
Original: English/French

MEDITERRANEAN SWORDFISH FISHING PLANS SUBMITTED IN 2018
Rec. 16-05

Paragraph 10 of the Recommendation by ICCAT replacing the Recommendation [13-04] and Establishing a Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Mediterranean Swordfish [Rec. 16-05] states that: "Starting in 2018, CPCs shall submit their fishing plan to ICCAT by 15 March each year. Such plan shall include detailed information regarding the quota allocated by gear type, including to sport and recreational fisheries (if applicable) and by-catches".

Fishing plans were received within the deadline from Algeria, European Union, Morocco, Tunisia and Turkey. Recommendation 16-05 does not include any provision relating to the purpose of the fishing plans, as no endorsement is required. The plans were circulated to all Contracting Parties through ICCAT Circular 1749/18 of 26 March 2018, and are attached for the information of Panel 4.

Addendum

Libya's plan has been appended as an addendum in original language only as it was submitted late.

1. ALGERIA

**MEDITERRANEAN SWORDFISH FISHING,
INSPECTION AND CAPACITY MANAGEMENT PLANS**

Name of CPC: ALGERIA

Year of Fishing Plan: 2018

1 Introduction

In accordance with the provisions of Recommendation 16-05, in particular Article 10, Algeria presents its fishing plan for 2018 to catch its quota which is 533.5 t. The Algerian fishing plan for 2018 is based on the relevant provisions of Recommendation 16-05 referred to above as well as legislation and the national regulation.

The catching vessels authorised to actively fish for swordfish use surface longlines in accordance with the relevant requirements of Recommendation 16-05.

Algeria is implementing its fishing plan to catch 522.82 t which will be distributed among the national swordfish fleet, which consists of 441 fishing vessels, with a length between 4 and 22 m. In addition, a quota of 2%, i.e. 10.67 t has been deducted from the overall quota of 533.5 t and allocated to by-catch.

2 Details of fishing plan

The 2018 swordfish fishing plan will be implemented to ensure compliance with Algeria's quota limit and the relevant provisions contained in legislation, the national regulation and ICCAT recommendations, in particular Recommendation 16-05.

Individual quotas for each of the vessels authorised to fish for swordfish will be set using a quota distribution formula, according to the length and engine power of each fishing vessel. This formula will enable equitable distribution of the individual quota among the vessels.

In accordance with the current Algerian regulation, individual fishing permits will be issued by the fisheries administration to the vessels authorised to actively fish for swordfish in 2018.

Algeria has an artisanal swordfish fishery which uses small vessels with a length between 4 m and 22 m; just 2 vessels with a length greater than 15 m. Vessels targeting swordfish use small surface longlines in accordance with the requirements of Recommendation 16-05.

With regard to the by-catch taken by vessels not targeting swordfish (trawlers and sardine fishing vessels), catches will be declared, landed and deducted from up to 2% of the Algerian overall quota, i.e. 10.67 t.

In relation to control, a system is in place to ensure that the amounts of swordfish landed at the designated ports comply with the individual quota allocated to each vessel and the minimum trade size, which is 120 cm calculated from the tip of the snout to the end of the caudal fin on the dorsal side.

It is prohibited to fish for swordfish during the period from 1 October to 30 November and from 15 February to 15 March each year. It is not authorised to retain or land by-catch during the fishery closure periods.

	<i>ICCAT requirement (per Rec. 16-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note:</i>
1	Fleet development plan (para 9)	<p>The swordfish fishery in Algeria is a purely artisanal fishery for subsistence purposes, carried out by vessels mostly with a length less than 12 m and with low engine power. Algeria is in the process of elaborating, for development and management of the subsistence artisanal fishery in general, a specific legal framework that defines the conditions and methods for operation of this fishery.</p> <p>In addition, to provide employment for unemployed youth, credits have been extended in recent years to young unemployed people to purchase artisanal fishing vessels with a length less than 12 m. As a result, some vessels are in the process of being built and will be ready this year, becoming operational next year.</p>	Article 7 of Law No. 15-08 of 2 April 2015 which amends and supplements Law No. 01-11 of 3 July 2001 relating to the fisheries and aquaculture.	
2	Choice of fishery closure periods (para 11-13)	The fishery closure period is currently from 1 October to 30 November and from 15 February to 15 March each year.	The decreed fishery closure period is currently from 1 October to 30 November and from 15 February to 15 March each year.	An amendment to the closure period has been passed by the government which has set the new period from 1 January to 31 March each year. It will be applied on publication of the new regulatory text.
3	2. Recreational and sports fisheries (para 21-26)	There are no recreational and sports swordfish fisheries in Algeria.		

4	Allocation of by-catch and detail of the limits by vessel/operation (para 30)	Algeria has reserved 2% for by-catch, i.e. 10.67 t.	Executive Decree No. 08-118 of 9 April 2008 which amends and supplements Executive Decree No. 04-86 of 18 March 2004 which fix the minimum trade sizes of biological resources.	
5	Recording and communication of catches (para 35-37)	<p>Catches are recorded in a logbook as well as in information collection sheets on fishing operations. Controls are carried out by the Coast Guard and landings are recorded by fishing inspectors.</p> <p>In accordance with paragraph 37, Algeria reports within 30 days of the end of the period during which the catches were made.</p>	<p>- Executive Decree fixing the fishing methods for large migratory species is in the process of being adopted.</p> <p>- Order of 16-04-2006 establishing the logbook.</p>	
6	Measures taken to control landings (para 34)	Random controls are carried out at sea by coast guards. In addition, the products are controlled at port accesses by the coast guard services and at landing points by fishing inspectors.	<p>Circular notes and forms have been developed and disseminated nationally.</p> <p>Order of 16-04-2006 establishing the logbook.</p>	
7	CPC Scientific Observer (para 44)	Algeria only has 2 vessels over 15 m. A scientific observer has not boarded either of the two vessels.	No device on board.	
8	Other requirements (please specify)			

Inspection Plan

a) CPC inspection and control (para 13)

Algeria has established two swordfish fishery closure periods, the first from 1 October to 30 November and the second from 15 February to 15 March each year. However, Algeria is in the process of implementing a new fishery closure period which runs from 1 January to 30 March each year. The Order has been approved by the General Secretariat of the Government and the text is in the process of being published. This period will be implemented on publication of this new regulation.

The control and inspection system is as follows:

The National Coast Guard Service, as the authority in charge of the maritime police, carries out the control and inspection of fishing activity at port access points, to ensure strict compliance with the national regulation on fishing activity. In addition, at-sea controls are carried out by the same service.

However, the fishing inspectors of Fisheries Provincial Directorates carry out the surveillance of landings of fishing products, in particular during the swordfish fishery closure period.

Centrally, weekly reports are transmitted by the Fisheries Provincial Directorates, regarding the monitoring situations of the swordfish fishery closure period.

b) International joint inspection (paras 39-41; Annex 1)

Algeria has an artisanal fleet which operates in waters under national jurisdiction. Therefore, Algeria will not deploy in 2018 a vessel of international joint inspection in international waters.

Capacity management plan (paras 6-10)

The fishing capacity, represented by the fleet of 441 longline vessels is adapted to the quota allocated to Algeria, i.e. 522.82 t. Therefore, Algeria is not affected by fishing overcapacity.

The adopted list of recorded vessels targeting swordfish was transmitted to ICCAT on 15 January 2018.

Algeria elaborated in 2017 a legal framework for organisation and management of the artisanal fishery, and as a result, Algeria intends to progressively increase its fishing capacity of vessels under 7 m by 5% each year until 2020.

MED SWO vessel fleet	Choose one		Vessels New < 7m vessels in 2017 (para 7)	Total Fleet (vessels)			% difference between reference period and 2017 (max 5%)	% difference between reference period and 2018 (max 5%)	% difference between reference period and 2019 (max 5%)
Type	Number of vessels in reference period (average 2013-2016)	Number of vessels in reference period (Year 2016)		2017	2018	2019			
Longliner over 40m	0	0		0	0	0			
Longliner between 20 and 40m	0	0		0	0	0			
Longliner less than 24m	0	0		2	2	2			
Handline	0	0		0	0	0			
Harpoon	0	0		0	0	0			
Sport/recreational (Rod and reel)	0	0		0	0	0			
Trap	0	0		0	0	0			
Other (please specify)	0	0		0	0	0			
Total number of vessels < 7 m			144	144	134	151	0%	0%	5%
Total number of vessels > 7 m	304	297		297	301	319	-2.30%	-0.98%	5%
Total fleet	304	297		441	441	470			
Quota	N/A	N/A		550	522.83*	507.14**			
Adjusted quota (if applicable)	N/A	N/A							

*2% of the Algerian quota, i.e. 10.67 has been set aside for by-catch.

**2% of the Algerian quota, i.e. 10.34 has been set aside for by-catch.

2. EUROPEAN UNION

MEDITERRANEAN SWORDFISH FISHING, INSPECTION AND CAPACITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

Fishing Plan Year: 2018

1 Introduction

The European Union hereby provides its Fishing plan in the context of the Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Mediterranean swordfish (MED-SWO), ICCAT Recommendation [16-05].

The seven EU Member States actively fishing Mediterranean swordfish are Croatia, Cyprus, France, Greece, Italy, Malta and Spain. These EU Member States fish with a range of fishing gears, with the majority of the quotas being attributed to the surface longline sector. However, catches are also made by more artisanal sectors such as long liners < 12 m, and harpoons. The seven EU Member States also cooperate to implement a Joint Deployment Plan of inspections means, in coordination with the European Commission and the European Fisheries Control Agency (EFCA).

The Recovery plan for Mediterranean swordfish, ICCAT Recommendation [16-05], is currently being transposed into European Union (EU) law by way of a Regulation co-decided by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union.

The EU already communicated to ICCAT on 22 December 2016 that it fully implemented the Multi-annual Recovery Plan for Mediterranean swordfish as from 1st January 2017.

The closure period was incorporated in EU Law by its inclusion in the Annex ID of Council Regulation (EU) 2018/120 of 23 January¹).

Concerning the implementation of a minimum fish size, Article 5a of the Commission Delegated Regulation 2018/191² published on 9 February 2018 clearly defines the minimum size for Mediterranean swordfish in line with Recommendation [16-05].

2 Details of fishing plan

The European Union adopted Council Regulation (EU) No. 2018/120 of 23 January 2018 fixing the fishing opportunities for Mediterranean swordfish for 2018 and defining the closure period for vessels targeting Mediterranean swordfish as well as the closure period applicable for vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore.

In accordance with the current Total Allowable Catch (TAC), the quota for the EU in 2018 was fixed in Council Regulation (EU) No. 2018/120 as 7 188,17 t. In 2018, the TAC for Mediterranean swordfish was decreased by 3% in line with the ICCAT Recommendation [16-05]. As it is already the case for the stock of Eastern and Mediterranean Bluefin tuna, it is appropriate that catches in recreational fisheries of all other ICCAT stocks, including Mediterranean swordfish should be subject to the catch limits adopted by the ICCAT.

¹ Council Regulation (EU) N° 2018/120 of 23 January fixing for 2018 the fishing opportunities for certain fish stocks and groups of fish stocks, applicable in Union waters and, for Union fishing vessels, in certain non-Union waters, and amending Regulation (EU) 2017/127, OJ L 27; 31.1.2018, p.1).

² Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2018/191 of 30 November 2017 amending Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/98 on the implementation of the Union's international obligations, as referred to in Article 15(2) of Regulation (EU) No 1380/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council, under the International Convention for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas, regarding the Mediterranean stock of swordfish (OJ L36; 9.2.2018, p.13).

The EU will continue to submit the lists of authorised vessels that will participate in the fishery in 2018 in accordance with the reporting deadlines laid down under paragraph 27 of Recommendation [16-05].
The EU submits a complementary Inspection plan covering all Mediterranean fisheries, including highly migratory species fisheries, and capable of addressing effectively the control requirements of those fisheries.

The EU undertakes a real-time monitoring of the Mediterranean swordfish fishery and is committed to take the necessary measures to ensure full compliance with ICCAT Recommendation [16-05].

In accordance with ICCAT Recommendation [16-05] the EU has allocated its quota to the following sectors:

<i>Mediterranean Vessel Fleet</i>	<i>2018</i>
Type	Fleet (No vessels)
Longliner over 40m	1
Longliner between 24 and 40m	39
Longliner less than 24m	1918
Total longliners	1958
Handline	88
Harpoon	13
Sport/Recreational (Rod & reel)	5464
Trap	0
Other (polyvalent)	14
Total number of vessels < 7 m	2863
Total number of vessels > 7 m	3202
Total fleet/fishing capacity	7537
Quota (t)	7188,17
Adjusted quota (if applicable)	
Under-capacity (t)	

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Fleet development plan (para. 9)			Not applicable
2	Choice of closed Fishing Seasons (paras. 11-13)	Period from 1 January to 31 March. ICCAT Secretariat has been informed on 5 December 2017.	The close period is inserted in Annex ID of Regulation (EU) N° 2018/120 of 23 January 2018.	Within the EUs Specific Control and Inspection Programme, inspection missions focus on the verification of compliance with the fishing seasons.
3	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras. 21-26)	Only rod and line is authorized for recreational fishing. All	Management of recreational fisheries is under the responsibility of EU	The way these provisions are implemented varies amongst EU

		<p>catches are counted against the EU quota.</p> <p>The marketing of Mediterranean swordfish caught during sport and recreational fishing is prohibited.</p>	<p>Member States. However, the European Commission is informed at request of measures taken by Member States.</p>	<p>Member States, including in some cases total prohibition. The limit of one fish per vessel per day shall apply for all recreational vessels.</p>
4	Allocation for by-catch and detail of limit per vessel/operation (para. 30)	<p>The maximum by-catch limit allowed for EU vessels is fixed at 5% per fishing operation and per trip.</p> <p>By-catches and discards are also counted against the EU quota.</p>		<p>Trawlers and purse-seiners targeting small pelagic species and tuna traps are allowed to catch one specimen of swordfish by trip per day.</p>
5	Catch recording and reporting (paras. 35-37)	<p>EU vessels fully implement the obligation to daily record all catches in the logbook (paper or electronic). All catches of Mediterranean swordfish, including discards (if any) are counted against the EU quota. Cumulative catches are later on reported quarterly to ICCAT, until quota reaches 80% when catches are communicated more frequently.</p>	<p>Art. 33 of Council Regulation (EC) No. 1224/2009 establishing a Union control system.</p>	
6	Measures taken to control landings (para. 34)	<p>Compulsory pre notification before entering into a port.</p>	<p>Based on annual risk assessment, the EU inspections services will include in their national control plans as well in the Specific Control and inspection program, benchmarks for inspections at sea, ashore and the commercial chain for MED SWO fisheries.</p>	<p>For 2018, those inspection benchmarks are fixed by Comm. Implementing Reg. 2018/17.³</p>

³ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/17 of 5 January 2018 amending Implementing Decision 2014/156/EU establishing a specific control and inspection programme for fisheries exploiting stocks of Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, swordfish in the Mediterranean and for fisheries exploiting stocks of sardine and anchovy in the Northern Adriatic Sea (notified under document C(2017) 8687); (OJ L 4; 9.1.2018, p.20).

7	CPC Scientific Observer (para. 44)	Part of the scientific tasks under the data collection regulation.	National data collection plans already include Mediterranean swordfish as one of their priorities for the Mediterranean.	
8	Other requirements (specify) Closure of albacore fishery (para. 12)	The closure period from 1 October to 30 November applies to longline vessels targeting Mediterranean albacore (<i>Thunnus alalunga</i>). A list of vessels has been communicated to the ICCAT Secretariat, under ICCAT Recommendation [17-05].	The close period is inserted in Annex ID of Regulation (EU) N° 2018/120 of 23 January 2018.	

3 Inspection Plan

3.1 CPC's inspection and control (para. 13)

Under the EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP), the primary responsibility for control and enforcement lays with the Member State Authorities and specifically their fisheries inspectors.

The European Commission and the EFCA (European Fisheries Control Agency) coordinate with the EU Member States to ensure that the provisions laid down by ICCAT are reflected in the EU and Member States law and fully enforced. The tools in place are explained under point B below. In addition, the following verification activities are carried out by the European Commission:

3.1.1 European Commission inspections

Whilst different in its powers and mandate, the European Commission also has its own permanent team of inspectors whose role is to monitor and evaluate Member States fulfilment of their duties and obligations, including those under the Mediterranean swordfish recovery plan.

Although the inspection plan is still subject to change in response to the specificities of the 2018 fishing activities, European Commission inspectors will once again be very active in 2018.

3.1.2 Vessel monitoring system and Operations team

All vessels will be continually monitored by VMS and any interruption in the transmission of VMS data will be immediately followed up with the Member State concerned.

3.2 Joint international inspection (paras. 39-41; Annex 1)

In accordance with Part IV of Recommendation [16-05] (ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection in International waters), when at any time more than 50 catching vessels are engaged in Mediterranean swordfish directed fishing activities, the EU activate the Scheme and consequently during that time will deploy an inspection vessel in the Mediterranean Sea.

3.2.1 *Specific Control and Inspection Programme*

Working under the framework of the ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection and building on experiences from recent years, the EU has currently in place a Specific Control and Inspection Programme (SCIP) amended on 5 January 2018⁴ to monitor and enforce the implementation of the Bluefin tuna recovery plan and the Mediterranean swordfish recovery plan. This programme is a joint initiative bringing together the resources of the European Commission, EFCA and the Member States involved in those fisheries.

3.2.2 *Joint Deployment Plan (JDP) for Mediterranean fisheries (including Mediterranean swordfish)*

In cooperation with the European Commission and Member States, EFCA adopts annually a Joint Deployment Plan (JDP), which includes Bluefin tuna in the Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, Mediterranean Swordfish from 2017 and, Mediterranean Albacore from 2018. This Joint Deployment plan (JDP) brings the Specific Control and Inspection Programme into effect and covers all stages of the market chain as well as controls at sea and on land.

Under the JDP, EFCA will coordinate in 2018 joint inspections and control activities in the Eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean involving a number of fishery patrol vessels and aircrafts. An additional patrol vessel will be chartered and deployed by EFCA in 2018. Whilst the operational strategies and precise areas of operation remain confidential, the general areas covered by the 2018 JDP will be the Eastern Atlantic (ICES Areas VII, VIII, IX X and COPACE 34.1.1, 34.1.2 and 34.2.0) and the Mediterranean (Western, Central and Eastern). These patrols particularly focus on, but are not restricted to Purse Seiners and farming activities for Bluefin tuna and longline fisheries and landings for the Mediterranean stock of swordfish. Focus will also be given to sport and recreational fishery. In 2018, the EU will conduct up to 360 days of control and inspection activities at sea and around 36 days of air surveillance in the framework of the JDP, covering as indicated above several fisheries in the Mediterranean Sea and Eastern Atlantic.

A JDP Steering Group, composed by representatives of EFCA, the European Commission and the European Member States, guides the overall strategy of inspection activities and supervises the JDP implementation. The strategy and control priorities are based on an annual risk assessment carried out by Member States under the coordination of EFCA.

All cases of potential non-compliance will be forwarded to the flag state of the vessel/operator concerned and to the ICCAT Secretariat where required under the dedicated ICCAT recommendations to the species covered by this JDP.

The EFCA is also cooperating with EMSA (European Maritime Safety Agency) and FRONTEX (European Border and Coast Guard Agency), each within its mandate, to support the national authorities carrying coast guard functions, by providing services, information, equipment and training as well as by coordinating multipurpose operations. Among the tools used to support these multipurpose operations is the MARSURV service, an application that provides an integrated maritime picture based on the real-time fusion of VMS, Automatic Identification System (AIS) and other maritime related data, such as sightings. It is proving to be a useful tool that greatly contributes to the operational risk assessment. Cooperation of EFCA in the context of Coastguard function has allowed identifying serious PNCs in non-EU waters in recent years.

3.2.3 *Member States annual Inspection plans*

Following Article 46 (National control action programmes) of Council Regulation (EC) N° 1224/2009 and in line with paragraph 6 of Rec. [16-05], each EU Member State concerned has developed and submitted a 2018 ICCAT Inspection plan as part of its National Control Action programme for Mediterranean swordfish. These are extensive programmes containing the resources and inspection strategies that Member States commit to implement within their jurisdiction.

⁴ Commission Implementing Decision (EU) 2018/17 amending Implementing Decision 2014/156/EU establishing a specific control and inspection programme for fisheries exploiting stock of Bluefin tuna in the eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean, swordfish in the Atlantic and for fisheries exploiting stocks of sardine and anchovy on the Northern Adriatic Sea (OJ L 4; 9.1.2018, p.20).

These programmes, as required under the Specific Control and Inspection Programme (see above), are drafted annually on the basis of a risk management strategy in conformity with Article 4 (18) of Regulation (EC) N°1224/2009 and Article 98 of Implementing Regulation (EU) N° 404/2011, following procedures for a risk assessment and including a series of inspection 'benchmarks' consistent, in the particular case of the recovery plan of Mediterranean swordfish with:

- a) the monitoring of inspections at sea in the EU and international waters on the basis of a minimum percentage of sea inspections on vessels depending on the risk identified for the sector;
- b) the monitoring of the technical measures and, in particular of the closure periods (for Mediterranean swordfish and Mediterranean albacore); and
- c) the monitoring of inspections ashore, including inspections at landing and at first sale.

These National Programmes are in full accordance with the conservation and management measures adopted in Recommendation [16-05].

Capacity Management Plan (para 6-10)

The EU capacity plan is included below.

MED SWO Vessel Fleet	Choose one		New < 7 m vessels in 2017 (para. 7)	Total Fleet (vessels)			% difference between reference period (Year 2016) and 2017 (max 5%)	% difference between reference period (Year 2016) and 2018 (max 5%)	% difference between reference period (Year 2016) and 2019 (max 5%)
Type	Number of vessels in reference period (average 2013-2016)	Number of vessels in reference period (Year 2016)		2017	2018	2019			
Longliner over 40m	3	0	0	1	1		-	-	
Longliner between 24 and 40m	121	18	0	40	39		122,22%	116,67%	
Longliner less than 24m	7100	2057	0	1929	1918		-6,22%	-6,76%	
Total longliners	7224	2075	0	1970	1958		-5,06%	-5,64%	
Handline	77	94	5	88	88		-6,38%	-6,38%	
Harpoon	86	13	0	13	13		0,00%	0,00%	
Sport/Recreational (Rod & reel)	5822	5463	0	5464	5464		0,02%	0,02%	
Trap	0	0	0	0	0				
Other (please specify)	1335	1314	0	16	14		-98,78%	-98,93%	
Total number of vessels < 7 m	6574	3559	5	2875	2863		-19,22%	-19,56%	
Total number of vessels > 7 m	6249	3917	0	3219	3202		-17,82%	-18,25%	
Total fleet	14543	8959	5	7551	7537		-15,72%	-15,87%	
Quota					7188,17				
Adjusted quota (if applicable)									

3. MOROCCO

**MEDITERRANEAN SWORDFISH
FISHING, INSPECTION AND CAPACITY MANAGEMENT PLANS**

Name of CPC: KINGDOM OF MOROCCO

Fishing Plan Year: 2018

1. Introduction

In accordance with the fishing allocations adopted by ICCAT during its Annual meeting held in Vilamoura, November 2016 (Rec. 16-05), the 2018 national quota, established at 1013.61 t, will be distributed among the following operational sectors: artisanal boats and coastal vessels actively fishing swordfish.

Mediterranean swordfish fishing is currently regulated by Ministerial Decree 3315-17 of 18 December 2017 on the implementation of a fishing management plan for Mediterranean and Atlantic swordfish.

2. Details of fishing plan

In accordance with the provisions of the national fishing capacity management plan, established in Articles 6 to 10 of ICCAT Recommendation 16-05 amending Recommendation 13-04, the maximum fishing capacity authorized to fish Mediterranean swordfish is distributed as follows:

- Artisanal fishing boats and coastal fishing vessels are authorised by the Moroccan administration to catch Mediterranean swordfish and their catches are accounted within the quota limit allocated to Morocco by ICCAT. The fishing gear used by these artisanal boats and coastal vessels is longline and handline.
- In accordance with the provisions of paragraph 9 of Recommendation 16-05, Morocco will apply a 5% increase of its capacity between the reference period (2016) and the years 2017, 2018 and 2019.
- In the 2018 fishing season, the Mediterranean swordfish fishing quota is not distributed among individual quotas. Fishing vessels catch swordfish until they reach the quota allocated to Morocco by ICCAT.
- 5% of the by-catch of Mediterranean swordfish is reserved to the vessels which are not authorised to actively fish Mediterranean swordfish. This catch will be deducted and counted from the quota allocated to Morocco by ICCAT in the 2018 fishing season.
- Fishing conditions are regulated by Ministerial Decree No. 3315-17 of 18 December 2017 regulating swordfish fishing which is based mainly on ICCAT Recommendation 16-05.
- The Kingdom of Morocco will comply with all the provisions of Recommendation 16-05 amending Recommendation 13-04 during the 2018 fishing campaign which will start in April for all the sectors authorised in the Mediterranean, following a three-month biological resting period (from 1 January to 31 March each year / Ministerial Decree No. 3315-17 of 18 December 2017).

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per Rec.16-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Fleet Development Plan (para. 9)	List of coastal vessels and artisanal boats catching Mediterranean swordfish registered in the ICCAT SWO-MED Record. Morocco will apply a 5% increase of its capacity between the reference period (2016) and 2017, 2018 and 2019.	These vessels are recorded in the national registry of the fleet and hold a fishing license in accordance with the Decree No. 02-92-1026 of 29 December 1992 establishing the terms and conditions of issuance and renewal of fishing licenses in the EEZ.	
2	Choice of closed Fishing Seasons (paras. 11-13)	The closure of the fishing season is established from 1 January and 31 March each year.	Ministerial Decree No. 3315-17 of 18 December 2017 regulating swordfish fishing.	
3	Recreational and sport fisheries (paras. 21-26)	Currently, Morocco does not account for any recreational and sport fisheries but they could be developed in the coming years.	Dahir No. 1-14-95 of 12 May 2014 enacting Law No. 15-12 to prevent and combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and amending and supplementing Dahir No. 1-73-255 of 23 November 1973 on the maritime fishing regulation.	
4	Allocation for by-catch and detail of limit per vessel/operation (para. 30)	5% of the allocated quota to Morocco will be reserved to vessels which are not authorised to actively fish Mediterranean swordfish. This catch will be deducted and counted from the quota allocated to Morocco by ICCAT for the 2018 fishing season.		
5	Catch recording and reporting (paras. 35-37)	Use of the ICCAT swordfish statistical document programme and quarterly reporting of swordfish catches. Notifying the ICCAT Secretariat of the swordfish fishery closure (when the quota is reached).		

6	Measures taken to control landings (para. 34)	Control at landing ports, fishing sites and fish markets by the permanent mobilisation of control officers of the Fisheries Department. Mandatory system of reporting of catches at landing and monitoring of trade flow through a catch certification scheme. Use of the ICCAT swordfish statistical document programme.		
7	CPC scientific observer (para. 44)	Vessels over 15m that do not actively fish Mediterranean swordfish, therefore, national observers will not be deployed.		
8	Other Requirements (specify)			

Inspection Plan

a) CPC's inspection (para. 13)

Fishery monitoring, control and surveillance practices will be implemented in accordance with national and international regulations and the ICCAT provisions on control and inspection, in particular those stated in Recommendation 16-05. These practices fall under the framework of the national control plan of maritime fishery activities and will focus on measures concerning the following actions:

- Monitoring and control of landings of coastal and artisanal fleets with the obligation of effective weighing before the first sale and compliance with the catch documentation system implemented at national level. This national documentation system allows the control by direct systematic cross-checks between catch reporting at landing and the data of the first sale and allows a supplementary cross-checking tool for the validation of ICCAT statistical documents.
- VMS monitoring of fishing vessels is conducted by the FMC of the Fisheries Department with an online availability of real time position data for the Regional Administration of Maritime fisheries (Maritime Fishery Delegations).
- Implementation of a procedure for communication and recording of fishery information, in particular, through the implementation of an ICCAT statistical document programme.
- Compliance with the provisions regarding port inspection measures of foreign vessels and, compliance with the international commitments of the Kingdom of Morocco with respect to the International Commission for the Conservation of Atlantic Tunas (ICCAT).

Sea surveillance is also ensured by other authorities empowered within the framework of assignments conferred by national regulations.

b) Joint international inspection (paras. 39-41; Annex 1)

The Kingdom of Morocco does not account for catching vessels that participate in fishing activities directed at Mediterranean swordfish outside the EEZ (international waters).

Therefore, the Kingdom of Morocco will not deploy an inspection vessel.

Capacity Management Plan (paras. 6-10)

MED SVO Vessel Fleet	Choose one		New < 7 m vessels in 2017 (para. 7)	Total Fleet (vessels)			% difference between reference period and 2017 (max 5%)	% difference between reference period and 2018 (max 5%)	% difference between reference period and 2019 (max 5%)
Type	Number of vessels in reference period (average 2013- 2016)	Number of vessels in reference period (Year 2016)		2017	2018	2019			
Longliner over 40m		0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Longliner between 24 and 40m		30		30	0	0	0	-100	-100
Longliner less than 24m		389		389	245	279	0	-37	-28.3
Handline		2936		2936	3110	3244	0	+5.9	+10.6
Harpoon		0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Sport/Recreational (rod & reel)		0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Trap		0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (please specify)		0		0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of vessels < 7 m		2912		2912	3086	3220	0	+5.9	+10.6
Total number of vessels > 7 m		443		443	269	303	0	-39	-31.6
Total fleet		3355		3355	3355	3523	0	0	+5
Quota (t)				1045	1013.61	982.26			
Adjusted quota (if applicable)				1045	1013.61	982.26			

4. TUNISIA

MEDITERRANEAN SWORDFISH FISHING, INSPECTION AND CAPACITY MANAGEMENT PLAN

Name of CPC: TUNISIA

Fishing Plan Year: 2018

1. Introduction

Artisanal fishing plays a very important social and economic role in Tunisia. It contributes to around 25% of the total production of coastal fishing vessels and 92% of the total fishing fleet. It is mainly composed of small boats.

Out of 810 vessels catching swordfish registered in the ICCAT record, the fleet is exclusively composed of small boats. This fleet is comprised of the following:

- 22 % measuring between 3m and 10m;
- 68 % measuring between 10m and 15m;
- 10 % measuring over 15m.

For swordfish fishing, the competent authority does not issue special permits, in fact, coastal fishing vessels carry different types of fishing gear, including longline. However, fishermen comply with fishery season closures and do not carry longline for swordfish in these periods.

In Tunisia, the majority of the swordfish caught is destined to the local market. However, swordfish fishing is regulated by Law No. 94-13 of 31 January 1994 regarding fishing (Articles 13 and 14 of this Law, including the species which are prohibited to be caught, stipulates the prohibition of catch, sale, transport and display (including by-catch) during the following two periods: from 1 October to 30 November and from 15 February to 15 March each year. Furthermore, the Decree of 28 September 1995 on the organization of fishing operations, minimum sizes for aquatic species, fishing gear characteristics, also establishes the regulatory swordfish size at 100cm calculated from the end of the lower jaw to the posterior tip of the smallest caudal ray.

In 2018, in compliance with the provisions of paragraph 5 of Rec. 16-05, the swordfish quota allocated to Tunisia amounts to 977.45 t for 810 vessels measuring between 3.4 and 19.4m.

2. Details of fishing plan

Swordfish fishing is conducted by pelagic longline and management of the fishing activity will be regulated in compliance with the provisions of ICCAT Rec. 16-05 and domestic laws.

Tunisia's TAC, established at 977.45 t, will not be distributed by vessel, and it will more like affect all the coastal fishing vessels. Fishing will be prohibited once the national quota is exhausted and a circular, concerning this issue, will be distributed to all the maritime services for the closure of the swordfish fishing season.

	ICCAT Requirement (per Rec. 16-05)	Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement	Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)	Note
1	Fleet Development Plan (para. 9)	The number of swordfish catching vessels went from 872 in 2017 to 810 in 2018.	Internal circular regarding the Decree concerning the issuance of new authorisations for the construction of vessels.	
2	Choice of closed Fishing Seasons (paras. 11-13)	Swordfish fishing is prohibited from 1 October to 30 November and from 15 February to 15 March each year.	Law No. 94-13 of 31 January 1994 regarding fishing activities.	
3	Recreational and sport fisheries (paras. 21-26)	No sport or recreational fisheries will be allowed.		
4	Allocation for by-catch and detail of limit per vessel/operation (para. 30)	By-catch is recorded and accounted against the national quota.		
5	Catch recording and reporting (paras. 35-37)	Number of days at sea of the vessels (small boats) actively fishing swordfish does not exceed one week. The captain of the fishing vessel records the information on fishing operations in the logbook. A copy of this logbook is transmitted to the competent authority at landing.	Law No. 13-94 of 31 January 1994.	
6	Measures taken to control landings (para. 34)	In-port inspections are ensured by fishery services who are responsible for controlling swordfish landings, fishing gear and onboard documents.	Law No. 13-94 of 31 January 1994.	
7	CPC scientific observer (para. 44)	Swordfish fishing vessels over 15m, like all the other coastal fishing vessels, do not only target swordfish, therefore it is not foreseen to deploy a scientific observer onboard these vessels.		
8	Other Requirements (specify)			

3. Inspection Plan

a) CPC's inspection and control (para. 13)

During the closure period of the swordfish fishery, sea inspections will be conducted by the officers of the Maritime Guards and Fishery Guards.

Control operations will be strengthened through mixed control campaigns between the fishery services and the maritime guards. Control missions will be conducted during the closure period at the fishing ports and markets to ensure compliance of provisions taken in this regard.

b) Joint international inspection (paras. 39-41; Annex 1)

Catching vessels do not carry out swordfish directed fishing activities. However, these include multiple activities which include swordfish. In fact, Tunisia does not account for an inspection vessel in the Convention zone.

c) Capacity Management Plan (paras. 6-10)

<i>MED SWO Vessel Fleet</i>	<i>Choose one</i>		<i>Vessels New < 7 m vessels in 2017 (para. 7)</i>	<i>Total Fleet (vessels)</i>			<i>% difference between reference period and 2017 (max 5%)</i>	<i>% difference between reference period and 2018 (max 5%)</i>	<i>% difference between reference period and 2019 (max 5%)</i>
<i>Type</i>	<i>Number of vessels in reference period (average 2013-2016)</i>	<i>Number of vessels in reference period (Year 2016)</i>		<i>2017</i>	<i>2018</i>	<i>2019</i>			
Longliner over 40m	0			0					
Longliner between 24 and 40m	0			0					
Longliner less than 24m	0			0					
Handline	0			0					
Harpoon	0			0					
Sport/Recreational (rod & reel)	0			0					
Trap	0			0					
Other (coastal fishing)	402			872	810				
Total number of vessels < 7 m	4		24	28	28				
Total number of vessels > 7 m	398			844	782				
Total fleet	402			872	810				
Quota				1007.659	977.45				
Adjusted quota (if applicable)									

5. TURKEY

**MEDITERRANEAN SWORDFISH
FISHING, INSPECTION AND CAPACITY MANAGEMENT PLAN**

Name of CPC: TURKEY
Fishing Plan Year: 2018

1 Introduction

Mediterranean swordfish quota of 427,77 metric tons pertinent to Turkey will be assigned for utilization by 256 Med-SWO fishing vessels with special fishing permits for the year 2018. A 10% of the quota will be assigned for coastal artisanal fisheries. There will be no activities envisaged for sports and recreational fisheries targeting Med-SWO. Distribution of the authorized number of fishing vessels by gear type in 2018 is provided below:

Mediterranean swordfish fishery will be regulated through the updated Ministerial Notification Regulating Commercial Fisheries.

2 Details of fishing plan

Details of all fishing gear groups that catch Mediterranean swordfish, including the total number of vessels in each group, is provided in the attachment.

The individual quotas shall be allocated in accordance with criteria developed domestically in consideration of past performances of fishing vessels as well as regional and socio-economic aspects of coastal artisanal fisheries in Turkey.

A reporting system that would require fishermen to record and report to the Ministry following each landing within 48 hours will be mandatory. The reporting system shall involve regular landing controls and checks will be implemented to monitor and control catches and to ensure vessel and gear group quotas are respected.

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Fleet development plan (para. 9)	N/A	N/A	
2	Choice of closed Fishing Seasons (paras. 11-13)	Closed Season: 15 Feb – 15 March 1 October – 30 November	Ministerial Notification Regulating Commercial Fisheries	
3	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras. 21-26)	No specific quota is assigned for recreational and sports fisheries	N/A	
4	Allocation for by-catch and detail of limit per vessel/operation (para. 30)	Maximum by-catch limit per vessel and per fishing operation shall not be more than 5 individuals. The by-catch in question shall be deducted from Turkey's TAC.	Ministerial Notification Regulating Commercial Fisheries	
5	Catch recording and reporting (paras. 35-37)	Authorized Med-SWO catching vessels above 15 m LoA shall record, report and communicate to the Ministry (either by electronic or bound logbooks or in other means)	Ministerial Notification Regulating Commercial Fisheries	

		<p>weekly catch reports on relevant details of Med-SWO catches (spatial, temporal and biological details) following any given fishing operation without delay</p> <p>Ministry shall submit a compilation of weekly catch reports to the ICCAT Secretariat on a quarterly basis in line with the required format.</p>		
6	Measures taken to control landings (para 34)	Ministerial inspectors shall perform regular inspections and checks at landing spots to ensure the validity of catches and level of compliance to individual quotas, by-catch limitations and other rules.	Ministerial Notice and Circulars	
7	CPC Scientific Observer (para. 44)	<p>Scientific observers shall be deployed on at least 5% pelagic longliners over 15 meters LoA.</p> <p>Additionally, Ministerial inspectors accompanied by scientific observers shall perform regular checks at the most busy and operational landing spots to account for a 10% of the total landings points, in a way to improve data collection and sampling.</p>	Ministerial Notification, Notice and Circulars	
8	Other requirements (specify)	<p>Technical Regulations</p> <p>The catch of swordfish smaller than 125 cm is prohibited.</p> <p>It is mandatory for the fishing vessels that catch swordfish obtain "Fishing Permits" from the provincial directorate issuing vessel's license. Applications by the fishermen to acquire a special fishing permit for swordfish is subject to some technical criteria. 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.</p> <p>When longlining for tuna and swordfish only hooks no. 1 and no. 2 with a gape width smaller than 2.8 cm is permitted.</p>		

		During the closed season, Med-SWO fishermen engaged in other types of coastal fisheries, trawling, tourism and/or aquaculture activities.		
--	--	---	--	--

Inspection Plan

a) CPC's inspection and control (para. 13)

Inspection and controls have been the major components of the activities of MoFAL for ensuring the efficiency of the closed season and size regulations set for the Mediterranean swordfish. The inspection activities, which are still ongoing, have been concentrated at most potential fishing grounds, landing points, retail and wholesale markets. Ministerial inspectors shall perform regular inspections and checks at landing spots to ensure the validity of catches and level of compliance to individual quotas, by-catch limitations and other rules.

In this context, 508 Kgs of Med-SWO have been seized in 2017 in consequence of the inspections conducted by MoFAL inspectors at several coastal provinces. A total of 1,364 Kgs. of Med-SWO were seized by ministerial inspectors previously in 2016.

In accordance with the relevant provisions of ICCAT Rec. 16-05; a list of designated landing points for Med-SWO has been made available and reported to ICCAT on 1 March 2018.

In 2002 and 2003, EU and ICCAT enforced a recommendation prohibiting the usage of drift-nets in the Mediterranean. Afterwards, drift-netting in Turkey was also banned in 2006. Subsequently, Turkey announced its position for elimination of modified driftnet usage with the ICCAT Circular # 3225/2010. Accordingly, usage of all modified drift-nets has been prohibited as from 1 July 2011. Accordingly, all fishing vessels with the modified drift-nets have gone under obligation to shift their fishing gears in accordance with provisions of Revised Notification No. 2/1 Regulating Commercial Fishing. MoFAL continued its efforts to promote the usage of more selective fishing methods and fishing gear by the majority of Turkish swordfish fishermen, with several regional training activities.

b) Joint international inspection (para. 39-41; Annex 1)

Inspectors from Turkish Coast Guard have been trained to actively participate to inspections for Med-SWO in the context of IJIS.

In 2018, Turkey plans to participate to the IJIS with 59 TCGC boats, 16 aircraft (planes/helicopters) and 216 staff. Since the potential patrolling coverage of TCGC inspection boat is relatively limited, participation of high seas inspection vessels from Turkish Naval Forces Command (TNFC) to the inspection scheme is expected to conduct some high-sea inspections in the Mediterranean.

Furthermore, an additional inspection vessel-namely ARAMA 1- that has been assigned by MOFAL will also contribute to the activities under ICCAT Scheme of Joint International Inspection in the region.

Capacity Management Plan (para. 6-10)

Med-SWO Vessel Fleet Capacity Management Plan is attached below.

MED SWO Vessel Fleet	Choose one		New < 7 m vessels in 2017 (para 7)	Total Fleet (vessels)			% difference between reference period and 2017 (max 5%)	% difference between reference period and 2018 (max 5%)	% difference between reference period and 2019 (max 5%)
Type	Number of vessels in reference period (average 2013- 2016)	Number of vessels in reference period (Year 2016)		2017	2018*	2019			
Longliner over 40m	3			0	3	3	0	0	0
Longliner between 24 and 40m	9			3	9	9	0	0	0
Longliner less than 24m	235			244	244	246	4	5	5
Handline									
Harpoon									
Sport/Recreational (Rod & reel)									
Trap									
Other (please specify)									
Total number of vessels < 7 m			6674						
Total number of vessels > 7 m									
Total fleet									
Quota				441	428	415			
Adjusted quota (if applicable)									

*Number of vessels may be updated during the fishing season.

Addendum

6. LIBYA

1. Introduction

Each CPC will provide a summary of its fishing plan, which includes information on their allocated quota, number of fishing vessels by gear type, and relevant national legislation.

No quota was allocated to Libya.

2. Details of fishing plan

The CP-01 presented on 15 Jan 2018 was made up of six industrial vessels equipped with long lines. Due to the fact that no quota was allocated to Libya it was decided that the safest way forward was to convince the fleets not to target SWO at all – and in fact none of these vessels engaged in fishing SWO.

However small vessels of the artisanal fishery in the lesser villages on the coastline did target SWO – taking into consideration that these fishermen are barely making a living with their sporadic catches and are to be regarded as fishing communities which are dependent mainly on fishing for their survival.

CPCs should also complete the following table:

	<i>ICCAT Requirement (per 16-05)</i>	<i>Explanation of CPC actions taken to implement</i>	<i>Relevant domestic laws or regulations (as applicable)</i>	<i>Note</i>
1	Fleet development plan (para. 9)	CPC-Libya has not made any increases in the fleet	Law 14 for marine resources investment	
2	Choice of closed Fishing Seasons (paras. 11-13)	It was decided not to authorize any fishing of SWO by the fleet- no fishing season		
3	Recreational and sports fisheries (paras. 21-26)	This fishing is not present in Libya		
4	Allocation for by-catch and detail of limit per vessel/operation (para. 30)	N/A		
5	Catch recording and reporting (paras. 35-37)	See attached sheet		
6	Measures taken to control landings (para. 34)	N/A once no fishing allowed		
7	CPC Scientific Observer (para. 44)	No Scientific Observer		
8	Other requirements (specify)	None		

Inspection Plan

a) CPC's inspection and control (para. 13)

Each CPC will provide information on its plan for inspection and control of closed season.

Vessels on SWO-List were not allowed to fish for SWO.

b) Joint international inspection (paras. 39-41; Annex 1)

Each CPC will provide information about joint international inspections that are implemented in accordance with Part IV of Rec. 16-05 (if applicable).

CPC-LIBYA did not participate in joint international inspections.

Capacity Management Plan (paras. 6-10)

Each CPC will provide the number of fishing vessels using the template provided by the Secretariat (attached).

MED SWO Vessel Fleet	Choose one		New < 7 m vessels in 2017 (para 7)	Total Fleet (vessels)			% difference between reference period and 2017 (max 5%)	% difference between reference period and 2018 (max 5%)	% difference between reference period and 2019 (max 5%)
Type	Number of vessels in reference period (average 2013-2016)	Number of vessels in reference period (Year 2016)		2017	2018	2019			
Longliner over 40m	10	10	0	6	5	0			
Longliner between 24 m and 40 m	360	360	0	360	162	55			
Longliner less than 24m	520	520	0	331	331	110			
Handline	822	822	0	822	822	822			
Harpoon									
Sport/Recreational (rod & reel)	0	0	0						
Trap									
Other (please specify)									
Total number of vessels < 7 m									
Total number of vessels > 7 m									
Total fleet	1712	1712	0	1519	1321	987			
Quota	0	0							
Adjusted quota (if applicable)									