats for at least two months each (reaching a total minimum of 6 months of vessel time). These boats need to cover the Bay of Biscay, Gibraltar area, Gulf of Lyon and the central-western Mediterranean (possibly including the Adriatic Sea). The possibility of contracting multiple tenders to tag in the different areas was discussed. The group noted that tag shedding rates and tag-induced mortality can vary greatly with the type of vessel, gear and among individuals doing the tagging. Accordingly, it is essential that the same protocols be applied by all tagging programs operating under the auspices of the GBYP (and preferably by the same tagging team).

Given the aforementioned needs and the logistical concerns, it was agreed that tenders need considerable flexibility to develop a tagging plan that can effectively balance three major considerations:

- 1) Tag a large number of juveniles (a minimum of 10,000), preferably age 1.
- 2) Spread the tags over a broad geographic range, including as many areas as possible with high concentrations of one year old fish (identified in **Figure 1**).

- 3) Accommodate logistical/budget constraints, including the availability of vessels, tagging crews and associated expenses.

The group noted the tenders will need to develop a flexible sampling strategy that can adapt the area and time frames that will be targeted based on real time information on juvenile bluefin tuna concentrations. The tenders should be expected to develop a network of contacts to provide this real-time information. The tag coordinator will be responsible for implementing the strategy, in consultation the GBYP Coordinator.

The group discussed a number of other operational aspects of the tagging program. In particular, the group recommended that the tender should consider the possibility of having two tagging cradles on board each vessel, voice recording devices, and other means, in order to increase the number of fish that can be tagged. It was also recommended that at least 60-90 fish be collected for biological samples (otoliths, spines, muscle) from each area where tagging is carried out to help characterize the age, sex and genetic composition of the tagged. Finally, the available electronic tags should be deployed according to a spatio-temporal scheme that mirrors that of the conventional tagging program to ensure that the electronic and conventional tags represent the same populations. All taggers must be adequately trained.

The group noted it would be useful for the tagging tenders to possibly consider a tag seeding experiment for the young fish in cages to estimate reporting rates from these fisheries. This requires that juvenile bluefin tuna already in cages be tagged and returned to the grow-out pens without the knowledge of the regional observers. As many cages as possible should be seeded. The same type of tags should be used for seeding. In addition, all seeded fish should be double tagged, as experiments in Australia found different shedding rates for fish tagged in the wild and within cages. The most likely and important candidates for such an experiment would be the pens in Croatia, as the fish held in these pens are predominately juvenile bluefin tuna. If it is not possible for the tagging tender to accomplish this, it was recommended that Dr. Di Natale directly contact representatives in Croatia to see if independent arrangements can be made (this may require a separate tender).

2.3 Enforcement of ICCAT Rec. 11-06

Dr. Di Natale recalled that, thanks to the support provided by the ICCAT Secretariat and all CPCs, the Commission adopted the *Recommendation by ICCAT Concerning the Atlantic-wide Research Programme for Bluefin Tuna (GBYP)* [Rec. 11-06 at its 2011 annual meeting in Istanbul, which is essential to facilitate carrying out the GBYP activity.

In particular, it will be mandatory, for all contractors, to duly implement the provision of the operative paragraph 3, i.e., concerning the Research Mortality Allowance, by requiring its reporting on the ICCAT BCD (which will have a dedicated GBYP document number)¹ and a specific GBYP form which will be the official logbook for all the GBYP activities carried out at sea that are potentially able to induce mortality (**Appendix 5**). The ICCAT Secretariat will release a circular on these provisions to all CPCs concerned.

3. Contacts with ICCAT ROP and national observers

It was noted that there is 100% coverage of ICCAT-ROP observers at the time of harvesting bluefin tuna from cages. Caged fish currently account for about 50% of the catch. As such, these observers have the potential to greatly increase the reporting rate. In light of this, the GBYP Coordinator met with the ROP observers and established a general agreement for recovering and reporting. The group recognized the importance of these arrangements and the need for continued interaction with the ROP to insure that high recovery rates are obtained from the cage fisheries.

It was noted that discussions need to be held with cage owners to establish arrangements on how rewards are to be used, mainly the way these rewards will be distributed for tags recovered from cages. In particular, this needs to be clarified for tags recovered by ROP observers but also for all tags recovered to prevent any misunderstanding and to ensure good cooperation from all individuals involved in the actual harvesting process.

¹ After the meeting, the ICCAT Secretariat noted that no provision is available for releasing special BCDs outside the limits and rules included in Rec.11-20. Furthermore, the BCD was established specifically for commercial catches and consequently there are problems for adapting it to research activities. Therefore, the Research Mortality Allowance shall be reported only on the ICCAT-GBYP form (GBYP LOGBOOK – RMA). The Secretariat will release a specific regulation on this issue.

4. Other matters

The GBYP Coordinator informed that all the GBYP Coordination staff will be available, as usual, for supporting all scientists for any needs concerning GBYP activities and for providing any information available or necessary contacts.

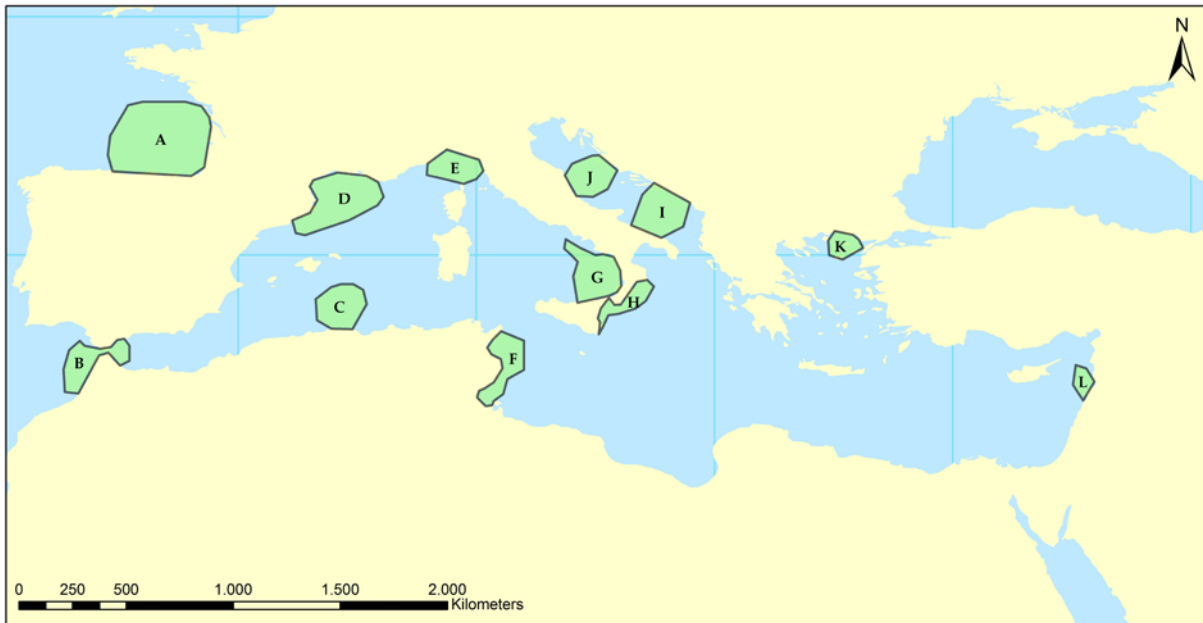


Figure 1. Location of age 1-3 juvenile bluefin tuna (*Thunnus thynnus*) concentrations, based on the knowledge of those attending the GBYP Operational Meeting. Other areas, where presence of these age classes is not confirmed in recent years, are not included. **A:** June-October -age 1-3; **B:** August- December age 1-3; **C:** all year, age 1-3 (no recent information about concentrations but only on presence); **D:** September-October age 1-3; **E:** August-October age 1-3; **F:** August-October age 1; **G:** September-November age 1-3; **H:** September-November age 1; **I:** April-June age 1-3; **J:** August-September age 1; **K:** September-October/March-April age 2-3; **L:** August-November age 1.

AGENDA

1. Discussion and adoption of the agenda.
2. General introduction about GBYP; Review of the programme requirements for Phase 3, according to the GBYP Tagging Design and the GBYP Biological sampling Design.
3. Review of the tagging activity carried out in Phase 2
4. Review of the Biological and Genetic Sampling and Analyses activity carried out in Phase 2.
5. Synergies between tagging activities and biological and genetic sampling and between GBYP activities and CPCs activities on the same issues.
6. Enforcement of Rec. 2011-06.
7. Contacts with ICCAT-ROP and national observers.
8. Geographic distribution of samplings.
9. Need to cover new areas not covered in 2011.
10. Definition of number of analyses to be carried out by type.
11. Tagging strategy, including recapture activities; logistic needs.
12. Geographic distribution of tags by type.
13. Tagging coordinator and teams.
14. Other issues.
15. Approval of the report

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LIST OF PORTS WHERE JUVENILE BLUEFIN TUNA ARE LANDED

<i>ICCAT List Number</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Port</i>	<i>Region</i>	<i>Priority for BFT juveniles</i>
364	Albania	Shengjini		
363	Albania	Vlora		
112	Croatia	Biograd		
108	Croatia	Brac-Postira-Milna-Sumartin		
104	Croatia	Dubrovnik-Sustjepan		
107	Croatia	Hvar-Vira		
110	Croatia	Kaštel Sucurac-Sveti Kajo		
113	Croatia	Kali		1
106	Croatia	Komiža		
115	Croatia	Mali Lošinj		
111	Croatia	Primošten		
117	Croatia	Pula		
116	Croatia	Rijeka		2
109	Croatia	Split-Sjeverna luka		3
119	Croatia	Tribunj		
118	Croatia	Umag		
105	Croatia	Vela Luka		
114	Croatia	Zadar-Gaženica		
655	Egypt	El MeAdia		2
656	Egypt	Alexandria		1
660	EU.Cyprus	(New) Limassol Port		
661	EU.Cyprus	Larnaka Port		
663	EU.Cyprus	Latsi Port		
662	EU.Cyprus	Paphos Port		
664	EU.España	Algeciras	Andalucia	2
665	EU.España	Ametlla de Mar	Catalunya	2
666	EU.España	Arenys de Mar	Catalunya	2
667	EU.España	Arrecife de Lanzarote	Canary Islands	2
921	EU.España	Barbate	Andalucia	2
668	EU.España	Bermeo	País Vasco	2
669	EU.España	Blanes	Catalunya	2
670	EU.España	Calpe	Valencia	2
671	EU.España	Carboneras	Andalucia	2
672	EU.España	Cartagena	Andalucia	2
673	EU.España	Castellon	Valencia	2
674	EU.España	Colindres	Cantabria	2
922	EU.España	Conil	Andalucia	2
675	EU.España	Gijon	Asturias	2
676	EU.España	Gueteria	País Vasco	1

677	EU.España	Hondarrabia	País Vasco	1
678	EU.España	Javea	Valencia	2
679	EU.España	Las Palmas	Canary Islands	2
680	EU.España	Ondarroa	País Vasco	1
681	EU.España	Palma de Mallorca	Baléaric Islands	2
682	EU.España	Puerto del Rosario	Canary Islands	2
683	EU.España	Roquetas	Andalucia	2
684	EU.España	San Feliu de Guixols	Canary Islands	2
685	EU.España	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	Canary Islands	2
686	EU.España	Santona	Cantabria	2
687	EU.España	Tarifa	Andalucia	2
688	EU.España	Vilanova/La Geltru	Cantabria	2
689	EU.España	Vinaroz	Valencia	2
690	EU.France	Agde	Golfe du Lion	1
691	EU.France	Ajaccio	Ligurian	1
692	EU.France	Arcachon	Bay of Biscay	1
693	EU.France	Bastia	Ligurian	1
694	EU.France	Calvi	Ligurian	1
695	EU.France	Cannes	Ligurian	1
696	EU.France	Douarnenez	Celtic Sea	1
697	EU.France	Grau-duRoi	Golfe du Lion	1
698	EU.France	La Turballe	Bay of Biscay	1
699	EU.France	Les Sables d'Olonne	Bay of Biscay	1
700	EU.France	Lorient	Bay of Biscay	1
701	EU.France	Marseille	Golfe du Lion	1
702	EU.France	Martigues	Golfe du Lion	1
703	EU.France	Nice	Ligurian	1
704	EU.France	Port de Bouc	Golfe du Lion	1
706	EU.France	Port-Vendres	Golfe du Lion	1
705	EU.France	Port-la-Nouvelle	Golfe du Lion	1
707	EU.France	Saint-Jean-de-Luz	Bay of Biscay	1
708	EU.France	Saint-Raphael	Golfe du Lion	1
709	EU.France	Sanary	Golfe du Lion	1
710	EU.France	Sete	Golfe du Lion	1
711	EU.France	Toulon	Golfe du Lion	1
872	EU.Italy			
806	EU.Italy	Acciaroli		1
807	EU.Italy	Agropoli		1
808	EU.Italy	Alassio		2
809	EU.Italy	Alghero		4
810	EU.Italy	Ancona		
811	EU.Italy	Augusta		2
203	EU.Italy	Bagnara Calabria		1
812	EU.Italy	Bari		2
813	EU.Italy	Bisceglie		3
814	EU.Italy	Brindisi		2

815	EU.Italy	Cagliari	4
816	EU.Italy	Cala Gonone	
817	EU.Italy	Calasetta	4
818	EU.Italy	Carloforte	4
819	EU.Italy	Castellammare Del Golfo	2
820	EU.Italy	Castellammare Di Stabia	2
821	EU.Italy	Castelsardo	4
822	EU.Italy	Catania	1
823	EU.Italy	Cesenatico	2
824	EU.Italy	Cetraro	1
825	EU.Italy	Civitanova Marche	
826	EU.Italy	Civitavecchia	2
827	EU.Italy	Corigliano Calabro	1
828	EU.Italy	Crotone	1
829	EU.Italy	Fano	2
830	EU.Italy	Favignana	2
831	EU.Italy	Gaeta	1
832	EU.Italy	Gallipoli	1
833	EU.Italy	Gela	3
834	EU.Italy	Genova	4
835	EU.Italy	Gioia Tauro	2
836	EU.Italy	Giulianova	2
837	EU.Italy	Golfo Aranci	
838	EU.Italy	Imperia	2
839	EU.Italy	La Caletta Di Siniscola	4
840	EU.Italy	La Maddalena	4
841	EU.Italy	La Spezia	3
842	EU.Italy	Lampedusa	3
843	EU.Italy	Licata	2
844	EU.Italy	Livorno	2
845	EU.Italy	Loano	2
846	EU.Italy	Manfredonia	3
847	EU.Italy	Marina Di Camerota	2
848	EU.Italy	Marsala	3
849	EU.Italy	Milazzo	1
850	EU.Italy	Mola Di Bari	1
851	EU.Italy	Molfetta	1
852	EU.Italy	Monopoli	1
853	EU.Italy	Napoli	2
854	EU.Italy	Olbia	2
855	EU.Italy	Oristano	4
856	EU.Italy	Ortona	4
857	EU.Italy	Palermo	1
858	EU.Italy	Pantelleria	3
859	EU.Italy	Pesaro	4
860	EU.Italy	Pescara	4
861	EU.Italy	Ponza	1
862	EU.Italy	Porticello	1

863	EU.Italy	Porto Cesareo	1
864	EU.Italy	Porto Empedocle	1
865	EU.Italy	Porto S. Giorgio	4
866	EU.Italy	Porto Santo Stefano	3
867	EU.Italy	Porto Torres	4
868	EU.Italy	Portoferraio	3
869	EU.Italy	Portopalo Di Capo Passero	2
870	EU.Italy	Portoscuso	4
871	EU.Italy	Pozzuoli	3
873	EU.Italy	Procida	2
874	EU.Italy	Ravenna	
875	EU.Italy	Reggio Calabria	1
876	EU.Italy	Rimini	
877	EU.Italy	Riposto	1
878	EU.Italy	S. Benedetto Del Tronto	
879	EU.Italy	S. Vito Lo Capo	3
880	EU.Italy	Salerno	2
881	EU.Italy	Sanremo	3
882	EU.Italy	Sant' Antioco	3
883	EU.Italy	Santa Maria La Scala	1
884	EU.Italy	Santa Teresa Di Gallura	
885	EU.Italy	Sapri	1
886	EU.Italy	Savona	3
887	EU.Italy	Schiavonea	1
888	EU.Italy	Sciacca	2
889	EU.Italy	Taranto	2
890	EU.Italy	Termini Imerese	3
891	EU.Italy	Termoli	
892	EU.Italy	Torre Annunziata	3
893	EU.Italy	Torre Del Greco	3
894	EU.Italy	Trani	
895	EU.Italy	Trapani	3
896	EU.Italy	Vasto	
897	EU.Italy	Viareggio	3
898	EU.Italy	Vibo Valentia Marina	1
899	EU.Italy	Vieste	3
900	EU.Malta	Marfa	2
901	EU.Malta	Marsaxlokk	1
902	EU.Malta	Mgarr (Gozo)	4
903	EU.Malta	Valetta	3
904	EU.Portugal	Funchal	Madeira
905	EU.Portugal	Horta (Faial)	Açores
906	EU.Portugal	Lajes (Flores)	Açores
907	EU.Portugal	Madalena (Pico)	Açores
908	EU.Portugal	Olhao	
909	EU.Portugal	Peniche	

GBYP OPERATIONAL MEETING – MADRID – APRIL 2012

910	EU.Portugal	Ponta Delgada (Sao Miguel)	Açores	
911	EU.Portugal	Praia (Graciosa)	Açores	
912	EU.Portugal	Praia da Vitoria (Terceira)	Açores	
913	EU.Portugal	S. Roque (Pico)	Açores	
914	EU.Portugal	Sao Mateus (Terceira)	Açores	
915	EU.Portugal	Sesimbra		
916	EU.Portugal	Velas (Sao Jorge)		
917	EU.Portugal	Viana do Castelo		
919	EU.Portugal	Vila Nova (Corvo)	Açores	
918	EU.Portugal	Vila do Porto (Santa Maria)	Açores	
121	Libya	Al-Khums		1
122	Libya	Musrata		3
120	Libya	Tripoli		2
123	Libya	Zwara		4
136	Maroc	Agadir	Atlantic	7
142	Maroc	Al Hoceima	Mediterranean	1
146	Maroc	Asilah		
153	Maroc	Boujdour		
137	Maroc	Casablanca	Atlantic	5
132	Maroc	Dakhla		
148	Maroc	Eljadida	Atlantic	4
151	Maroc	Essaouira		
143	Maroc	Jebha		
149	Maroc	Jorf Lasfar		
138	Maroc	Kenitra	Atlantic	3
145	Maroc	Ksar Sghir	Mediterranean	3
134	Maroc	Laayoune		
139	Maroc	Larache	Atlantic	1
144	Maroc	Mdiq	Mediterranean	4
147	Maroc	Mohammedia	Atlantic	6
133	Maroc	Nador	Mediterranean	5
150	Maroc	Safi		
140	Maroc	Sidi Ifni		
135	Maroc	TanTan		
141	Maroc	Tanger	Mediterranean	2
920	Maroc	Tanger-Med		
152	Maroc	Tarfaya		
395	Syrian Arab Republic	Latakia		
93	Tunisie	Bizerte		
100	Tunisie	Chebba		
102	Tunisie	Gabès		
95	Tunisie	Kélibia		
94	Tunisie	La Goulette		
99	Tunisie	Mahdia		1

GBYP OPERATIONAL MEETING – MADRID – APRIL 2012

97	Tunisie	Monastir	
101	Tunisie	Sfax	2
96	Tunisie	Sousse	
92	Tunisie	Tabarka	
98	Tunisie	Teboulba	3
103	Tunisie	Zarzis	4
26	Turkey	Adana-Karatas	
27	Turkey	Antalya	
28	Turkey	Antalya-Gazipasa	
30	Turkey	Hatay-Iskenderun	
29	Turkey	Mersin-Karaduvar	1
32	Turkey	Çanakkale-Gülpinar	2
31	Turkey	Çanakkale-Kabatepe	2
33	Turkey	Istanbul-Kumkapi	
34	Turkey	Istanbul-Tuzla	
35	Turkey	Izmir-Karaburun	

**ICCAT RECORD OF DESIGNATED BLUEFIN TUNA LANDING PORTS
(AS OF END OF 2011)**

<i>ICCAT List Number</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Port</i>	<i>Reporting flag</i>
363	Albania	Vlora	Albania
364	Albania	Shengjini	Albania
8	Algerie	Alger (Algiers)	Japan
89	Angola	Luanda	Japan
91	Brazil	Recife	Japan
20	Canada	Halifax	Japan
21	Canada	St John's	Japan
11	Cape Verde	Mindelo	Japan
12	Cape Verde	Sao Vicente	Japan
379	Cape Verde	Mindelo	China, P.R.
14	Côte D'Ivoire	Abidjan	Japan
104	Croatia	Dubrovnik-Sustjepan	Croatia
105	Croatia	Vela Luka	Croatia
106	Croatia	Komiža	Croatia
107	Croatia	Hvar-Vira	Croatia
108	Croatia	Brac-Postira-Milna-Sumartin	Croatia
109	Croatia	Split-Sjeverna luka	Croatia
110	Croatia	Kaštel Sucurac-Sveti Kajo	Croatia
111	Croatia	Primošten	Croatia
112	Croatia	Biograd	Croatia
113	Croatia	Kali	Croatia
114	Croatia	Zadar-Gaženica	Croatia
115	Croatia	Mali Lošinj	Croatia
116	Croatia	Rijeka	Croatia
117	Croatia	Pula	Croatia
118	Croatia	Umag	Croatia
119	Croatia	Tribunj	Croatia
655	Egypt	El MeAdia	Egypt
656	Egypt	Alexandria	Egypt
660	EU.Cyprus	(New) Limassol Port	EU.Cyprus
661	EU.Cyprus	Larnaka Port	EU.Cyprus
662	EU.Cyprus	Paphos Port	EU.Cyprus
663	EU.Cyprus	Latsi Port	EU.Cyprus

88	EU.España	Vigo	Japan
664	EU.España	Algeciras	EU.España
665	EU.España	Ametlla de Mar	EU.España
666	EU.España	Arenys de Mar	EU.España
667	EU.España	Arrecife de Lanzarote	EU.España
668	EU.España	Bermeo	EU.España
669	EU.España	Blanes	EU.España
670	EU.España	Calpe	EU.España
671	EU.España	Carboneras	EU.España
672	EU.España	Cartagena	EU.España
673	EU.España	Castellon	EU.España
674	EU.España	Colindres	EU.España
675	EU.España	Gijon	EU.España
676	EU.España	Guetaria	EU.España
677	EU.España	Hondarrabia	EU.España
678	EU.España	Javea	EU.España
679	EU.España	Las Palmas	EU.España
680	EU.España	Ondarroa	EU.España
681	EU.España	Palma de Mallorca	EU.España
682	EU.España	Puerto del Rosario	EU.España
683	EU.España	Roquetas	EU.España
684	EU.España	San Feliu de Guixols	EU.España
685	EU.España	Santa Cruz de Tenerife	EU.España
686	EU.España	Santona	EU.España
687	EU.España	Tarifa	EU.España
688	EU.España	Vilanova/La Geltru	EU.España
689	EU.España	Vinaroz	EU.España
921	EU.España	Barbate	EU.España
922	EU.España	Conil	EU.España
690	EU.France	Agde	EU.France
691	EU.France	Ajaccio	EU.France
692	EU.France	Arcachon	EU.France
693	EU.France	Bastia	EU.France
694	EU.France	Calvi	EU.France
695	EU.France	Cannes	EU.France
696	EU.France	Douarnenez	EU.France
697	EU.France	Grau-duRoi	EU.France
698	EU.France	La Turballe	EU.France
699	EU.France	Les Sables d'Olonne	EU.France
700	EU.France	Lorient	EU.France
701	EU.France	Marseille	EU.France
702	EU.France	Martigues	EU.France
703	EU.France	Nice	EU.France
704	EU.France	Port de Bouc	EU.France
705	EU.France	Port-la-Nouvelle	EU.France
706	EU.France	Port-Vendres	EU.France
707	EU.France	Saint-Jean-de-Luz	EU.France
708	EU.France	Saint-Raphael	EU.France

709	EU.France	Sanary	EU.France
710	EU.France	Sete	EU.France
711	EU.France	Toulon	EU.France
712	EU.Greece	Agia Galini	EU.Greece
713	EU.Greece	Agia Kiriaki	EU.Greece
714	EU.Greece	Agios Efstratios	EU.Greece
715	EU.Greece	Agios Kirikos	EU.Greece
716	EU.Greece	Alexandroupoli (auction hall)	EU.Greece
717	EU.Greece	Argostoli	EU.Greece
718	EU.Greece	Astakos	EU.Greece
719	EU.Greece	Astipalea	EU.Greece
720	EU.Greece	Egina	EU.Greece
721	EU.Greece	Epidavros	EU.Greece
722	EU.Greece	Ermioni	EU.Greece
723	EU.Greece	Ermoupoli	EU.Greece
724	EU.Greece	Fanari	EU.Greece
725	EU.Greece	Fourni	EU.Greece
726	EU.Greece	Galaxidi	EU.Greece
727	EU.Greece	Gavrio	EU.Greece
728	EU.Greece	Halkida (auction hall)	EU.Greece
729	EU.Greece	Hios (auction hall)	EU.Greece
730	EU.Greece	Ierapetra	EU.Greece
731	EU.Greece	Ierissos	EU.Greece
732	EU.Greece	Iraklio	EU.Greece
733	EU.Greece	Kalimnos (auction hall)	EU.Greece
734	EU.Greece	Kardamena	EU.Greece
735	EU.Greece	Kardamila	EU.Greece
736	EU.Greece	Karistos	EU.Greece
737	EU.Greece	Karlovasi	EU.Greece
738	EU.Greece	Karpathos	EU.Greece
739	EU.Greece	Katakolo	EU.Greece
740	EU.Greece	Kavala (auction hall)	EU.Greece
741	EU.Greece	Keratsini (auction hall)	EU.Greece
742	EU.Greece	Kerkira	EU.Greece
743	EU.Greece	Kilada	EU.Greece
744	EU.Greece	Kilini	EU.Greece
745	EU.Greece	Kimi	EU.Greece
746	EU.Greece	Kokinos Pirgos	EU.Greece
747	EU.Greece	Korinthos	EU.Greece
748	EU.Greece	Lavrion	EU.Greece
749	EU.Greece	Lefkimi	EU.Greece
750	EU.Greece	Ligia (Lefkada)	EU.Greece
751	EU.Greece	Ligia (Preveza)	EU.Greece
752	EU.Greece	Maronia	EU.Greece
753	EU.Greece	Megisti	EU.Greece
754	EU.Greece	Merihass	EU.Greece
755	EU.Greece	Mesolongi (auction hall)	EU.Greece
756	EU.Greece	Mesta	EU.Greece
757	EU.Greece	Mirina	EU.Greece

758	EU.Greece	Mitilini	EU.Greece
759	EU.Greece	Naxos	EU.Greece
760	EU.Greece	Nea Kalikratia	EU.Greece
761	EU.Greece	Nea Mihaniona (auction hall)	EU.Greece
762	EU.Greece	Nea Moudania	EU.Greece
763	EU.Greece	Nea Stira	EU.Greece
764	EU.Greece	Neapoli	EU.Greece
765	EU.Greece	Neos Marmaras	EU.Greece
766	EU.Greece	Ouranoupoli	EU.Greece
767	EU.Greece	Pahi Megaron	EU.Greece
768	EU.Greece	Palea Fokea	EU.Greece
769	EU.Greece	Paleohora	EU.Greece
770	EU.Greece	Parikia	EU.Greece
771	EU.Greece	Patitiri	EU.Greece
772	EU.Greece	Patra (auction hall)	EU.Greece
773	EU.Greece	Pefki	EU.Greece
774	EU.Greece	Petries	EU.Greece
775	EU.Greece	Pilos	EU.Greece
776	EU.Greece	Pithagorio	EU.Greece
777	EU.Greece	Platigiali	EU.Greece
778	EU.Greece	Plomari	EU.Greece
779	EU.Greece	Poros (Kefalonia)	EU.Greece
780	EU.Greece	Porto Koufo	EU.Greece
781	EU.Greece	Porto Lagos	EU.Greece
782	EU.Greece	Preveza (auction hall)	EU.Greece
783	EU.Greece	Rethimno	EU.Greece
784	EU.Greece	Rodos	EU.Greece
785	EU.Greece	Sami	EU.Greece
786	EU.Greece	Sigri	EU.Greece
787	EU.Greece	Sitia	EU.Greece
788	EU.Greece	Skala Katerinis	EU.Greece
789	EU.Greece	Skala Polihnitou	EU.Greece
790	EU.Greece	Souda (auction hall)	EU.Greece
791	EU.Greece	Stavros	EU.Greece
792	EU.Greece	Thasos	EU.Greece
793	EU.Greece	Vathi	EU.Greece
794	EU.Greece	Vlihada	EU.Greece
795	EU.Greece	Volos	EU.Greece
796	EU.Greece	Zakinthos	EU.Greece
797	EU.Ireland	Dunmore East, Co. Waterford	EU.Ireland
798	EU.Ireland	Killybegs, Co. Donegal	EU.Ireland
799	EU.Ireland	Howth, Co. Dublin	EU.Ireland
800	EU.Ireland	Castletownbere, Co. Cork	EU.Ireland
801	EU.Ireland	Union Hall, Co. Cork	EU.Ireland
802	EU.Ireland	Baltimore, Co. Cork	EU.Ireland
803	EU.Ireland	An Daingean, Co. Kerry	EU.Ireland
804	EU.Ireland	Ros a Mhil, Co. Galway	EU.Ireland
805	EU.Ireland	Clogherhead, Co. Louth	EU.Ireland

203	EU.Italy	Bagnara Calabria	EU.Italy
806	EU.Italy	Acciaroli	EU.Italy
807	EU.Italy	Agropoli	EU.Italy
808	EU.Italy	Alassio	EU.Italy
809	EU.Italy	Alghero	EU.Italy
810	EU.Italy	Ancona	EU.Italy
811	EU.Italy	Augusta	EU.Italy
812	EU.Italy	Bari	EU.Italy
813	EU.Italy	Bisceglie	EU.Italy
814	EU.Italy	Brindisi	EU.Italy
815	EU.Italy	Cagliari	EU.Italy
816	EU.Italy	Cala Gonone	EU.Italy
817	EU.Italy	Calasetta	EU.Italy
818	EU.Italy	Carloforte	EU.Italy
819	EU.Italy	Castellammare Del Golfo	EU.Italy
820	EU.Italy	Castellammare Di Stabia	EU.Italy
821	EU.Italy	Castelsardo	EU.Italy
822	EU.Italy	Catania	EU.Italy
823	EU.Italy	Cesenatico	EU.Italy
824	EU.Italy	Cetraro	EU.Italy
825	EU.Italy	Civitanova Marche	EU.Italy
826	EU.Italy	Civitavecchia	EU.Italy
827	EU.Italy	Corigliano Calabro	EU.Italy
828	EU.Italy	Crotone	EU.Italy
829	EU.Italy	Fano	EU.Italy
830	EU.Italy	Favignana	EU.Italy
831	EU.Italy	Gaeta	EU.Italy
832	EU.Italy	Gallipoli	EU.Italy
833	EU.Italy	Gela	EU.Italy
834	EU.Italy	Genova	EU.Italy
835	EU.Italy	Gioia Tauro	EU.Italy
836	EU.Italy	Giulianova	EU.Italy
837	EU.Italy	Golfo Aranci	EU.Italy
838	EU.Italy	Imperia	EU.Italy
839	EU.Italy	La Caletta Di Siniscola	EU.Italy
840	EU.Italy	La Maddalena	EU.Italy
841	EU.Italy	La Spezia	EU.Italy
842	EU.Italy	Lampedusa	EU.Italy
843	EU.Italy	Licata	EU.Italy
844	EU.Italy	Livorno	EU.Italy
845	EU.Italy	Loano	EU.Italy
846	EU.Italy	Manfredonia	EU.Italy
847	EU.Italy	Marina Di Camerota	EU.Italy
848	EU.Italy	Marsala	EU.Italy
849	EU.Italy	Milazzo	EU.Italy
850	EU.Italy	Mola Di Bari	EU.Italy
851	EU.Italy	Molfetta	EU.Italy
852	EU.Italy	Monopoli	EU.Italy
853	EU.Italy	Napoli	EU.Italy

854	EU.Italy	Olbia	EU.Italy
855	EU.Italy	Oristano	EU.Italy
856	EU.Italy	Ortona	EU.Italy
857	EU.Italy	Palermo	EU.Italy
858	EU.Italy	Pantelleria	EU.Italy
859	EU.Italy	Pesaro	EU.Italy
860	EU.Italy	Pescara	EU.Italy
861	EU.Italy	Ponza	EU.Italy
862	EU.Italy	Porticello	EU.Italy
863	EU.Italy	Porto Cesareo	EU.Italy
864	EU.Italy	Porto Empedocle	EU.Italy
865	EU.Italy	Porto S. Giorgio	EU.Italy
866	EU.Italy	Porto Santo Stefano	EU.Italy
867	EU.Italy	Porto Torres	EU.Italy
868	EU.Italy	Portoferraio	EU.Italy
869	EU.Italy	Portopalo Di Capo Passero	EU.Italy
870	EU.Italy	Portoscuso	EU.Italy
871	EU.Italy	Pozzuoli	EU.Italy
872	EU.Italy		EU.Italy
873	EU.Italy	Procida	EU.Italy
874	EU.Italy	Ravenna	EU.Italy
875	EU.Italy	Reggio Calabria	EU.Italy
876	EU.Italy	Rimini	EU.Italy
877	EU.Italy	Riposto	EU.Italy
878	EU.Italy	S. Benedetto Del Tronto	EU.Italy
879	EU.Italy	S. Vito Lo Capo	EU.Italy
880	EU.Italy	Salerno	EU.Italy
881	EU.Italy	Sanremo	EU.Italy
882	EU.Italy	Sant' Antioco	EU.Italy
883	EU.Italy	Santa Maria La Scala	EU.Italy
884	EU.Italy	Santa Teresa Di Gallura	EU.Italy
885	EU.Italy	Sapri	EU.Italy
886	EU.Italy	Savona	EU.Italy
887	EU.Italy	Schiavonea	EU.Italy
888	EU.Italy	Sciaccia	EU.Italy
889	EU.Italy	Taranto	EU.Italy
890	EU.Italy	Termini Imerese	EU.Italy
891	EU.Italy	Termoli	EU.Italy
892	EU.Italy	Torre Annunziata	EU.Italy
893	EU.Italy	Torre Del Greco	EU.Italy
894	EU.Italy	Trani	EU.Italy
895	EU.Italy	Trapani	EU.Italy
896	EU.Italy	Vasto	EU.Italy
897	EU.Italy	Viareggio	EU.Italy
898	EU.Italy	Vibo Valentia Marina	EU.Italy
899	EU.Italy	Vieste	EU.Italy
900	EU.Malta	Marfa	EU.Malta
901	EU.Malta	Marsaxlokk	EU.Malta
902	EU.Malta	Mgarr (Gozo)	EU.Malta

903	EU.Malta	Valletta	EU.Malta
904	EU.Portugal	Funchal	EU.Portugal
905	EU.Portugal	Horta (Faial)	EU.Portugal
906	EU.Portugal	Lajes (Flores)	EU.Portugal
907	EU.Portugal	Madalena (Pico)	EU.Portugal
908	EU.Portugal	Olhao	EU.Portugal
909	EU.Portugal	Peniche	EU.Portugal
910	EU.Portugal	Ponta Delgada (Sao Miguel)	EU.Portugal
911	EU.Portugal	Praia (Graciosa)	EU.Portugal
912	EU.Portugal	Praia da Vitoria (Terceira)	EU.Portugal
913	EU.Portugal	S. Roque (Pico)	EU.Portugal
914	EU.Portugal	Sao Mateus (Terceira)	EU.Portugal
915	EU.Portugal	Sesimbra	EU.Portugal
916	EU.Portugal	Velas (Sao Jorge)	EU.Portugal
917	EU.Portugal	Viana do Castelo	EU.Portugal
918	EU.Portugal	Vila do Porto (Santa Maria)	EU.Portugal
919	EU.Portugal	Vila Nova (Corvo)	EU.Portugal
22	FR.Saint Pierre et Miquelon	St Pierre = PM FSP	Japan
15	Gabon	Libreville	Japan
16	Gabon	Port Gentil	Japan
17	Ghana	Tema	Japan
4	Iceland	Reykjavík	Japan
380	Iceland	Hofn i Hornafirdi	Iceland
381	Iceland	Hafnarfjordur	Iceland
382	Iceland	Grindavik	Iceland
383	Iceland	Vestmannaeyjar	Iceland
384	Iceland	Reykjavik	Iceland
657	Iceland	Thorlakshofn	Iceland
658	Iceland	Sandgerdi	Iceland
659	Iceland	Olafsvik	Iceland
647	Japan	Tokyo	Japan
648	Japan	Kawasaki	Japan
649	Japan	Yokohama	Japan
650	Japan	Yokosuka	Japan
651	Japan	Misaki	Japan
652	Japan	Shimizu	Japan
653	Japan	Oigawa	Japan
654	Japan	Yaizu	Japan
120	Libya	Tripoli	Libya
121	Libya	Al-Khums	Libya
122	Libya	Musrata	Libya
123	Libya	Zwara	Libya
10	Maroc	Agadir	Japan

132	Maroc	Dakhla	Maroc
133	Maroc	Nador	Maroc
134	Maroc	Laayoune	Maroc
135	Maroc	TanTan	Maroc
136	Maroc	Agadir	Maroc
137	Maroc	Casablanca	Maroc
138	Maroc	Kenitra	Maroc
139	Maroc	Larache	Maroc
140	Maroc	Sidi Ifni	Maroc
141	Maroc	Tanger	Maroc
142	Maroc	Al Hoceima	Maroc
143	Maroc	Jebha	Maroc
144	Maroc	Mdiq	Maroc
145	Maroc	Ksar Sghir	Maroc
146	Maroc	Asilah	Maroc
147	Maroc	Mohammedia	Maroc
148	Maroc	Eljadida	Maroc
149	Maroc	Jorf Lasfar	Maroc
150	Maroc	Safi	Maroc
151	Maroc	Essaouira	Maroc
152	Maroc	Tarfaya	Maroc
153	Maroc	Boujdour	Maroc
920	Maroc	Tanger-Med	Maroc
18	Namibia	Walvis Bay	Japan
25	Panama	Cristóbal	Japan
13	Senegal	Dakar	Japan
19	South Africa	Cape Town	Japan
395	Syrian Arab Republic	Latakia	Syrian Arab Republic
92	Tunisie	Tabarka	Tunisie
93	Tunisie	Bizerte	Tunisie
94	Tunisie	La Goulette	Tunisie
95	Tunisie	Kélibia	Tunisie
96	Tunisie	Sousse	Tunisie
97	Tunisie	Monastir	Tunisie
98	Tunisie	Teboulba	Tunisie
99	Tunisie	Mahdia	Tunisie
100	Tunisie	Chebba	Tunisie
101	Tunisie	Sfax	Tunisie
102	Tunisie	Gabès	Tunisie
103	Tunisie	Zarzis	Tunisie
26	Turkey	Adana-Karatas	Turkey
27	Turkey	Antalya	Turkey
28	Turkey	Antalya-Gazipasa	Turkey

29	Turkey	Mersin-Karaduvar	Turkey
30	Turkey	Hatay-Iskenderun	Turkey
31	Turkey	Çanakkale-Kabatepe	Turkey
32	Turkey	Çanakkale-Gülpinar	Turkey
33	Turkey	Istanbul-Kumkapi	Turkey
34	Turkey	Istanbul-Tuzla	Turkey
35	Turkey	Izmir-Karaburun	Turkey
90	Uruguay	Montevideo	Japan



ATLANTIC-WIDE RESEARCH PROGRAMME FOR BLUEFIN TUNA (GBYP)

REPORT FOR GBYP RESEACH MORTALITY ALLOWANCE (Rec. 11-06)

GBYP LOGBOOK - RMA

1.Date:	2.Document number: (attributed by ICCAT-GBYP)
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3.Entity in charge of the research activity:	4.Research activity:
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Address:	Phone (including that of the scientific responsible for the activity):
Country:	e-mail:

Vessel or trap name:	Flag:	Vessel or trap ID number:
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5.Area of catch (geographical description):	6.Location (latitude-longitude):
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7. DESCRIPTION OF THE MORTALITY INDUCED				
Gear	Number of fish	Length (cm)	Round weight (kg)	Final destination*
TOTAL				

Name of the scientist on board and title:	Signature:
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Name of Captain of the vessel/trap:	Signature
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The form **MUST** be delivered to ICCAT by e-mail (gbyp@iccat.int) or fax (+34 91 415 2612) within a maximum of 24 hours of the research mortality event.

* Dead bluefin tuna derived from a GBYP research activity cannot be sold on the market or traded under any circumstances. The mortality report shall distinguish between dead fish discarded at sea, fish for personal consumption and fish for scientific purposes.